

## **Appendix 1**

### **Communication Strategy**



## **PRE-SUBMISSION COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY FOR PROPOSED ENERGY FROM WASTE PLANT AND POST-TREATMENT MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY AT ROOKERY SOUTH PIT, NR STEWARTBY**

### **1 Purpose of the Report**

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by Covanta and its public relations advisors Quantum Public Relations, formally DTW Vavasour, as a basis for discussing and agreeing with Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils the Pre-Submissions Communications Strategy to support proposals to develop an Energy from Waste (EfW) and post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at Rookery South pit near Stewartby.
- 1.2 Covanta is wishing to engage with both Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils as communities in each authority area will be impacted by the proposals. The proposed development site is within the Central Bedfordshire authority area.
- 1.3 It is intended to commence public consultation at the end of June 2009. The Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report for the proposal will be submitted and consulted on by 26 June 2009, with six public exhibitions following in July and August 2009. Other communication approaches are proposed, and these are explained later in the report.

### **2 Background**

- 2.1 Covanta is proposing to submit plans to develop an EfW plant and post-treatment MRF at Rookery South pit near Stewartby. The EfW facility would process residual municipal and commercial/industrial waste (approx 585,000 tonnes on average over its operational life), the majority of which would be from the Bedfordshire and Luton area. The MRF would recover residues from the EfW process to capture metals for recycling and bottom ash for use in construction as a secondary aggregate.
- 2.2 As the proposal would generate more than 50MW<sub>e</sub> of electricity, the application has to be made to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change under Section 36 of the Electricity Act, and a direction will also be sought under Section 90(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act for deemed planning permission.

### **3. Approach to Community Consultation**

- 3.1 Covanta recognises the need and expectation to consult in a meaningful way with a large range of stakeholder and community groups ahead of submitting its application. It is perhaps even more important in this case that full public consultation is being seen to be undertaken given that the application will not be determined by Central



Bedfordshire Council in the usual way, and local people may feel that the decision is being taken away from them.

- 3.2 Therefore this pre-submission Strategy document does not rehearse the reasons for good communications. It simply reflects best practice as set out in the Department for Communities and Local Government guidance document “Community Involvement in Planning: the Governments Objectives” and adherence to planning guidance (for example “PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development” and “Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10”). It also takes account of the helpful and relevant advice contained in the “Statement of Community Involvement” produced by Bedfordshire County Council in October 2006.
- 3.3 Covanta is committed to best practice in public consultation and engagement throughout the planning process. We recognise the benefits that can be brought to local communities, local authorities, key stakeholders and developers through front loaded, inclusive pre-application consultation and communications.
- 3.4 For this engagement process we have aspired to the following principles:
- using participative methods and making participation and involvement as easy and inclusive as possible;
  - applying the decision principle - making sure that the exercise will inform and influence decisions to be made, such that:
    - consultation is designed to inform the decision to be made;
    - it is clear to consultees that their responses to the consultation will be taken into account; and
    - clear feedback can be given to consultees on how their views were taken into account;
  - front loading consultation i.e. engaging with the local community before the planning application has been submitted ;
  - considering the most appropriate and productive methods of consultation; and
  - regarding consultation as a meaningful process rather than a tick-box exercise.
- 3.5 The intention of our pre-submission Strategy is to ensure, as far as is reasonable, that local people are aware of our draft proposals and have a good opportunity to express their views to us. Through this Covanta hopes to be able to clarify matters, allay concerns, incorporate suggestions into the scheme and respond to issues through the detail of our final planning submission.

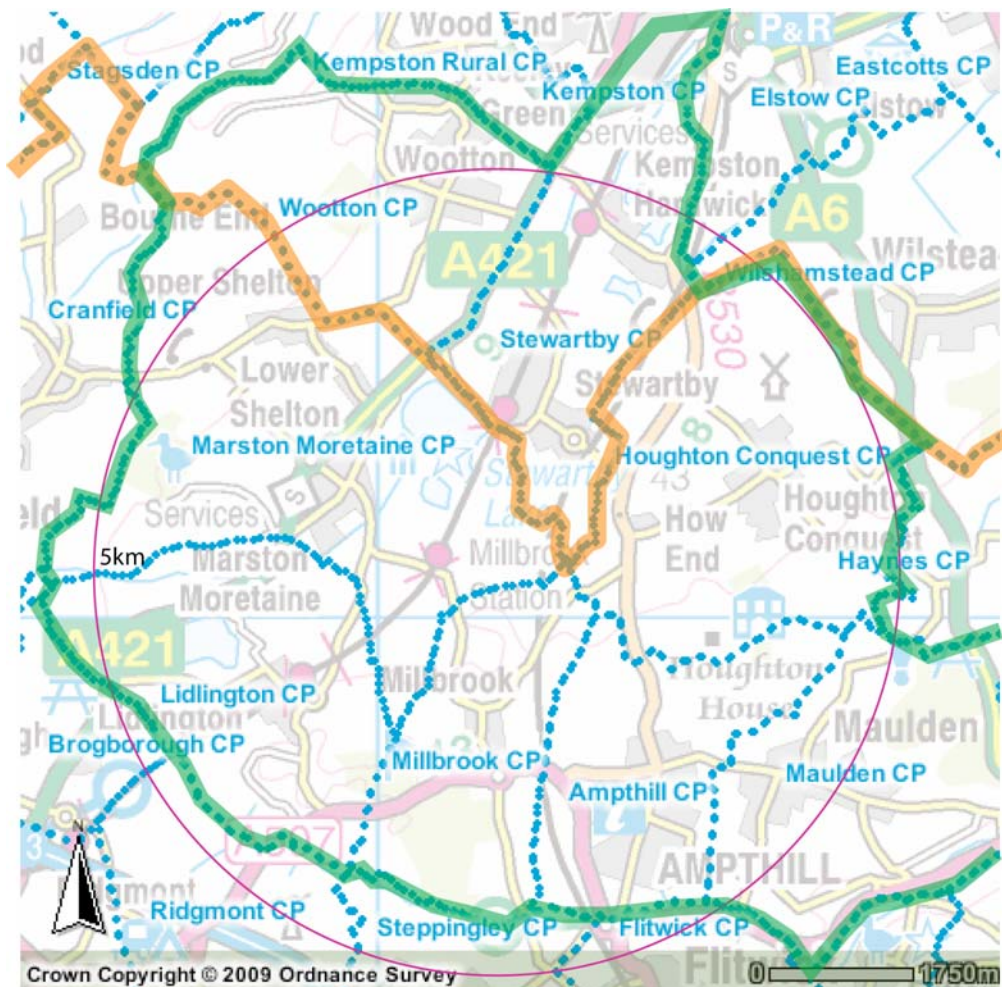
#### **4 Statement of Community Involvement**

- 4.1 In submitting a Section 36 application to the Department of Energy and Climate Change later this year, Covanta will also provide a Statement of Community Involvement.

- 4.2 The Statement of Community Involvement will provide a summary and explanation of the consultation undertaken by Covanta in support of its proposals. This Pre-Submission Communications Strategy will play a large part in informing that Statement. It is therefore important that any variation to the approach set out in this Strategy is brought up at an early stage.

## 5 Consultation Footprint

- 5.1 Covanta believes that those within close proximity to its projects should be given a greater opportunity to be engaged with the development proposals. After careful consideration, we propose a direct mail consultation footprint of 5km adjusted to reflect parish council boundaries (please see outline map below).



Orange line = Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough boundary  
Green Line = Consultation area along parish council boundaries

- 5.2 The proposed footprint has been chosen to accommodate existing parish councils to avoid splitting villages or local areas along artificial boundaries. The 5km footprint is also deemed to be appropriate from a near neighbour issues context. The choice of parish council divisions also relates to stakeholder engagement by ensuring that

parish/ town councils, the closest level of local representation, are consulted as a minimum.

- 5.3 A distribution company or Royal Mail will be engaged to deliver leaflets and information on the project and the proposed exhibitions to all households within the agreed area (approx 15,000). This information will be supplemented by posters and leaflets advertising the consultation process at key public venues throughout the area, publicity in local press and newsletters and a dedicated letter of invitation to all local area representatives, interest groups and voluntary and community groups to engage hard to reach groups.

## **Wider Neighbour Consultation**

- 5.4 This is not to ignore or downgrade other legitimate enquiries or requests for information from further afield – a stakeholder database including all those potentially interested in the project has been compiled. This will continue to be updated regularly.

## **6 Communication Methods**

- 6.1 Throughout the pre-submission process, Covanta will remain open to suggestions as to how best to communicate and listen to opinions.

- 6.2 As a minimum Covanta proposes the following:

- To deliver a leaflet explaining the proposal to households in the parishes included within a 5km radius of the site (see the proposed consultation footprint);
- To hold exhibitions explaining the proposal and the environmental impact assessment scoping process. We will be asking people's views on various design and community aspects, as well as asking them if they would like to be involved in the Community Liaison Panel. Exhibition dates to include early Friday evenings, Saturdays and Sundays over the weekends of July 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> and repeated on the weekend of August 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> to ensure that as many people as possible have an opportunity to attend during the holiday period. The exhibition with tour six different local venues around the site such as Stewartby Village Hall, the Marston Vale Forest Centre, Ampthill, and Millbrook.
- To provide feedback on people's views and how this has been taken into account;
- To publicise the exhibitions via the local media and with posters;
- To staff the exhibitions with experts who are able to describe the proposal in simple terms;
- To provide an explanation and support documents relating to the proposals on a bespoke area of the Covanta web site – and promote the web address. This will include a feedback facility;
- Write directly to pertinent stakeholders advising them of the exhibitions and the proposals;
- Provide a briefing paper for local politicians (parish councillors, councillors, MPs and MEPs); and

- One to one meetings as appropriate with local representatives and Parish Councils.

6.3 These approaches will take place on the back of the submission of the formal Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report at the end of June 2009.

## **7 Stakeholders and Community Liaison Panel**

7.1 Covanta has had prepared a detailed Stakeholder Audit pertinent to those with an interest in the Rookery South site. It identifies the main political representatives in the area from the European level to the local level, together with local interest groups. This document is shortly to be updated following the June elections and recent local government changes.

7.2 The data base will be used to contact stakeholders directly with timely information relating to the proposals. We believe it to be wrong if such groups and individuals have to rely on the local media alone as a source of information.

7.3 Covanta will also be recruiting a Community Liaison Panel to further empower local interest groups and individuals and provide a platform for dialogue and information exchange. The Panel will comprise of between 12-20 people and will be established by an independent facilitator. While the exact remit and purpose of the CLP will be left to the CLP itself to decide, the forum will provide a conduit for a flow of information between Covanta and the local community, helping Covanta to better understand and address local concerns, whilst also providing a structured arena for constructive debate, as well as insight in to how best to communicate to the local community at large. Please see Appendix A.

## **8 The Media**

8.1 Covanta and its DTW Vavasour have extensive experience of dealing with the media and its reaction and inquiries relating to this type of development. We are mindful of the impact this can have on a local authority and its Elected Members.

8.2 Our media relations programme and protocol for this development is at Appendix B.

## **Appendix A: Covanta and Community Liaison Panels (CLP)**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 Local community liaison is extremely important to the success of the project and the development of new facilities.
- 1.2 The establishment of effective Community Liaison Panels (CLP) is highly desirable but they do bring with them the need for Covanta and the Council to respect different opinions - often articulated in forceful manners.
- 1.3 Community Liaison Panels are only one form of communications Covanta will employ to explain its proposals at Rookery South. It would be unwise to rely on this form of communications alone. It must also be noted that not all neighbourhoods want or welcome a CLP and this too must be respected.

### **2 Purpose**

- 2.1 The formation of a CLP can provide local communities with a forum for discussing issues affecting them in relation to a local facility such as an EfW plant. It is also a helpful vehicle for advising the community of forthcoming key events (such as a planning application or when work will begin on site).
- 2.2 However, other often well established mechanisms and groups can equally facilitate such community liaison (such as Parish Councils).
- 2.3 For a CLP to be effective, the detail of the remit and purpose must be left to the CLP itself. If Covanta and the Council are going to better understand and address the concerns of neighbours of a proposed plant, neither organisation can enforce over-prescriptive remits.
- 2.4 However the general expectations Covanta has from supporting a CLP are:
  - To better understand local concerns
  - To provide a channel so those concerns can be articulated
  - To help inform and educate local opinion formers
  - To provide a structured arena for constructive debate
  - To hear how best to communicate to the local community at large
- 2.5 In return there is an expectation the CLP will:
  - Inform, advise and educate local communities
  - Provide a feedback mechanism on behalf of the community
  - Use information it gains in an honest manner
- 2.6 Covanta will also engage with a CLP to discuss any proposed Section 106 agreements, community gain activities and key dates.

### **3 Recruitment**

- 3.1 While it is important the “right people” are recruited to the CLP, neither the Council or Covanta should hand pick or veto candidates wanting to carry out this role.
- 3.2 We look for a CLP of 12-20 people and we will engage independent advisors to assist the process. This might involve an advertisement and editorial coverage in the local and community-based media.
- 3.3 Typically the CLP will have a parish council, district council and county council form of representation (often ward councillors wish to become involved). Other members might come from:
- Local church
  - Local school
  - Local land owner
  - Businesses community
  - Environmental group (local or a representative from a national group)
  - Very near neighbours
  - Locals with a pertinent expertise ( this might be anything from a lawyer to a journalist)
  - Representatives from existing local community groups
  - Resident association representative
- 3.4 We strongly believe that anyone who wants to play a part should be encouraged to do so – even if we know them to be strong or misguided opponents.

### **4 Modus Operandi**

- 4.1 The precise modus operandi will be determined by the CLP itself but we would encourage meetings to be held in the neighbourhood every 2 to 3 months.
- 4.2 The CLP needs to pick its own Leader or Chair. Covanta will volunteer to provide the secretariat (provide venues, agenda, minutes, requested reports etc) and it will be a matter for the CLP to decide if it wants this.
- 4.3 Covanta will provide the CLP with a modest budget to enable it to:
- Hire meeting rooms and pay for basic refreshments
  - Provide members with meeting papers
  - Hire expert speakers to address them on topics such as health, waste minimisations, traffic etc – any topic it chooses providing it is pertinent to local concerns. They do not have to be all proponents of EfW.
  - Fund facility visits to other waste facilities
- 4.4 Funds for activities outside this remit will be considered but no commitments will be made in advance.
- 4.5 We expect the CLP to be run in an orderly manner adopting the best principles of meetings of this nature. Covanta will make someone at a senior level available to

attend such meetings (either as a guest or as a member depending on the wishes of the CLP) providing notice has been given.

- 4.6 Covanta staff will answer any reasonable questions asked at such meetings – and provide answers at a later date for any questions that cannot be dealt with at the time. However, it is not the purpose of a CLP to use the forum to simple quiz Covanta staff.
- 4.7 Council officers should also attend the meetings – if it is the wish of the CLP. They too should not attend only to defend Council decisions.
- 4.8 Covanta would urge the forum to act responsibly in the area of media relations and will make a press office facility available for it to use if it so wishes.
- 4.9 Agenda, minutes and reports of the meeting can be posted on the dedicated EfW group wishes.

## **5 Longer term**

- 5.1 The establishment of the CLP is seen as desirable at fairly early stage. Ideally it will have agreed its remit and become a “mature” forum before pre-planning consultation begins.
- 5.2 As time moves on, we would wish to maintain the Panel throughout the construction phase and after the plant becomes operational.
- 5.3 Although the CLP membership may alter, there is merit in retaining such a forum to assist with the independent monitoring and evaluation of the plant’s performance and environmental record. This would run in parallel with any requirements placed upon the plant by the Council and the Environment Agency. The CLP would also check on Covanta’s adherence to promises and commitments made in the early planning days.

## **Appendix B: Media Protocol for Covanta Energy relating to Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils**

### **1 Purpose of the Report**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This protocol is designed to bring clarity as to how and why Covanta Energy (“Covanta”) will engage with the media (local, regional, national and trade/professional) on its proposals for at Rookery South pit near Stewartby.

### **2 Public Engagement**

- 2.1 Company policy, government and planning expectation plus best practice requires Covanta to engage fully with a range of audiences before submitting its application for an energy recovery and waste management facility at Rookery South pit near Stewartby. The Pre-Submission Communications Strategy describes the modus operandi for such a consultation and the part it will play in the application itself. Within that strategy, Covanta will need to engage with the media. Indeed, given the controversial nature of this type of application, the media too will want to play a part in publicising the application.
- 2.2 Covanta prides itself in taking a pro-active, open and honest approach with the media – no matter how contentious or outrageous the questioning might be. It has already alerted the local and regional media of its interest and intent to build a facility at Rookery South and maintains contact with journalists researching and writing on the topic. This includes electronic based media and the waste press.
- 2.3 As part of our media activities it is envisaged Covanta will:
- Produce a press pack detailing the key elements of the application – including artists’ impressions, photo montages, plant and technology descriptions, waste arisings, traffic routes and a plant schematic
  - News releases concerning issues such as public exhibitions and public engagement
  - Facility visits to existing operational EfW plants
  - Provide a press inquiry service to answer any media questions about the proposal, the company and its worldwide activities.
- 2.4 The media programme – pro-active and reactive – will be conducted through our PR agency (DTW Vavasour) which is accountable to our Director of Planning (Rachel Ness) who will ensure the programme meets the planning requirements.
- 2.5 Press materials, media monitoring, media inquiries and strategic media advice will be sought from the Agency. Managing Director Malcolm Chilton is most likely to act as the company’s spokesperson (alternatives include Rachel Ness and Marketing Manager Dan Carbery).
- 2.6 It is our intention to send media releases to the press offices of both Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council at the time of their release to the media. It will be a matter for those offices to determine any wider circulation within the Councils.



- 2.7 If - at any time - either Council press office wishes to obtain materials (words or images) they can use the P.R. Agency which will also assist them on matters of detail, accuracy or further information.
- 2.8 Covanta would welcome a climate in which it can share information concerning media activity with the two unitary councils in an open and non-confrontational manner in the interests of public understanding of the application.
- 2.9 Our main PR contacts for this are: Robin Treacher and Edel Mooney, DTW Vavasour Limited; Tel: 01233 614525 or Email: [robin@dtwv.co.uk](mailto:robin@dtwv.co.uk) or [edel@dtwv.co.uk](mailto:edel@dtwv.co.uk).

### **3 Next Steps**

- 3.1 It is recommended that this protocol now takes on the views of both the planning authorities and the waste disposal authority to ensure media and public interest is not compromised.

**Appendix 2**  
**Pre-Application Consultation Strategy**

## Pre-Application Consultation Strategy

### Proposed Resource Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit, nr Stewartby

#### 1. Introduction

##### 1.1 Purpose

- 1.1.1 This report explains the pre-application consultation strategy that Covanta Rookery South Limited (Covanta) has followed since November 2008 until December 2009 for its proposals for a Resource Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit, nr Stewartby, Bedfordshire. The report also sets out a suggested consultation strategy for the period from now (December 2009) until Covanta's application is submitted to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC). This is anticipated to be March 2010, subject to the outcomes of the consultation process.
- 1.1.2 Covanta believes that its approach fulfils the requirements of best practice in consultation and as such it will satisfy the new IPC requirements. The proposed development site is partly within the Central Bedfordshire authority area and - in respect of a small area of land - within Bedford Borough. Covanta is seeking the agreement of both Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council to this consultation approach prior to publicising consultation proposals by publishing the Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) in a local newspaper (The Bedford Times & Citizen).
- 1.1.3 Covanta is keen to receive the views of the Councils so that it may publish its SOCC as soon as possible. Should the Councils wish to comment upon the proposed SOCC, they should reply to the letter that accompanies this report **within** 28 days of the date of receipt of the letter, which has been sent by recorded delivery. Should the Councils find it difficult to respond within this time, an extension may be possible and an early enquiry regarding this is requested. Any representations about the proposed SOCC should be made in writing, indicating who is making the representation and giving a correspondence address to which correspondence may be sent. Covanta will then consider the Councils' responses to the SOCC before it is published.

##### 1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 This report has been prepared as a basis for discussing and agreeing a pre-application consultation strategy to explain Covanta's proposals to develop a Resource Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit, near Stewartby (the "Project"). The main components of the Project are an Energy from Waste Facility (EfW) and a post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). It accompanies a draft Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) in respect of which Covanta is formally consulting Bedford Borough Council and Central Bedfordshire Council [*please see Appendix 1*].
- 1.2.2 The EfW Facility would process residual municipal and commercial/industrial waste (nominally 585,000 tonnes per annum) primarily from the Bedfordshire and Luton sub-region. The MRF would recover residues from the EfW process to capture metals for recycling and bottom ash for use in construction as a secondary aggregate.

- 1.2.3 As the proposed EfW Facility would generate more than 50MWe of electricity, an application is being made for a development consent order ("DCO") to the IPC. The IPC is an independent public body set up with the dedicated task of examining and determining applications for nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs).
- 1.2.4 It had originally been the intention of Covanta to submit its proposals to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change under the terms of the Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989. To inform environmental scoping Covanta produced an earlier communications strategy outlining its proposed approach to consultation and its part in the application process. As such, Covanta has already undertaken extensive engagement, including discussions with statutory consultees (since Spring 2009) public exhibitions (in July and August 2009) and profile raising (eg leaflet drops) in relation to explaining the nature of the Project.
- 1.2.5 A draft of that communications strategy was produced for discussion with Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils [*please see Appendix 2*]. It is referred to in this paper as the "Section 36 environmental scoping consultation" and reflects Council cited examples of good practice.
- 1.2.6 Covanta wishes to reiterate its commitment to public consultation in respect of its plans and proposes to undertake further and additional consultation as outlined below, prior to its proposed application to the IPC. This document explains how Covanta has already consulted, how it proposes to consult and the philosophy behind that consultation. Although the SOCC relates to consultation with the community at large in the future, this takes place in the context of the extensive and earlier consultation and the two should be understood together.

### **1.3 Best Practice**

- 1.3.1 The principles that have and will continue to guide Covanta's pre-application consultation strategy are based on best practice as set out in a number of documents including:
- (a) the pre-application consultation requirements under the new IPC regime, in particular the document *Planning Act: Guidance on pre-application consultation*, published by the Department of Communities and Local Government in September 2009. The preceding "Consultation on the Pre-Application Consultation and Application Procedures for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects" published by the Department of Communities and Local Government in March 2009 also guided Covanta's consultation approach;
  - (b) the Department for Communities and Local Government guidance document, "Community Involvement in Planning: the Government Objectives";
  - (c) planning guidance for example "PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development" and "Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10"; and

- (d) helpful and relevant advice from both Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils.

## **2. Covanta's approach to consultation**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 Covanta is committed to best practice in public consultation and engagement throughout the planning process irrespective of the route for determination. Covanta recognises the benefits that can be brought to local communities, local authorities, key stakeholders and developers through front loaded, inclusive pre-application consultation and communication.

### **2.2 Guiding principles and consultation to date**

- 2.2.1 The engagement process addresses the following principles:

**Using participative methods and making participation and involvement as easy and inclusive as possible;**

Covanta has worked to ensure that the consultation undertaken and proposed is inclusive of all members of the community. At the Project's inception in November 2008, a wide database of stakeholders was developed pertinent to all those with an interest in the Rookery South site (see section 3.3). This list is continually updated and is sensitive to the likely impact of the Project.

In November 2008, consultees were informed of the proposals by letter and in the press and asked how they would like to be consulted. Since then, a Community Liaison Panel ("CLP") of volunteers from the environmental scoping public consultation exercise has been set up to provide ongoing liaison and a dedicated forum to work through the issues (see section 5.0).

**Applying the decision principle - making sure that the exercise will inform and influence decisions to be made**

This should operate such that;

- (a) the consultation is designed to inform the decision to be made;
- (b) Covanta takes great care to ensure that consultation materials are intuitive, clear and provide enough information to enable consultees to understand the Project and to provide meaningful input; and
- (c) it is clear to consultees that their responses to the consultation will be taken into account.

**Clear feedback should be given to consultees on how their views were taken into account;**

For example, all consultees who complete a feedback form or leave comments with details of their address are sent a letter detailing how their

views have been taken into account. At each CLP meeting feedback on issues raised at the previous meeting and resulting actions is also provided.

**Front loading consultation is necessary - i.e. engaging with the local community before the application for a DCO is submitted to the IPC;**

- 2.2.2 The upfront provision of information regarding the proposals, timescale of the proposed application for the DCO and the scope for involvement, is a key driver for the consultation. To date, all key stakeholders have been provided with a copy of the S36 environmental scoping report and have been encouraged to respond with their opinions as part of the Section 36 environmental scoping consultation exercise in 2009.

**Considering the most appropriate and productive methods of consultation;**

Care is taken to prepare consultation strategies that are as inclusive as possible but also carefully define the scope for public involvement in order to avoid misleading participants; and

Initial consultation is undertaken with technical statutory consultees to determine technical parameters. This process was explained to the public in the S36 environmental scoping exhibitions and further input where possible has been sought from the public, focusing primarily on issues with considerable local impact including design and landscape, traffic and access. In due course, as part of the additional pre-application consultation, a wider list of technical consultees will be consulted before submission of the application to the IPC.

The CLP has also been set up to provide a dedicated forum providing ongoing consultation on issues with local impact.

**Regarding consultation as a meaningful process rather than a tick-box exercise;**

Procedures have been established by Covanta from the outset to ensure two-way communication and a regular, open exchange of information and views on the proposals. Throughout the S36 environmental scoping consultation process Covanta has remained open to suggestions as to how best to communicate and listen to opinions and has refined its strategy accordingly.

### **3. Consultation undertaken to date**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 Covanta has already instigated a 12 month programme of stakeholder consultation that evolved during the S36 environmental scoping stage. This section explains the consultation approach undertaken to date. This approach will be continued until the application is submitted to the IPC.

### **3.2 Communications and Public Relations**

- 3.2.1 To establish a clear, coordinated approach to information management and consultation, Covanta initiated internal monthly communications meetings. Covanta appointed its public relations advisors Quantum PR as the first point of contact for local media relations and public enquiries regarding the Project.

### **3.3 Database**

- 3.3.1 A stakeholder database was compiled of all local representatives (including MEPs, MPs, regional bodies, statutory consultees, local councillors, parish councils and local community representatives) and other interested parties identified by type of organisation, geographical proximity or interest group.
- 3.3.2 This database is continually updated by local knowledge, desk research, media coverage and direct contact initiated by external interests as the Project progresses.

### **3.4 Consultation launch**

- 3.4.1 Plans for the Project were made public via a letter to all key stakeholders, followed by a press release to local media, in November 2008. The letters and press release gave information on the nature of the Project and requested nominations for the proposed CLP as well as asking for recommendations on future communications channels.
- 3.4.2 Following a series of informal scoping meetings with technical statutory consultees (*see Appendix 3*) in Spring 2009, the formal S36 environmental scoping consultation for the Project was launched through a number of mechanisms in June 2009:
- (a) Press releases; (*see appendix 4*)
  - (b) Advertisements; (*see appendix 4*)
  - (c) Direct mail to almost 15,000 addresses within 5km of the proposals; (*see appendix 4*)
  - (d) Individual letters (~220) to all councillors in Central Bedfordshire, Bedford Borough and Luton, parish councillors, local community representatives, landowners and developers and all others who had expressed an interest since the announcement of the project; (*see appendix 4*)
  - (e) Copies (~90) of the draft Environmental Scoping Report were also issued to all local representatives including MEPs, MPs, councillors, Town/Parish Councillors, near neighbours, wildlife groups, Environment Agency, English Heritage, Natural England and other statutory consultees and opinions invited;
  - (f) Leaflets made available in key public venues e.g. town/village halls, churches, post offices, newsagents etc; (*see appendix 4*)
  - (g) Posters throughout the area; (*see appendix 4*) and

- (h) Dedicated Rookery South RRF web page:  
<http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/> (see appendix 4).

### **3.5 Public relations**

- 3.5.1 Covanta established a dedicated Project email address to allow interested parties to register their comments during the consultation period. Quantum Public Relations logged the enquiries, which were as follows:
- (a) 2 business/contractors showing an interest in work for Covanta;
  - (b) 4 Community Liaison Panel nominations;
  - (c) 1 complaint about wrongly addressed post;
  - (d) 1 request for a hard copy of the Environmental Scoping report;
  - (e) 1 invitation to meet a local Parish Council to discuss the proposals in more detail;
  - (f) 1 query re: access routes for construction and on-going phases of development; and
  - (g) 1 query re: commercial waste disposal.

### **3.6 Website**

- 3.6.1 All communications materials included the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility Project website: <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>. The Project web page includes the consultation programme, dates, venues, a copy of the consultation flyer, a flyer on how to join the CLP, downloadable copies of the consultation exhibition, downloadable summary leaflet, downloadable information on the application process; downloadable pdf of the draft Environmental Scoping report and links for further information and contacts.

### **3.7 Leaflet**

- 3.7.1 The consultation was publicised by a leaflet and a letter of invitation listing the forthcoming consultation events, outlining the main elements of the Project and key issues for consultation. This was delivered by Royal Mail Walksort during the week commencing 22nd June 2009, to the following areas:
- (a) MK43 0: 4644 homes; 212 businesses in Lidlinton, Marston Moretaine, Cranfield and Lower Shelton;
  - (b) MK43 9: 2487 homes; 64 businesses in Keeley Green; Upper Shelton; Wootton and Stewartby;
  - (c) MK45 2: 4288 homes; 260 businesses in Millbrook, Ampthill and Maulden; and
  - (d) MK45 3: 2539 homes; 110 businesses in Kempston Hardwick; Houghton Conquest; Wilhamstead; Haynes Church End and Haynes.



### 3.8 Public exhibition

3.8.1 Covanta provided a number of opportunities for face-to-face dialogue, questions and discussion through a series of public exhibitions. Copies of the exhibition boards are provided in *Appendix 4*.

3.8.2 A preview exhibition was offered to all local MEPs, MPs, councillors of the relevant local authorities, local representatives, parish councillors, landowners and developers in the area. This enabled Covanta staff and the wider Project team to answer any questions these key stakeholders had and to provide one-to-one briefings, where appropriate, to address issues and to provide a conduit for a flow of information to the local community/ interests they represented.

3.8.3 Those who were unable to attend were invited to come to any of the six other public exhibitions at their convenience. These were held throughout the Marston Vale on:

Friday 10 July 2009	Preview, Stewartby Village Hall	12 - 2pm
Friday 10 July 2009	Stewartby Village Hall	2 – 8pm
Saturday 11 July 2009	Parkside Hall, Ampthill	10 – 6pm
Sunday 12 July 2009	Houghton Conquest Village Hall	10 – 6pm
Friday 14 August 2009	Millbrook Village Hall	10 – 8pm
Saturday 15 August 2009	Marston Vale Forest Centre	10 – 6pm
Sunday 16 August 2009	Wootton Memorial Hall	10 – 6pm

3.8.4 The preview and exhibitions were manned by a variety of senior Covanta staff, engineers and planners working on the Project, as well as a wider Project team of external consultants on noise, traffic, landscape and design, ecology, and air quality impacts. Following requests from the July 2009 exhibition, in August, an Environment Agency representative was also available for questioning on the Environment Agency literature concerning Energy from Waste.

3.8.5 The exhibitions were not simply static displays but a mix of exhibition boards and more interactive elements, including bottom ash samples, tutorials on how the proposed technology would work, a map to identify traffic routes and a DVD with chapters on Covanta's worldwide experience, the waste hierarchy, EfW and Health, EfW and the Environment and why failing to change the way we manage waste is not an option.

3.8.6 Over the six consultation days held throughout July and August 2009 nearly 500 people attended the public exhibitions, including representatives from:

Alameda Middle School;

Ampthill Town Council;

Ampthill Park House;

BEaR project;  
Bedford Borough Council;  
Broadmead Lower School;  
Buckinghamshire County Council;  
Central Bedfordshire Council;  
Cranfield Parish Council;  
Cranfield University;  
CPRE Bedfordshire;  
Environment Agency;  
Forest of Marston Vale Trust;  
Gallaghers;  
Haynes Parish Council;  
Houghton Conquest Parish Council;  
House of Commons (Nadine Dorries, MP);  
Lidlington Parish Council;  
Marston Moreteyne Parish Council;  
Maulden Parish Council;  
Millbrook Golf Club;  
Millbrook Parish Meeting;  
MMAG;  
O&H Properties;  
Ridgmont Parish Council;  
RevAmp;  
Sir Malcolm Stewart Homes;  
Stewartby Parish Council; and  
Wootton Parish Council.

- 3.8.7 In total, 99 people completed and returned a feedback form and over 40 volunteered to be part of the proposed CLP. Part of the function of the CLP is to voice opinions and public conceptions of the Project, seek explanations and

provide input and guidance for future decisions. Discussions at CLP meetings go into great detail across a wide variety of subjects from design through to transport and employment. All questions and responses are noted to show where consideration and changes following CLP opinion have been made. (See appendix 5). These responses will be further evidenced in the ongoing consultation process.

### **3.9 Communications materials**

3.9.1 A selection of bespoke handouts and summary leaflets were produced including:

- (a) a handout explaining the S36 application process;
- (b) a summary leaflet on Covanta's proposals and where to find more information;
- (c) a flyer giving details of further exhibition dates and how to join the CLP;
- (d) independently produced Environment Agency information on: energy from waste facilities; EfW and health; Questions and Answers including licensing and monitoring procedures; and FAQ's on air quality, health and environment impacts etc
- (e) those who attended were also requested to fill out a feedback form on the information, including what further information they would like to receive.

3.9.2 Stakeholders were also directed to an online communications resource and dedicated web page containing information on the project and pdfs of the exhibition boards and communications materials. A dedicated email address and freepost address was also set up so that further information could be sought.

## **4. Design and Consultation**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 This section of the report sets out the iterative approach undertaken to date in developing the design of the project. The approach to design is a product in part of the responses to consultation that Covanta receives. Accordingly, it is important to understand how the two fit together.

### **4.2 Design approach**

4.2.1 Covanta takes an iterative approach to design informed by the operational requirements of the specific plant, site context, the characteristics of the site and the outcomes of consultation. Initial design concepts were developed following discussions with the project team, engineers, planners and landscape and building architects. These were worked up in consultation with the local authority landscape and heritage officers, other relevant officers and statutory consultees in Spring 2009.

- 4.2.2 This process set the wider parameters for the formal S36 environmental scoping consultation and included meetings with relevant Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough planning, highways and cultural heritage officers, the Bedford Primary Care Trust (including the Health Protection Agency), the Environment Agency, Highways Agency, Natural England and English Heritage among others.
- 4.2.3 Outline technical analysis was also undertaken on issues such as site drainage, access/transportation and planning, as well as air quality monitoring, and an outline appraisal of environmental, cultural heritage and visual impacts.

### **4.3 Building Code**

- 4.3.1 Initial design concepts were then progressed to develop a Building Code that was discussed and presented to the relevant authorities, technical advisors and statutory consultees and agreed as a sound basis for developing the building design. Meetings were held with:

**English Heritage, 15th May 2009** – meeting to discuss emerging scheme design, heritage features of interest to English Heritage and appropriate design/mitigation responses;

**The Canvas Vision, 5th June 2009** – master planning session to explore the story underpinning, and context for, the whole project, the site and the building including Covanta Energy as a neighbour/patronage;

**Design Workshop, 12th June 2009** – design team meeting with engineers, architects and planners to understand the operational requirements, environmental considerations including sustainability requirements and aspirations and context studies to inform the design; and

**English Heritage and Central Bedfordshire, 16th June 2009** – review of emerging site layout and building design, discussion of influences on building form and finish and review of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) scope and methodology.

**English Heritage and Central Bedfordshire, 22 April 2009** - introductory meeting to the explain the proposal and scope key areas of potential impact and initial ideas for design response and exploration

- 4.3.2 Although technical input from statutory bodies forms one part of the consultation that Covanta has undertaken, it is just as important to consult the public in relation to these matters. The S36 environmental scoping exhibitions in July and August 2009 provided information on the emerging design and context including the local setting and measures to reduce impacts and enable the building to be well integrated with the landscape.
- 4.3.3 Having established and tested the parameters and basic concepts that drive the design through the public exhibition, Covanta then worked with key stakeholders and near neighbours overlooking the site and the CLP to test those concepts and explore through discussion and presentation how the design was to develop.
- 4.3.4 A further series of design meetings was held including:

**English Heritage and Central Bedfordshire, 13th August 2009** – building design update and presentation of architectural study, update of CHIA and discussion of viewpoint/photomontage locations;

**Amphill Park House residents, 4th September 2009** – scale of the proposals and visual impacts from Amphill Park House and Amphill Park;

**Forest of Marston Vale, 15th September 2009** – introduction to EfW project, neighbour and long term relations, design response and links to wider initiatives;

**Community Liaison Panel, 22nd September 2009** – building design consultation;

**Forest of Marston Vale, 9th October 2009** – Millennium Country Park synergies - ecology; biodiversity; interpretation; design development and environmental contribution to the Forest of Marston Vale;

**Bedford Borough, 19th October 2009** - Project overview and debate on Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Landscape and Visual Impact assessment; heritage assets and conservation sensitivities relating to the brickworks and company village; and

**Community Liaison Panel, 20th October 2009** – design and landscape update: visual and noise impacts; plans to preserve the natural environment and enhance green spaces.

- 4.3.5 It was critical that the basis for the design concept was understood by the CLP and other consultees and that whilst the built form of the Project would not be designed by committee, it should be developed having consideration for the views of all consultees.

## **5. Community Liaison Panel**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The CLP for the Rookery South Project was proposed as a forum of 12-15 representatives that would be drawn from local residents/businesses, community groups, local organisations and council representatives to find out more about the Project's progress.
- 5.1.2 Covanta acknowledges that not all neighbourhoods want or welcome a CLP. However, from its experience, the formation of a CLP provides local communities with a forum for discussing issues affecting them in relation to the proposed developments and provides a conduit for the flow of information between Covanta and local people. In order to maintain the independence of the Panel, this aspect of the consultation has been, and continues to be, undertaken by an independent facilitator.

### **5.2 Recruitment**

- 5.2.1 The CLP was initially advertised at the announcement of the Project in November 2008 when two expressions of interest were received. It was further promoted in advertisements and throughout the public consultation in July and

August 2009 when nominations could be made by email, post or through return of the consultation feedback form before the publicised closing date of Friday 28th August 2009.

- 5.2.2 Of the 40 nominations received, 15 members were selected by the independent facilitator to reflect the local community most directly affected by the Project, and ensure that there was representation from the different neighbourhoods around the site.

### **5.3 Membership**

- 5.3.1 The members of the CLP were approached to give priority to community groups representing residents, local organisations and businesses, environmental groups, and then to residents who were geographically closest to the project.

- 5.3.2 By using this approach the following members were identified representing each of the seven local villages who had expressed an interest, the CPRE, one local school, two local businesses and three private individuals, namely:

- (a) A Stewartby Parish Council Councillor;
- (b) The Chairman of Houghton Conquest Parish Council;
- (c) The Clerk of Millbrook Parish Meeting;
- (d) A Wootton Parish Councillor;
- (e) A local Stewartby resident and business owner;
- (f) The Chairman of “RevAmp”, Ampthill;
- (g) A Maulden Parish Council Councillor;
- (h) A local resident and Head Teacher at Broadmead Lower School;
- (i) A local resident and volunteer with CPRE;
- (j) A local resident and Director of the Waste and Society Programme at Cranfield University;
- (k) The Chairman of Marston Moretaine Action Group;
- (l) A resident of the property nearest the proposal;
- (m) A resident of Ampthill House which overlooks the proposed development (who later withdrew); and
- (n) The Chief Executive of the Forest of the Marston Vale.

- 5.3.3 Although not prescriptive, this representation was based on the independent facilitator’s experience that any CLP has a natural maximum size of about 14 members - any more than this and individuals would find it difficult to get their voice heard and tend to leave. All others who had applied were therefore given

details of their nearest representative on the panel and how to find out more information.

- 5.3.4 Following a request by a local Bedford Borough Councillor and a local Ampthill Town Councillor (also representing Central Bedfordshire Council) to attend the meetings, this was put to the CLP members to decide at the first meeting held on 22nd September 2009. Upon confirmation that this was acceptable, the councillors were invited to participate in all future meetings. Membership has also grown again by request and CLP agreement to accommodate the late application of Marston Moreteyne Parish Council in October 2009.

## **5.4 Purpose**

- 5.4.1 The prime purpose of the Panel is to facilitate communication and the flow of information between Covanta and the local community in the following areas:
- (a) to identify and respond to issues of local concern;
  - (b) to better understand local concerns;
  - (c) to provide a channel so those issues can be articulated;
  - (d) to help inform and educate local opinion formers;
  - (e) to provide a structured arena for constructive debate;
  - (f) to hear how best to communicate with the local community;
  - (g) to update the local community on the progress of the project; and
  - (h) to resolve any questions that may result from the construction and operation of the Project.
- 5.4.2 It is hoped that the formation of the CLP will also help to build up trust between the local community and Covanta via the independent facilitator. However membership of the Panel does not imply either support for or objection to the Project.
- 5.4.3 Where relevant, it is expected that the CLP members will report back as appropriate to the people or groups that they represent. Covanta makes information about the project available in an electronic format to assist with this.
- 5.4.4 The facilitator fulfils the role of Chairperson and nominees may themselves appoint a substitute to attend any particular meeting in his or her place.
- 5.4.5 Covanta provides presenters and specialist technical input approved by the panel as requested.

## **5.5 Consultation via CLP**

- 5.5.1 In order to distil the issues most pertinent to the CLP and enable the provision of the appropriate level of technical detail and further information requested,

the independent facilitator contacted each of the community representatives following the July and August 2009 exhibitions and asked them what role they would like the CLP to play in ongoing consultation and for their initial top priorities.

- 5.5.2 Following this, a first meeting date, time, location and agenda was determined to accommodate members. Covanta undertook to provide the CLP with a modest budget to enable it to hire meeting rooms and pay for basic refreshments, provide members with meeting papers and hire expert speakers to address them on topics such as health, waste minimisation, transport, and access etc – any topic it chooses providing it is pertinent to local concerns regarding the Project.
- 5.5.3 The CLP has met on five occasions and will continue to be supported by Covanta throughout the IPC application process and beyond. The expectation is that the Panel will remain involved throughout the construction phase and migrate into a panel for the operational phase as well.

## **6. Proposed Future Consultation**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 The intention of the S36 environmental scoping consultation was to ensure that, as far as is reasonable, local people were aware of Covanta's evolving proposals and had a good opportunity to express their views at an early but still meaningful stage. In order to ensure that Covanta can continue to clarify matters, allay concerns and incorporate suggestions and respond to issues through the final detail of its evolving scheme, the views/agreement of Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils are sought on Covanta's proposed consultation strategy moving forward. This is a requirement of statute and the reasons behind this are set out below.

### **6.2 Infrastructure Planning Commission**

- 6.2.1 In the proposed communications strategy submitted to the Councils in June 2009, Covanta stated that an application would be made to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change under Section 36 of the Electricity Act. Covanta has now determined that it will pursue an application for a DCO via the IPC. After March 2010 the IPC replaces the Secretary of State as the applicable determining body for development proposals generating more than 50MWe of electricity. The IPC process requires high quality pre-application consultation prior to the proposed submission of an application to the IPC for a DCO. Covanta believes that its best practice approach to date already accords in large part with the consultation requirements of a DCO application, subject to complying with certain specific requirements imposed under the Planning Act 2008 that were absent under previous regimes.
- 6.2.2 The IPC process also reiterates the leading role that a local authority should play in guiding consultation over plans for development in its area. Covanta wishes to engage once more with both Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council as communities in each authority would be affected by the proposals. The proposed development site is partly within the Central Bedfordshire authority area and - in respect of a small area of land - within Bedford Borough.



### **6.3 Local Authority Consultation**

- 6.3.1 In order to meet and exceed the strict consultation requirements necessary before an application can be made to the IPC and to satisfy local authority requirements, Covanta proposes to build upon existing consultation to date and to undertake further consultation.
- 6.3.2 Covanta believes that the 12 months of consultation undertaken to date means the local community and key stakeholders are very familiar with the company's aspirations. Indeed many consultees have influenced the proposed design and operation of the Project. Given this history, Covanta is of the opinion that many consultees already have a high degree of understanding and knowledge of the Project.
- 6.3.3 Building on the extensive consultation that has taken place to date, Covanta met with officers of Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils on 17 November and 1 December respectively to discuss the terms of a draft SOCC and then move forward under the IPC process. It is proposed to continue such liaison with council communications, planning and other officers to seek to agree the draft SOCC that this document accompanies. This consultation strategy has played a significant role in informing the draft SOCC. It is therefore important that any proposed variation to the approach set out in this pre application consultation strategy is raised by the Councils at an early stage.

### **6.4 Wider Stakeholder Consultation**

- 6.4.1 Covanta has developed a detailed stakeholder database identifying all groups and individuals who have/may express an interest in the Project and all those who have attended exhibitions, meetings or provided feedback to date. This includes local residents, community groups and representatives, landowners, developers, politicians (from European to parish level), industry leaders, businesses and key individuals from within the statutory consultee requirements and all additional statutory consultees to be consulted under the new IPC regime.
- 6.4.2 The database will be used to contact stakeholders directly, updating them on how we have used feedback received to date, our intention to submit to the IPC for determination and to give them timely information about how they can get involved and have their say during the consultation process and following an application to the IPC for a DCO.

### **6.5 IPC Environmental Scoping Consultation**

- 6.5.1 Under the terms of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 the Project is required to be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES) that will assess the significant environmental impacts arising from the proposed development.
- 6.5.2 In general terms the nature of an ES required by the IPC is much the same as an ES required under S36 of The Electricity Act 1989. In June 2009 Covanta sought a Scoping Opinion from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) to guide its preparation of the ES that would accompany its S36 application. DECC provided such a Scoping Opinion on 4 September 2009 having then consulted with the appropriate consultees.

- 6.5.3 Whilst Covanta already has a Scoping Opinion for its Project under the S36 determination route, and scoping is not mandatory under the new IPC Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, Covanta is committed to following best practice and has undertaken to seek a Scoping Opinion from the IPC. This process will in itself facilitate further wide consultation with a large group of technical prescribed consultees on the Project as it has evolved some 3 – 4 months on from when the S36 environmental scoping consultation was carried out in July and August 2009.

## 6.6 Consultation footprint

- 6.6.1 As evidenced by work to date, Covanta believes that those within close proximity to its projects should be encouraged to engage with its development proposals. Replicating the consultation footprint adopted during the environmental scoping consultation, Covanta proposes a direct mail consultation footprint of 5km radius of the site adjusted to reflect parish council boundaries ( please see outline map below).



Orange line = Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough boundary  
Green Line = Consultation area along parish council boundaries

- 6.6.2 It is proposed that a distribution company or Royal Mail will be engaged to deliver leaflets and updated information on the Project and the further proposed exhibition dates to all households/businesses within the agreed area (approx. 15,000). This information will be supplemented by posters and flyers advertising the consultation process at key public venues throughout the area; an official public notice and publicity in local press; newsletters; and a dedicated letter of invitation to all local area representatives, interest groups and voluntary and community groups to engage hard to reach groups.

## 6.7 Proposed Communication and Consultation Methods

- 6.7.1 Throughout the remaining pre-application process, Covanta continues to be open to suggestions on how best to communicate and listen to opinions whether

that is via the CLP or any other organisation. The principal measures that it intends to deploy are:

- (a) Covanta will deliver a leaflet explaining the proposed application to addresses in the parishes included within a 5km radius of the Project. This leaflet will provide details on how to respond to consultation about the Project, through the consultation process. It will be delivered to about 15,000 addresses;
- (b) Covanta will continue to hold meetings with the CLP during the consultation process and, afterwards, during the application for the DCO. Agendas from the CLP meetings will be made available by means of the Project website (see below); and
- (c) Local exhibitions and workshops will be held explaining the IPC application process. The exhibitions will provide opportunities for the public to provide feedback on the Project and to respond to the consultation. Exhibition attendees will also be encouraged to complete and submit a feedback form before the consultation closing date;
- (d) Details of the exhibitions are as follows:
  - (e) Dates, locations and times will be published in the SOCC. It is proposed that the exhibition dates will include early Friday evenings, Saturday and Sunday on the weekend of January 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> at venues to be decided upon by the CLP for the Project;
  - (f) The exhibitions will be staffed with professionals who are able to describe the Project and the application process. They will be able to note any comments and responses to the consultation. It will be possible to speak to the Project team on a one-to-one basis;
  - (g) The exhibitions will be publicised via a press release to the local news media, including local radio and television and by placing a notice in the local newspaper, displaying posters and through door-to-door leaflets to be distributed throughout the locality;
  - (h) Covanta will write directly to key stakeholders, such as local councillors, MPs and CLP members advising them of the exhibitions, other consultation proposals and the Project proposals;
  - (i) Covanta's consultation process on this Project will provide feedback on people's views expressed so far and how they have been taken into account; and
  - (j) Documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development will be available for inspection free of charge at the locations listed below. Hard copies will also be made available by request. Covanta may impose a reasonable copying charge for this service;

6.7.2 These approaches will take place in conjunction with the formal consultation requirements of the Infrastructure Planning Commission and will build upon consultation undertaken to date during the Environmental Scoping period. The

views of the CLP on future methods of consultation were requested and the feedback given included requests for:

- a permanent exhibition at the Forest Centre The incorporation within the exhibition of an architectural model of the facility in the context of the Vale, with detail of road, rail, towns and villages and other developments
- Wider use of photomontage views from villages and Ampthill
- The further use of feedback sheets for people to give views back to Covanta and promote the members of the CLP as an additional place to register feedback and ask questions for the CLP to bring to meetings

All suggestions were fully considered. Those that can be achieved are being considered; those that did not provide a practical solution were not progressed but this was explained.

## **7. Proposed media relations including Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 Covanta prides itself in taking a pro-active, open and honest approach with the media – no matter how contentious or controversial the questioning might be. It alerted the local and regional media of its interest and hopes to the Project in November 2008 and maintains contact with journalists researching and writing on the topic. This includes electronic based media and the waste press.

7.1.2 As part of its media activities it is envisaged Covanta will:

- (a) produce a press pack detailing the key elements of the application – including artists' impressions, photo montages, plant and technology descriptions, waste arising, traffic routes and a plant schematic;
- (b) issue news releases concerning matters such as public exhibitions and public engagement;
- (c) arrange facility visits to existing operational EfW plants; and
- (d) provide a press enquiry service to answer any media questions about the proposal, the company and its worldwide activities.

7.1.3 The media programme – pro-active and reactive – will be conducted through our PR agency, Quantum PR, which is accountable to our Director of Planning (Rachel Ness), who will ensure the programme meets the planning requirements.

7.1.4 Press materials, media monitoring, media enquiries and strategic media advice will be sought from Quantum Public Relations. Managing Director Malcolm Chilton is most likely to act as the company's spokesperson (alternatives include Director of Planning Rachel Ness and Marketing Manager Dan

Carbery). However, it will be for Covanta to determine which person is the most appropriate voice on any given matter.

7.1.5 It is our intention to send media releases to the press offices of both Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council at the time of their release to the media. It will be a matter for those offices to determine any wider circulation within their respective Councils.

7.1.6 If - at any time - either Council press office wishes to obtain materials (words or images) they can use Quantum PR which will also assist them on matters of detail, accuracy or further information.

7.1.7 Covanta welcomes a climate in which it can share information concerning media activity with the two Councils in an open and non-confrontational manner in the interests of public understanding of the application. Our main PR contact for this is: Robin Treacher, Quantum PR, Tel: 01233 500200 or Email: robin@quantumpr.co.uk.

## **7.2 Media Experience**

7.2.1 Covanta and its consultants Quantum PR have extensive experience of dealing with the media and its reaction and enquiries relating to this type of development. We are mindful of the impact this can have on a local authority and its elected Members.

## **Appendix One: Draft SOCC**

*[For agreement with Local Authorities pursuant to s47 Planning Act 2008]*

***[TO BE PUBLISHED IN ONE OR MORE LOCAL NEWSPAPERS CIRCULATING IN THE VICINITY WHICH THE PROPOSED PROJECT WOULD BE SITUATED.]***

## **Don't waste this chance!**

**This Statement of Community Consultation explains how you can comment on detailed proposals for an application for a development consent order to be submitted by Covanta Rookery South Limited, (Covanta) to enable it to develop and operate an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility and post treatment Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire (the Project).**

The Project will generate electricity (enough to power 82,500 homes – equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale) by using the waste that remains after recycling and composting as a fuel. Surplus heat from the process can also be used to provide heating for other developments. The waste will come from homes and businesses - primarily from the Bedfordshire and Luton area. Some waste will also come from nearby local authority areas, but none from London. We operate more EfW facilities than anyone else worldwide, and see this technology as the most cost-effective and environmentally sound alternative to landfill. Over 50% of the energy generated would be classified as renewable energy.

We carry out full and extensive public consultation in relation to our projects wherever they take place. This application will be made to the new Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), which has been set up to consider nationally significant infrastructure projects like this one and also requires consultation. Covanta is required by section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to explain to the public, businesses and people living in the vicinity of the land on which the Project will take place, how we will consult with regard to the proposed application and the Project.

In November 2008 we began our consultation programme. In July and August 2009 at public exhibitions we listened closely to what people had to say about our proposals and scoped the environmental matters that we would have to study as part of an environmental impact assessment. We would like to thank everyone who has taken part so far - many of your ideas and comments have been taken on board. Whilst continuing to consult with organisations, including the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel (CLP), we have been further progressing the design of the Project. We can now share our detailed (but still evolving) design proposals with the public, tell you how your views have so far influenced the Project and publish preliminary environmental information coming from our environmental impact assessment.

The Project is an environmental impact assessment development, we will be making preliminary environmental information available. You will also be able to read this information at the events and locations listed below, and we can also supply copies for a small charge. Publicity about how you can consult this information will be given by the methods below. When you submit comments on the Project you can also submit comments on the preliminary environmental information. These responses will help us to complete the environmental impact assessment and to compile the environmental statement that we submit with our application to the IPC.

### **If you want to have your say we need to hear from you now!**

Over the next few weeks we will again be stepping up our consultation programme. We want to encourage as much participation as possible so we can tell you about our plans and gather your responses to further inform our proposals. We are:

- Delivering a leaflet explaining the Project to 15,000 addresses within 5km of the Rookery South site. (A copy of this leaflet - and other information - is also available on our website).
- Continuing meetings with the CLP. Agendas and notes from the CLP meetings are also available on our website.
- Holding staffed exhibitions and workshops in the area on 29th, 30th and 31st January 2010 at *[details/locations to be confirmed following consultation with local authorities and CLP]*. You will be able to speak to professional advisors on a one-to-one basis and accurate photomontages and computer modelling showing how the Project would appear in the landscape will also be included.
- At the same time as the exhibitions balloon(s) will be flown over the site to indicate the maximum height of the built development and views on this will be sought via feedback forms available at the exhibitions and on the web site. .
- Providing a permanent exhibition of our proposals in the locality *[venue to be agreed]*.
- Writing directly to those people who have asked to be kept informed as well as local community, environmental and business groups including councillors, MPs and CLP members advising them of the exhibitions and the proposals.
- The exhibitions will be publicised via the local news media, including local radio stations, television broadcasters, and by placing notices in the local papers, displaying posters, adverts and flyers throughout the locality;
- Placing documents, plans, maps and the preliminary environmental information that describe the Project at Bedford Central Library, Ampthill Library, Wootton Library, Borough Hall Bedford Borough Council, Priory House Central Bedfordshire Council, Marston Vale Forest Centre *[subject to their agreement]* and Covanta's offices in Eversholt until *[date]* 2010.

To learn more about the Project and the IPC application process, or to tell us what you think, please use one of the following:

- visit our website [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/)
- Email us at [RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)
- call us on 0844 967 1101
- write to us: Covanta, 8 Darwin House, The Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, West Midlands, DY6 7BY (ref: Rookery South Consultation)
- use the Freepost feedback form on the Rookery South cg leaflet or at our exhibitions

**We need to hear from you by Monday *[date over 28 days from date of SOCC]* 2010**

Your response in respect of the Project or the consultation methods described in this Statement of Community Consultation MUST (i) be received by Covanta at, 8 Darwin House, The Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, West Midlands, DY6 7BY] on or before ***[date over 28 days from date of SOCC [2010]***, (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of your response or representation, (iv) tell us



who is making the response or representation, and (v) give your address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent. Your responses and other representations will be made public.

Covanta Rookery South Limited

[ ♦ January 2009]

## **Appendix Two: Pre-submission communications strategy**



## **PRE-SUBMISSION COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY FOR PROPOSED ENERGY FROM WASTE PLANT AND POST-TREATMENT MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY AT ROOKERY SOUTH PIT, NR STEWARTBY**

### **1 Purpose of the Report**

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by Covanta and its public relations advisors Quantum Public Relations, formally DTW Vavasour, as a basis for discussing and agreeing with Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils the Pre-Submissions Communications Strategy to support proposals to develop an Energy from Waste (EfW) and post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at Rookery South pit near Stewartby.
- 1.2 Covanta is wishing to engage with both Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils as communities in each authority area will be impacted by the proposals. The proposed development site is within the Central Bedfordshire authority area.
- 1.3 It is intended to commence public consultation at the end of June 2009. The Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report for the proposal will be submitted and consulted on by 26 June 2009, with six public exhibitions following in July and August 2009. Other communication approaches are proposed, and these are explained later in the report.

### **2 Background**

- 2.1 Covanta is proposing to submit plans to develop an EfW plant and post-treatment MRF at Rookery South pit near Stewartby. The EfW facility would process residual municipal and commercial/industrial waste (approx 585,000 tonnes on average over its operational life), the majority of which would be from the Bedfordshire and Luton area. The MRF would recover residues from the EfW process to capture metals for recycling and bottom ash for use in construction as a secondary aggregate.
- 2.2 As the proposal would generate more than 50MW<sub>e</sub> of electricity, the application has to be made to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change under Section 36 of the Electricity Act, and a direction will also be sought under Section 90(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act for deemed planning permission.

### **3. Approach to Community Consultation**

- 3.1 Covanta recognises the need and expectation to consult in a meaningful way with a large range of stakeholder and community groups ahead of submitting its application. It is perhaps even more important in this case that full public consultation is being seen to be undertaken given that the application will not be determined by Central

Bedfordshire Council in the usual way, and local people may feel that the decision is being taken away from them.

- 3.2 Therefore this pre-submission Strategy document does not rehearse the reasons for good communications. It simply reflects best practice as set out in the Department for Communities and Local Government guidance document “Community Involvement in Planning: the Governments Objectives” and adherence to planning guidance (for example “PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development” and “Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10”). It also takes account of the helpful and relevant advice contained in the “Statement of Community Involvement” produced by Bedfordshire County Council in October 2006.
- 3.3 Covanta is committed to best practice in public consultation and engagement throughout the planning process. We recognise the benefits that can be brought to local communities, local authorities, key stakeholders and developers through front loaded, inclusive pre-application consultation and communications.
- 3.4 For this engagement process we have aspired to the following principles:
- using participative methods and making participation and involvement as easy and inclusive as possible;
  - applying the decision principle - making sure that the exercise will inform and influence decisions to be made, such that:
    - consultation is designed to inform the decision to be made;
    - it is clear to consultees that their responses to the consultation will be taken into account; and
    - clear feedback can be given to consultees on how their views were taken into account;
  - front loading consultation i.e. engaging with the local community before the planning application has been submitted ;
  - considering the most appropriate and productive methods of consultation; and
  - regarding consultation as a meaningful process rather than a tick-box exercise.
- 3.5 The intention of our pre-submission Strategy is to ensure, as far as is reasonable, that local people are aware of our draft proposals and have a good opportunity to express their views to us. Through this Covanta hopes to be able to clarify matters, allay concerns, incorporate suggestions into the scheme and respond to issues through the detail of our final planning submission.

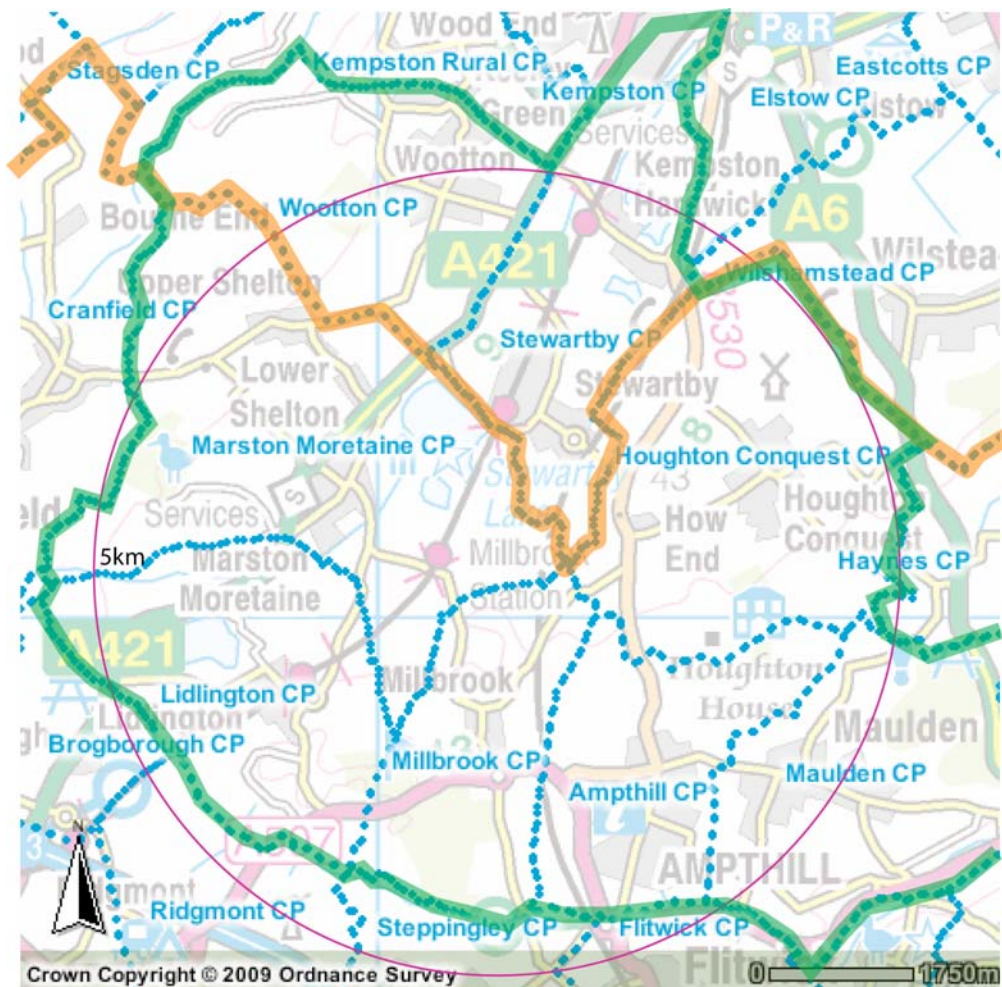
#### **4 Statement of Community Involvement**

- 4.1 In submitting a Section 36 application to the Department of Energy and Climate Change later this year, Covanta will also provide a Statement of Community Involvement.

- 4.2 The Statement of Community Involvement will provide a summary and explanation of the consultation undertaken by Covanta in support of its proposals. This Pre-Submission Communications Strategy will play a large part in informing that Statement. It is therefore important that any variation to the approach set out in this Strategy is brought up at an early stage.

## 5 Consultation Footprint

- 5.1 Covanta believes that those within close proximity to its projects should be given a greater opportunity to be engaged with the development proposals. After careful consideration, we propose a direct mail consultation footprint of 5km adjusted to reflect parish council boundaries (please see outline map below).



Orange line = Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough boundary  
Green Line = Consultation area along parish council boundaries

- 5.2 The proposed footprint has been chosen to accommodate existing parish councils to avoid splitting villages or local areas along artificial boundaries. The 5km footprint is also deemed to be appropriate from a near neighbour issues context. The choice of parish council divisions also relates to stakeholder engagement by ensuring that

parish/ town councils, the closest level of local representation, are consulted as a minimum.

- 5.3 A distribution company or Royal Mail will be engaged to deliver leaflets and information on the project and the proposed exhibitions to all households within the agreed area (approx 15,000). This information will be supplemented by posters and leaflets advertising the consultation process at key public venues throughout the area, publicity in local press and newsletters and a dedicated letter of invitation to all local area representatives, interest groups and voluntary and community groups to engage hard to reach groups.

### **Wider Neighbour Consultation**

- 5.4 This is not to ignore or downgrade other legitimate enquiries or requests for information from further afield – a stakeholder database including all those potentially interested in the project has been compiled. This will continue to be updated regularly.

## **6 Communication Methods**

- 6.1 Throughout the pre-submission process, Covanta will remain open to suggestions as to how best to communicate and listen to opinions.

- 6.2 As a minimum Covanta proposes the following:

- To deliver a leaflet explaining the proposal to households in the parishes included within a 5km radius of the site (see the proposed consultation footprint);
- To hold exhibitions explaining the proposal and the environmental impact assessment scoping process. We will be asking people's views on various design and community aspects, as well as asking them if they would like to be involved in the Community Liaison Panel. Exhibition dates to include early Friday evenings, Saturdays and Sundays over the weekends of July 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> and repeated on the weekend of August 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> to ensure that as many people as possible have an opportunity to attend during the holiday period. The exhibition with tour six different local venues around the site such as Stewartby Village Hall, the Marston Vale Forest Centre, Ampthill, and Millbrook.
- To provide feedback on people's views and how this has been taken into account;
- To publicise the exhibitions via the local media and with posters;
- To staff the exhibitions with experts who are able to describe the proposal in simple terms;
- To provide an explanation and support documents relating to the proposals on a bespoke area of the Covanta web site – and promote the web address. This will include a feedback facility;
- Write directly to pertinent stakeholders advising them of the exhibitions and the proposals;
- Provide a briefing paper for local politicians (parish councillors, councillors, MPs and MEPs); and

- One to one meetings as appropriate with local representatives and Parish Councils.

6.3 These approaches will take place on the back of the submission of the formal Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report at the end of June 2009.

## **7 Stakeholders and Community Liaison Panel**

7.1 Covanta has had prepared a detailed Stakeholder Audit pertinent to those with an interest in the Rookery South site. It identifies the main political representatives in the area from the European level to the local level, together with local interest groups. This document is shortly to be updated following the June elections and recent local government changes.

7.2 The data base will be used to contact stakeholders directly with timely information relating to the proposals. We believe it to be wrong if such groups and individuals have to rely on the local media alone as a source of information.

7.3 Covanta will also be recruiting a Community Liaison Panel to further empower local interest groups and individuals and provide a platform for dialogue and information exchange. The Panel will comprise of between 12-20 people and will be established by an independent facilitator. While the exact remit and purpose of the CLP will be left to the CLP itself to decide, the forum will provide a conduit for a flow of information between Covanta and the local community, helping Covanta to better understand and address local concerns, whilst also providing a structured arena for constructive debate, as well as insight in to how best to communicate to the local community at large. Please see Appendix A.

## **8 The Media**

8.1 Covanta and its DTW Vavasour have extensive experience of dealing with the media and its reaction and inquiries relating to this type of development. We are mindful of the impact this can have on a local authority and its Elected Members.

8.2 Our media relations programme and protocol for this development is at Appendix B.

## **Appendix A: Covanta and Community Liaison Panels (CLP)**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 Local community liaison is extremely important to the success of the project and the development of new facilities.
- 1.2 The establishment of effective Community Liaison Panels (CLP) is highly desirable but they do bring with them the need for Covanta and the Council to respect different opinions - often articulated in forceful manners.
- 1.3 Community Liaison Panels are only one form of communications Covanta will employ to explain its proposals at Rookery South. It would be unwise to rely on this form of communications alone. It must also be noted that not all neighbourhoods want or welcome a CLP and this too must be respected.

### **2 Purpose**

- 2.1 The formation of a CLP can provide local communities with a forum for discussing issues affecting them in relation to a local facility such as an EfW plant. It is also a helpful vehicle for advising the community of forthcoming key events (such as a planning application or when work will begin on site).
- 2.2 However, other often well established mechanisms and groups can equally facilitate such community liaison (such as Parish Councils).
- 2.3 For a CLP to be effective, the detail of the remit and purpose must be left to the CLP itself. If Covanta and the Council are going to better understand and address the concerns of neighbours of a proposed plant, neither organisation can enforce over-prescriptive remits.
- 2.4 However the general expectations Covanta has from supporting a CLP are:
  - To better understand local concerns
  - To provide a channel so those concerns can be articulated
  - To help inform and educate local opinion formers
  - To provide a structured arena for constructive debate
  - To hear how best to communicate to the local community at large
- 2.5 In return there is an expectation the CLP will:
  - Inform, advise and educate local communities
  - Provide a feedback mechanism on behalf of the community
  - Use information it gains in an honest manner
- 2.6 Covanta will also engage with a CLP to discuss any proposed Section 106 agreements, community gain activities and key dates.



### **3 Recruitment**

- 3.1 While it is important the “right people” are recruited to the CLP, neither the Council or Covanta should hand pick or veto candidates wanting to carry out this role.
- 3.2 We look for a CLP of 12-20 people and we will engage independent advisors to assist the process. This might involve an advertisement and editorial coverage in the local and community-based media.
- 3.3 Typically the CLP will have a parish council, district council and county council form of representation (often ward councillors wish to become involved). Other members might come from:
- Local church
  - Local school
  - Local land owner
  - Businesses community
  - Environmental group (local or a representative from a national group)
  - Very near neighbours
  - Locals with a pertinent expertise ( this might be anything from a lawyer to a journalist)
  - Representatives from existing local community groups
  - Resident association representative
- 3.4 We strongly believe that anyone who wants to play a part should be encouraged to do so – even if we know them to be strong or misguided opponents.

### **4 Modus Operandi**

- 4.1 The precise modus operandi will be determined by the CLP itself but we would encourage meetings to be held in the neighbourhood every 2 to 3 months.
- 4.2 The CLP needs to pick its own Leader or Chair. Covanta will volunteer to provide the secretariat (provide venues, agenda, minutes, requested reports etc) and it will be a matter for the CLP to decide if it wants this.
- 4.3 Covanta will provide the CLP with a modest budget to enable it to:
- Hire meeting rooms and pay for basic refreshments
  - Provide members with meeting papers
  - Hire expert speakers to address them on topics such as health, waste minimisations, traffic etc – any topic it chooses providing it is pertinent to local concerns. They do not have to be all proponents of EfW.
  - Fund facility visits to other waste facilities
- 4.4 Funds for activities outside this remit will be considered but no commitments will be made in advance.
- 4.5 We expect the CLP to be run in an orderly manner adopting the best principles of meetings of this nature. Covanta will make someone at a senior level available to

attend such meetings (either as a guest or as a member depending on the wishes of the CLP) providing notice has been given.

- 4.6 Covanta staff will answer any reasonable questions asked at such meetings – and provide answers at a later date for any questions that cannot be dealt with at the time. However, it is not the purpose of a CLP to use the forum to simple quiz Covanta staff.
- 4.7 Council officers should also attend the meetings – if it is the wish of the CLP. They too should not attend only to defend Council decisions.
- 4.8 Covanta would urge the forum to act responsibly in the area of media relations and will make a press office facility available for it to use if it so wishes.
- 4.9 Agenda, minutes and reports of the meeting can be posted on the dedicated EfW group wishes.

## **5 Longer term**

- 5.1 The establishment of the CLP is seen as desirable at fairly early stage. Ideally it will have agreed its remit and become a “mature” forum before pre-planning consultation begins.
- 5.2 As time moves on, we would wish to maintain the Panel throughout the construction phase and after the plant becomes operational.
- 5.3 Although the CLP membership may alter, there is merit in retaining such a forum to assist with the independent monitoring and evaluation of the plant’s performance and environmental record. This would run in parallel with any requirements placed upon the plant by the Council and the Environment Agency. The CLP would also check on Covanta’s adherence to promises and commitments made in the early planning days.

## **Appendix B: Media Protocol for Covanta Energy relating to Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils**

### **1 Purpose of the Report**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This protocol is designed to bring clarity as to how and why Covanta Energy (“Covanta”) will engage with the media (local, regional, national and trade/professional) on its proposals for at Rookery South pit near Stewartby.

### **2 Public Engagement**

- 2.1 Company policy, government and planning expectation plus best practice requires Covanta to engage fully with a range of audiences before submitting its application for an energy recovery and waste management facility at Rookery South pit near Stewartby. The Pre-Submission Communications Strategy describes the modus operandi for such a consultation and the part it will play in the application itself. Within that strategy, Covanta will need to engage with the media. Indeed, given the controversial nature of this type of application, the media too will want to play a part in publicising the application.
- 2.2 Covanta prides itself in taking a pro-active, open and honest approach with the media – no matter how contentious or outrageous the questioning might be. It has already alerted the local and regional media of its interest and intent to build a facility at Rookery South and maintains contact with journalists researching and writing on the topic. This includes electronic based media and the waste press.
- 2.3 As part of our media activities it is envisaged Covanta will:
- Produce a press pack detailing the key elements of the application – including artists’ impressions, photo montages, plant and technology descriptions, waste arisings, traffic routes and a plant schematic
  - News releases concerning issues such as public exhibitions and public engagement
  - Facility visits to existing operational EfW plants
  - Provide a press inquiry service to answer any media questions about the proposal, the company and its worldwide activities.
- 2.4 The media programme – pro-active and reactive – will be conducted through our PR agency (DTW Vavasour) which is accountable to our Director of Planning (Rachel Ness) who will ensure the programme meets the planning requirements.
- 2.5 Press materials, media monitoring, media inquiries and strategic media advice will be sought from the Agency. Managing Director Malcolm Chilton is most likely to act as the company’s spokesperson (alternatives include Rachel Ness and Marketing Manager Dan Carbery).
- 2.6 It is our intention to send media releases to the press offices of both Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council at the time of their release to the media. It will be a matter for those offices to determine any wider circulation within the Councils.

- 2.7 If - at any time - either Council press office wishes to obtain materials (words or images) they can use the P.R. Agency which will also assist them on matters of detail, accuracy or further information.
- 2.8 Covanta would welcome a climate in which it can share information concerning media activity with the two unitary councils in an open and non-confrontational manner in the interests of public understanding of the application.
- 2.9 Our main PR contacts for this are: Robin Treacher and Edel Mooney, DTW Vavasour Limited; Tel: 01233 614525 or Email: [robin@dtwv.co.uk](mailto:robin@dtwv.co.uk) or [edel@dtwv.co.uk](mailto:edel@dtwv.co.uk).

### **3 Next Steps**

- 3.1 It is recommended that this protocol now takes on the views of both the planning authorities and the waste disposal authority to ensure media and public interest is not compromised.

## **Appendix Three – Technical statutory consultees for scoping**

Scoping meetings held with technical statutory consultees listed below.

## ROOKERY SOUTH EFW - SCOPING CONSULTATION - MEETINGS TRACKER

Current Date 09/12/2009

MEETING MINUTES SHOULD BE SENT TO ADAM BAMFORD, PBA via [abamford@peterbrett.com](mailto:abamford@peterbrett.com)

Meeting No.	Consultee Contact Name (+ details)	Date of Meeting	Consultation Organiser / Owner	Consultees/Attendees (Internal and External Individuals)	Purpose/Subject of Meeting	Meeting Minutes Completed	Actions entered onto Actions Tracker
	<b>Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform</b>						
1	BERR	22 May 2009	RN	RN	Informal Scoping Consultation	N/A	N/A
2							
	<b>Department of Energy &amp; Climate Change</b>						
1	DECC	11 May 2009	RN, MC, Covanta Political Adviser	RN, KB	Informal Scoping Consultation	N/A	N/A
2							
	<b>Central Bedfordshire Council - waste planning, planning, landscape, transport, biodiversity, EHO, heritage</b>						
1	Central Bedfordshire Council	20 April 2009	RN	RN, KB, PJef, RT, SD, NT, AL	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	Central Bedfordshire Council	03 June 2009	SW	CHM, SP, GJ, AM, GB, MC, MH, AS	Stakeholder Meeting Noise and Air Quality (same as BBC meeting 2 and EA meeting 2)	Y (DRAFT - awaiting ERM/Covanta input)	Y
3	Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Council	15 June 2009	SD	RP, CMG, JB, SD, PJ	Transport matters meeting	Y	Y

4	Central Bedfordshire Council	25th September 2009	MC	MC, AMy	Restoration proposals at Rookery LLR	Y	Y
	<b>Bedford Borough Council</b> - planning, transport, EHO						
1	Bedford Borough Council	20 April 2009	RN	RN, KB, SD, ERM AQ, COVANTA ENGINEERS	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	Bedford Borough Council	03 June 2009	SW	CHM, SP, GJ, AM, GB, MC, MH, AS	Stakeholder Meeting Noise and Air Quality (same as CBC meeting 2 and EA meeting 2)	Y (DRAFT - awaiting ERM/Covanta input)	Y
3	Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Council	15 June 2009	SD	RP, CMG, JB, SD, PJ	Transport matters meeting	Y	Y
4	Bedford Borough Council	19 October 2009	AK	IJ, MT, AK, IH	Building Design Meeting	Y	Y
5	Bedford Borough Council	TBA	AK/RN	RN, PR, SB	Formal meeting requested to get overview		
	<b>Environment Agency</b> - planning liaison, ground and surface waters (incl water quality), national permitting team, air quality, biodiversity						
1	PPC team and Groundwater Control, Contaminated Land and Landfill Officer	12 May 2009	PJef	PJef, PJm, KB, MH, RN, PC, GB, MN, RH	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	Environment Management	03 June 2009	SW	CHM, SP, GJ, AM, GB, MC, MH, AS	Stakeholder Meeting Noise and Air Quality (same as CBC meeting 2 and BBC meeting 2)	Y (DRAFT - awaiting ERM/Covanta input)	Y

3	Development Control (Flood Risk and surface Water Strategy)	21 May 2009	SH	SH, PJm, PC, GP, RN, RTy	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	N
4	Planning Liaison	TBC	PJef	AI, RN	Informal Scoping Consultation		
5	Ecologist	8th May	SM	See below meeting with Natural England (1)	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	None arising
6	Planning Liaison	TBC	PJef				
	<b>English Heritage</b>						
1	English Heritage	22 April 2009	NT	RN, NT, AL, AMy, DG	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	Historic Areas Adviser (Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire & Norfolk)	15 May 2009	CG	DG, NT, RN, AL	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	None arising
3	English Heritage	17 June 2009	CG	RN, NT, AL, AMy, DG	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	None arising
4	English Heritage	13 August 2009	CG	RN, AK, CG, SC, AL, DG, RU, JS, MO.	Scoping and design progress presentation	Y	Y
5	English Heritage; CBC; LDA	5th November	AK	DG, CC, RU, PL, AK, CG, SC	Site visit to inspect assessment and montage	Y	Y
	<b>Natural England &amp; Wildlife Trust - ecology, landscape</b>				viewpoints		
1	Natural England & Wildlife Trust	08 May 2009	SM	RN, SM, AM, JC, AMy, PC	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	None arising
2	Natural England & Wildlife Trust	TBC	SM	RN, SM, AM, JC, AMy, PC, CMH	Informal Scoping Consultation		N
3							
4							



	<b>Bedford &amp; R Ivel Internal Drainage Board</b>						
1	Bedford & R Ivel Internal Drainage Board	24 April 2009	PJam	PJam, RN, COVANTA ENGINEERS	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2							
3							
	<b>Bedfordshire Primary Care Trust (incl.Health Protection Agency)</b>						
1	BPCT	06 May 2009	RB	RB, RN, SE, ML	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2							
	<b>Network Rail</b>						
1	Network Rail	01 May 2009	SD, JB	SD, JB, PL, TR, SR, IC	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2							
	<b>Highways Agency</b>						
1	Highways Agency	29 April 2009	SD	SD, RDS	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
3							
	<b>Utilities</b>						
1	Anglian Water	06 May 2009	NM	NM, PJ, PJM,	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	None arising
2	Anglian Water	13 August 2009	NM	NM, MF, CB	Proposed Foul Drainage & Potable Water	Y	Y
3	Anglian Water	14 September 2009	NM	NM, PJ, MF, KD	Proposed Ash Washdown Process & Trade Effluent Issues	Y	Y
4							
5							
	<b>Bedfordshire and Luton Fire &amp; Rescue Service</b>						

1	Bedfordshire and Luton Fire & Rescue Service	12 August 2009	PJam	Pjam, GJ, SMw	Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2							
	<b>Marston Vale Forest Trust</b>						
1	Marston Vale Forest Trust	15 September 2009	SM	Sm, Covanta, Forest Trust	Consultation	Y	Y
2							

<b>PROJECT TEAM</b>		
INITIALS	NAME	ORGANISATION
AL	Alan Lamb	AEW
SM	Sian Mitchell	BSG Ecology
RN	Rachel Ness	Covanta
JB	Jason Baldwin	Covanta
PC	Paul Cole	Covanta
GP	Geoff Price	Covanta
GJ	Graham Jones	Covanta

<b>CONSULTEES</b>		
INITIALS	NAME	ORGANISATION
MF	Mike Farrer	Anglian Water Services
CB	Chris Best	Anglian Water Services
KD	Karen Dunnill	Anglian Water Services
MC	Melanie Crump	Bedford Borough Council
RP	Rob Page	Bedford Borough Council
IJ	Ian Johnson	Bedford Borough Council
MT	Martin Tidy	Bedford

RT	Robin Treacher	DTW Consultation
SW	Shana Westfall	ERM AQ
CHM	Chris Hazell-Marshall	ERM AQ
RB	Roger Barrowcliffe	ERM AQ
NT	Naushad Tahsildar	ERM L&V
KB	Kirsten Berry	ERM Planning
PL	Pat Lewarne	Freightliner
CG	Colin Goodrum	LDA
DS	Dermot Scanlon	PBA
SP	Sue Parr	PBA
NM	Neil Moore	PBA
PJam	Paul James	PBA Hydro

		Borough Council
PR	Paul Rowland	Bedford Borough Council
SB	Stuart Briggs	Bedford Borough Council
SE	Sarah Evans	Bedfordshire Primary Care Trust
MH	Mark Hales	Central Bedfordshire Council
AS	Alan Stone	Central Bedfordshire Council
RU	Rob Uff	Central Bedfordshire Council
JS	Julia Scott	Central Bedfordshire Council
MO	Martin Oake	Central Bedfordshire Council
CMG	Chris Mollart-Griffin	Central Bedfordshire Council
AMy	Alison Meyers	Central Bedfordshire Council Landscape Officer
AM	Alistair McGowell	EA
RTy	Richard Taylor	EA Developmen

SH	Stuart Harwood	PBA Hydro
PJef	Paul Jeffery	PBA Hydro & Engineering
MH	Martyn Higham	PBA Land Quality
SD	Simon Davis	PBA Transport
MC	Malcolm Chilton	
AK	Alistair Kratt	LDA Design
PL	Paul Lishman	LDA Design
IH	Ian Houlston	LDA Design
CG	Colin Goodrum	LDA Design
SC	Stephen Carter	Headland Archaeology

		t Control
PC	Pippa Caswell	EA Ecologist
TS	Tzehaye Semere	EA Environment Management
MN	Michael Nunns	EA GWCL
RH	Roy Hooke	EA Landfill
AI	Adam Ireland	EA Planning Liaison
GB	George Bailey	EA PPC
DG	David Grech	English Heritage, Historic Areas Adviser
CC	Clare Campbell	English Heritage
SMw	Simon Marlow	Fire Officer, Bedfordshire and Luton Fire & Rescue Service
ML	Dr Mike Lilley	Health Protection Agency
RDS	Rio D'Souza	Highways Agency
AM	Antony Mould	Natural England
TR	Tony Rudge	Network Rail

SR	Steve Rhymes	Network Rail
IC	Ian Cleland	Network Rail
JC	John Comont	Wildlife Trust for beds, Cambs, Northants and Peterborough

## **Appendix Four: Communications tools to support the public exhibition**

- 1. Press Release about the Rookery Pit Proposal**
- 2. Advert for Public Consultation Days**
- 3. Direct mail letter to 15,000 householders**
- 4. Sample letter to councillor**
- 5. Leaflet for Public Consultation Days**
- 6. Poster for Public Consultation Days**
- 7. Screenshots of Rookery South web page**
- 8. Public exhibition boards**

## **1 Press release about the Rookery Pit Proposal**

Press Release: 4 November 2008

### **POWER PLANT PROPOSAL FOR ROOKERY PIT**

Covanta Energy today (Tuesday) confirmed its plans to build an Energy-from-Waste power station in Bedfordshire capable of using household and business waste as a fuel to generate heat and electricity.

The waste – which is that left over after recycling - will come from Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. The power station will be capable of taking up to 600,000 tonnes of waste a year.

The site, known as Rookery Pit is off Green Lane near Stewartby. By combining the waste disposal needs of two counties, it is estimated the annual saving to Bedfordshire County Council could be in the region of £8 million a year.

A planning application will be submitted to the Government (Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform/ the new Department for Energy and Climate Change) not the County Council as the facility is principally a power station capable of generating in excess of 50 MW of electricity – enough to power all the households in Bedford. The County Council will be a major and important consultee.

Covanta is currently shortlisted by Buckinghamshire County Council which is looking for a partner to dispose of unrecyclable waste.

The project could get underway during 2010 and the plant be up and running in 2013.

**ENDS**

For more information contact:

Robin Treacher or Edel Mooney

DTW Vavasour

Tel: 01233 614525

Email: [robin@dtwv.co.uk](mailto:robin@dtwv.co.uk) or [edel@dtwv.co.uk](mailto:edel@dtwv.co.uk)

## **2 Advert for Public Consultation Days**



## Public Consultation Days

for Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

**A proposed Energy from Waste and Materials  
Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit  
near Stewartby**

Covanta Energy invites members of the public to come along to find out more about us and our proposed Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility. Members of the Project Team will be available to answer questions and you are invited to contribute your ideas to the emerging design.

The consultation days will be held at locations throughout the Marston Vale on:

Friday 10 July	Stewartby Village Hall	2pm – 8pm
Saturday 11 July	Parkside Hall, Ampthill	10am – 6pm
Sunday 12 July	Houghton Conquest Village Hall	10am – 6pm
Friday 14 August	Millbrook Village Hall	12pm – 8pm
Saturday 15 August	Marston Vale Forest Centre	10am – 6pm
Sunday 16 August	Wootton Memorial Hall	10am – 6pm

For more information on the proposal, the Environmental Scoping Report or the Community Liaison Panel, please visit

**<http://covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/> or e-mail  
[RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk).**

**Get involved and have your say.**



[www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk)

**COVANTA**  
ENERGY  
*for a cleaner world*

### 3 Direct mail letter to 15,000 householders



<<Address>>

Dear <<name>>,

**Re: Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility - a proposed Energy from Waste and  
Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit nr Stewartby**

**Invitation to Attend a Public Exhibition**

I would like to invite you to visit an exhibition which explains our evolving proposals to build an Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit nr Stewartby. The facility would receive household and business waste mostly from Bedfordshire and Luton after recycling and composting has taken place.

You may recall our commitment in November 2008 to hold a public consultation and engagement programme over this proposal and I am pleased we are now in a position to share more information.

Whilst the formal application proposing the scheme won't be made until later this year, we are keen to undertake a comprehensive consultation exercise with the local community at a key time when we are identifying likely environmental issues and designing the scheme itself. Properly integrating the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility into the wider Marston Vale landscape and community through careful design and consultation is one of our key driving objectives.

The feedback we receive from the exhibitions will directly inform our final submission. We have already been in discussion with key advisors such as the Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage and officers at Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils.

You'll be able to find out information about the scheme and Covanta, ask questions of our Project Team and contribute your ideas to the emerging design. It's also an opportunity to volunteer for on-going engagement with the project via an independently facilitated Community Liaison Panel.

In summary the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility comprises an Energy from Waste (EfW) plant, generating enough green electricity to supply approximately 82,500 homes (equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale<sup>1</sup>). Excellent opportunities exist nearby to supply surplus heat to nearby developments such as NIRAH and The Wixhams.

Whilst being primarily a Bedfordshire facility, to maximise the economic and environmental benefits of scale, we also propose to accept a smaller proportion of household and business waste from outside the county (albeit not from London). By combining the waste treatment needs of, for example, two counties, we estimate that the annual saving to the Bedfordshire authorities could be in the region of £8 million a year. We will also be far more efficient in our electricity generation.

To achieve even greater environmental benefits we are also proposing a Materials Recovery Facility to recover valuable resources from the material remaining after EfW treatment. In this way the Rookery South Facility would recover value from approximately 96% of the waste it treats.

Bedfordshire urgently needs new waste treatment facilities. Historically there has been a reliance on landfill but these have largely been completed and most of the area's household waste is now being landfilled in Northamptonshire. Rookery South is an area identified by the Bedfordshire Local Authorities as its preferred location for an EfW facility, taking advantage of good transport links and potential energy users.

Landfills generate significant quantities of harmful greenhouse gases, contributing to global warming. Covanta is proposing a cleaner and more efficient way to manage waste, generating renewable energy which in turn could help the Bedfordshire authorities avoid increasing costs and possible fines associated with landfill.

**The exhibitions will be held at locations throughout the Marston Vale on:**

<b>Friday 10 July</b>	<b>Stewartby Village Hall</b>	<b>2 – 8pm</b>
<b>Saturday 11 July</b>	<b>Parkside Hall, Ampthill</b>	<b>10 – 6pm</b>
<b>Sunday 12 July</b>	<b>Houghton Conquest Village Hall</b>	<b>10 – 6pm</b>
<b>Friday 14 August</b>	<b>Millbrook Village Hall</b>	<b>10 – 8pm</b>
<b>Saturday 15 August</b>	<b>Marston Vale Forest Centre</b>	<b>10 – 6pm</b>
<b>Sunday 16 August</b>	<b>Wootton Memorial Hall</b>	<b>10 – 6pm</b>

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<sup>1</sup> The towns and villages of Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Ampthill, Wootton

For more information about Energy from Waste technology, Covanta's world leadership in this field, the application at Rookery South (including the Environmental Scoping report) or the Community Liaison Panel, visit our website at [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth).

I look forward to meeting you soon,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Malcolm Chilton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Managing Director,

Covanta Energy UK

#### **4 Sample letter to councillor**

30 June 2009

*Mr Paul Rowland*

*Head of Planning*

*Bedford Borough Council*

*Town Hall*

*St. Pauls Square*

*Bedford*

*MK40 1SJ*

Dear Mr Rowland,

**Re: Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility - a proposed Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit nr Stewartby**

**Invitation to Preview a Public Exhibition**

**Stewartby Village Hall, 10<sup>th</sup> July 2009, 12-2pm**

I would like to invite you to preview an exhibition which explains our evolving proposals to build an Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit nr Stewartby. This will take household and business waste mostly from Bedfordshire and Luton after recycling and composting has taken place.

You may recall our commitment in November 2008 to hold a public consultation and engagement programme over this proposal and I am pleased we are now in a position to share more information.

You are invited to attend a preview on **Friday 10<sup>th</sup> July at 12 noon at Stewartby Village Hall** to find out information about the scheme and Covanta, ask questions of our Project Team and contribute your ideas to the emerging design. It's also an opportunity to volunteer for on-going engagement with the project via an independently facilitated Community Liaison Panel.

Whilst the formal application proposing the scheme won't be made until later this year, we are keen to undertake a comprehensive consultation exercise with the local community at a key time when we are identifying likely environmental issues and designing the scheme itself and would welcome your input into facilitating that process. Properly integrating the Rookery South

Resource Recovery Facility into the wider Marston Vale landscape and community through careful design and consultation is one of our key driving objectives.

The feedback we receive from the exhibitions will directly inform our final submission. We have already been in discussion with key advisors such as the Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage and officers at Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils.

In summary the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility comprises an Energy from Waste (EfW) plant, generating enough green electricity to supply approximately 82,500 homes (equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale<sup>2</sup>). Excellent opportunities exist nearby to supply surplus heat to nearby developments such as NIRAH and The Wixams.

Whilst being primarily a Bedfordshire facility, to maximise the economic and environmental benefits of scale, we also propose to accept a smaller proportion of household and business waste from outside the county (albeit not from London). By combining the waste treatment needs of, for example, two counties, we estimate that the annual saving to the Bedfordshire authorities could be in the region of £8 million a year. We will also be far more efficient in our electricity generation.

To achieve even greater environmental benefits we are also proposing a Materials Recovery Facility to recover valuable resources from the material remaining after EfW treatment. In this way the Rookery South Facility would recover value from approximately 96% of the waste it treats.

Bedfordshire urgently needs new waste treatment facilities. Historically there has been a reliance on landfill but these have largely been completed and most of the area's household waste is now being landfilled in Northamptonshire. Rookery South is an area identified by the Bedfordshire Local Authorities as its preferred location for an EfW facility, taking advantage of good transport links and potential energy users.

Landfills generate significant quantities of harmful greenhouse gases, contributing to global warming. Covanta is proposing a cleaner and more efficient way to manage waste, generating renewable energy which in turn could help the Bedfordshire authorities avoid increasing costs and possible fines associated with landfill.

**If you are unable to attend the preview, the exhibitions will be open to the public at locations throughout the Marston Vale on:**

<b>Friday 10 July</b>	<b>Stewartby Village Hall</b>	<b>2pm – 8pm</b>
<b>Saturday 11 July</b>	<b>Parkside Hall, Ampthill</b>	<b>10am – 6pm</b>
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<sup>2</sup> The towns and villages of Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Ampthill, Wootton

For more information about Energy from Waste technology, Covanta's world leadership in this field, the application at Rookery South (including the Environmental Scoping report) or the Community Liaison Panel, visit our website at [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth).

I look forward to meeting you soon,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Malcolm Chilton". The script is cursive and fluid, with the first name and last name clearly distinguishable.

Managing Director

Covanta Energy Uk

## **5 Leaflet for Public Consultation Days**



## Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF)

Covanta Energy is proposing to build an Energy from Waste (EfW) and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby.



Rookery South Pit

### Public Engagement

Covanta is committed to public consultation over its plans. A close understanding of the main environmental and community considerations will ensure the design of the RRF is tailor made to the Marston Vale.

Helpful consultation has already commenced with key consultees such as Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils, Natural England, the

Environment Agency and English Heritage.

Covanta Energy is now undertaking a series of consultation events to inform the content of its formal application, due to be made in October/November 2009.

This leaflet sets out some information about the development, including what is being proposed, why it is needed, what energy from waste technology involves and how you can get involved and provide feedback.

## The Rookery South RRF Proposal

The proposed EfW facility would divert up to 585,000 tonnes of household and business waste left over after recycling each year away from landfill. It would generate enough electricity to meet the needs of approx. 82,500 homes equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale\*. Opportunities to supply surplus heat to nearby developments such as NIRAH and The Wixams are also being investigated. It is hoped that the facility will be up and running by 2014.

The facility would also recover valuable metals and secondary aggregate from the material remaining after EfW treatment in the MRF. In this way the

Rookery South RRF would recover value from approximately 96% of the waste it treats.

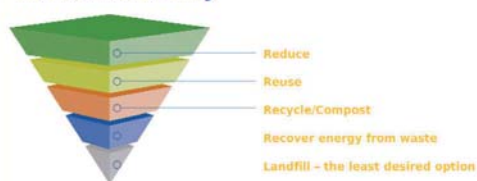
Whilst being primarily a Bedfordshire facility, to maximise the economic and environmental benefits of scale, we also propose to accept a smaller proportion (about a third) of household and business waste from outside the county, although not from London. By combining the waste treatment needs of, for example, two counties, we estimate that the annual savings to the Bedfordshire authorities could be in the region of £8million a year. It would also provide more efficient electricity generation.

\* Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Millbrook, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Ampthill, and Wootton

### Why is it needed? – Bedfordshire Waste Challenges

Landfill space in Bedfordshire is close to exhaustion. Currently, household and business waste from Bedfordshire and Luton is transported to landfill and treatment sites in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire and Kent. Landfill produces methane gas that has 20 times the global warming potential of CO<sub>2</sub>. With 50,000 new homes expected to be built in Bedfordshire by 2021 the challenge of managing ever increasing quantities of waste continues to grow.

#### Waste hierarchy



Bedfordshire urgently needs new “non landfill” waste treatment facilities, and increasing recycling efforts is only part of the solution. Government policy requires landfill to be used only as a last resort after waste reduction, re-use, recycling and composting and energy from waste.

The Government has set challenging targets to divert waste from landfill. Failure to achieve these targets could result in increased Council Tax charges to cover penalty fines of £150 for each tonne over the target limit, as well as Landfill Tax of £40 per tonne, increasing by £8 per year. Greener and less polluting solutions are required.

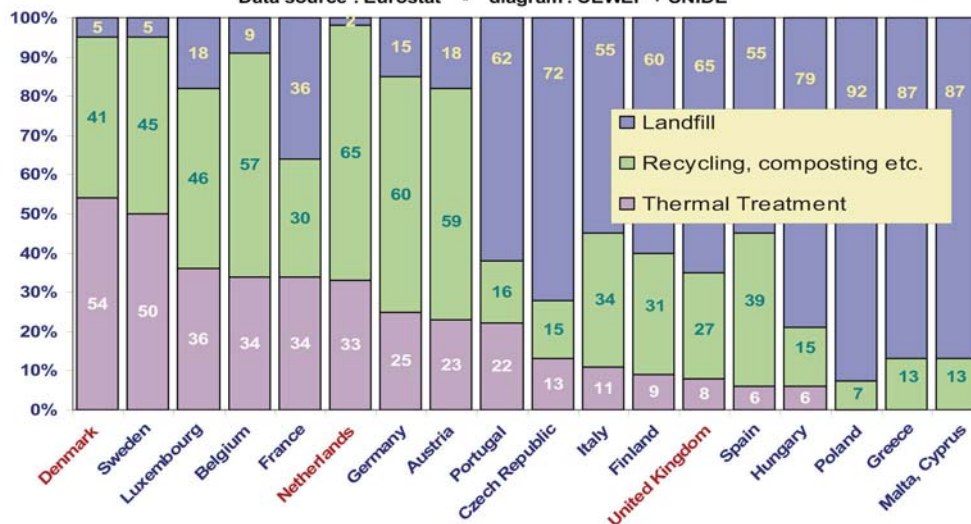
## How the Rookery South RRF could help

EfW is a cleaner waste solution than landfill, and offers major advantages:

- EfW massively reduces waste volumes by 96% leading to a significant reduction in the need for landfill.
- EfW produces clean low-carbon and renewable energy (just over 50%) that helps address climate change. For every tonne of waste processed almost one tonne of greenhouse gas emissions are avoided.
- EfW reduces our dependence on expensive non-renewable fossil fuels (gas, coal and oil) to produce electricity.
- EfW is one of the most highly regulated technologies in the UK, and must conform to strict safety standards in order to operate.
- EfW complements high levels of recycling. For example, Denmark and the Netherlands both recycle over 40% of their waste at the same time as recovering energy from at least a third of their household waste.
- EfW, especially at a larger scale, delivers good value for money and exports more electricity per tonne of waste than smaller combustion facilities.

**Treatment of Municipal Waste in Europe - 2005 (in %)**

Data source : Eurostat - diagram : CEWEP + SNIDE



### Examples of UK EfW design



Sheffield



Isle of Man



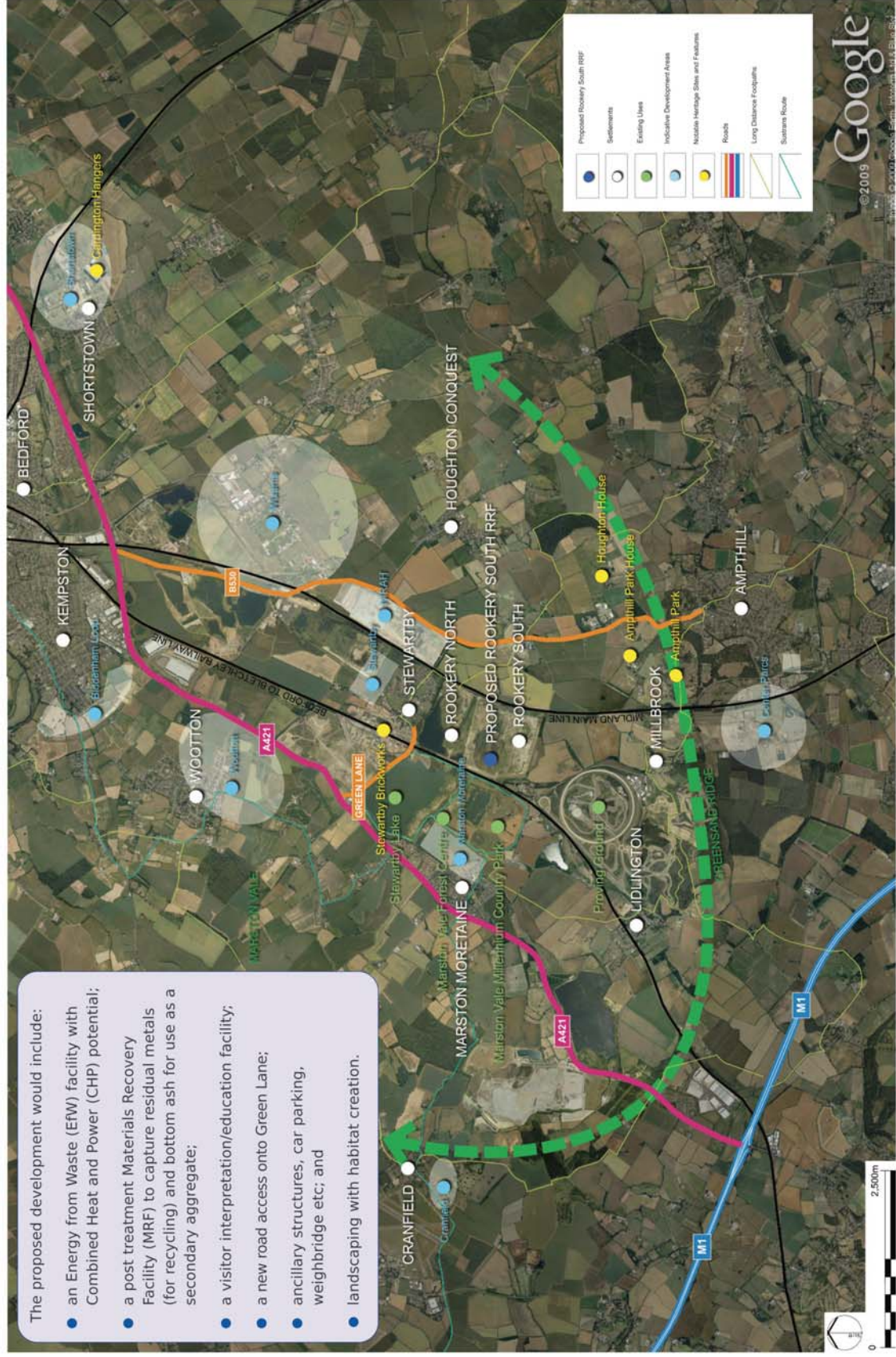
Lakeside



## Rookery South RRF Proposals – An Overview

The proposed development would include:

- an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility with Combined Heat and Power (CHP) potential;
- a post treatment Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to capture residual metals (for recycling) and bottom ash for use as a secondary aggregate;
- a visitor interpretation/education facility;
- a new road access onto Green Lane;
- ancillary structures, car parking, weighbridge etc; and
- landscaping with habitat creation.



# How Would the Proposed Rookery South RRF Work?

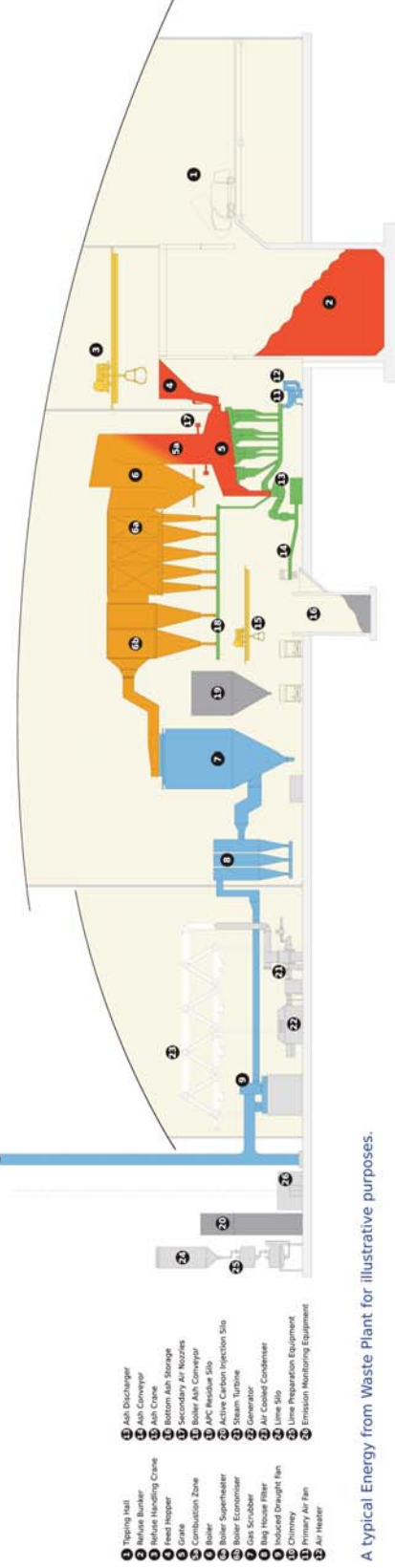
## A Step by Step Guide

1. Household and business waste would be separated for recycling and collected in the usual way.
2. Waste that cannot be recycled would be delivered by road to the reception hall in the EFW facility where it is tipped into a bunker within the building.
3. The waste is combusted at a high temperature, producing steam to drive the turbines. They will produce electricity which is then fed into the local high voltage grid network via an underground connection.
4. The waste is combusted at a high temperature, producing steam to drive the turbines. They will produce electricity which is then fed into the local high voltage grid network via an underground connection.
5. Rail transportation of residual waste into the site and/or recycled bottom ash aggregate out of the site is presently being investigated.
6. The EFW facility has the potential to provide heat for industrial and domestic uses, via its use as a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant.
7. Bottom ash and metal residues are transferred to the adjoining MRF where metals are captured for recycling and bottom ash is recovered as a secondary aggregate for use in the construction industry.
8. Fly ash, a hazardous waste, is taken off site in sealed tankers and disposed of in specially licensed sites.
9. Rail transportation of residual waste into the site and/or recycled bottom ash aggregate out of the site is presently being investigated.

## Some Key Facts

- The building operates under slight negative pressure which will assist in effectively containing dust and odours within the main EFW building.
- Approx 150 HGVs would visit the site each day, and 75 staff/visitor cars. A lorry routing plan would be prepared to ensure larger 'A' roads such as the A421 are used.
- The EFW facility would operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Vehicle delivery hours would be restricted, based on operational and environmental requirements.
- A Visitor Interpretation/ Educational Facility would be designed to explain both the RRF and the wider environmental and industrial heritage of the area.
- Gases emitted from the stack(s) would be monitored by on-line Continuous Emissions Monitoring, and will be made available to the regulatory authority by way of real time on-line transmission.
- The Health Protection Agency advises that emissions from modern well run incinerators have little effect on health.

For independent guidance on health issues, please see the Environment Agency briefing notes.



A typical Energy from Waste Plant for illustrative purposes.



## What Next?

So far, we have prepared an Environmental Scoping Report to identify the scope of the environmental information required to inform our future application. This report can be viewed on the project website. The comments received will then inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which will rigorously assess the potential environmental effects of the proposal.

The comments made during the exhibition consultation exercises over July and August will inform the preparation of our application to be made later this year in October/November. As the proposal would generate 65MWe of electricity Covanta Energy must then submit its proposals (including the EIA) to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) for determination. There will be plenty of opportunity for members of the public and groups to make representations on the project before a decision is made.

For more information on the DECC process, please ask to see the 'Section 36 Consenting Process – A General Guide' or visit the project website.

## How You Can Get Involved

- Send your comments on the Scoping Report by the end of August to the Rookery South Project Team at the Covanta Energy address below.
- Offer to join the Community Liaison Panel (see separate flyer for more information).
- Attend exhibitions and complete the feedback form. Copies of the exhibition boards will be available on the website.
- Obtain copies of the Environment Agency briefing notes on Energy from Waste [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk).
- View the dedicated website: [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/).
- Email [RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk) with your thoughts.

### About Covanta Energy

Covanta Energy is the world's leading Energy-from-Waste (EfW) provider with over 20 years' experience within the renewable energy industry and a proven track record as a reliable and efficient provider of EfW facilities on an international scale.

Visit: [www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk) for more information, or contact us by post at: **Covanta Energy Ltd, 8 Darwin House, The Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, West Midlands, DY6 7YB**

## **6 Poster for Public Consultation Days**

## Public Consultation Days for Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

Friday 10 July	Stewartby Village Hall	2pm – 8pm
Saturday 11 July	Parkside Hall, Ampthill	10am – 6pm
Sunday 12 July	Houghton Conquest Village Hall	10am – 6pm
Friday 14 August	Millbrook Village Hall	12pm – 8pm
Saturday 15 August	Marston Vale Forest Centre	10am – 6pm
Sunday 16 August	Wootton Memorial Hall	10am – 6pm

## A proposed Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby



### Your opportunity to contribute

We value your input and welcome you to come and find out more about the scheme and Covanta Energy. Come and ask questions of our Project Team and contribute your ideas to the emerging design.

For more information on the proposal, the Environmental Scoping Report or the Community Liaison Panel, please visit

<http://covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/> or e-mail  
[RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk).



[www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk)

**COVANTA**  
ENERGY  
for a cleaner world



## **7 Screenshots of Rookery South web page**

<http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>

AMERICAS

EUROPE

ASIA



COVANTA  
ENERGY  
for a cleaner world

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Energy-from-Waste 101

Covanta Solutions

Take A Wild Guess

Development Projects



Development  
projects

ROOKERY SOUTH RESOURCE  
RECOVERY FACILITY PROJECT

ROOKERY SOUTH RRF  
COMMUNITY LIAISON PANEL

CLP MEETING AGENDAS

CLP MEETING MINUTES

CLP TERMS OF REFERENCE

CLP MEMBERS

## Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility Project

Covanta Energy is proposing to build an Energy from Waste (EfW) and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby in Bedfordshire, capable of using household and business waste leftover after recycling as a fuel to generate heat and electricity.

The proposed facility – known as Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility – will convert on average 585,000 tonnes of residual waste per year into 65MWe of electricity, of which 55MWe would be exported to the national grid. That's enough green electricity to power approx. 82,500 homes. There are also excellent opportunities to supply surplus heat to nearby developments such as NIRAH and Center Parcs.

Covanta believes that developing a facility capable of handling both household and business waste from Bedfordshire and Luton (primarily) and other nearby areas will maximise environmental and economic benefits of scale and offer a value for money solution to the taxpayer. To achieve even greater environmental benefits, Covanta is proposing the Materials Recovery Facility to recover valuable metals and secondary aggregate post treatment in the EfW facility.

Overall the facility will recover value from approximately 96% of the waste it treats while simultaneously reducing reliance on costly unsustainable landfill and helping Bedfordshire to meet its recovery and renewable energy targets.

As the facility is principally a power station generating over 50MW of electricity, the application will be decided by Government in consultation with regulatory authorities and the local community.

Integrating the proposed facility into the wider Marston Vale landscape and community through careful design and consultation is a key objective and Covanta has already hosted extensive local consultation and information events and is continuing to keep local people informed.

Covanta has also established a Community Liaison Panel to provide local people with a chance to find out about project progress and to feedback on the things that are most important to the local community.

Please check back regularly for updates and more information as the project progresses.

Email: [RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)

[Click here to view an artist's impression fo the proposed facility.](#)

### Updates on Proposal

- [Rookery South RRF Consultation Exhibition Boards July/August 2009](#)
- [Rookery South RRF Proposal Summary Leaflet July/August 2009](#)
- [Public Consultation Days July 10, 11, 12 and August 14, 15, 16 2009](#)
- [Please click here to view the main Environmental Scoping Report.](#)
- [Please click here to view the Appendices of the Environmental Scoping Report.](#)

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# Reduce. Reuse. Recycle.

# Rethink.

[EFW BASICS](#)[A BIG WASTE](#)[NON-STOP ENERGY](#)[GREENHOUSE GAS CONTROL](#)

When you take out the trash, do you care where it goes?

When you use electricity, do you care where it comes from?

If you're like us, you do. At Covanta, we pull out all the stops to make sure our communities have sensible, safe waste disposal programs and a reliable supply of clean, affordable energy.

If you're like us, you also know that the same old solutions won't be adequate to satisfy the world's rapidly growing appetite for energy or to manage the burgeoning volumes of refuse that threaten the global environment. It's time to rethink everything we know about creating energy and managing waste.

That's why Covanta helps communities turn trash into electrical power, a process known as Energy-from-Waste (EFW) or waste-to-energy (WTE). We currently own and operate over 30 EFW facilities throughout the United States, each of which provides power for its community along with an environmentally sound alternative to landfill dumping.

Why not click around to see how we keep waste from going to waste?

## RETHINK

Covanta's advanced EFW facilities prevent 15 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions each year. That's equivalent to closing enough coal burning power plants to supply the entire state of Delaware with electricity.

[ABOUT US](#)[INVESTOR INFORMATION](#)[NEWS](#)[CAREERS](#)SEARCH [GO >](#)[AMERICAS](#)[EUROPE](#)[ASIA](#)[Energy-from-Waste 101](#)[Covanta Solutions](#)[Take A Wild Guess](#)[Development Projects](#)

## How do we

# do that?

[COVANTA AND THE WASTE HIERARCHY: A CASE STUDY](#)[THE EFW PROCESS](#)[EFW SOLUTIONS](#)[OTHER RENEWABLES](#)[INTERNATIONAL ENERGY](#)[ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP](#)[COVANTA FACILITIES](#)[MARTIN GMBH](#)[COVANTA SECURE SERVICES](#)[LINKS](#)[VIDEO](#)

## Covanta Solutions

The Covanta solution is flexible and compatible with a range of front-end waste pre-treatment solutions and can play a major role in meeting landfill diversion targets.

Covanta currently operates over 40 Energy-from-Waste facilities in North America, Europe, and Asia. We also operate a diverse global portfolio of other energy plants that use a variety of technologies. Our facilities have earned a reputation for reliability, safety, efficiency, and environmental responsibility.

We invite you to have a look at how we complement recycling and composting efforts and turn waste into energy, the other energy generation and waste disposal methods methods we employ, and the communities we serve.



## **8      Public exhibition boards**



## Proposed Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

An Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery  
Facility at Rookery Pit near Stewartby.



Rookery South Pit

### **Your thoughts are important to us**

Please take your time to look at the Exhibition Boards  
and complete the feedback form.

### **Do you have any questions?**

Representatives from Covanta Energy and members  
of the Project Team welcome the opportunity to talk to  
you and provide more information.

Thank you for your time.

[www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk)



## Waste Challenges in Bedfordshire

- In 2006, over 850,000 tonnes of household and business waste were produced in Bedfordshire and Luton. At least half of all this waste was sent to landfill for disposal. Landfill produces methane gas that has 20 times the global warming potential of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Landfill space in Bedfordshire is close to exhaustion. Currently, household and business waste from Bedfordshire and Luton is transported to landfill and treatment sites in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire and Kent.
- Government policy requires significant diversion of household waste from landfill by:
  1. Reducing or avoiding creating waste
  2. Re-using waste where possible
  3. Recycling or composting waste (45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020)
  4. Recovering energy from waste (22% by 2015 and 25% by 2020)
  5. Only using landfill as a last resort
- Failure to achieve the diversion rates could result in increased Council Tax charges to cover penalty fines of £150 for each tonne over the target limit, as well as Landfill Tax of £40 per tonne, increasing annually by £8. Greener and less polluting solutions are required.
- Bedfordshire urgently needs new "non landfill" waste treatment facilities. Even with significant levels of household composting/recycling (currently 44%), considerable quantities of household and business waste remain to be managed and increasing recycling is only part of the answer. With 50,000 new homes expected to be built in Bedfordshire by 2021 the challenge of growing quantities of waste greatly increases.
- Bedfordshire and Luton local authorities have identified a need for approx. 200,000 tonnes of household waste to be diverted from landfill. A further 250,000 tonnes of business waste is also presently being landfilled, which would be better used to recover energy.

## Waste Solutions in Bedfordshire

Bedfordshire and many other local authorities have concluded that the best solution in economic and environmental terms involves high recycling, with remaining waste going to an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility, thereby minimising landfill. There are already about 20 household and business waste EfW facilities in the UK. EfW is a cleaner waste solution, and offers major advantages:

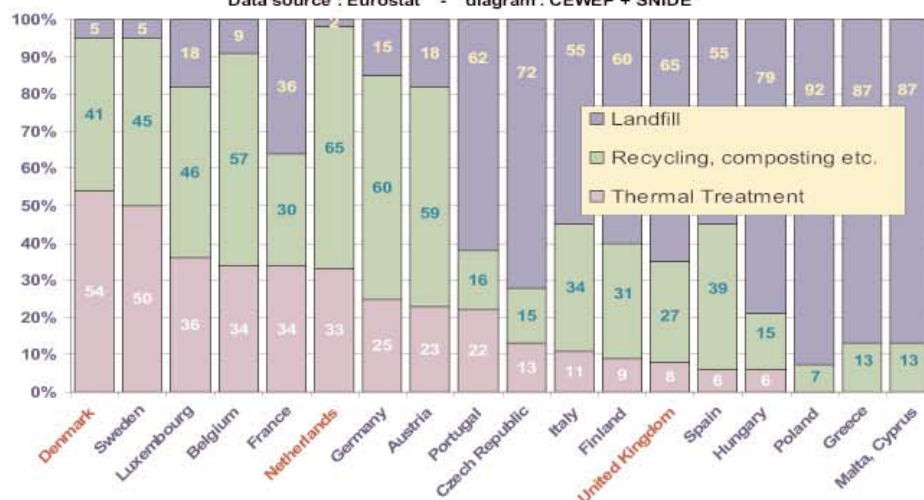
- EfW produces clean, low-carbon and renewable energy that helps address climate change. For every tonne of waste processed almost one tonne of greenhouse gas emissions are avoided.
- EfW reduces our dependence on expensive non-renewable fossil fuels (gas, coal and oil) to produce electricity.
- EfW massively reduces waste volumes by 96%, leading to a significant reduction in the need for landfill.
- EfW, especially at a larger scale, delivers good value for money and exports more electricity per tonne of waste than smaller combustion facilities.
- EfW is one of the most highly regulated technologies in the UK, and must conform to strict safety standards in order to operate.

## The Proposed Rookery South RRF

- The proposed EfW Facility would have the capacity to manage approximately 585,000 tonnes of residual household and business waste every year, approximately **two thirds of which would come from Bedfordshire and Luton**. This would generate 65MW<sub>e</sub> of electricity of which 55MW<sub>e</sub> would be exported to the national grid.
- The Rookery South RRF would generate **enough green electricity to supply 82,500 homes** - equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale (Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Millbrook, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Ampthill, and Wootton). Excellent opportunities also exist to supply heat to nearby developments such as NIRAH, The Wixams and Center Parcs.
- Although the Rookery South RRF is primarily a Bedfordshire facility, to **maximise the economic and environmental benefits of scale**, it is proposed that a smaller proportion of household and business waste from outside of the county would be accepted, although not from London.
- By combining the waste treatment needs of two counties it is estimated that the annual **saving to the Bedfordshire authorities could be in the region of £8 million a year** and it would be far more efficient in electricity generation than a smaller combustion facility.
- To achieve even greater environmental benefits a **Materials Recovery Facility** is proposed that will recover valuable resources from the material remaining after EfW treatment. In this way the Rookery South RRF would recover value from approximately 96% of the waste it treats.
- The process is **complementary to local recycling efforts**, would minimise landfill and associated methane gases and produce clean and sustainable energy which is just **over 50% renewable**.
- The Rookery South RRF facility offers the **potential for rail transportation** - this is presently being investigated.

**Treatment of Municipal Waste in Europe - 2005 (in %)**

Data source : Eurostat - diagram : CEWEP + SNIDE



EfW is a safe, proven technology that complements high levels of recycling. For example, Denmark and the Netherlands both recycle over 40% of their waste at the same time as recovering energy from at least a third of their household waste.





# Covanta Energy's Proposals

## The Wider Context



Landform



Woodland types



Cultural Heritage

The Marston Vale sits in an amphitheatre created in part by the wooded Greensand Ridge to the south of the Rookery South RRF.

Bedford is located approximately 4km (2.5 miles) to the north-east of the site and the eastern edge of Milton Keynes is approximately 10.5 km (6.5 miles) to the south-west.

The character of the Vale is strongly influenced by its industrial past. The underlying clay has been extracted over several generations for brick making, leaving a legacy of quarry pits, chimneys, kilns and yards. At one time, the Stewartby Brickworks were the largest in the world employing 2000 workers with approximately 135 chimneys present. Now just

four stacks remain and these have been 'Listed' in recognition of their historic importance. Many of the former clay pits are being used for landfill or are large areas of open water.

The Vale continues to undergo change. New developments include NIRAH, which has been authorised, The Wixams, the planned expansion of a number of the settlements and the dualling of the A421. The Forest of Marston Vale has resulted in the creation of new woodlands and wider landscape enhancements within the Vale together with recreational benefits, notably at the Marston Vale Millennium Country Park.

[illegible]

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
|  | Proposed Roskelly South BHP         |
|  | Settlements                         |
|  | Existing Uses                       |
|  | Indicative Development Areas        |
|  | Notable Heritage Sites and Features |
|  | Roads                               |
|  | Long Distance Footpaths             |
|  | BusRoute Route                      |

- **Opening:** subject to obtaining the necessary consents, it is hoped that the Rookery South RRF would be operational in 2014.
- **Design:** in addition to the operational requirements, a close understanding of the main environmental and community considerations is important in ensuring that the design of the RRF is tailor made to the Marston Vale. Helpful consultation has already taken place with key consultees such as Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Council, Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage.
- **Buildings:** the buildings would be 10 metres below surrounding ground level in the base of Rookery South pit, with the main EfW building approx. 50m high and the stack(s) approx. 115m high, depending on detailed design considerations.
- **Employment:** approx. 65 permanent jobs would be created with up to approx. 400 temporary construction jobs at peak construction times.
- **Traffic:** approx. 150 HGVs would visit the site each day, and 75 staff/visitor cars. A lorry routing plan would be implemented to ensure larger 'A' roads such as the A421 are used.
- **Access:** a new access from Green Lane would be created and potential also exists to create new footpaths and cycle ways.
- **Operational hours:** the EfW facility would operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Vehicle delivery hours would be restricted, based on operational and environmental requirements.
- **Monitoring:** gases emitted from the stack(s) would be monitored by on-line Continuous Emissions Monitoring, and will be made available to the regulatory authority by way of real time on-line transmission.
- **Visitor Interpretation/Educational Facility:** this would be designed to explain both the RRF and the wider environmental and industrial heritage of the area.
- **Amenity:** odour and dust would be effectively managed via design and operational systems e.g. the slight negative pressure of the waste tipping hall will assist in effectively containing odours to within the EfW facility.



Stewartby Village



## Why Choose Rookery South?

Covanta Energy is confident that the proposals for Rookery South RRF would integrate well within the wider Marston Vale landscape and community, with the evolving solution developed through careful design and consultation - a key driving objective.

### Locational Links

- **Centrally located** within the authorities of Central Bedfordshire, Bedford Borough and Luton.
- **Good access to the site** with the vast majority of vehicles using the A421 primary road network and a new road access from Green Lane.
- **Few residential properties** in close vicinity to the site, or along Green Lane.
- The site takes advantage of the former excavated pit with the principal areas of processing **activities located below surrounding ground levels**.
- Opportunities exist to **extend the local and wider footpath network and biodiversity enhancement** through habitat creation and wildlife corridors.
- Forms part of a **dynamic landscape and area of change** and has a relationship with the rich industrial legacy of Marston Vale.
- **Potential for a rail facility** to accommodate delivery of waste by rail and

further reduce traffic movements, with rail access from the Marston Vale railway and freight handling facilities.

- Close to opportunities to deliver **Combined Heat and Power (CHP)** such as NIRAH, the Wixams, and Center Parcs with benefits for the local businesses and housing communities.

### Community Links

- Potential to establish a **Community Liaison Panel** and **Community Trust Fund** to benefit longer term projects and opportunities.
- Commitment to education through the establishment of a **Visitor Interpretation and Education Facility** and promotion of wider understanding of the EfW process and waste management more generally.
- Potential for **improvements to the local Public Rights of Way and cycle network** and creation of new routes to enhance local and wider connectivity.
- **Boost to the local economy** with up to 400 construction jobs and up to 65 permanent jobs when operational.
- Potential for **low cost, locally derived energy**, with opportunities to provide discounted electricity to homes in the local area.



#### Landscape and Heritage Links

- The **industrial heritage and changing nature** of the landscape within the Marston Vale means that the site has the capacity to absorb a building of the scale of the Rookery South RRF.
- The architectural design would respect important heritage features such as the listed Stewartby Stacks and Houghton House, and would seek to **blend into the landscape** whilst being a high quality and visually interesting form.
- The development area is located **below surrounding levels** within the Rookery South Pit so the visual impact of the building will be reduced and principal areas of low level activity would not be visible.
- The proposals provide the opportunity to **contribute to** the woodland and green space vision for the **Forest of Marston Vale** with the creation of new areas of woodland and other habitats appropriate to the site and wider area.

#### Policy Links

- Rookery South lies within the Marston Vale, **an area identified for future development** in local and regional policy.
- Rookery South pit is the preferred location for an EfW facility by the Bedfordshire Authorities Waste Partnership.
- **Waste Local Plan Inspector** accepted the role that the site may play in any long term, sustainable waste management strategy for local and regional waste.
- Rookery South is considered within the **Waste Site Allocations Issues and Options** report. The **Environment Agency supports its use for an Integrated Waste Park**.
- Opportunities to **deliver Green Infrastructure benefits** set out in the policies within the East of England Plan, and promoted in the Bedfordshire and Luton Strategic Green Infrastructure Plan.



Rookery South Pit



# The Planning and EIA Process

As the Rookery South RRF will generate more than 50MW<sub>e</sub> of electricity, Covanta Energy is required to submit its proposals to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change (DECC). The application will be made under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989, and at the same time a planning permission will be sought.

DECC will process the application in much the same way as a local planning authority and will ensure the process is carried out fairly and transparently. In considering the application they will visit the site and surrounding area.

**More information on this process is available on a separate handout.**

## Covanta Energy's commitment to Public Consultation

As with any planning application, members of the public and relevant stakeholder groups will be able to make representations on the proposal before a decision is made. Whilst we are not at the formal application stage, Covanta Energy is keen to undertake a comprehensive consultation exercise with the local community at a key time when we are identifying potential environmental issues and designing the scheme itself. We welcome input to the process and feedback to ensure that all concerns are addressed.

## Consultation to date

To date Covanta Energy has been in discussion with key advisors and Statutory and Regulatory organisations notably the Environment Agency, Highways Agency, Natural England, English Heritage and officers at Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council.

## Identifying the Environmental Issues

We are still at the early stages of the application process. So far, we have submitted a **Scoping Report** to the Secretary of State that seeks to identify the scope and extent of the environmental information that is needed to inform the application.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will then be undertaken which rigorously assesses the potentially significant environmental effects of the proposal.

A summary of the EIA process is illustrated on the Flow Diagram below

Design issues and the evolution of the Site Layout and Building Design will be considered as an integral part of the EIA process.

It is anticipated that the application will be made later in the year once these studies have been completed.

## Environmental Impact Assessment Process





# Design Considerations

The layout of the site and the design of the buildings are an important part of the project and the EIA process provides the basis for examining the potential effects of the proposed development. The final proposed site layout and building design will incorporate measures to reduce impacts and ensure that it is well integrated with the landscape.

## Building Design

The scale and design of the building is fundamentally driven by operational requirements of energy from waste production with carefully controlled processes that must comply with strict environmental legislation.

The building houses a number of linked processes with different space requirements which are illustrated in the adjoining diagrams. The building houses the energy production process and includes office, staff welfare accommodation and visitor facilities.

The building will be designed to recognised sustainability standards.

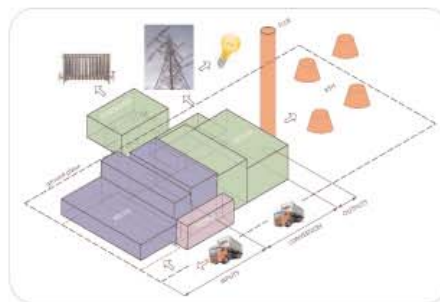
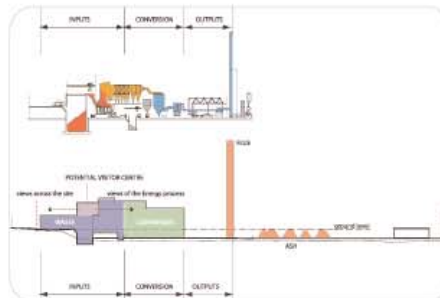
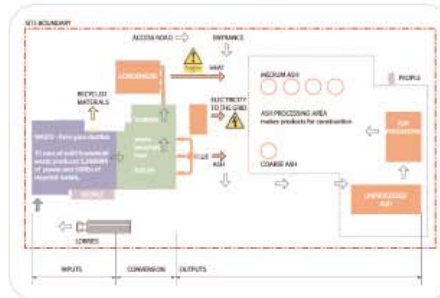
We are consulting the local authority landscape and heritage officers as well as English Heritage on building design. Some of the issues currently being discussed include the number of chimney stacks, roof profiles and the colour of the building materials. We are also exploring the provision of visitor facilities.

The operation requires lighting when it is dark during normal working hours. Outside standard working hours lighting will be limited to standard safety lighting requirements.

## Site Layout

The layout of the site separates administration, staff welfare and visitor areas from the main waste delivery, energy production and bottom ash storage areas and associated traffic.

The EfW building is located to the west of the site area to take advantage of the pit embankment which supports the raised tipping hall and the ramp approach.



## Examples of UK EfW design



Sheffield



Lakeside



Isle of Man

# Environmental issues: Quality of life

## Landscape Character and Wider Setting

The site lies in the Marston Vale surrounded to the south and east by the elevated Greensand Ridge. The Marston Vale has been subject to extensive change over time, most recently by the brick industry and associated clay extraction. The area continues to be a dynamic landscape where new features are being introduced including NIRAH, the Wixams and local expansion of settlements.

## Heritage

The Marston Vale landscape reflects the pattern of changes that have taken place over many centuries.

There are a number of sites and features of heritage interest in the area around Rookery Pit, many of which are designated by English Heritage or by the Local Authorities because of their significance. Some features, such as Amphill Park or Houghton House are sites of national importance whilst others are of more local interest.

A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) will be undertaken to ensure that any potential effects on heritage features are taken into account. This will also help to guide the process of the building design and layout of the Rookery South RRF site.



## Some Key Heritage Facts

- Meetings are in progress with English Heritage to discuss the setting of several historic sites such as Houghton House and the Stewartby Brickworks Chimneys.
- Within 3km of the site all heritage features and their settings will be considered to determine the potential effects of the proposals.
- Within a wider zone extending to 10km from the site the assessment of other important historic sites and their settings will be considered.



Amphill Park House and the Marston Vale from Amphill Park





## Visual

The design and form of the building will take into consideration local and wider views that will influence its overall shape, proportion of elements, the number of chimney stacks and the colour and type of materials. The principal views comprise elevated distant views from the south and east and more localised views from Stewartby to the north and the Forest Centre and Marston Moretaine to the west.

Planting to the south and east of the wider pit area is proposed to assist in the integration of the building in the wider landscape.

More locally, earth mounding and planting is proposed to the south and east of the immediate site to provide screening of the ground level activity of the facility.

The building lies in close proximity to the proposed attenuation pond to the north which will form an attractive setting to the building on approach and in views from potential public footpaths.

New permanent public footpaths are being considered, extending across the site providing links from the countryside to the east with the Forest Centre to the west.

## Air Quality including Odour and Dust

The Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) assesses the potential impacts of emissions from the EfW Facility at nearby human receptors and sensitive habitat sites within 10km of the plant. The assessment takes into account a range of emissions, as set out in the European Waste Incineration Directive. Computer based dispersion models predict the effects on existing background air quality due to emissions from the plant. The potential effects are assessed by comparison of the results of the modelling with statutory Air Quality Standards and non-statutory guidelines, taking into account existing baseline air quality. We will also look at air quality impacts arising from traffic emissions and plume visibility issues. Any visible plume would be water vapour, and occurs only during certain weather conditions.

## Human Health Risk

We will use the results of the Air Quality study to assess potential effects on people's health due to emissions from the Rookery South RRF. The process models people's long term uptake of persistent pollutants through various pathways, notably inhalation and ingestion through the food chain. Lifetime health effects and the risk of emissions can then be quantified. Additionally, the effects of exposure to fine particles, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> are quantified for the surrounding population.

**For more information, please ask a member of the team for the independently produced Environment Agency leaflets.**

### Some Key Health Facts

- Strict emission standards with continuous monitoring and review ensure a negligible effect on health.
- The AQIA is scrutinised thoroughly by the EA and the Health Protection Agency (HPA). The HPA has released a Position Statement on MSW incineration, which concludes that: 'Incinerators emit pollutants into the environment but provided they comply with modern regulatory requirements, such as the Waste Incineration Directive, they should contribute little to the concentrations of monitored pollutants in ambient air'. The HPA has concluded that emissions from modern, well run incinerators have little effect on health.
- Many detailed studies into the health of communities living near to EfW plants have been undertaken; none have demonstrated a conclusive link between incinerator emissions and public health impacts.
- Emission control systems make up approx 40% of the total cost and incorporate an extensive cleaning process.





# Environmental issues: Quality of life

## Noise

A well-designed and managed site will control sound levels to ensure that noise is minimised. The aim for the Rookery South RRF is to manage the noise from the site from initial design to implementation having regard to existing noise levels and relevant legislation, guidance and best practice.

### Some Key Noise Facts

- A day and night time baseline noise survey at nearby residential areas is currently being undertaken in order to establish the existing noise levels.
- A baseline noise model of the area surrounding the site will be compared against the noise model results. Rookery South RRF data will then be fed into the noise model in order to efficiently predict noise levels at nearby dwellings and other noise sensitive areas.
- The design of the Rookery South RRF facility will focus on minimising noise emissions and fitting the plant to the existing noise environment. Any proposed mitigation will be tested in the noise model.
- Noise monitoring will continue as the Rookery South RRF is constructed to ensure noise criteria are being met.

## Transport and access

It is proposed that Rookery South RRF will open around 2014, by which time the dualling scheme for the A421 will have been completed. The majority of HGV traffic will travel along Green Lane to the existing A421 junction and then via the new Marston and Marsh Leys junctions with the A421. The route will have very limited impacts on existing residential areas.

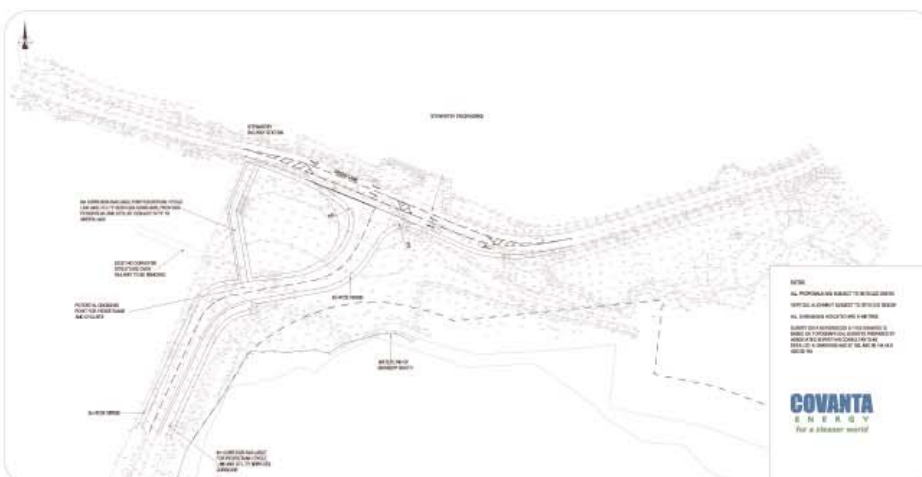
Transport and traffic issues and impacts associated with the Rookery South RRF will be assessed in accordance with Department for Transport (DfT) Guidance.

The Rookery South RRF lies close to the principal road network – approximately 1.5 km to the A421 junction and the local access from Green Lane.

### Some Key Transport and Access Facts

- 150 return HGV movements per day and 75 cars.
- A new access to Green Lane will be provided with a 'T' junction with right turning lane.
- The feasibility of rail delivery from the adjacent branch line is being investigated.
- The site lies in close proximity to a National Cycle network traffic-free route as well as footpaths linking into or adjacent to the site with potential to enhance or extend this network and form part of a wider Green Travel Plan for site staff.

## Indicative access design off Green Lane



This plan is for illustrative purposes only.

## Ecology

The Rookery Pit is designated as a County Wildlife Site, includes valued wetland habitats, and supports protected species.

As the Rookery South RRF facility will be located within an area to be restored to agriculture no valued ecological receptors are expected to be adversely affected within the footprint of the development.

A detailed assessment undertaken in accordance with best practice will assess both direct and indirect impacts on valued ecological resources within Rookery Pit and also the wider area.



## Other environmental topics

A range of other environmental topics will also be examined within the EIA process. These comprise:

- Land and Water Quality
- Hydrology and Flood Risk
- Socio Economics
- Waste Management
- Utilities

**Members of the Project Team are available to discuss any of the environmental topics.**

## Some Key Ecological Facts

- The proposed facility is located within an area recently disturbed by mineral extraction.
- Consultation with Natural England, the Environment Agency and Wildlife Trust and others throughout the assessment process helps ensure the local environment is protected.
- A full programme of environmental impact reduction measures will be undertaken to ensure ecological impacts are minimised together with measures to deliver benefits for biodiversity within Rookery Pit and the wider Marston Vale.
- Consultation over nature conservation issues and location of visitor interpretation / education centre will be undertaken.



**"Properly integrating the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility into the wider Marston Vale landscape through careful design and consultation is one of our key driving objectives."**

**Malcolm Chilton, Managing Director, Covanta Energy**



Your views are important to us

## The next steps

### How you can get involved and be kept informed

- Send your comments on the EIA Scoping Report over the next few weeks to the Rookery South RRF Project Team at the Covanta Energy address.
- Offer to join the Community Liaison Panel which is to be independently established to keep the community informed. More information is available in the separate flyer.
- View the dedicated website, [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/) and leaflets about the project and its progress.
- Complete the feedback form and leave it at the Exhibition or post it to the Rookery South RRF Project Team at:

Covanta Energy  
8 Darwin House  
The Pensnett Estate  
Kingswinford  
West Midlands  
DY6 7YB

**Thank you for your time – we hope the information provided has been helpful. A representative of the Project Team will seek to answer any further questions you may have.**

### Timeline and Key Dates

- Continued public consultation

- Submit an application to the DECC in October / November 2009

- Continued public consultation

- Should consent be granted, the construction phase is likely to take approximately 40 months

- Continued public consultation

- Aspired operational date of 2014





Covanta Lee Inc. Fort Myers, Florida



Trezzo, Sull'Adda, Italy

## About Covanta Energy

Covanta Energy is the world's leading EfW provider with over 20 years' experience within the renewable energy industry and a proven track record as a reliable and efficient provider of EfW facilities on an international scale.

We own and operate 35 EfW plants in the US, two in China, one in Italy with one under construction in Dublin, Ireland.

Each year our modern EfW facilities safely and securely turn over 14 million tonnes of waste into nearly 8 million megawatt hours of clean renewable electricity—avoiding the need to import 16 million barrels of oil.

Our US facilities also recover and recycle 360,000 tonnes of metal which is enough to manufacture 275,000 hybrid cars each year.

Our track record in safety is excellent, and this is supported by a wide range of awards and acknowledgement we have received in recent years from US environmental and government bodies.

The company also works closely with communities in which it operates to be a good neighbour and provide added value.

**Covanta is committed to transparency and engagement. If you would like more information on our experience or track record please speak to a member of the Covanta team.**



**COVANTA**  
ENERGY  
for a cleaner world

## **Appendix Five: CLP Meeting Notes**

## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 3

### 20<sup>th</sup> October 2009 - Notes

Meeting held at Marston Forest Centre.

**Attended** – See attached.

#### **Terms of Reference update, actions from last meeting:**

KF reported that Kay Lynch had withdrawn from the CLP because she felt that by being a member it was assumed that she supported the development. Covanta were very keen to emphasise that the CLP is only about communication, not support or objection to the proposal. KF tabled a revised form of the Terms of Reference for the CLP which made this clear, and **the CLP agreed the changes** (see attached).

KF explained that she had contacted the Wootton Parish Clerk to clarify if they wished to replace Kay on the CLP, but had had no response.

KF asked the CLP for their view on whether they would like a representative from the BEaR project to attend a future meeting, as the relationship between the two projects was on the list of issues for the CLP. **The CLP agreed that this was not appropriate** as there could be a conflict of interest - the BEaR project will be asking for bids and Covanta will be submitting one. Members can take the opportunity to attend a BEaR Roadshow as advised in KF's email.

KF advised that a number of CLP members had responded to her request for ideas for community benefits from the project and that if there were any further ideas to come in she would pass them on to Covanta. RN explained that the request was to progress the CLP issue on what the benefits of hosting the plant would be to the community. Covanta has had a wide range of responses from local people from its consultation activities. **CLP members to provide ideas to KF if they wish.**

#### **Update on design and landscaping:**

Alan Lamb and Alistair Kratt provided a booklet which covered each of the following topics (further copies available on request to KF) -

Response to issues raised at CLP Meeting 1

- How the current form was developed

- The number of stacks

- A comparison of 1, 2 and 3 stream plants in terms of scale and operation

- Material and colour studies

- Options for green / brown roofs

Potential to lower the building - presentation of work done since CLP1

Integration in the landscape through bunding/landscaping

The presentation provided details on the considerable efforts that the project team had made to play down the building in the landscape. This includes a building design that is stepped; the structure has a “nest of tables” effect so that shadows fall across the elevations and breaks up the scale of the building in the landscape. The tallest part of the building has been compressed to 43 metres high, reduced from 47 metres, and originally 50 metres in the Scoping Report.

Originally there had been a plan to produce three chimneys to reflect the old brickworks chimneys, but this made the chimneys seem larger from most views, so a single stack was now planned, and would be 105 meters high representing a reduction of 10m from the original of 115m. The chimney design permits different material options to be considered including colours similar to the old brick chimneys.

The plans of a 1, 2, and 3 stream plant were provided to show that the highest part of the building remains the same at 43 metres regardless of the number of streams, but the width of the building is larger as capacity increases. The stack is slightly smaller for lower capacity.

Details of colour studies were provided, showing examples of the impact of different colours in the countryside. The building will have materials of predominantly dark colour which are considered to be more regressive in views and with materials which will minimise the reflection of sunlight.

There are parts of the building that will have 'green' roofing, using a variety of plants sympathetic to the local environment. These areas of roofing have been incorporated to address local views including the Forest of Marston Vale Visitor Centre.

The CLP had asked for Covanta to specifically look at ways to lower the building - the result of this has been to reduce the height of the stack by 10 metres, and the highest part of the building by 4 metres. Covanta has commissioned engineering reports on sinking the building further into the ground, but this deepening of the pit has proved to be impractical – the water table is high and environmental projections suggest will increase with potential for more regular flooding, meaning that there would be a danger of the buildings flooding, endangering workers. Additionally the water pressure even at 4 meters down would require major engineering work to stabilise the building.

Details of plans for landscaping and bunding around the plant were presented – these mainly assist with screening low level structures and movements from the south and east views.

The building will be large in the view from Ampthill Park, but colour, materials and design will reduce the impact.

### **Questions and Answers:**

When the design will be fixed: RN replied that it will be fixed in a fortnight to allow the Section 36 application to be made before Christmas (environmental impact assessments have to be completed on a specific design), however once the application is made the formal public consultation period begins and the design could change if required as a result of that consultation.

The CLP asked for the photomontage photos to be taken on a clearer day so colours selected would be more clearly demonstrated and visual/landscape impacts more readily understood as examples provided were on grey days. **Covanta agreed to make these available with colour modelling;** Covanta has already organised to have the photos retaken.

Do the plans take account of projections for water levels to rise in response to global warming: Covanta stated that the plans take account of projected changes, and that this is a requirement from the Environment Agency.

The CLP asked for context views showing the plant plus NIRAH and the Cardington Hangars. A plan showing NIRAH was provided. EH and Bedfordshire Borough have already asked for the view with Cardington Hangars and this is in hand **Covanta to provide plan also showing Cardington Hangars.**

How visible will the discharge from the stack be: The plume will only be visible on colder days and a heat haze on warm days. Covanta noted that the impact assessment would have to establish the frequency of a visible plume based on typical weather patterns. **Covanta to provide impression with a plume.**

What will levels of light pollution be, will the stack be a danger to light aircraft from Cranfield airfield: There will be lighting of certain areas on the pit floor to provide safety for workers as lorries move around, however this will only be on during working hours (the plant is 24 hour, but people are working from approx 6 am to 8 pm – exact hours yet to be finalised. Safety lighting will be kept to a minimum, no lights on the access road, low levels on the ramp. Cranfield Airfield has agreed that the stack does not need to be red and white striped, and that it only needs two constant red lights, positioned 1 meter from the top. Covanta have met with Cranfield Airfield about light aircraft training flight plans to avoid any danger.

How mature will trees used for landscaping be: Plans are to put in saplings 2 – 3 ft high, which grow at 1 – 1.5 ft a year. These would be supplemented with more mature trees to provide year one screening, but evidence from the Forest Centre shows that younger trees grow more quickly and are more healthy.

What level of extra support do green/brown roofs need: Extra 2 meters allowed in plans to provide structural support for these roofs where proposed, may require less if lighter covering used.

What is the life of the plant if it will take 15 years for trees to mature: Plant is planned to run for 35 years.

Substitute members asked some questions re air quality and levels of residual waste in Covanta's catchment area. **KF to copy meeting notes and supporting data to substitutes and new panel members.** Additionally the CLP would like more information about the carbon reducer credentials of the facility – how is it calculated that EfW facilities have an overall effect of reducing carbon emissions. **Details of how an EfW facility reduces overall carbon emissions to be brought to the next meeting.**

AOB

**Ian Tomkins circulated some papers he had found on the internet containing allegations about Covanta's US operations.** CLP agreed to add this to next meeting's agenda for Covanta to respond. **RN said** that Covanta is aware of the allegations, many of which are unfounded and others taken out of context and exaggerated. They have arisen from a trade union dispute at one plant in the US. Covanta would be happy to respond to them in detail at the next meeting.

### **Date of next meeting and items to cover**

The CLP agreed the following were its key issues for the next meeting:

How the plant is arranged and why it has to be so large

How does an EfW facility reduce overall carbon emissions – calculations

Is EfW an efficient way to produce energy – how does the facility work as a power station

A layman's version of the traffic planning model showing the projections for traffic effects on key local junctions and the level crossing (provide as a document for circulation or at meeting 4) – to also include consideration of taking traffic under the railway instead of through the level crossing  
The Section 36 planning process (provide as a document for circulation or at meeting 4)

Response to allegations about Covanta's US operations

NB If these subjects are too large to cover effectively in one meeting, KF to arrange a second meeting prior to the application being made.

The next meeting will be on Monday 16<sup>th</sup> November at 18.30, at the seminar room at the Forest Centre.



### Meeting 3 Attendance

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill – Apologies Jen Dancy substituting
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE - Apologies
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale – Apologies James Russell substituting
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting - Apologies
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council - Apologies
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident – Apologies Sean Tyrell substituting
Ed Hiam	Resident
Ian Tomkins	Resident
Covanta	
representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Paul Cole Engineering Director

Presenting to the meeting:

Alan Lamb – AEW Architects

Alister Kratt – LDA Design

**Appendix 3**  
**Press Release**  
**November 2008**

## **1 Press release about the Rookery Pit Proposal**

Press Release: 4 November 2008

### **POWER PLANT PROPOSAL FOR ROOKERY PIT**

Covanta Energy today (Tuesday) confirmed its plans to build an Energy-from-Waste power station in Bedfordshire capable of using household and business waste as a fuel to generate heat and electricity.

The waste – which is that left over after recycling - will come from Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. The power station will be capable of taking up to 600,000 tonnes of waste a year.

The site, known as Rookery Pit is off Green Lane near Stewartby. By combining the waste disposal needs of two counties, it is estimated the annual saving to Bedfordshire County Council could be in the region of £8 million a year.

A planning application will be submitted to the Government (Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform/ the new Department for Energy and Climate Change) not the County Council as the facility is principally a power station capable of generating in excess of 50 MW of electricity – enough to power all the households in Bedford. The County Council will be a major and important consultee.

Covanta is currently shortlisted by Buckinghamshire County Council which is looking for a partner to dispose of unrecyclable waste.

The project could get underway during 2010 and the plant be up and running in 2013.

**ENDS**

For more information contact:

Robin Treacher or Edel Mooney

DTW Vavasour

Tel: 01233 614525

Email: [robin@dtwv.co.uk](mailto:robin@dtwv.co.uk) or [edel@dtwv.co.uk](mailto:edel@dtwv.co.uk)

**Appendix 4**  
**Meetings Tracker 2009/2010**

**ROOKERY SOUTH EFW - TECHNICAL AND STATUTORY CONSULTATION - MEETINGS TRACKER**

Current Date

28/07/2010

Meeting No.	Consultee Contact Name (+ details)	Date of Meeting	Consultation Organiser / Owner	Consultees/Attendees (Internal and External Individuals)	Purpose/Subject of Meeting	Meeting Minutes Completed	Actions entered onto Actions Tracker
	<b>Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform</b>						
1	BERR	22 May 2009	RN	RN	Informal Scoping Consultation	N/A	N/A
	<b>Department of Energy &amp; Climate Change</b>						
1	DECC	11 May 2009	RN, MC, Covanta Political Adviser	RN, KB	Informal Scoping Consultation	N/A	N/A
	<b>Infrastructure Planning Commission</b>						
1	Infrastructure Planning Commission	18 March 2010		RN, KB, MM, HB, KF, DC, HA, ST	Project update	Y	
	<b>Joint Minerals and Waste Planning Unit</b>						
1	Joint Minerals and Waste Planning Unit	30 March 2010		RR, SMa, NMP, RN, KB	ROMP and project update	Y	
2	Joint Minerals and Waste Planning Unit	23 April 2010		SMa, NMP, KB	ROMP and project update	Y	
3	Joint Minerals and Waste Planning Unit	11 May 2010		RR, SMa, RN, KB, PB	ROMP and project update	Y	
4	Joint Minerals and Waste Planning Unit	11 June 2010		RR, SMa, KB, PB	ROMP and project update	Y	
5	Joint Minerals and Waste Planning Unit	05 July 2010		SMa, JD, RN, TH, LT	ROMP and project update	Y	
	<b>Central Bedfordshire Council - waste planning, planning, landscape, transport, biodiversity, EHO, heritage</b>						
1	Central Bedfordshire Council	20 April 2009	RN	RN, KB, PJef, RT, SD, NT, AL	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	Central Bedfordshire Council	03 June 2009	SW	CHM, SP, GJ, AM, GB, MC,	Stakeholder Meeting Noise	Y	Y
3	Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Council	15 June 2009	SD	RP, CMG, JB, SD, PJ	Transport matters meeting	Y	Y
4	Central Bedfordshire Council	25 September 2009	MC	MC, AMy	Restoration proposals at Rookery LLR	Y	Y
5	Central Bedfordshire Council	06 November 2009			Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	
6	Central Bedfordshire Council	11 December 2009	SP	SP, CE, AS, MC, PN	Pre application discussion with EHOs (same as BBC meeting 6)	Y	N
7	Central Bedfordshire Council	05 February 2010					
8	Central Bedfordshire Council	08 February 2010			Traffic Assessment Scoping Meeting		

9	Central Bedfordshire Council	08 March 2010					
10	Central Bedfordshire Council	13 April 2010		CE, SMK, BG, CE, AS, SJ, PN	Meeting with EHOs		
11	Central Bedfordshire Council	19 May 2010		AK, PL, AMy, JS, LB	To discuss PER response	Y	
12	Central Bedfordshire Council	26 May 2010		CE, PN, SJ	Site visit to Spalding Power Station to assess noise	N	
13	Central Bedfordshire Council	03 June 2010		RU, MO, SMa, JD, AK, SC	To discuss LVIA		
<b>Bedford Borough Council - planning, transport, EHO</b>							
1	Bedford Borough Council	20 April 2009	RN	RN, KB, SD, ERM AQ, COVANTA ENGINEERS	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	Bedford Borough	03 June 2009	SW	CHM, SP, GJ, AM, GB, MC,	Stakeholder Meeting Noise	Y	Y
3	Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Council	15 June 2009	SD	RP, CMG, JB, SD, PJ	Transport matters meeting	Y	Y
4	Bedford Borough Council	19 October 2009	AK	IJ, MT, AK, IH	Discuss cultural heritage impact assessment scope/methodology	Y	Y
5	Bedford Borough Council	TBA	AK/RN	RN, PR, SB	Formal meeting requested to get overview		
6	Bedford Borough Council	11 December 2009	SP	SP, CE, AS, MC, PN	Pre application discussion with EHOs (same as CBC meeting 5)	Y	N
7	Bedford Borough Council	08 February 2010			Traffic Assessment Scoping Meeting		
8	Bedford Borough Council	08 March 2010					
9	Bedford Borough Council	13 April 2010		CE, SMK, BG, CE, AS, SJ, PN	Meeting with EHOs		
10	Bedford Borough Council	26 May 2010		CE	Site visit to Spalding Power Station to assess noise		
<b>Kempston Town Council</b>							
1	Kempston Town Council	09 July 2010		RN,SS, TH, RR, RH	To answer queries		
<b>Environment Agency - planning liaison, ground and surface waters (incl water quality), national permitting team, air quality, biodiversity</b>							
1	PPC team and Groundwater Control, Contaminated Land and Landfill Officer	12 May 2009	PJef	PJef, PJm, KB, MH, RN, PC, GB, MN, RH	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	Environment Management	03 June 2009	SW	CHM, SP, GJ, AM, GB, MC, MH, AS	Stakeholder Meeting Noise and Air Quality (same as CBC meeting 2 and BBC meeting 2)	Y (DRAFT - awaiting ERM/Covanta input)	Y
3	Development Control (Flood Risk and surface Water Strategy)	21 May 2009	SH	SH, PJm, PC, GP, RN, RTy	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	N
4	Planning Liaison	TBC	PJef	AI, RN	Informal Scoping Consultation		

5	Ecologist	08 May 2009	SM	See below meeting with Natural England (1)	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	None arising
6	Development Control (Flood Risk and surface Water Strategy)	14 October 2009	PJam	PH, PJam, SH	Provide overview of surface water drainage strategy and associated design principles for LLR scheme and RRF application	Y	N
7	Environment Agency	08 February 2010			To discuss flood risk and surface water drainage strategy	Y	
<b>English Heritage</b>							
1	English Heritage	22 April 2009	NT	RN, NT, AL, AMy, DG	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	Historic Areas Adviser (Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire & Norfolk)	15 May 2009	CG	DG, NT, RN, AL	Discuss emerging scheme design, heritage features of interest to EH and appropriate design/mitigation responses	Y	None arising
3	English Heritage	17 June 2009	CG	RN, NT, AL, AMy, DG	Review of emerging site layout and building design, discussion of influences on building form and finish and review of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) scope and methodology	Y	None arising
4	English Heritage	13 August 2009	CG	RN, AK, CG, SC, AL, DG, RU, JS	Building design update and presentation of architectural study, update of CHIA and discussion of viewpoint/photomontage locations	Y	Y
5	English Heritage; CBC; LDA	5th November 2009	AK	DG, CC, RU, PL, AK, CG, SC	Site visit to discuss potential impacts of proposed development and mitigation measures	Y	Y
6	English Heritage; Covanta; LDA	02 February 2010		RN, AK, IH, SC, DG, AL, JE, CC	Project update		
7	English Heritage	07 May 2010		CC, JE, AK, SC	To review EH's PER response	Y	
<b>Natural England &amp; Wildlife Trust - ecology, landscape viewpoints</b>							
1	Natural England & Wildlife Trust	08 May 2009	SM	RN, SM, AM, JC, AMy, PC	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	None arising
2	Natural England	08 October 2009	SM	AM	Agree ecological baseline for assessment	Y by email	N
<b>Bedford &amp; R Ivel Internal Drainage Board</b>							
1	Bedford & R Ivel Internal Drainage Board	24 April 2009	PJam	PJam, RN, COVANTA ENGINEERS	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	Bedford & R Ivel Internal Drainage Board	08 February 2010		PT, PJam, SH, TSk	To discuss flood risk and surface water drainage strategy	Y	

	<b>Bedfordshire Primary Care Trust (incl. Health Protection Agency)</b>						
1	BPCT	06 May 2009	RB	RB, RN, SE, ML	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	BPCT	04 March 2010			To discuss PCT scoping		
3	BPCT	16 April 2010			To agree the HIA scope		
	<b>Network Rail</b>						
1	Network Rail	01 May 2009	SD, JB	SD, JB, PL, TR, SR, IC	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	Network Rail	12 November 2009	PJam	AW, BP, GP, PC, JB, BG, PJam	Outline the impact that RRF may have on NR landholdings and operations	Y	N
3	Network Rail	10 March 2010		SMK, JV, NH, CV, DI, PL, NF	Jacobs Rail Study Review	N	
4	Network Rail	06 April 2010					
5	Network Rail	28 May 2010		CV, JB, SS, BP, AK, JL, ST	Discuss level crossing requirements	Y	
	<b>Highways Agency</b>						
1	Highways Agency	29 April 2009	SD	SD, RDS	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	Y
2	Highways Agency	08 February 2010			Traffic Assessment Scoping Meeting		
	<b>Utilities</b>						
1	Anglian Water	06 May 2009	NM	NM, PJ, PJM,	Informal Scoping Consultation	Y	None arising
2	Anglian Water	13 August 2009	NM	NM, MF, CB	Proposed Foul Drainage & Potable Water	Y	Y
3	Anglian Water	15 September 2009	NM	NM, PJ, MF, KD	Proposed Ash Washdown Process & Trade Effluent Issues	Y	Y
4	Anglian Water	28 April 2010			To discuss water requirements		
5	Anglian Water	18 May 2010		VN, PJ	To discuss trade effluent discharge requirements	Y	
6	EDF Energy	11 September 2009	NM	DL, JW, PC, NM	Electricity supply consultation meeting	N?	N
7	EDF Energy	19 October 2009	NM	TB, JF, NM	Grid connection pre application submission meeting	N?	N
8	EDF Energy	29 March 2010					
	<b>Bedfordshire and Luton Fire &amp; Rescue Service</b>						
1	Bedfordshire and Luton Fire & Rescue Service	12 August 2009	PJam	PJam, GJ, SMw	Scoping Consultation	Y	Y



	<b>Marston Vale Trust</b>						
1	Marston Vale Trust	15 September 2009	Covanta	SM, Covanta, MVT	Introduction to EfW project, neighbour and long term relations, design response and links to wider initiatives	Y	Y
2	Marston Vale Trust	09 October 2009	AK	SM, AK, Covanta, MVT	Building design/landscape strategy update	Y	N
3	Marston Vale Trust	12 February 2010		AK, AL, RN, MVT	Project update	Y	
4	Marston Vale Trust	17 February 2010		Covanta, MVT	Presentation to Board of Trustees		
5	Marston Vale Trust	23 April 2010		AK, RN, MC, MVT	Access, landscape strategy update, community benefits	Y	
	<b>Cranfield Airport</b>						
1		17 August 2009		RN, DDS, TB, DW	Introduction to Project	Y	
2		02 September 2009		AK, DDS, TB, DW	Further discussions	Y	
	<b>Gallagher's</b>						
1		05 March 2010		JC	CHP consultation		
2		29 March 2010		JC	CHP consultation		
	<b>Hanson</b>						
1		07 July 2010		JC	CHP consultation		

PROJECT TEAM		
INITIALS	NAME	ORGANISATION
AL	Alan Lamb	AEW
SM	Sian Mitchell	BSG Ecology
RN	Rachel Ness	Covanta
JB	Jason Baldwin	Covanta
PC	Paul Cole	Covanta
GB	Geoff Price	Covanta
GJ	Graham Jones	Covanta
BG	Barry Gooding	Covanta
SMK	Simon McKee	Covanta
MC	Malcolm Chilton	Covanta
PT	Peter Tipper	Covanta
TH	Tim Halley	Covanta
SS	Stuart Simm	Covanta
NH	Nick Hamer	Covanta
JC	Jim Cleland	Covanta
RT	Robin Treacher	DTW - Consultation
SW	Shana Westfall	ERM AQ
CHM	Chris Hazell-Marshall	ERM AQ
RB	Roger Barrowcliffe	ERM AQ
NT	Naushad Tahsildar	ERM L&V
KB	Kirsten Berry	ERM Planning
LT	Louise Treacy	ERM Planning
PB	Poulomee Basu	ERM Planning
PL	Pat Lewarne	Freightliner

CONSULTEES		
INITIALS	NAME	ORGANISATION
MF	Mike Farrer	Anglian Water Services
CB	Chris Best	Anglian Water Services
KD	Karen Dunnill	Anglian Water Services
VN	Valerie Neech	Anglian Water Services
MC	Melanie Crump	Bedford Borough Council
RP	Rob Page	Bedford Borough Council
IJ	Ian Johnson	Bedford Borough Council
MT	Martin Tidy	Bedford Borough Council
PR	Paul Rowland	Bedford Borough Council
SB	Stuart Briggs	Bedford Borough Council
PN	Peter Nash	Bedford Borough Council
LB	Louise Brown	Bedford Borough Design Group
SE	Sarah Evans	Bedfordshire Primary Care Trust
MH	Mark Hales	Central Bedfordshire Council
AS	Alan Stone	Central Bedfordshire Council
RU	Rob Uff	Central Bedfordshire Council
SJ	Simon Joynes	Central Bedfordshire Council
JS	Julia Scott	Central Bedfordshire Council
MO	Martin Oake	Central Bedfordshire Council
CMG	Chris Mollart-Griffin	Central Bedfordshire Council
AMy	Alison Meyers	Central Bedfordshire Council Landscape Officer
JD	Jonathan D	Central Bedfordshire Council
GL	Graham Liddiard	Buckinghamshire County Council
RS	Robin Stewart	Buckinghamshire County Council

DI	David Israel	Freightliner
DS	Dermot Scanlon	PBA
SP	Sue Parr	PBA
NM	Neil Moore	PBA
PJam	Paul James	PBA Hydro
SH	Stuart Harwood	PBA Hydro
PJef	Paul Jeffery	PBA Hydro & Engineering
MH	Martyn Higham	PBA Land Quality
SD	Simon Davis	PBA Transport
SC	Stephen Carter	Headland Archaeology
CE	Colin English	TECP
CG	Colin Goodrum	LDA Design
AK	Alister Kratt	LDA Design
IH	Ian Houlston	LDA Design
PL	Paul Lishman	LDA Design
MM	Maeve McElvaney	LDA Design
HB	Howard Bassford	DLA Piper
BP	Brian Plumb	Waterman Boreham
NF	Nigel Fletcher	Arup
JL	John Lipscomb	Arup
ST	Simon Tomes	Arup
DDS	Darrell Swanson	Delta Aviation

CCo	Chris Colbourn	Buckinghamshire County Council
AM	Alistair McGowell	EA
RTy	Richard Taylor	EA Development Control
PC	Pippa Caswell	EA Ecologist
TS	Tzahaye Semere	EA Environment Management
MN	Michael Nunns	EA GWCL
RH	Roy Hooke	EA Landfill
AI	Adam Ireland	EA Planning Liaison
GB	George Bailey	EA PPC
PH	Paul Henderson	EA
DL	Derek Levy	EDF Energy
JW	Jim Whiteley	EDF Energy
TB	Tim Brook	EDF Energy
JF	James Ford	EDF Energy
DG	David Grech	English Heritage, Historic Areas Adviser
CC	Clare Campbell	English Heritage
JE	John Ette	English Heritage
SMw	Simon Marlow	Fire Officer, Bedfordshire and Luton Fire & Rescue Service
ML	Dr Mike Lilley	Health Protection Agency
RDS	Rio D'Souza	Highways Agency
Tsk	Trevor Skelding	IDB
KF	Kay Fry	IPC
DC	David Cliff	IPC
HA	Helen Adlard	IPC
ST	Sheila Twidle	IPS
SMa	Sue Marsh	Joint Minerals & Waste Planning Unit
JD	James Delafield	Joint Minerals & Waste Planning Unit
RR	Roy Romans	Joint Minerals & Waste Planning Unit
NMP	Nicola McPhee	Joint Minerals & Waste Planning Unit
AM	Antony Mould	Natural England
TR	Tony Rudge	Network Rail
SR	Steve Rhymes	Network Rail
IC	Ian Cleland	Network Rail
AW	Alan Williams	Network Rail
BP	Brian Price	Network Rail
CV	Charles Varey	Network Rail
TB	Terry Billings	Cranfield Airport
DW	David Wilkinson	Cranfield Airport
RH	Richard Hyde	Kempston Town Council
RR	Roger Rigby	Kempston Town Council
JC	John Comont	Wildlife Trust for beds, Cambs, Northants and Peterborough

**Appendix 5**  
**Presentation to Bedfordshire Borough Council and**  
**Central Bedfordshire Council – 20 April 2009**



## Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

Pre Application Discussions to Assist  
Scoping for Environmental Statement



## Introduction to Covanta

- US based waste solutions company
- Owns/operates 55 facilities – 43 in US with remaining 12 in Europe, Asia and Central America
- Has 38 EfW plants – world's largest provider
- Design, finance, build and operate capability
- 1 EfW plant (500,000tpa) produces same amount of electricity as approx 100 wind turbines



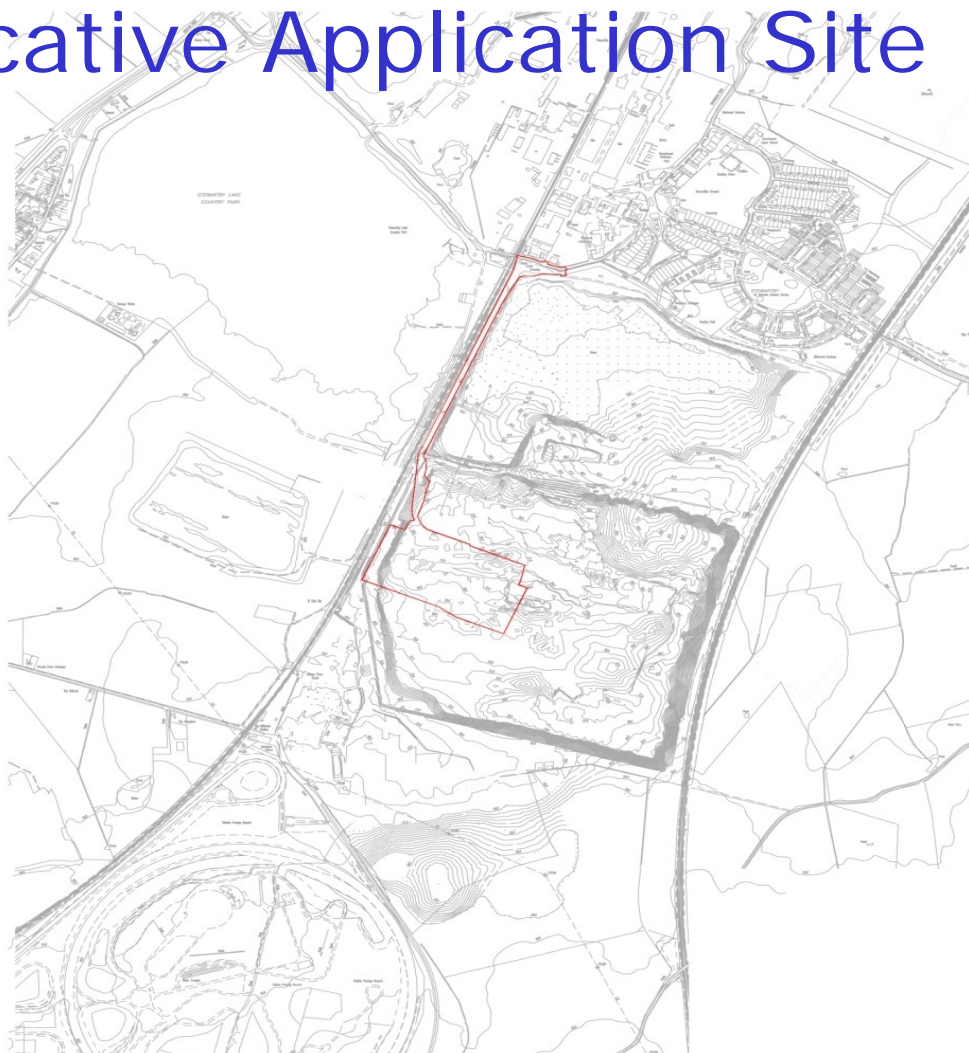
## The Proposed Development - Overview

- Generating approx 65 MW gross of electricity – over 50% renewable
- EfW plant processing on average 585,000 tpa
- Residual waste primarily from Bedfordshire (just under 70%) and remainder from Buckinghamshire
- CHP potential
- Bottom ash processing facility
- New road access from Green Lane
- Rail sidings potential
- Visitor/educational centre
- Landscaping and ecological schemes
- Ancillary development

# Covanta Energy: for a cleaner world



## The Indicative Application Site



[www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk)

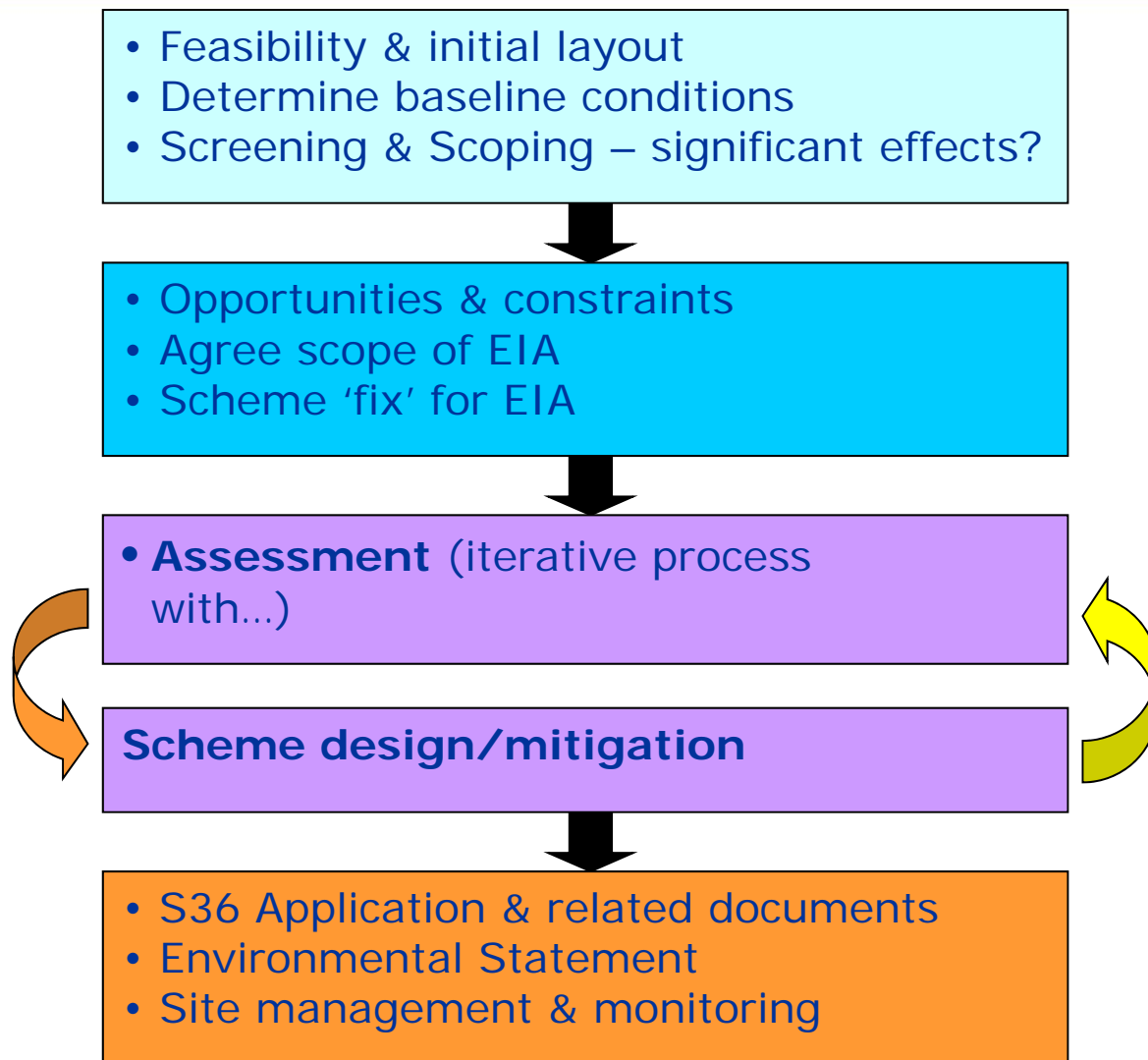


## Overview of scoping work to date

- Early days in design – existence of real options. Covanta in “listening mode”
- Working with Councils, DECC, Environment Agency, Natural England/Wildlife Trust, IDB, Highways Agency, English Heritage, Utilities, PCT, Network Rail
- Extensive suite of baseline surveys being carried out incl. ecology, air quality, acoustics, geotechnics, traffic, landscape & water resources. Consistency with ROMP
- Identification of potentially significant effects based on existing and future conditions of site and surroundings & understanding of the scheme
- Public consultation commences end June 2009 – submit formal scoping



# Covanta Energy: for a cleaner world



Key Stakeholder & Public Consultation

## Overview of EIA/ planning process





## What is Proposed to be Scoped In

- Ecology
- Landscape & Visual
- Cultural Heritage
- Land & Water Quality
- Hydrology & Flood Risk
- Transport & Access
- Air Quality
- Noise & Vibration
- Socio- economic
- Construction Effects
- Cumulative effects



## What is Proposed to be Scoped Out

- Agriculture – site is not in agricultural use
- Archaeology – former brick pit contains no features of interest
- Waste – dealt with as a construction phase issue only



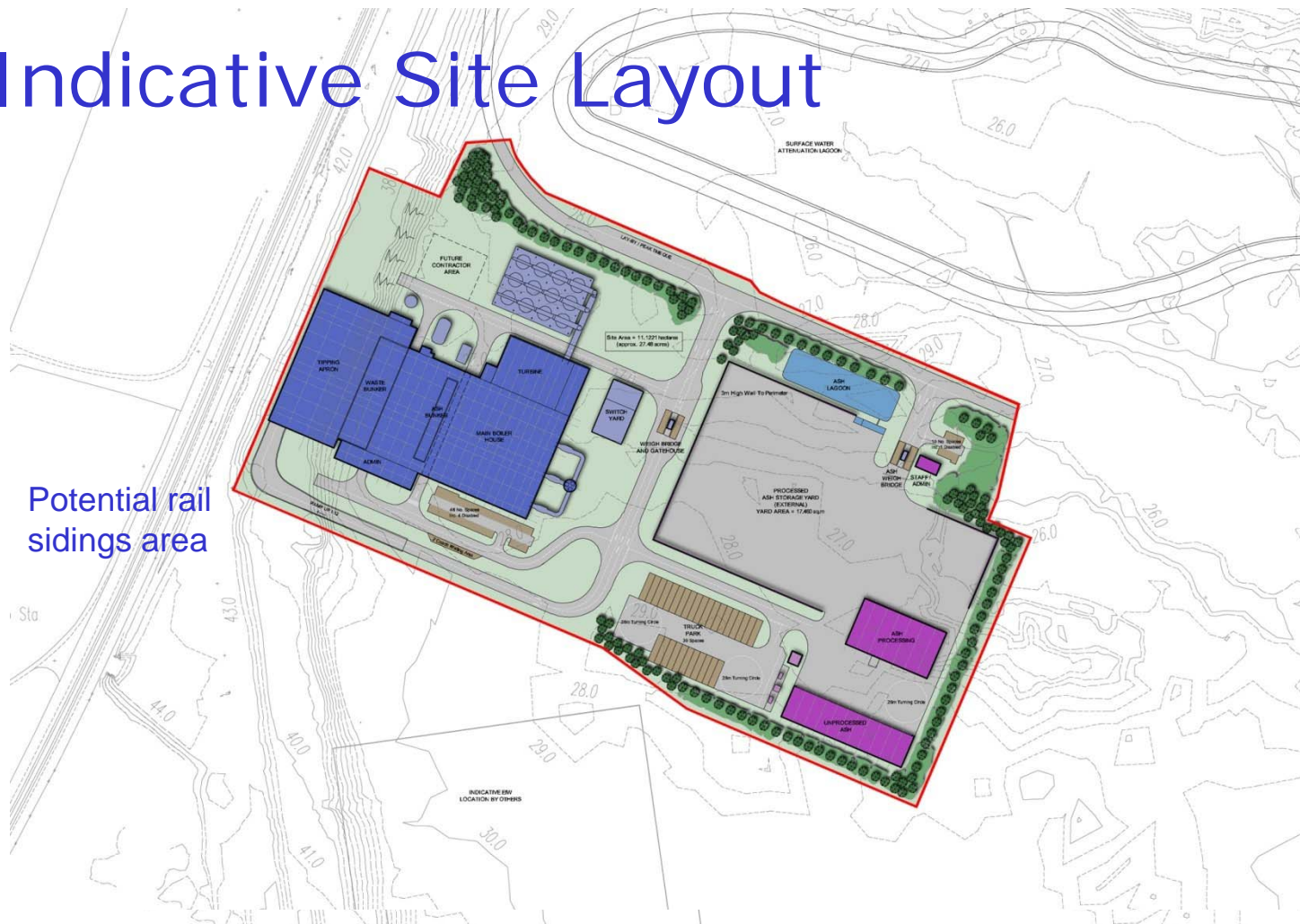
## Scoping – Questions

- It is presumed that the baseline condition for the site is the restored pit as per ROMP application
- EIA will consider effects of scheme at opening year and identified 'design year' (i.e. opening year +10 (traffic) and +15 (landscape))
- Are there any priority issues or baseline surveys which need to be addressed as a matter of urgency?
- Are the scoped in/out areas correct?

# Covanta Energy: for a cleaner world



## Indicative Site Layout





## The EfW Plant

- Fixed aspects are: technology, capacity, operating 24 hours/day and 365 days/year, stack height approx 115m and max building height 45 – 50m
- Options exist for example on: materials, elevational treatment, number of stack(s), location of accommodation/entrance facilities, integral or external visitor/educational facility, parking arrangements





## Bottom Ash Reprocessing Facility

- Approx 24% by weight of the input waste
- Use as inert aggregate for road and other civil engineering projects. Metal extracted & recycled
- Approx 26 HGV movements per day
- Processed ash storage yard (7,000 sqm)
- Weighbridge, lagoon, lorry parking, staff buildings, unprocessed ash storage and ash processing area



## Transport

- Access from Green Lane
- Junction design options being explored
- Total vehicle movements up to 300 per day (150 vehicles), with up to 210 daily HGV daily movements (105 HGVs)
- Limited traffic impact - maximum hourly flow around only 20 vehicles in/20 out (approx)
- HGV routing strategy - via A421
- Rail link being explored



# Indicative EfW Elevations

This architectural drawing shows the south-facing elevation of a large industrial building, likely an Energy from Waste (EfW) plant. The building features a prominent arched roof with a radius of 187m. The facade is composed of various materials and finishes, including horizontally lath profiled metal cladding, PPC aluminium curtain walling, micro-composite panels, and polyester powder-coated aluminium louvers. The ground level includes loading doors, entrance doors, and a steel fire exit door. A tall chimney stack is visible on the right side of the building.

**SOUTH FACING ELEVATION**

Horizontal Lath Profiled Metal Cladding - 300mm Panel Centres

PPC Aluminium Curtain Walling

Roof Arch Radius = 187m

Micro-Composite Panels 1000mm Centres

Polyester powder coated aluminium louvers to form ventilation to boiler house. Colour to be confirmed

Monobloc Composite Panels Vertically Lath

Polyester powder coated aluminium louvers. Colour to be confirmed

Plasticoat coated insulated sectional overhead loading doors

Polyester powder coated aluminium framed curtain walling and entrance doors

Polyester powder coated aluminium framed curtain walling

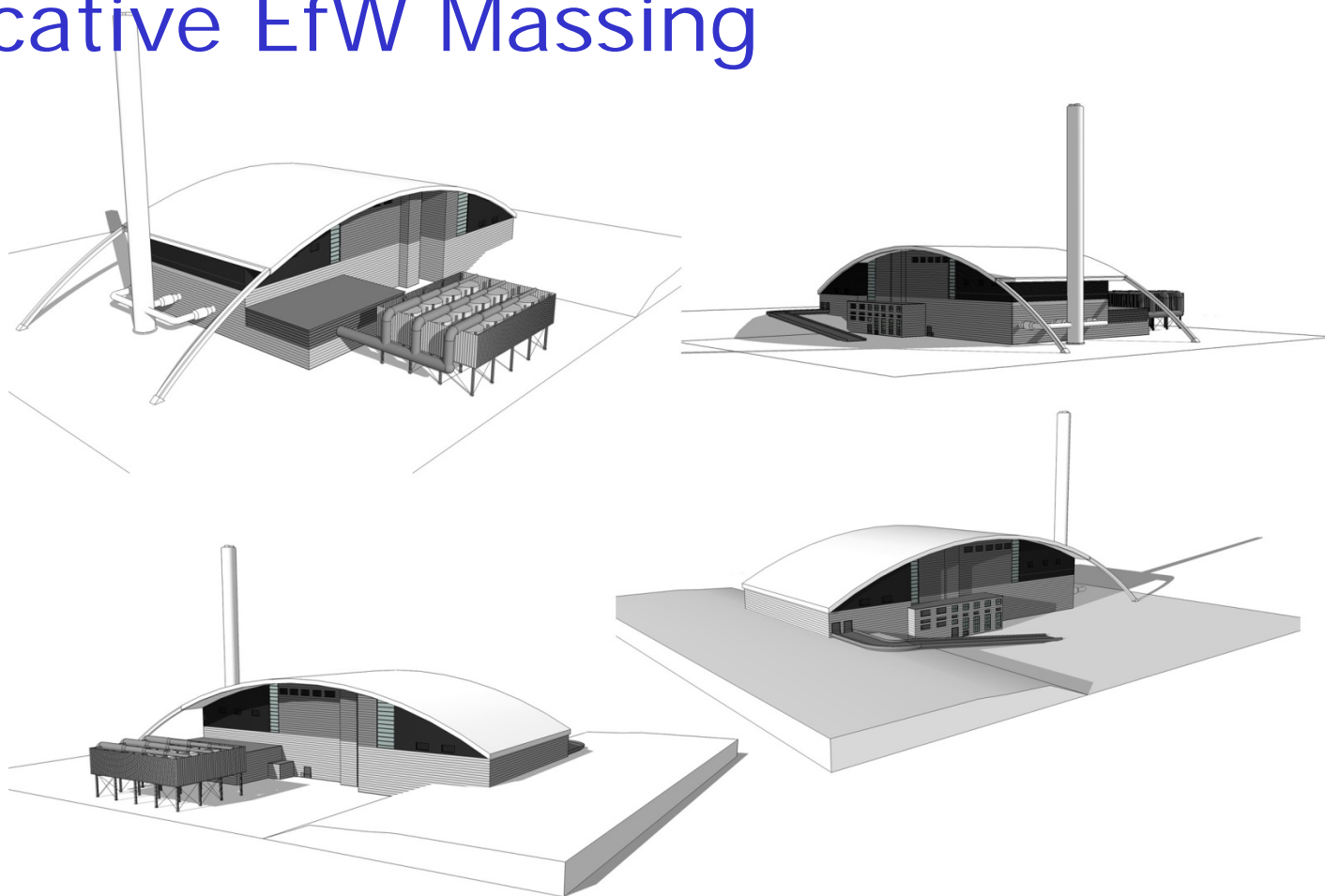
Polyester powder coated steel fire exit door

Buff or dark grey Architectural masonry plinth

# Covanta Energy: for a cleaner world



## Indicative EfW Massing





## EfW Design Approaches

- An appreciation of and integration with landscape and context
- Fitness for purpose, safety and efficiency
- Quality of materials and construction
- Sustainability
- An aesthetic impact that is as positive as possible



## Landscape and Visual Scoping – Approach and Issues

- Early stage iteration to inform design process
- Considered relevant policies/designations from Local Plan
- Careful consideration of sensitive locations/receptors (including cultural heritage) within the wider area
- Used preliminary ZVI modelling and site walkover surveys to identify proposed viewpoint locations
- Exploring landscape mitigation potential to go beyond basic remedial measures e.g. link with Millennium Country Park, integration with ROMP Landscape Strategy



# Covanta Energy: for a cleaner world



Viewpoint  
locations for  
Photomontages

**Sensitive Locations  
and viewpoint  
locations for  
Photomontages**



# Covanta Energy: for a cleaner world



**Sensitive views**



## Landscape and Visual Scoping - Questions

- Any comment on the suggested photomontage viewpoint locations
- Views and concerns on suggested mitigation measures (landscape proposal/scheme, chimney design/materials)
- Any specific concerns about the 'tangible aspects' of cultural heritage in the wider area





## Cultural Heritage Scoping – Approach and Issues

### **Tangible aspects of cultural heritage**

- A number of cultural heritage sensitive receptors located within wider area of the site
- 'Tangible' aspects of cultural heritage considered including listed, designated or protected areas or features of cultural importance

### **Intangible aspects of cultural heritage**

- Cultural identity and associations, community cohesions and identity, social institutions and impacts on social changes, demography, traditional lifestyles and employment are not considered to be significantly affected
- Issues of relevance to be considered as Socio Economic impacts



## Cultural Heritage Scoping - Questions

- Approach focuses on understanding that potential for detrimental harm to cultural heritage assets arises from development in the setting of these – not from physical harm to the assets themselves. Is this the correct approach?



## Air Quality Scoping – Approach and Issues

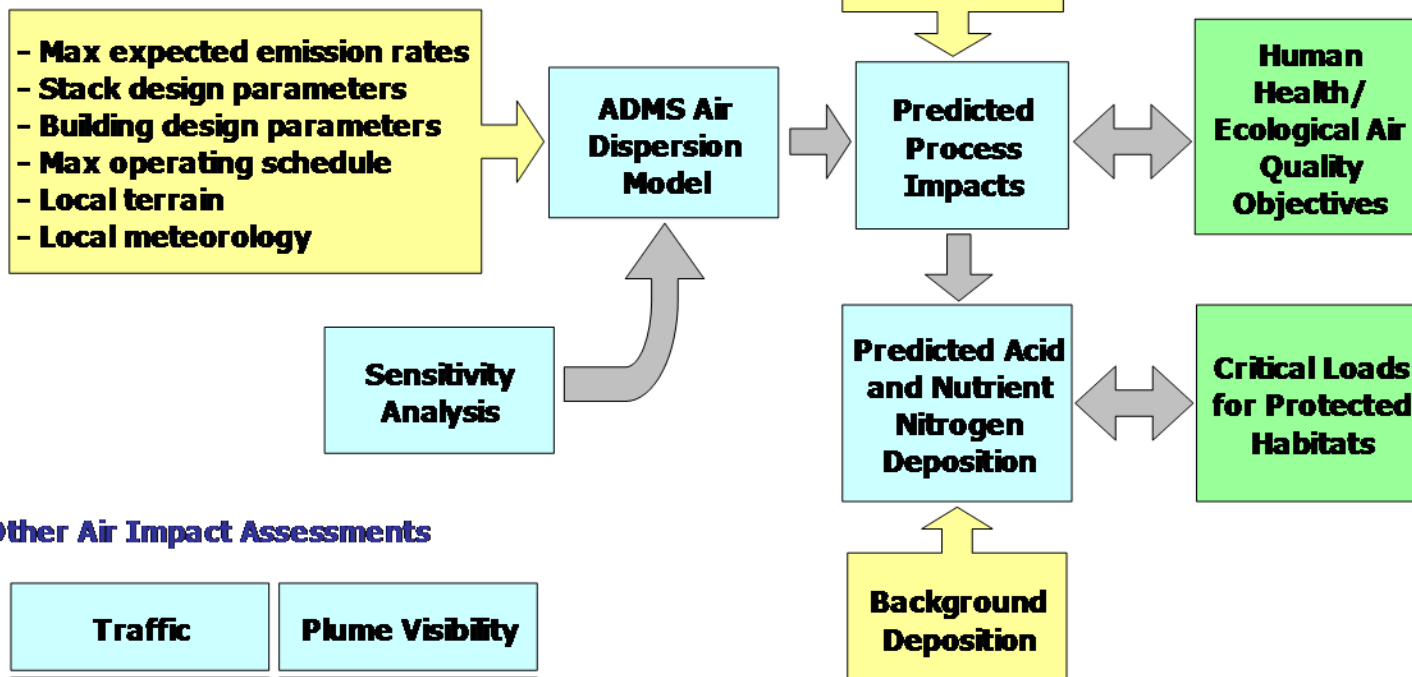
### Baseline Air Quality

- Review of available background data
- Soil sampling - from six sample sites, testing for 12 WID metals and dioxins and furans
- Supplemental diffusion tube sampling within 10 km
- Continuous air sampling – station north of Green Lane on Hanson property testing for PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide, wind speed and direction.
- Baseline sampling to be conducted for 1 year

# Covanta Energy: for a cleaner world



## Operational Air Quality Impacts



## Other Air Impact Assessments

Traffic	Plume Visibility
Dust Emissions	Odour



## Air Quality Scoping - Notes

- Assessment of acid and nutrient nitrogen deposition at the surrounding SSSIs - proposing to use published background deposition values and critical loads from the Air Pollution Information System. Will be researching any site specific values for the SSSIs.
- Continuous baseline air sampling proposed to be conducted for 1 year in total, but approximately 4 months of data will be available for the EIA
- For the assessment it is proposed to use maximum expected emission rates based on engineering design versus WID values (although these are equal for several pollutants)



## Ecology Scoping – Approach and Issues

- Working closely to reflect and where possible enhance ecological provisions within ROMP and the wider Marston Vale
- Meeting Natural England, Wildlife Trust and Environment Agency
- Link to air quality impact assessment. Critical loadings of NH<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> as well as acid and nitrogen deposition will be considered



## Noise and Vibration Scoping – Approach and Issues

- Noise surveys at nearest noise sensitive properties of Pillinge Farm and along The Crescent and School Lane
- Monitoring take account of areas impacted through changes in road and rail
- Noise model of proposed facility built to calculate predicted noise levels at nearest sensitive properties





## Noise and Vibration Scoping - Questions

- Other noise sensitive properties?
- Acoustic performance of building construction materials used for the development to be specified in the event any permission is granted – is this satisfactory?



## Transport & Access Scoping – Approach and Issues

### **Transport**

- Limited traffic impact - localised study area
- 50 staff in shifts - network peak (8-9, 17-18 hours) hourly arrivals/departures around only 10 vehicles
- Forecast traffic flows from A421 model
- Will include construction phase assessment

### **Access**

- From Green Lane
- Design options being considered

### **Travel Plan**

- focus on car sharing initiatives



## Transport and Access Scoping - Questions

- Any initial comments/observations
- What is the current status of the Hanson application and any issues arising
- Comments on the Issues & Options Waste Site Allocations Plan suggested that major improvements may be required to access the A421 – what might these entail
- Any specific access requirements
- Liaison with the two Highway Authorities



## Key Planning Policy

- PPS 1 Supplement, PPS 10, PPS 22
- East of England Plan
- Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals & Waste Local Plan First Review
- Mid Bedfordshire Local Plan First Review
- Central Bedfordshire
  - working draft waste core strategy with strategic sites c. Autumn 2009



## Planning Policy – Import of Waste

### ■ East of England Plan policy WM3

- Allowance should only be made for new non-landfill waste facilities dealing primarily with waste from outside the region where there is a clear benefit, such as the provision of specialist processing or treatment facilities which would not be viable without a wider catchment and which would enable recovery of more locally arising wastes.

### ■ Minerals & Waste Local Plan policy W3

- Proposals for facilities primarily intended for the management of imported wastes by any means other than landfill will not be granted permission.



## Import of Waste – Interpretation & Questions

- Not all facilities proposing to deal with imported waste
  - Definition of primarily ... 60%?
- What are the concerns surrounding a proportion of import?
- Transport burden
  - small in comparison to other benefits
  - reduced further if use rail
- Efficiencies of scale from larger plant
  - greater benefit e.g. emissions management and energy recovery
- Perception
  - should be handled through good design and engagement



## Next Steps

- Meeting with DECC
- Design iterations
- Follow on pre-application discussions
- Formal scoping end of June 2009
- Public consultation
- Design iteration
- Refinement of environmental impact assessment
- Submission later this year





## Communications Approach

- Covanta has a clear policy of ten guiding principles when it comes to communications.
- These are based on an honest and transparent approach. We exceed public engagement statutory requirements.
- We understand and have experience of the relationship between planning applications, public concern and the impact this can have on local authorities – especially elected Members.
- We are well versed in dealing with the media at all levels and operate a pro-active policy towards media interest.



## Communications

- We began our public communications programme in Oct/Nov 2008.
- Letters to stakeholders (including parish/district/county Councillors)
- Press release to local, regional and trade press
- Commitment to establishing a Community Liaison Panel



## Communications

- We wish to agree an appropriate “near neighbour” footprint for more intensive communications
- We will leaflet households within the footprint to explain our proposal
- We will hold exhibitions staffed with specialists to explain our proposal
- We will create a dedicated web site to explain the proposal and make all pertinent document available (including items such as EIA)
- We will work with the local media, community publications and any civic media (including electronic media)



## Communications

We will gather information/reaction/views via:

- The postbag and emails
- Exhibitions
- Face-to-face meetings
- These will be captured and presented in our proposals and in the Statement of Community Involvement
- The proposals and Statement of Community Involvement will also show changes introduced as a result of our public engagement



## Communications

However, we are aware that:

- People living nearest to the facility will have stronger views than those living miles away
- The media will sensationalise stories for newsworthy effect
- Local Councillors have a role in representing their constituents
- Public meetings (as opposed to exhibitions or one-to-one meetings) rarely help anyone



## Communications

We would like:

- To agree a footprint for more intensive community engagement
- To agree a media protocol for press inquiries
- Your views on the suitability of two rounds of public exhibitions (July and again in August)
- To maintain an open channel to discuss public engagement issues

**Appendix 6**  
**Advertisements**  
**Summer 2009**



# Public Consultation Days

for Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

**A proposed Energy from Waste and Materials  
Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit  
near Stewartby**

Covanta Energy invites members of the public to come along to find out more about us and our proposed Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility. Members of the Project Team will be available to answer questions and you are invited to contribute your ideas to the emerging design.

The consultation days will be held at locations throughout the Marston Vale on:

Friday 10 July	Stewartby Village Hall	2pm – 8pm
Saturday 11 July	Parkside Hall, Ampthill	10am – 6pm
Sunday 12 July	Houghton Conquest Village Hall	10am – 6pm
Friday 14 August	Millbrook Village Hall	12pm – 8pm
Saturday 15 August	Marston Vale Forest Centre	10am – 6pm
Sunday 16 August	Wootton Memorial Hall	10am – 6pm

For more information on the proposal, the Environmental Scoping Report or the Community Liaison Panel, please visit

**<http://covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/> or e-mail  
[RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk).**

**Get involved and have your say.**



[www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk)

**COVANTA**  
ENERGY  
*for a cleaner world*

**Appendix 7**  
**Direct Mail to Addresses within 5km of the Site**  
**Summer 2009**



30 June 2009

<<Address>>

Dear <<name>>,

**Re: Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility - a proposed Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit nr Stewartby**

**Invitation to Attend a Public Exhibition**

I would like to invite you to visit an exhibition which explains our evolving proposals to build an Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit nr Stewartby. The facility would receive household and business waste mostly from Bedfordshire and Luton after recycling and composting has taken place.

You may recall our commitment in November 2008 to hold a public consultation and engagement programme over this proposal and I am pleased we are now in a position to share more information.

Whilst the formal application proposing the scheme won't be made until later this year, we are keen to undertake a comprehensive consultation exercise with the local community at a key time when we are identifying likely environmental issues and designing the scheme itself. Properly integrating the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility into the wider Marston Vale landscape and community through careful design and consultation is one of our key driving objectives.

The feedback we receive from the exhibitions will directly inform our final submission. We have already been in discussion with key advisors such as the Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage and officers at Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils.

You'll be able to find out information about the scheme and Covanta, ask questions of our Project Team and contribute your ideas to the emerging design. It's also an opportunity to volunteer for on-going engagement with the project via an independently facilitated Community Liaison Panel.

In summary the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility comprises an Energy from Waste (EfW) plant, generating enough green electricity to supply approximately 82,500 homes (equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale<sup>1</sup>). Excellent opportunities exist nearby to supply surplus heat to nearby developments such as NIRAH and The Wixams.

Whilst being primarily a Bedfordshire facility, to maximise the economic and environmental benefits of scale, we also propose to accept a smaller proportion of household and business

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<sup>1</sup> The towns and villages of Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Ampthill, Wootton

waste from outside the county (albeit not from London). By combining the waste treatment needs of, for example, two counties, we estimate that the annual saving to the Bedfordshire authorities could be in the region of £8 million a year. We will also be far more efficient in our electricity generation.

To achieve even greater environmental benefits we are also proposing a Materials Recovery Facility to recover valuable resources from the material remaining after EfW treatment. In this way the Rookery South Facility would recover value from approximately 96% of the waste it treats.

Bedfordshire urgently needs new waste treatment facilities. Historically there has been a reliance on landfill but these have largely been completed and most of the area's household waste is now being landfilled in Northamptonshire. Rookery South is an area identified by the Bedfordshire Local Authorities as its preferred location for an EfW facility, taking advantage of good transport links and potential energy users.

Landfills generate significant quantities of harmful greenhouse gases, contributing to global warming. Covanta is proposing a cleaner and more efficient way to manage waste, generating renewable energy which in turn could help the Bedfordshire authorities avoid increasing costs and possible fines associated with landfill.

**The exhibitions will be held at locations throughout the Marston Vale on:**

<b>Friday 10 July</b>	<b>Stewartby Village Hall</b>	<b>2pm – 8pm</b>
<b>Saturday 11 July</b>	<b>Parkside Hall, Ampthill</b>	<b>10am – 6pm</b>
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<b>Friday 14 August</b>	<b>Millbrook Village Hall</b>	<b>12pm – 8pm</b>
<b>Saturday 15 August</b>	<b>Marston Vale Forest Centre</b>	<b>10am – 6pm</b>
<b>Sunday 16 August</b>	<b>Wootton Memorial Hall</b>	<b>10am – 6pm</b>

For more information about Energy from Waste technology, Covanta's world leadership in this field, the application at Rookery South (including the Environmental Scoping report) or the Community Liaison Panel, visit our website at [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth).

I look forward to meeting you soon,

Yours sincerely,



Managing Director,  
Covanta Energy UK



**Appendix 8**  
**Letter to 220 Stakeholders**  
**Summer 2009**



26 June 2009

«Title» «First\_Name\_» «Last\_Name»  
«Address\_1»  
«Address\_2»  
«Address\_3»  
«Address\_4»  
«Postcode»

Dear «Title» «Last\_Name»,

**Re: Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility - a proposed Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit nr Stewartby**

**Invitation to Attend a Public Exhibition**

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Whilst the formal application proposing the scheme won't be made until later this year, we are keen to undertake a comprehensive consultation exercise with the local community at a key time when we are identifying likely environmental issues and designing the scheme itself. Properly integrating the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility into the wider Marston Vale landscape and community through careful design and consultation is one of our key driving objectives.

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You'll be able to find out information about the scheme and Covanta, ask questions of our Project Team and contribute your ideas to the emerging design. It's also an opportunity to volunteer for on-going engagement with the project via an independently facilitated Community Liaison Panel.

In summary the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility comprises an Energy from Waste (EfW) plant, generating enough green electricity to supply approximately 82,500 homes (equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale<sup>1</sup>). Excellent opportunities

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<sup>1</sup> The towns and villages of Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Ampthill, Wootton

exist nearby to supply surplus heat to nearby developments such as NIRAH and The Wixams.

Whilst being primarily a Bedfordshire facility, to maximise the economic and environmental benefits of scale, we also propose to accept a smaller proportion of household and business waste from outside the county (albeit not from London). By combining the waste treatment needs of, for example, two counties, we estimate that the annual saving to the Bedfordshire authorities could be in the region of £8 million a year. We will also be far more efficient in our electricity generation.

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<b>Sunday 16 August</b>	<b>Wootton Memorial Hall</b>	<b>10am – 6pm</b>

For more information about Energy from Waste technology, Covanta's world leadership in this field, the application at Rookery South (including the Environmental Scoping report) or the Community Liaison Panel, visit our website at [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth).

I look forward to meeting you soon,

Yours sincerely,



Managing Director  
Covanta Energy UK





**Appendix 9**  
**List of Recipients of Stakeholder Letter**  
**Summer 2009**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Job</b>	<b>Name</b>
Ms	Ford	MEP	Vicky Ford
Mr	Agnew	MEP	Stuart Agnew
Mr	Campbell-Bannerman	MEP	David Campbell-Bannerman
Mr	Howitt	MEP	Richard Howitt
Mr	Duff	MEP	Andrew Duff
Mr	Van Orden	MEP	Geoffrey Van Orden
Mr	Sturdy	MEP	Robert Sturdy

<b>Title</b>	<b>Salu</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Association</b>
MP	Mr	Burt	Alistair Burt	North East Bedfordshire Conservative
MP	Mr	Selous	Andrew Selous	South West Bedfordshire Conservative
MP	Mr	Hopkins	Kelvin Hopkins	Luton North
MP	Ms	Dorries	Nadine Dorries	Mid Bedfordshire Conservative
MP	Mr	Hall	Patrick Hall	Kempston and Bedford Labour
MP	Ms	Moran	Margaret Moran	Luton South Labour

<b>Title</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Councillor	Drinkwater	Cllr Mrs Rita J Drinkwater	Housing
Councillor	Hegley	Cllr Mrs Carole Hegley	Social Care
Councillor	Jones	Cllr Maurice R Jones	Corporate Resources
Councillor	Lewis	Cllr Mrs Anita M Lewis	Children's Services
Councillor	Male	Cllr Stephen F Male	Culture and Skills
Councillor	Matthews	Cllr Ken C Matthews	Economic Growth and Regeneration
Councillor	McVicar	Cllr David McVicar	Safer and Stronger Communities
Councillor	Nicols	Cllr Tom Nicols	Sustainable Development
Councillor	Stay	Cllr Richard Stay	Deputy Leader and Business Transformation
Councillor	Turner	Cllr Mrs Patricia E Turner MBE	Leader of the Council

<b>Title</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Name</b>
Councillor	Aldis	Cllr P Nigel Aldis
Councillor	Berry	Cllr Raymond D Berry
Councillor	Birt	Cllr Lewis Birt
Councillor	Blaine	Cllr Peter A Blaine
Councillor	Bowater	Cllr David Bowater
Councillor	Brown	Cllr Anthony D Brown
Councillor	Clarke	Cllr Jon A E Clarke
Councillor	Costin	Cllr Norman B Costin
Councillor	Dalgarno	Cllr Ian Dalgarno
Councillor	Egan	Cllr Rita Egan
Councillor	Fahn	Cllr Adam Fahn
Councillor	Freeman	Cllr Mrs Jeannette Freeman
Councillor	Freeman	Cllr Paul Freeman
Councillor	Gammons	Cllr Mrs Ruth B Gammons
Councillor	Goodchild	Cllr Mrs Susan Goodchild
Councillor	Graham	Cllr Ms Alison M W Graham
Councillor	Green	Cllr Tony Green
Councillor	Gurney	Cllr Mrs Doreen B Gurney
Councillor	Hollick	Cllr Peter Hollick
Councillor	Hopkin	Cllr David John Hopkin
Councillor	Janes	Cllr Ken Janes
Councillor	Johnstone	Cllr Roy W Johnstone
Councillor	Jones	Cllr David Jones
Councillor	Kane	Cllr John Kane
Councillor	Lawrence	Cllr David J Lawrence
Councillor	Lawrence	Cllr Mrs Jane G Lawrence
Councillor	Maudlin	Cllr Caroline Maudlin
Councillor	Murray	Cllr Julian Murray
Councillor	Mustoe	Cllr Mrs Marion Mustoe
Councillor	Northwood	Cllr Anthony Northwood

Councillor	Nunn	Cllr Janet Nunn
Councillor	Rawcliffe	Cllr Peter Rawcliffe
Councillor	Rogers	Cllr Tony A J Rogers
Councillor	Saunders	Cllr John A G Saunders
Councillor	Shadbolt	Cllr Alan Shadbolt
Councillor	Sharer	Cllr Kenneth Sharer
Councillor	Snelling	Cllr Peter Snelling
Councillor	Sparrow	Cllr Miss Ann Sparrow
Councillor	Spurr	Cllr Brian J Spurr
Councillor	Street	Cllr John Street
Councillor	Turner	Cllr Mrs Christina Turner
Councillor	Vickers	Cllr Peter F Vickers
Councillor	Williams	Cllr Peter Williams
Councillor	Young	Cllr J Nigel Young

<b>Title</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Name</b>
Councillor	Atkins	Councillor Colleen Atkins MBE
Councillor	Bagchi	Councillor Apu Bagchi
Councillor	Brandon	Councillor Jim Brandon
Councillor	Charles	Councillor Randolph Charles
Councillor	Charsley	Councillor Nick Charsley
Councillor	Davey	Councillor Margaret Davey
Councillor	Dillingham	Councillor Brian Dillingham
Councillor	Ellis	Councillor Carole Ellis
Councillor	Gerard	Councillor Anita Gerard
Councillor	Gillard	Councillor Sylvia Gillard
Councillor	Gwynne Jones	Councillor Roger Gwynne Jones
Councillor	Headley	Councillor Michael Headley
Councillor	Holland	Councillor Sarah-Jane Holland
Councillor	McMurdo	Councillor Doug McMurdo
Councillor	Merryman	Councillor Philip Merryman
Councillor	Mingay	Councillor John Mingay
Councillor	Oliver	Councillor Ray Oliver
Councillor	Rider	Councillor Wendy Rider
Councillor	Rigby	Councillor Roger Rigby
Councillor	Sawyer	Councillor David Sawyer
Councillor	Smith	Councillor Sallyanne Smith
Councillor	Wootton	Councillor Tom Wootton
Councillor	Yasin	Councillor Mohammad Yasin



<b>Name</b>	<b>Portfolio Holder</b>
Mayor Frank Branston	Mayor, Portfolio Holder for Regeneration, Asset Management and Public Transport
Councillor Nicky Attenborough	Deputy Mayor, Conservative Group Leader and Portfolio Holder for Adult Services
Councillor Ian Clifton	Rural and Corporate Affairs
Councillor Dave Hodgson	Partnerships and Information Technology
Councillor Barry Huckle	Finance
Councillor Will Hunt	Community Safety
Councillor Sue Oliver	Housing, Planning and Licensing
Councillor Pat Olney	Arts, Leisure and Diversity
Councillor Charles Royden	Environment
Councillor Jane Walker	Portfolio Holder for Children's Services

Ward	Title	First Name	Last Name
Amptill	Councillor	Paul	Duckett
Amphill	Councillor	Gary	Summerfield
Cranfield	Councillor	Alan	Bastable
Cranfield	Councillor	Ken	Matthews
Flitwick East	Councillor	James	Jamieson
Flitwick East	Councillor	Andrew	Turner
Flitwick West	Councillor	Dennis	Gale
Flitwick West	Councillor	Stephen	Male
Marston Ward	Councillor	Roger	Baker
Marston Ward	Councillor	Mike	Gibson
Maulden and Houghton	Councillor	Angela	Barker
Maulden and Houghton	Councillor	Howard	Lockey
Woburn and Harlington	Councillor	Fiona	Chapman
Woburn and Harlington	Councillor	Budge	Wells
Kempston South	Councillor	Will	Hunt
Kempston South	Councillor	Carl	Meador
Turvey	Councillor	Mark	Smith
Wilhamstead	Councillor	Barry	Huckle
Wootton	Councillor	Judith	Cunningham
Wootton	Councillor	Tim	Hill

<b>Title</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Name</b>
Councillor	Akbar	Waheed Akbar
Councillor	Ashraf	Mohammed Ashraf
Councillor	Ayub	Mohammed Ayub
Councillor	Bailey	Joan Bailey
Councillor	Bernard	Morel Bernard
Councillor	Bullock	Norris Bullock
Councillor	Burnett	Jacqueline Burnett
Councillor	Campbell	Gilbert Campbell
Councillor	Chapman	Peter Chapman
Councillor	Davies	Jenny Davies
Councillor	Davies	Roy Davies
Councillor	Davis	Roy John Davis
Councillor	Dolling	Michael Dolling
Councillor	Farooq	Mohammed Farooq
Councillor	Foord	Katie Foord
Councillor	Franks	David Franks
Councillor	Garrett	Michael Garrett
Councillor	Harris	Robin Harris
Councillor	Hinkley	Doris Hinkley
Councillor	Hussain	Mahmood Hussain
Councillor	Hussain	Qurban Hussain
Councillor	Ireland	Lynda Ireland
Councillor	Khan	Tahir Khan
Councillor	Kiansumba	Michelle Kiansumba
Councillor	Malik	Khtija Malik
Councillor	Mead	Clive Mead
Councillor	Neale	Barry Neale
Councillor	Pantling	Martin Pantling
Councillor	Patterson	Lawrence Patterson
Councillor	Pedersen	Anna Pedersen

Councillor	Raquib	Abdur Raquib
Councillor	Riaz	Mohammed Riaz
Councillor	Roden	Shelia Roden
Councillor	Rutstein	Sidney Rutstein
Councillor	Saleem	Raja Saleem
Councillor	Shaw	Thomas Shaw
Councillor	Siederer	Henry Siederer
Councillor	Simons	Margaret Simons
Councillor	Simmons	Hazel Simmons
Councillor	Singh	Lakhbir Singh
Councillor	Skepelhorn	Alan Skepelhorn
Councillor	Smith	Christopher Smith
Councillor	Stewart	Desline Stewart
Councillor	Strange	Andrew Strange
Councillor	Taylor	David Taylor
Councillor	Timoney	Sian Timoney
Councillor	Titmuss	John Titmuss
Councillor	Worldling	Don Worldling

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Job Title</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Mrs	Hazel	Trustam	Clerk	Marston Moreteyne Parish Council
Ms	Gill	Wiggs	Clerk	Houghton Conquest Parish Council
Ms	Vicky	Gladstone	Clerk	Stewartby Parish Council
Mrs	Jennie	Thomas	Clerk	Millbrook Parish Meeting
Mr	C	West	Clerk	Lidlington Parish Council
Mrs	L	Galler	Clerk	Maulden Parish Council
Ms	Helen	Hupton	Clerk	Wootton Parish Council
Ms	Dawn	Sutherns	Clerk	Amphill Town Council

Title	Name	Surname	Job Title	Organisation
Mr	Stewart	Long	Secretary	MMETAG
Mr	Iain	Clapham	Chairman	Lidlington Action Group
	Jean	Peall	Secretary	Lidlington Action Group
Mr	Peter	May	Chairman	NIRAH Project
				The Captive Animals' Protection Society
				Bedford Animal Action
Mr	David	Reavell	Development Director	O&H Properties
				Bedfordshire Conservation Volunteers
Mr	Geoff	Lambert		Campaign to Protect Rural England
Mr	Paul	Hutchinson		Bedford Friends of the Earth
				Bedfordshire Renewable Energy Forum
Ms	Victoria	Harvey		South Bedfordshire Friend of the Earth
Mr	Brian	Hibbert	Chairman	Chamber of Commerce for Bedfordshire & Luton
				Animal Aid
				Anglian Water
				Bedford Energy and Recycling Project (Bear)
				Bedford Group of Internal Drainage Boards
				Beds and Luton Fire Service
				Bedfordshire Police Force
				Police Architectural Liaison Officer
				British Horse Society
				Bedfordshire Rights of Way Association and Open Spaces Society
				Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE)
				The Civil Aviation Authority
				Campaign to Protect Rural England
				Cranfield Airport
				Cycling Campaign for North Bedfordshire
				Defense Estates
				East Anglia Animal Rights Coalition (EEATC)
				EDF Energy

				Environment Agency Bedford
				Gallagher Estates
Mr	Gary	Burchmore		Green Peace Bedfordshire
				Health and Safety Executive
Mr	David	Stark		Ivel Valley Walkers
				Leighton Buzzard Scrapstore
				Local Highway Authority
				National Air Traffic Services
Mr	Chris	Gibson		Natural England
				Network Rail
				National Grid
Mrs	Susan	Stevens	Secretary	People Against Incineration (PAIN)
				RSPB
				Ramblers Association
				The Forest of Marston Vale
				The Open Spaces Society
Mr	John	Cormont	Conservation Manager	The Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and Peterborough



**Appendix 10**  
**Pre-Exhibition Leaflet**  
**Summer 2009**

## Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF)

Covanta Energy is proposing to build an Energy from Waste (EfW) and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby.



Rookery South Pit

### Public Engagement

Covanta is committed to public consultation over its plans. A close understanding of the main environmental and community considerations will ensure the design of the RRF is tailor made to the Marston Vale.

Helpful consultation has already commenced with key consultees such as Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils, Natural England, the

Environment Agency and English Heritage.

Covanta Energy is now undertaking a series of consultation events to inform the content of its formal application, due to be made in October/November 2009.

This leaflet sets out some information about the development, including what is being proposed, why it is needed, what energy from waste technology involves and how you can get involved and provide feedback.

## The Rookery South RRF Proposal

The proposed EfW facility would divert up to 585,000 tonnes of household and business waste left over after recycling each year away from landfill. It would generate enough electricity to meet the needs of approx. 82,500 homes equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale\*. Opportunities to supply surplus heat to nearby developments such as NIRAH and The Wixams are also being investigated. It is hoped that the facility will be up and running by 2014.

The facility would also recover valuable metals and secondary aggregate from the material remaining after EfW treatment in the MRF. In this way the

Rookery South RRF would recover value from approximately 96% of the waste it treats.

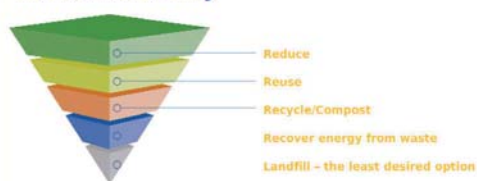
Whilst being primarily a Bedfordshire facility, to maximise the economic and environmental benefits of scale, we also propose to accept a smaller proportion (about a third) of household and business waste from outside the county, although not from London. By combining the waste treatment needs of, for example, two counties, we estimate that the annual savings to the Bedfordshire authorities could be in the region of £8million a year. It would also provide more efficient electricity generation.

\* Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Millbrook, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Ampthill, and Wootton

### Why is it needed? – Bedfordshire Waste Challenges

Landfill space in Bedfordshire is close to exhaustion. Currently, household and business waste from Bedfordshire and Luton is transported to landfill and treatment sites in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire and Kent. Landfill produces methane gas that has 20 times the global warming potential of CO<sub>2</sub>. With 50,000 new homes expected to be built in Bedfordshire by 2021 the challenge of managing ever increasing quantities of waste continues to grow.

#### Waste hierarchy



Bedfordshire urgently needs new “non landfill” waste treatment facilities, and increasing recycling efforts is only part of the solution. Government policy requires landfill to be used only as a last resort after waste reduction, re-use, recycling and composting and energy from waste.

The Government has set challenging targets to divert waste from landfill. Failure to achieve these targets could result in increased Council Tax charges to cover penalty fines of £150 for each tonne over the target limit, as well as Landfill Tax of £40 per tonne, increasing by £8 per year. Greener and less polluting solutions are required.

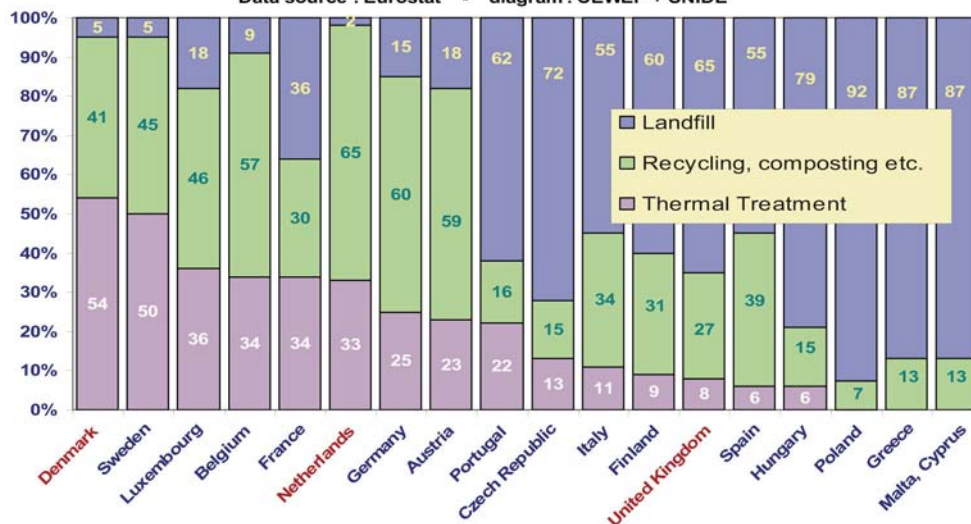
## How the Rookery South RRF could help

EfW is a cleaner waste solution than landfill, and offers major advantages:

- EfW massively reduces waste volumes by 96% leading to a significant reduction in the need for landfill.
- EfW produces clean low-carbon and renewable energy (just over 50%) that helps address climate change. For every tonne of waste processed almost one tonne of greenhouse gas emissions are avoided.
- EfW reduces our dependence on expensive non-renewable fossil fuels (gas, coal and oil) to produce electricity.
- EfW is one of the most highly regulated technologies in the UK, and must conform to strict safety standards in order to operate.
- EfW complements high levels of recycling. For example, Denmark and the Netherlands both recycle over 40% of their waste at the same time as recovering energy from at least a third of their household waste.
- EfW, especially at a larger scale, delivers good value for money and exports more electricity per tonne of waste than smaller combustion facilities.

**Treatment of Municipal Waste in Europe - 2005 (in %)**

Data source : Eurostat - diagram : CEWEP + SNIDE



### Examples of UK EfW design



Sheffield



Isle of Man



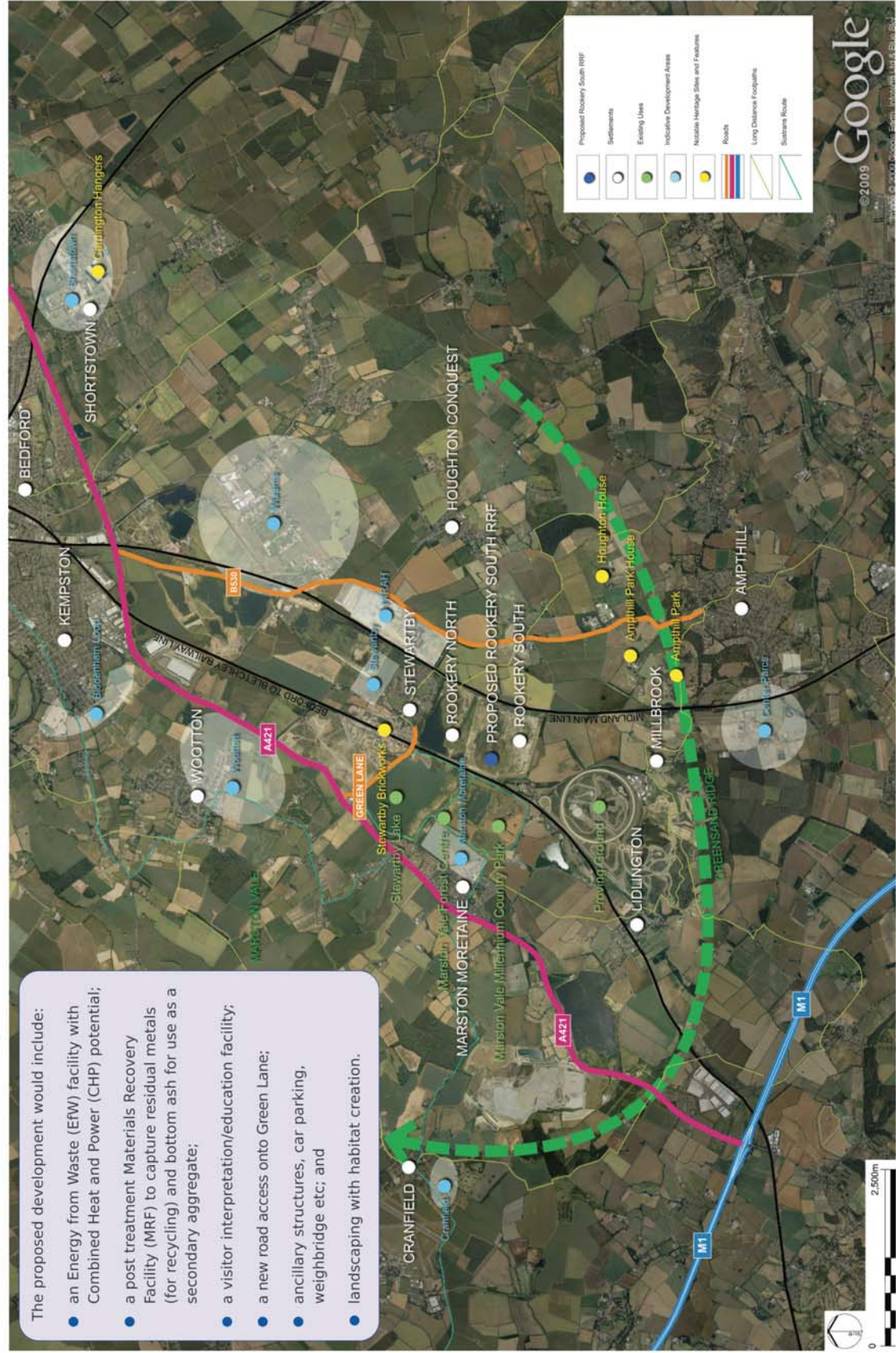
Lakeside



## Rookery South RRF Proposals – An Overview

The proposed development would include:

- an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility with Combined Heat and Power (CHP) potential;
- a post treatment Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to capture residual metals (for recycling) and bottom ash for use as a secondary aggregate;
- a visitor interpretation/education facility;
- a new road access onto Green Lane;
- ancillary structures, car parking, weighbridge etc; and
- landscaping with habitat creation



# How Would the Proposed Rookery South RRF Work?

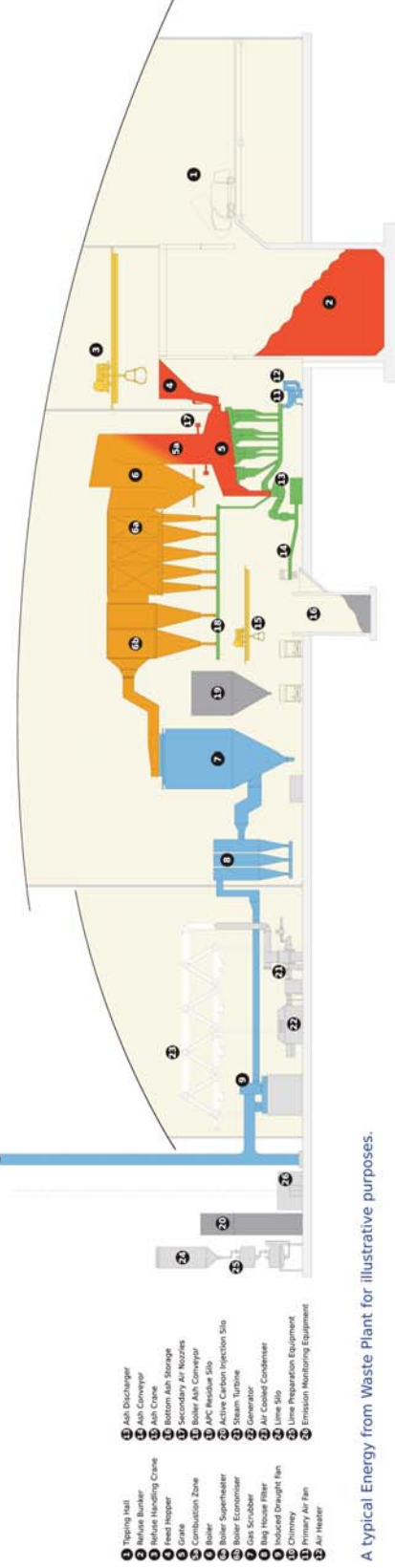
## A Step by Step Guide

1. Household and business waste would be separated for recycling and collected in the usual way.
2. Waste that cannot be recycled would be delivered by road to the reception hall in the EFW facility where it is tipped into a bunker within the building.
3. The waste is combusted at a high temperature, producing steam to drive the turbines. They will produce electricity which is then fed into the local high voltage grid network via an underground connection.
4. The waste is combusted at a high temperature, producing steam to drive the turbines. They will produce electricity which is then fed into the local high voltage grid network via an underground connection.
5. Rail transportation of residual waste into the site and/or recycled bottom ash aggregate out of the site is presently being investigated.
6. The EFW facility has the potential to provide heat for industrial and domestic uses, via its use as a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant.
7. Bottom ash and metal residues are transferred to the adjoining MRF where metals are captured for recycling and bottom ash is recovered as a secondary aggregate for use in the construction industry.
8. Fly ash, a hazardous waste, is taken off site in sealed tankers and disposed of in specially licensed sites.
9. Rail transportation of residual waste into the site and/or recycled bottom ash aggregate out of the site is presently being investigated.

## Some Key Facts

- The building operates under slight negative pressure which will assist in effectively containing dust and odours within the main EFW building.
- Approx 150 HGVs would visit the site each day, and 75 staff/visitor cars. A lorry routing plan would be prepared to ensure larger 'A' roads such as the A421 are used.
- The EFW facility would operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Vehicle delivery hours would be restricted, based on operational and environmental requirements.
- A Visitor Interpretation/ Educational Facility would be designed to explain both the RRF and the wider environmental and industrial heritage of the area.
- Gases emitted from the stack(s) would be monitored by on-line Continuous Emissions Monitoring, and will be made available to the regulatory authority by way of real time on-line transmission.
- The Health Protection Agency advises that emissions from modern well run incinerators have little effect on health.

For independent guidance on health issues, please see the Environment Agency briefing notes.



A typical Energy from Waste Plant for illustrative purposes.



## What Next?

So far, we have prepared an Environmental Scoping Report to identify the scope of the environmental information required to inform our future application. This report can be viewed on the project website. The comments received will then inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which will rigorously assess the potential environmental effects of the proposal.

The comments made during the exhibition consultation exercises over July and August will inform the preparation of our application to be made later this year in October/November. As the proposal would generate 65MWe of electricity Covanta Energy must then submit its proposals (including the EIA) to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) for determination. There will be plenty of opportunity for members of the public and groups to make representations on the project before a decision is made.

For more information on the DECC process, please ask to see the 'Section 36 Consenting Process – A General Guide' or visit the project website.

## How You Can Get Involved

- Send your comments on the Scoping Report by the end of August to the Rookery South Project Team at the Covanta Energy address below.
- Offer to join the Community Liaison Panel (see separate flyer for more information).
- Attend exhibitions and complete the feedback form. Copies of the exhibition boards will be available on the website.
- Obtain copies of the Environment Agency briefing notes on Energy from Waste [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk).
- View the dedicated website: [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/).
- Email [RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk) with your thoughts.

### About Covanta Energy

Covanta Energy is the world's leading Energy-from-Waste (EfW) provider with over 20 years' experience within the renewable energy industry and a proven track record as a reliable and efficient provider of EfW facilities on an international scale.

Visit: [www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk) for more information, or contact us by post at: **Covanta Energy Ltd, 8 Darwin House, The Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, West Midlands, DY6 7YB**

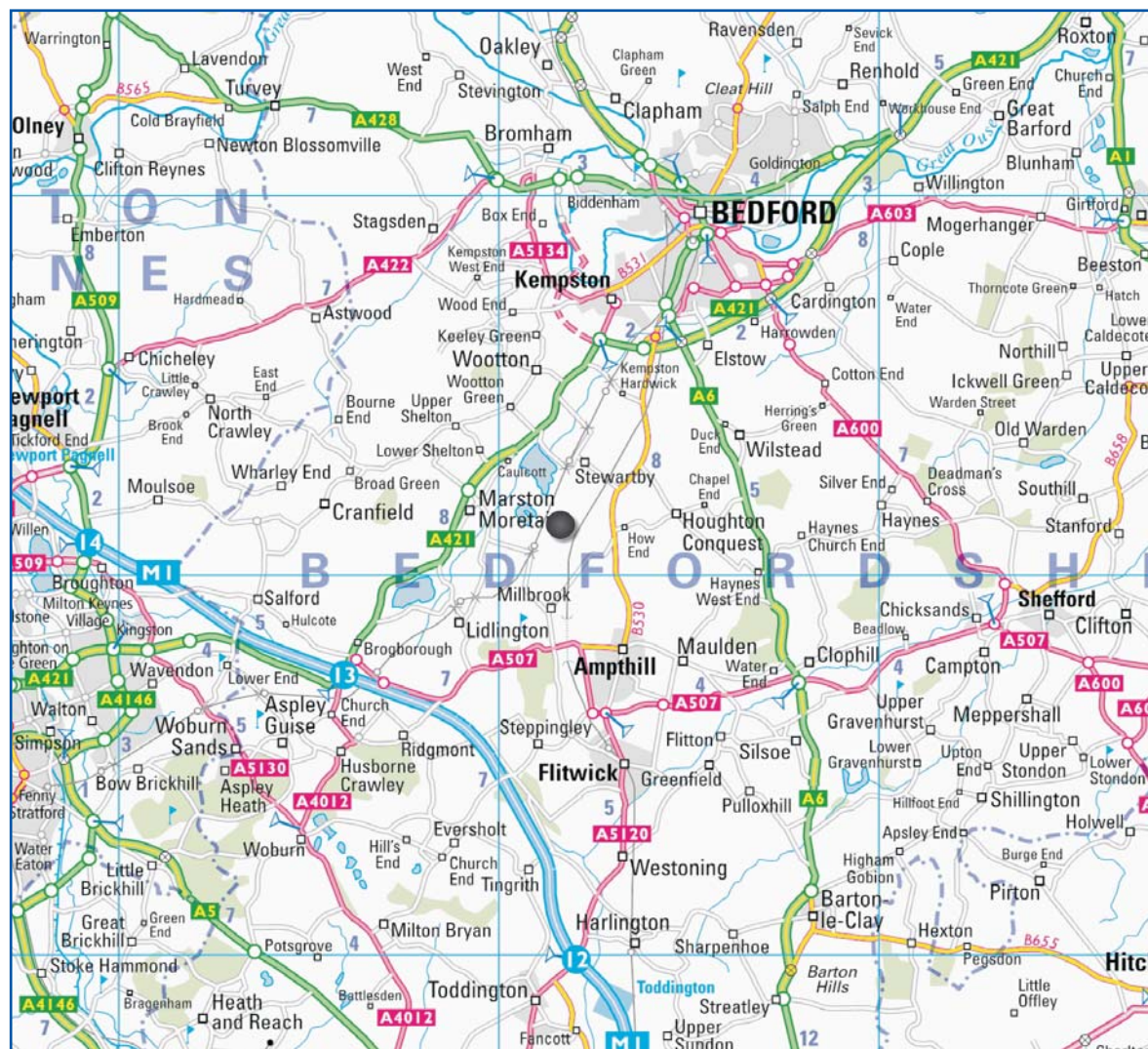
**Appendix 11**  
**Pre-Exhibition Poster**  
**Summer 2009**



# Public Consultation Days for Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

Friday 10 July	Stewartby Village Hall	2pm – 8pm
Saturday 11 July	Parkside Hall, Ampthill	10am – 6pm
Sunday 12 July	Houghton Conquest Village Hall	10am – 6pm
Friday 14 August	Millbrook Village Hall	12pm – 8pm
Saturday 15 August	Marston Vale Forest Centre	10am – 6pm
Sunday 16 August	Wootton Memorial Hall	10am – 6pm

## A proposed Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby



### Your opportunity to contribute

We value your input and welcome you to come and find out more about the scheme and Covanta Energy. Come and ask questions of our Project Team and contribute your ideas to the emerging design.

For more information on the proposal, the Environmental Scoping Report or the Community Liaison Panel, please visit  
<http://covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/> or e-mail  
**RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk.**

[www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk)

**COVANTA**  
 ENERGY  
 for a cleaner world

**Appendix 12**  
**Covanta Website Screen Shots**  
**Summer 2009**

AMERICAS

EUROPE

ASIA



COVANTA  
ENERGY  
for a cleaner world

ABOUT US

INVESTOR INFORMATION

NEWS

CAREERS

SEARCH

GO

Energy-from-Waste 101

Covanta Solutions

Take A Wild Guess

Development Projects



Development

projects

ROOKERY SOUTH RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY PROJECT

ROOKERY SOUTH RRF COMMUNITY LIAISON PANEL

CLP MEETING AGENDAS

CLP MEETING MINUTES

CLP TERMS OF REFERENCE

CLP MEMBERS

## Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility Project

Covanta Energy is proposing to build an Energy from Waste (EfW) and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby in Bedfordshire, capable of using household and business waste leftover after recycling as a fuel to generate heat and electricity.

The proposed facility – known as Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility – will convert on average 585,000 tonnes of residual waste per year into 65MWe of electricity, of which 55MWe would be exported to the national grid. That's enough green electricity to power approx. 82,500 homes. There are also excellent opportunities to supply surplus heat to nearby developments such as NIRAH and Center Parcs.

Covanta believes that developing a facility capable of handling both household and business waste from Bedfordshire and Luton (primarily) and other nearby areas will maximise environmental and economic benefits of scale and offer a value for money solution to the taxpayer. To achieve even greater environmental benefits, Covanta is proposing the Materials Recovery Facility to recover valuable metals and secondary aggregate post treatment in the EfW facility.

Overall the facility will recover value from approximately 96% of the waste it treats while simultaneously reducing reliance on costly unsustainable landfill and helping Bedfordshire to meet its recovery and renewable energy targets.

As the facility is principally a power station generating over 50MW of electricity, the application will be decided by Government in consultation with regulatory authorities and the local community.

Integrating the proposed facility into the wider Marston Vale landscape and community through careful design and consultation is a key objective and Covanta has already hosted extensive local consultation and information events and is continuing to keep local people informed.

Covanta has also established a Community Liaison Panel to provide local people with a chance to find out about project progress and to feedback on the things that are most important to the local community.

Please check back regularly for updates and more information as the project progresses.

Email: [RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)

[Click here to view an artist's impression fo the proposed facility.](#)

### Updates on Proposal

- [Rookery South RRF Consultation Exhibition Boards July/August 2009](#)
- [Rookery South RRF Proposal Summary Leaflet July/August 2009](#)
- [Public Consultation Days July 10, 11, 12 and August 14, 15, 16 2009](#)
- [Please click here to view the main Environmental Scoping Report.](#)
- [Please click here to view the Appendices of the Environmental Scoping Report.](#)



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# Reduce. Reuse. Recycle.

# Rethink.

[EFW BASICS](#)[A BIG WASTE](#)[NON-STOP ENERGY](#)[GREENHOUSE GAS CONTROL](#)

When you take out the trash, do you care where it goes?

When you use electricity, do you care where it comes from?

If you're like us, you do. At Covanta, we pull out all the stops to make sure our communities have sensible, safe waste disposal programs and a reliable supply of clean, affordable energy.

If you're like us, you also know that the same old solutions won't be adequate to satisfy the world's rapidly growing appetite for energy or to manage the burgeoning volumes of refuse that threaten the global environment. It's time to rethink everything we know about creating energy and managing waste.

That's why Covanta helps communities turn trash into electrical power, a process known as Energy-from-Waste (EFW) or waste-to-energy (WTE). We currently own and operate over 30 EFW facilities throughout the United States, each of which provides power for its community along with an environmentally sound alternative to landfill dumping.

Why not click around to see how we keep waste from going to waste?

## RETHINK

Covanta's advanced EFW facilities prevent 15 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions each year. That's equivalent to closing enough coal burning power plants to supply the entire state of Delaware with electricity.

[ABOUT US](#)[INVESTOR INFORMATION](#)[NEWS](#)[CAREERS](#)SEARCH [GO >](#)[AMERICAS](#)[EUROPE](#)[ASIA](#)[Energy-from-Waste 101](#)[Covanta Solutions](#)[Take A Wild Guess](#)[Development Projects](#)

## How do we

# do that?

[COVANTA AND THE WASTE HIERARCHY: A CASE STUDY](#)[THE EFW PROCESS](#)[EFW SOLUTIONS](#)[OTHER RENEWABLES](#)[INTERNATIONAL ENERGY](#)[ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP](#)[COVANTA FACILITIES](#)[MARTIN GMBH](#)[COVANTA SECURE SERVICES](#)[LINKS](#)[VIDEO](#)

## Covanta Solutions

The Covanta solution is flexible and compatible with a range of front-end waste pre-treatment solutions and can play a major role in meeting landfill diversion targets.

Covanta currently operates over 40 Energy-from-Waste facilities in North America, Europe, and Asia. We also operate a diverse global portfolio of other energy plants that use a variety of technologies. Our facilities have earned a reputation for reliability, safety, efficiency, and environmental responsibility.

We invite you to have a look at how we complement recycling and composting efforts and turn waste into energy, the other energy generation and waste disposal methods methods we employ, and the communities we serve.



**Appendix 13**  
**Exhibition Boards**  
**Summer 2009**



# Proposed Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

An Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery Pit near Stewartby.



Rookery South Pit

## **Your thoughts are important to us**

Please take your time to look at the Exhibition Boards and complete the feedback form.

## **Do you have any questions?**

Representatives from Covanta Energy and members of the Project Team welcome the opportunity to talk to you and provide more information.

Thank you for your time.

[www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk)

# Waste Challenges in Bedfordshire

- In 2006, over 850,000 tonnes of household and business waste were produced in Bedfordshire and Luton. At least half of all this waste was sent to landfill for disposal. Landfill produces methane gas that has 20 times the global warming potential of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Landfill space in Bedfordshire is close to exhaustion. Currently, household and business waste from Bedfordshire and Luton is transported to landfill and treatment sites in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire and Kent.
- Government policy requires significant diversion of household waste from landfill by:
  1. Reducing or avoiding creating waste
  2. Re-using waste where possible
  3. Recycling or composting waste (45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020)
  4. Recovering energy from waste (22% by 2015 and 25% by 2020)
  5. Only using landfill as a last resort
- Failure to achieve the diversion rates could result in increased Council Tax charges to cover penalty fines of £150 for each tonne over the target limit, as well as Landfill Tax of £40 per tonne, increasing annually by £8. Greener and less polluting solutions are required.
- Bedfordshire urgently needs new “non landfill” waste treatment facilities. Even with significant levels of household composting/recycling (currently 44%), considerable quantities of household and business waste remain to be managed and increasing recycling is only part of the answer. With 50,000 new homes expected to be built in Bedfordshire by 2021 the challenge of growing quantities of waste greatly increases.
- Bedfordshire and Luton local authorities have identified a need for approx. 200,000 tonnes of household waste to be diverted from landfill. A further 250,000 tonnes of business waste is also presently being landfilled, which would be better used to recover energy.

# Waste Solutions in Bedfordshire

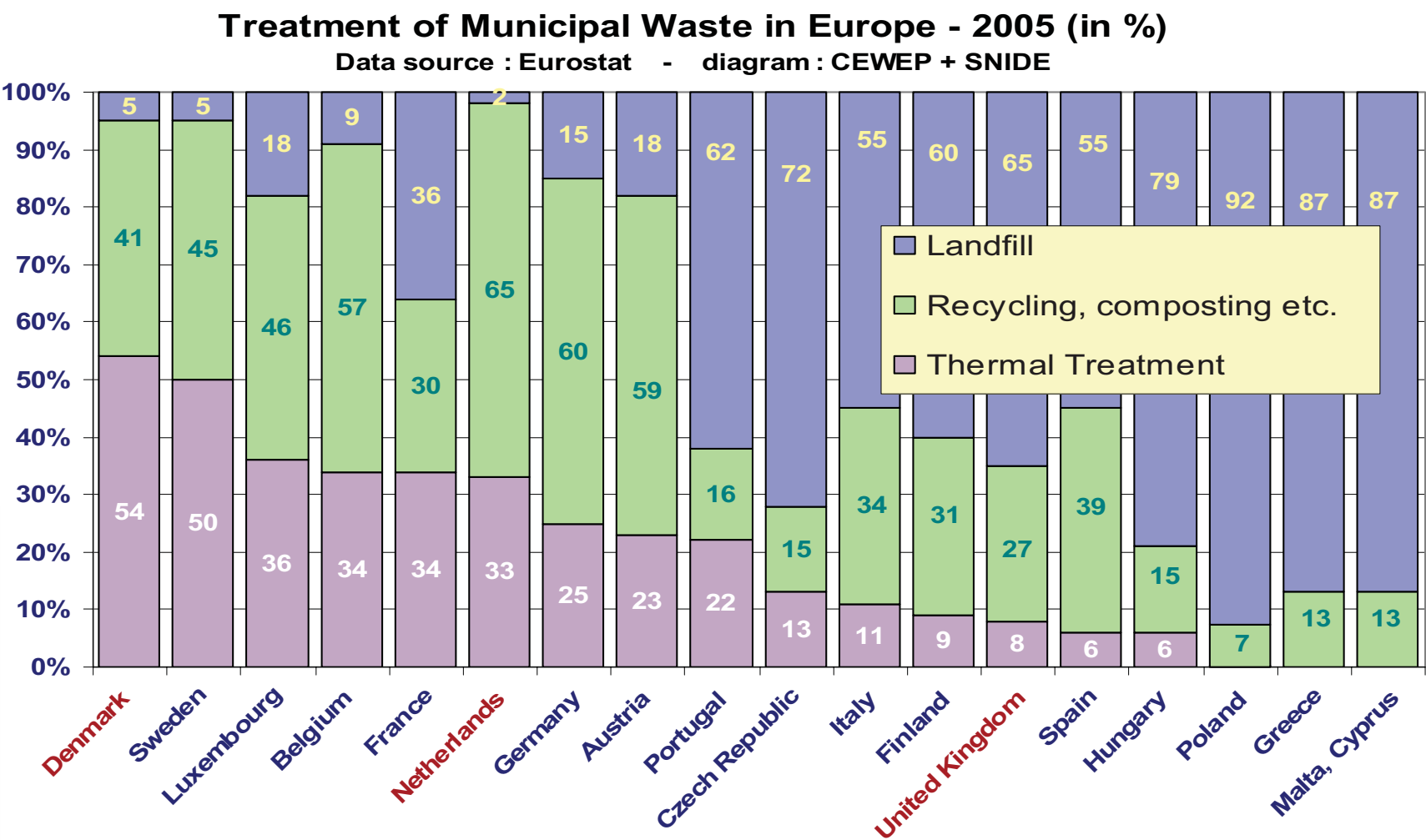
Bedfordshire and many other local authorities have concluded that the best solution in economic and environmental terms involves high recycling, with remaining waste going to an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility, thereby minimising landfill. There are already about 20 household and business waste EfW facilities in the UK. EfW is a cleaner waste solution, and offers major advantages:

- EfW produces clean, low-carbon and renewable energy that helps address climate change. For every tonne of waste processed almost one tonne of greenhouse gas emissions are avoided.
- EfW reduces our dependence on expensive non-renewable fossil fuels (gas, coal and oil) to produce electricity.
- EfW massively reduces waste volumes by 96%, leading to a significant reduction in the need for landfill.
- EfW, especially at a larger scale, delivers good value for money and exports more electricity per tonne of waste than smaller combustion facilities.
- EfW is one of the most highly regulated technologies in the UK, and must conform to strict safety standards in order to operate.



# The Proposed Rookery South RRF

- The proposed EfW Facility would have the capacity to manage approximately 585,000 tonnes of residual household and business waste every year, approximately **two thirds of which would come from Bedfordshire and Luton**. This would generate 65MW<sub>e</sub> of electricity of which 55MW<sub>e</sub> would be exported to the national grid.
- The Rookery South RRF would generate **enough green electricity to supply 82,500 homes** - equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale (Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Millbrook, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Ampthill, and Wootton). Excellent opportunities also exist to supply heat to nearby developments such as NIRA<sup>H</sup>, The Wixams and Center Parcs.
- Although the Rookery South RRF is primarily a Bedfordshire facility, to **maximise the economic and environmental benefits of scale**, it is proposed that a smaller proportion of household and business waste from outside of the county would be accepted, although not from London.
- By combining the waste treatment needs of two counties it is estimated that the annual **saving to the Bedfordshire authorities could be in the region of £8 million a year** and it would be far more efficient in electricity generation than a smaller combustion facility.
- To achieve even greater environmental benefits a **Materials Recovery Facility** is proposed that will recover valuable resources from the material remaining after EfW treatment. In this way the Rookery South RRF would recover value from approximately 96% of the waste it treats.
- The process is **complementary to local recycling efforts**, would minimise landfill and associated methane gases and produce clean and sustainable energy which is just **over 50% renewable**.
- The Rookery South RRF facility offers the **potential for rail transportation** – this is presently being investigated.



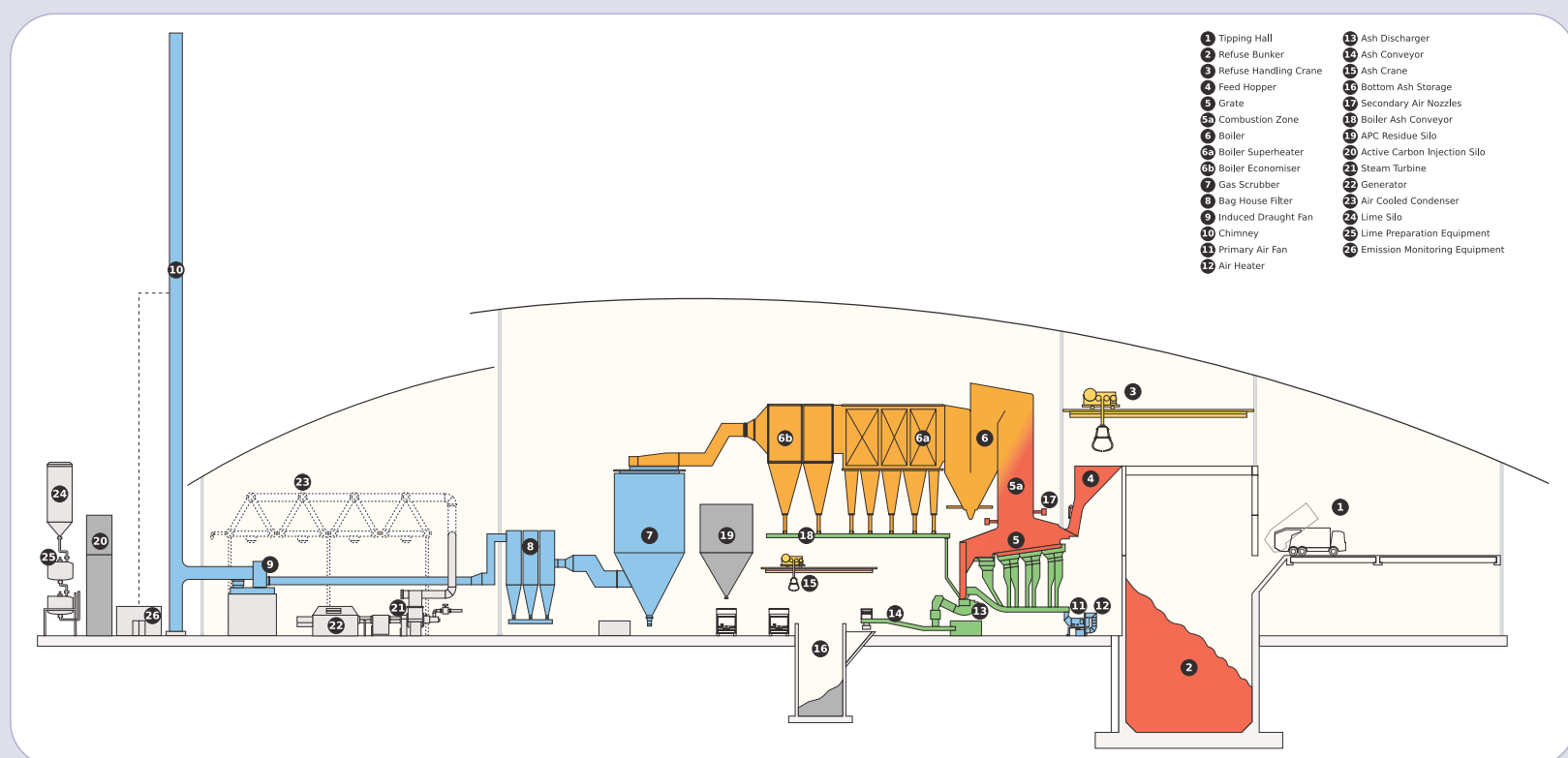
EfW is a safe, proven technology that complements high levels of recycling. For example, Denmark and the Netherlands both recycle over 40% of their waste at the same time as recovering energy from at least a third of their household waste.

## How Would the Proposed Rookery South RRF Work?

In summary, the proposed EfW facility would generate heat from the combustion of residual household and business waste. This is turned to steam and sent through a turbine that continuously generates electricity for export to the national grid. In addition, the steam can be used to provide an efficient source of heat for local industrial and domestic needs. The residues from the combustion process (metals and bottom ash) would be recycled at the adjacent proposed Materials Recovery Facility (MRF).

## Step by Step Guide:

1. Household and business waste would be separated for recycling and collected in the usual way.
2. Waste that cannot be recycled would be delivered by road to the reception hall in the EfW facility where it is tipped into a bunker within the building. The building operates under slight negative pressure which prevents odours from escaping.
3. The waste is combusted at a high temperature, producing steam to drive the turbines. They will produce electricity which is then fed into the local high voltage grid network via an underground connection.
4. The EfW facility has the potential to provide heat for industrial and domestic uses, via its use as a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant.
5. Bottom ash and metal residues are transferred to the adjoining Material Recovery Facility (MRF) where metals are captured for recycling and bottom ash is recovered as a secondary aggregate for use in the construction industry.
6. Fly ash, a hazardous waste, is taken off site in sealed tankers and disposed of in specially licensed sites.
7. Rail transportation of residual waste into the site and/or recycled bottom ash aggregate out of the site is presently being investigated.

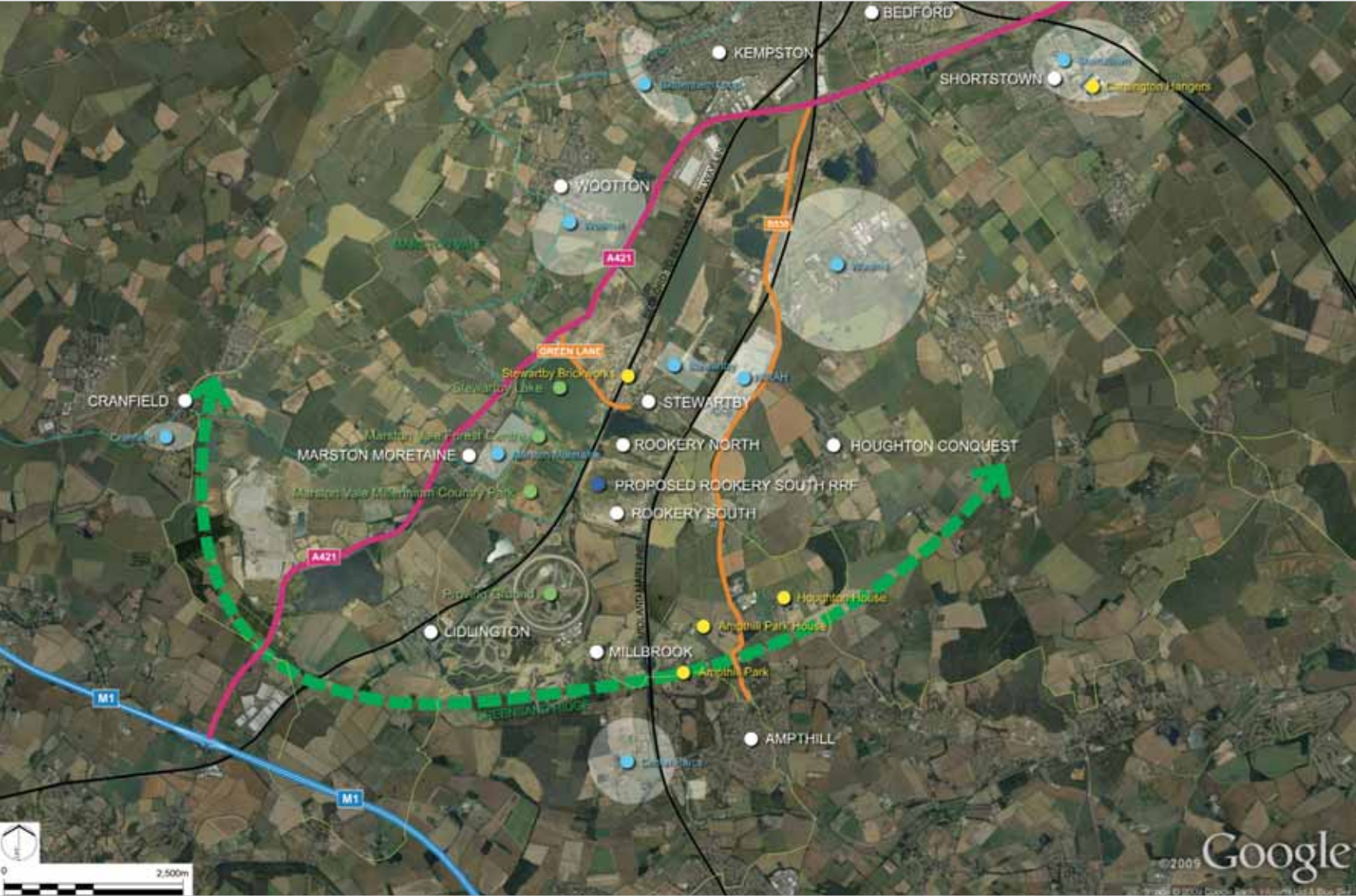


A typical Energy from Waste Plant for illustrative purposes.

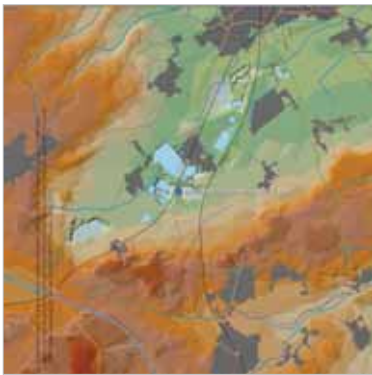


# Covanta Energy’s Proposals

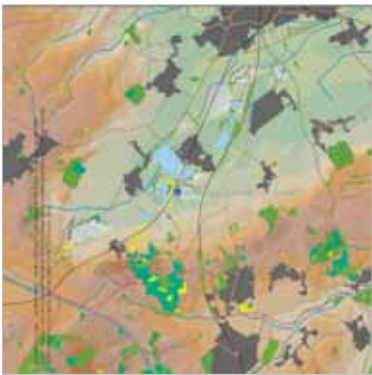
## The Wider Context



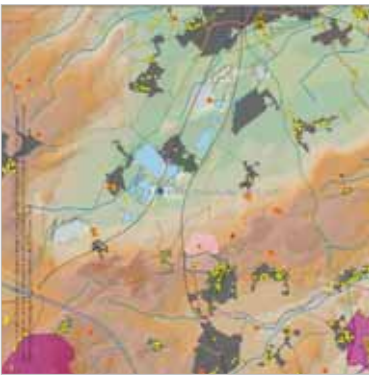
- Proposed Rookery South RRF
- Settlements
- Existing Uses
- Indicative Development Areas
- Notable Heritage Sites and Features
- Roads
- Long Distance Footpaths
- Sustrans Route



Landform



Woodland types



Cultural Heritage

The Marston Vale sits in an amphitheatre created in part by the wooded Greensand Ridge to the south of the Rookery South RRF. Bedford is located approximately 4km (2.5 miles) to the north-east of the site and the eastern edge of Milton Keynes is approximately 10.5 km (6.5 miles) to the south-west.

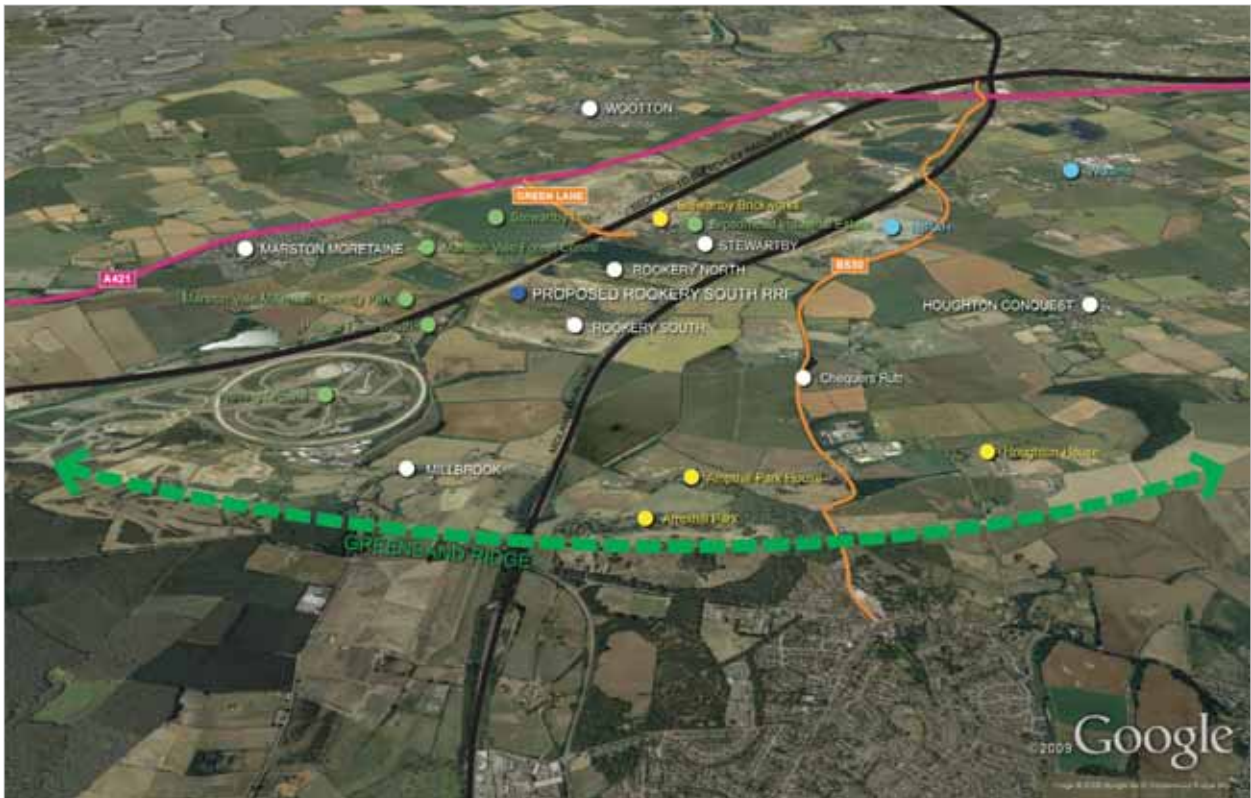
The character of the Vale is strongly influenced by its industrial past. The underlying clay has been extracted over several generations for brick making, leaving a legacy of quarry pits, chimneys, kilns and yards. At one time, the Stewartby Brickworks were the largest in the world employing 2000 workers with approximately 135 chimneys present. Now just

four stacks remain and these have been 'Listed' in recognition of their historic importance. Many of the former clay pits are being used for landfill or are large areas of open water.

The Vale continues to undergo change. New developments include NIRAH, which has been authorised, The Wixams, the planned expansion of a number of the settlements and the dualling of the A421. The Forest of Marston Vale has resulted in the creation of new woodlands and wider landscape enhancements within the Vale together with recreational benefits, notably at the Marston Vale Millennium Country Park.



# The Local Setting



## Key Facts about the Rookery South RRF

- **Opening:** subject to obtaining the necessary consents, it is hoped that the Rookery South RRF would be operational in 2014.
- **Design:** in addition to the operational requirements, a close understanding of the main environmental and community considerations is important in ensuring that the design of the RRF is tailor made to the Marston Vale. Helpful consultation has already taken place with key consultees such as Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Council, Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage.
- **Buildings:** the buildings would be 10 metres below surrounding ground level in the base of Rookery South pit, with the main EfW building approx. 50m high and the stack(s) approx. 115m high, depending on detailed design considerations.
- **Employment:** approx. 65 permanent jobs would be created with up to approx. 400 temporary construction jobs at peak construction times.
- **Traffic:** approx. 150 HGVs would visit the site each day, and 75 staff/visitor cars. A lorry routing plan would be implemented to ensure larger 'A' roads such as the A421 are used.
- **Access:** a new access from Green Lane would be created and potential also exists to create new footpaths and cycle ways.
- **Operational hours:** the EfW facility would operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Vehicle delivery hours would be restricted, based on operational and environmental requirements.
- **Monitoring:** gases emitted from the stack(s) would be monitored by on-line Continuous Emissions Monitoring, and will be made available to the regulatory authority by way of real time on-line transmission.
- **Visitor Interpretation/Educational Facility:** this would be designed to explain both the RRF and the wider environmental and industrial heritage of the area.
- **Amenity:** odour and dust would be effectively managed via design and operational systems e.g. the slight negative pressure of the waste tipping hall will assist in effectively containing odours to within the EfW facility.



Rookery South Pit



The Forest Centre



Stewartby Village

# Why Choose Rookery South?

Covanta Energy is confident that the proposals for Rookery South RRF would integrate well within the wider Marston Vale landscape and community, with the evolving solution developed through careful design and consultation - a key driving objective.

## Locational Links

- **Centrally located** within the authorities of Central Bedfordshire, Bedford Borough and Luton.
- **Good access to the site** with the vast majority of vehicles using the A421 primary road network and a new road access from Green Lane.
- **Few residential properties** in close vicinity to the site, or along Green Lane.
- The site takes advantage of the former excavated pit with the principal areas of processing **activities located below surrounding ground levels**.
- Opportunities exist to **extend the local and wider footpath network** and **biodiversity enhancement** through habitat creation and wildlife corridors.
- Forms part of **a dynamic landscape and area of change** and has a relationship with the rich industrial legacy of Marston Vale.
- **Potential for a rail facility** to accommodate delivery of waste by rail and

further reduce traffic movements, with rail access from the Marston Vale railway and freight handling facilities.

- Close to opportunities to deliver **Combined Heat and Power (CHP)** such as NIRAH, the Wixams, and Center Parcs with benefits for the local businesses and housing communities.

## Community Links

- Potential to establishment a **Community Liaison Panel** and **Community Trust Fund** to benefit longer term projects and opportunities.
- Commitment to education through the establishment of a **Visitor Interpretation and Education Facility** and promotion of wider understanding of the EfW process and waste management more generally.
- Potential for **improvements to the local Public Rights of Way and cycle network** and creation of new routes to enhance local and wider connectivity.
- **Boost to the local economy** with up to 400 construction jobs and up to 65 permanent jobs when operational.
- Potential for **low cost, locally derived energy**, with opportunities to provide discounted electricity to homes in the local area.





Landscape and Heritage Links

- The **industrial heritage and changing nature** of the landscape within the Marston Vale means that the site has the capacity to absorb a building of the scale of the Rookery South RRF.
- The architectural design would respect important heritage features such as the listed Stewartby Stacks and Houghton House, and would seek to **blend into the landscape** whilst being a high quality and visually interesting form.
- The development area is located **below surrounding levels** within the Rookery South Pit so the visual impact of the building will be reduced and principal areas of low level activity would not be visible.
- The proposals provide the opportunity to **contribute to** the woodland and green space vision for the **Forest of Marston Vale** with the creation of new areas of woodland and other habitats appropriate to the site and wider area.

Policy Links

- Rookery South lies within the Marston Vale, **an area identified for future development** in local and regional policy.
- Rookery South pit is the preferred location for an EfW facility by the Bedfordshire Authorities Waste Partnership.
- **Waste Local Plan Inspector** accepted the role that the site may play in any long term, sustainable waste management strategy for local and regional waste.
- Rookery South is considered within the **Waste Site Allocations Issues and Options** report. The **Environment Agency supports its use for an Integrated Waste Park**.
- Opportunities to **deliver Green Infrastructure benefits** set out in the policies within the East of England Plan, and promoted in the Bedfordshire and Luton Strategic Green Infrastructure Plan.



Rookery South Pit



# The Planning and EIA Process

As the Rookery South RRF will generate more than 50MWe of electricity, Covanta Energy is required to submit its proposals to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change (DECC). The application will be made under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989, and at the same time a planning permission will be sought.

DECC will process the application in much the same way as a local planning authority and will ensure the process is carried out fairly and transparently. In considering the application they will visit the site and surrounding area.

**More information on this process is available on a separate handout.**

## Covanta Energy’s commitment to Public Consultation

As with any planning application, members of the public and relevant stakeholder groups will be able to make representations on the proposal before a decision is made. Whilst we are not at the formal application stage, Covanta Energy is keen to undertake a comprehensive consultation exercise with the local community at a key time when we are identifying potential environmental issues and designing the scheme itself. We welcome input to the process and feedback to ensure that all concerns are addressed.

## Consultation to date

To date Covanta Energy has been in discussion with key advisors and Statutory and Regulatory organisations notably the Environment Agency, Highways Agency, Natural England, English Heritage and officers at Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council.

## Identifying the Environmental Issues

We are still at the early stages of the application process. So far, we have submitted a **Scoping Report** to the Secretary of State that seeks to identify the scope and extent of the environmental information that is needed to inform the application.

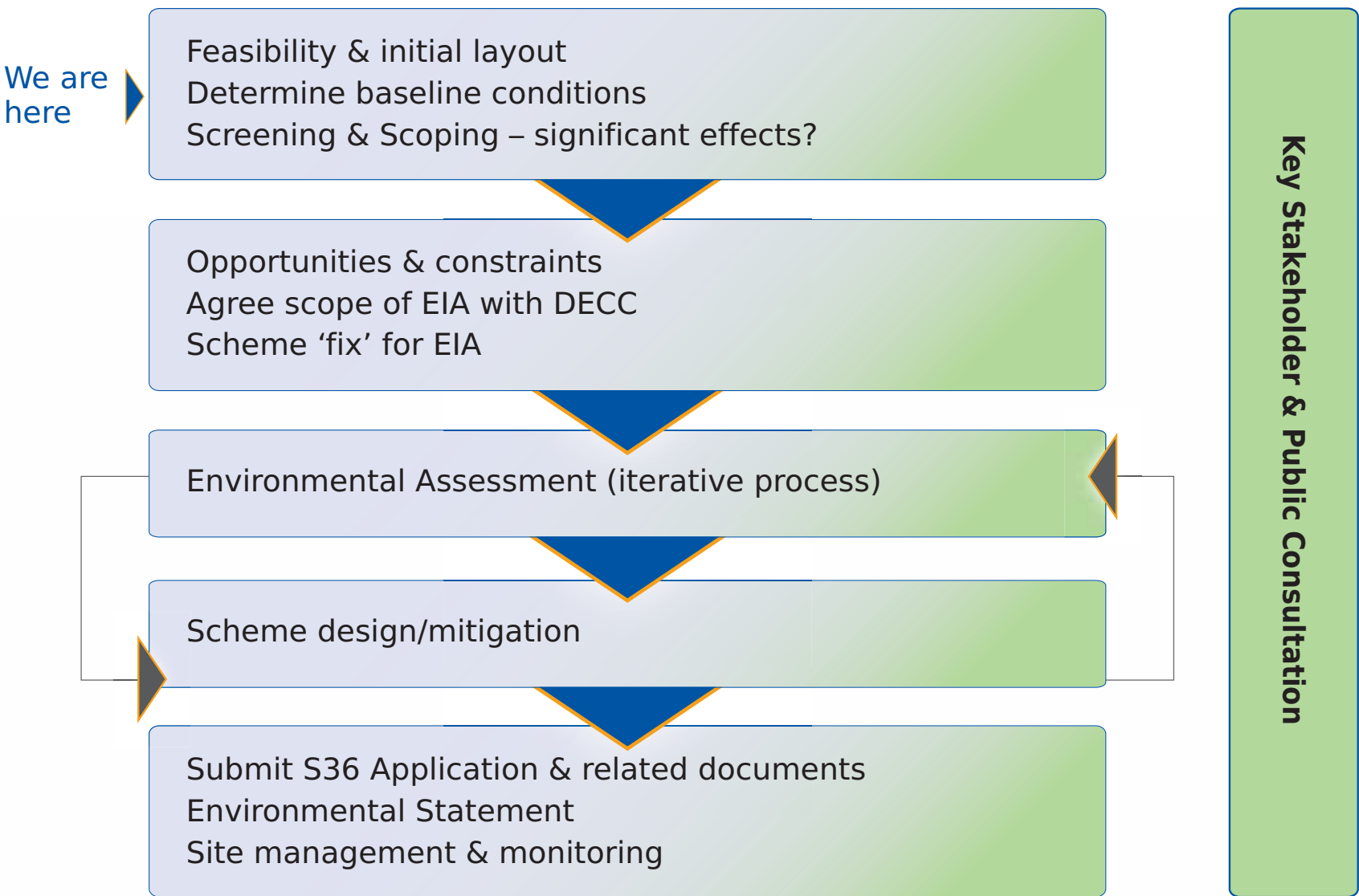
An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will then be undertaken which rigorously assesses the potentially significant environmental effects of the proposal.

A summary of the EIA process is illustrated on the Flow Diagram below

Design issues and the evolution of the Site Layout and Building Design will be considered as an integral part of the EIA process.

It is anticipated that the application will be made later in the year once these studies have been completed.

# Environmental Impact Assessment Process





# Design Considerations

The layout of the site and the design of the buildings are an important part of the project and the EIA process provides the basis for examining the potential effects of the proposed development. The final proposed site layout and building design will incorporate measures to reduce impacts and ensure that it is well integrated with the landscape.

## Building Design

The scale and design of the building is fundamentally driven by operational requirements of energy from waste production with carefully controlled processes that must comply with strict environmental legislation.

The building houses a number of linked processes with different space requirements which are illustrated in the adjoining diagrams. The building houses the energy production process and includes office, staff welfare accommodation and visitor facilities.

The building will be designed to recognised sustainability standards.

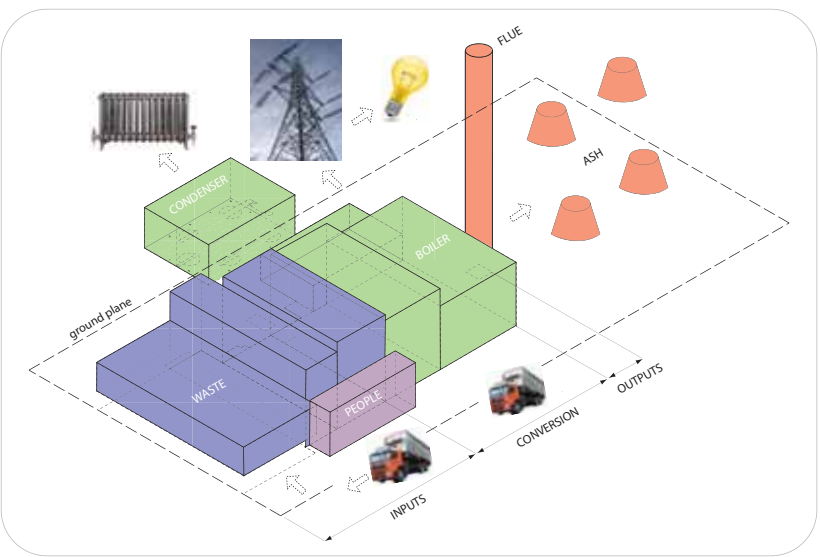
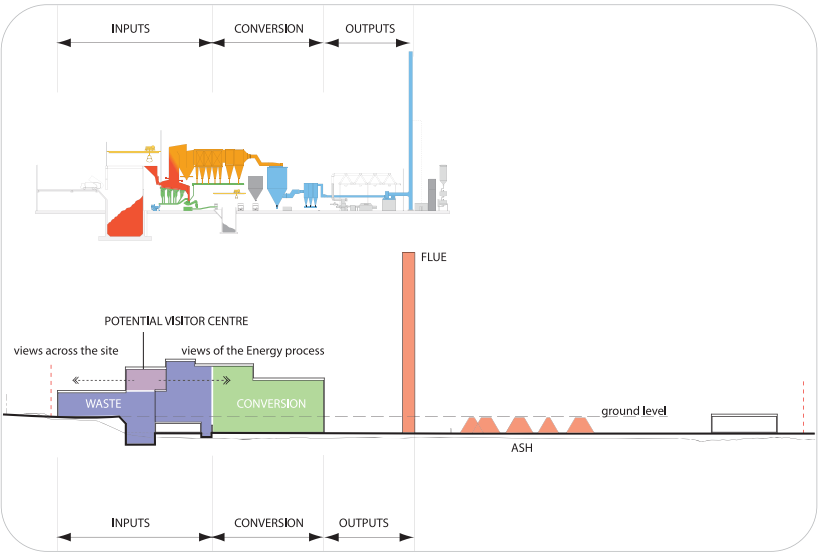
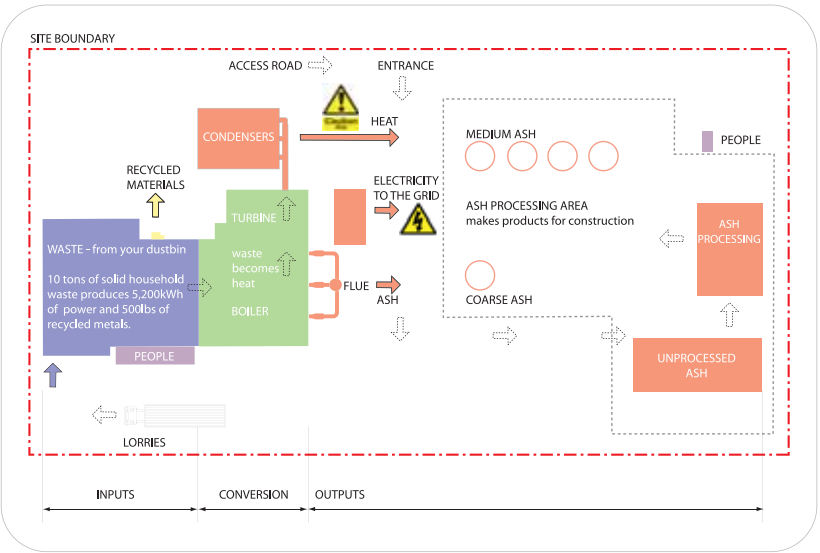
We are consulting the local authority landscape and heritage officers as well as English Heritage on building design. Some of the issues currently being discussed include the number of chimney stacks, roof profiles and the colour of the building materials. We are also exploring the provision of visitor facilities.

The operation requires lighting when it is dark during normal working hours. Outside standard working hours lighting will be limited to standard safety lighting requirements.

## Site Layout

The layout of the site separates administration, staff welfare and visitor areas from the main waste delivery, energy production and bottom ash storage areas and associated traffic.

The EfW building is located to the west of the site area to take advantage of the pit embankment which supports the raised tipping hall and the ramp approach.



## Examples of UK EfW design



Sheffield



Lakeside



Isle of Man

# Environmental issues: Quality of life

## Landscape Character and Wider Setting

The site lies in the Marston Vale surrounded to the south and east by the elevated Greensand Ridge. The Marston Vale has been subject to extensive change over time, most recently by the brick industry and associated clay extraction. The area continues to be a dynamic landscape where new features are being introduced including NIRAH, the Wixams and local expansion of settlements.

## Heritage

The Marston Vale landscape reflects the pattern of changes that have taken place over many centuries.

There are a number of sites and features of heritage interest in the area around Rookery Pit, many of which are designated by English Heritage or by the Local Authorities because of their significance. Some features, such as Ampthill Park or Houghton House are sites of national importance whilst others are of more local interest.

A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) will be undertaken to ensure that any potential effects on heritage features are taken into account. This will also help to guide the process of the building design and layout of the Rookery South RRF site.

### Some Key Heritage Facts

- Meetings are in progress with English Heritage to discuss the setting of several historic sites such as Houghton House and the Stewartby Brickworks Chimneys.
- Within 3km of the site all heritage features and their settings will be considered to determine the potential effects of the proposals.
- Within a wider zone extending to 10km from the site the assessment of other important historic sites and their settings will be considered.



Ampthill Park House and the Marston Vale from Ampthill Park



Visual

The design and form of the building will take into consideration local and wider views that will influence its overall shape, proportion of elements, the number of chimney stacks and the colour and type of materials. The principal views comprise elevated distant views from the south and east and more localised views from Stewartby to the north and the Forest Centre and Marston Moretaine to the west.

Planting to the south and east of the wider pit area is proposed to assist in the integration of the building in the wider landscape.

More locally, earth mounding and planting is proposed to the south and east of the immediate site to provide screening of the ground level activity of the facility.

The building lies in close proximity to the proposed attenuation pond to the north which will form an attractive setting to the building on approach and in views from potential public footpaths.

New permanent public footpaths are being considered, extending across the site providing links from the countryside to the east with the Forest Centre to the west.

Air Quality including Odour and Dust

The Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) assesses the potential impacts of emissions from the EfW Facility at nearby human receptors and sensitive habitat sites within 10km of the plant. The assessment takes into account a range of emissions, as set out in the European Waste Incineration Directive. Computer based dispersion models predict the effects on existing background air quality due to emissions from the plant. The potential effects are assessed by comparison of the results of the modelling with statutory Air Quality Standards and non-statutory guidelines, taking into account existing baseline air quality. We will also look at air quality impacts arising from traffic emissions and plume visibility issues. Any visible plume would be water vapour, and occurs only during certain weather conditions.

Human Health Risk

We will use the results of the Air Quality study to assess potential effects on people’s health due to emissions from the Rookery South RRF. The process models people’s long term uptake of persistent pollutants through various pathways, notably inhalation and ingestion through the food chain. Lifetime health effects and the risk of emissions can then be quantified. Additionally, the effects of exposure to fine particles, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> are quantified for the surrounding population.

**For more information, please ask a member of the team for the independently produced Environment Agency leaflets.**

**Some Key Health Facts**

- Strict emission standards with continuous monitoring and review ensure a negligible effect on health.
- The AQIA is scrutinised thoroughly by the EA and the Health Protection Agency (HPA). The HPA has released a Position Statement on MSW incineration, which concludes that: ‘Incinerators emit pollutants into the environment but provided they comply with modern regulatory requirements, such as the Waste Incineration Directive, they should contribute little to the concentrations of monitored pollutants in ambient air’. The HPA has concluded that emissions from modern, well run incinerators have little effect on health.
- Many detailed studies into the health of communities living near to EfW plants have been undertaken; none have demonstrated a conclusive link between incinerator emissions and public health impacts.
- Emission control systems make up approx 40% of the total cost and incorporate an extensive cleaning process.



# Environmental issues: Quality of life

## Noise

A well-designed and managed site will control sound levels to ensure that noise is minimised. The aim for the Rookery South RRF is to manage the noise from the site from initial design to implementation having regard to existing noise levels and relevant legislation, guidance and best practice.

### Some Key Noise Facts

- A day and night time baseline noise survey at nearby residential areas is currently being undertaken in order to establish the existing noise levels.
- A baseline noise model of the area surrounding the site will be compared against the noise model results. Rookery South RRF data will then be fed into the noise model in order to efficiently predict noise levels at nearby dwellings and other noise sensitive areas.
- The design of the Rookery South RRF facility will focus on minimising noise emissions and fitting the plant to the existing noise environment. Any proposed mitigation will be tested in the noise model.
- Noise monitoring will continue as the Rookery South RRF is constructed to ensure noise criteria are being met.

## Transport and access

It is proposed that Rookery South RRF will open around 2014, by which time the dualling scheme for the A421 will have been completed. The majority of HGV traffic will travel along Green Lane to the existing A421 junction and then via the new Marston and Marsh Leys junctions with the A421. The route will have very limited impacts on existing residential areas.

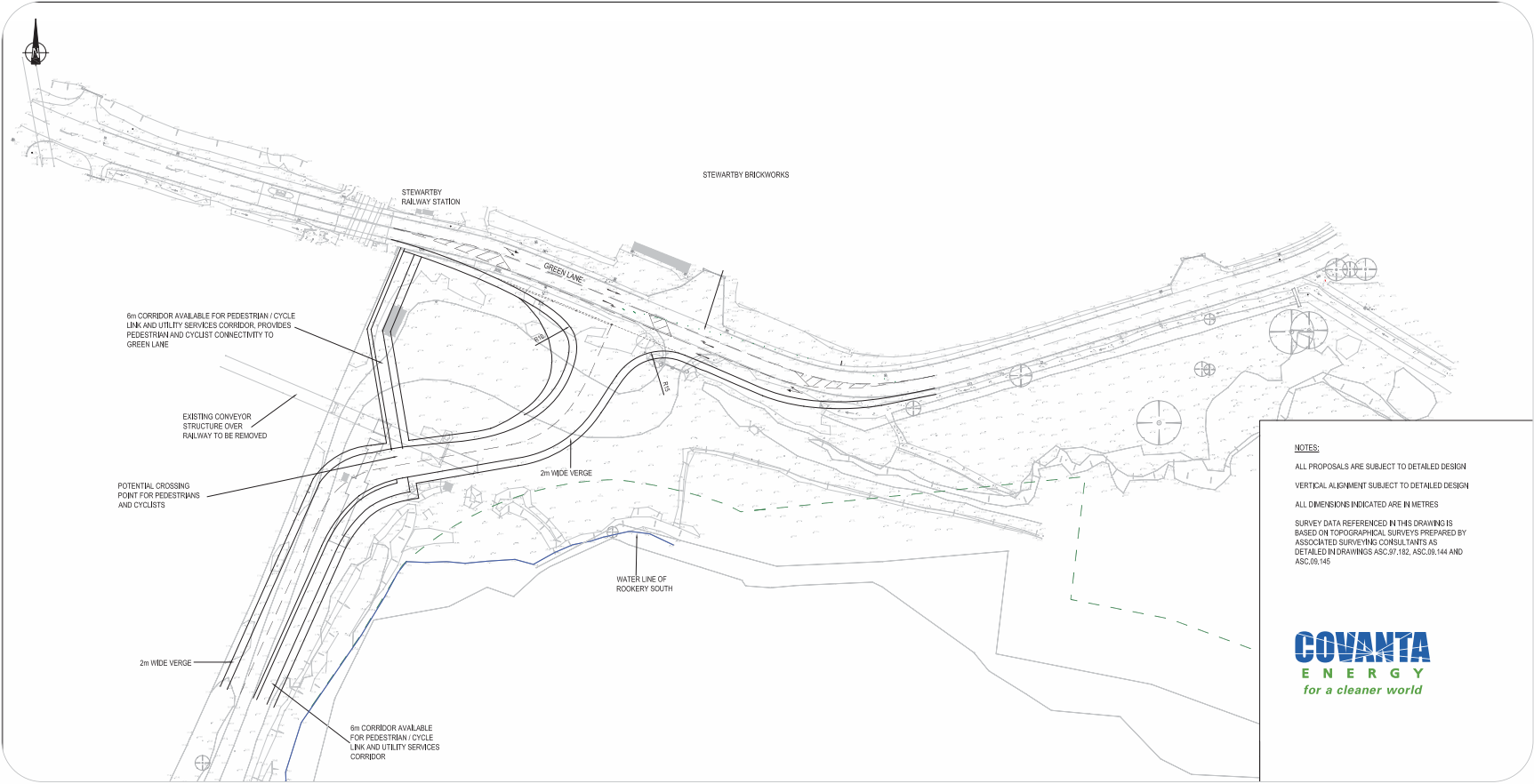
Transport and traffic issues and impacts associated with the Rookery South RRF will be assessed in accordance with Department for Transport (DfT) Guidance.

The Rookery South RRF lies close to the principal road network – approximately 1.5 km to the A421 junction and the local access from Green Lane.

### Some Key Transport and Access Facts

- 150 return HGV movements per day and 75 cars.
- A new access to Green Lane will be provided with a ‘T’ junction with right turning lane.
- The feasibility of rail delivery from the adjacent branch line is being investigated.
- The site lies in close proximity to a National Cycle network traffic-free route as well as footpaths linking into or adjacent to the site with potential to enhance or extend this network and form part of a wider Green Travel Plan for site staff.

## Indicative access design off Green Lane



This plan is for illustrative purposes only.



Ecology

The Rookery Pit is designated as a County Wildlife Site, includes valued wetland habitats, and supports protected species.

As the Rookery South RRF facility will be located within an area to be restored to agriculture no valued ecological receptors are expected to be adversely affected within the footprint of the development.

A detailed assessment undertaken in accordance with best practice will assess both direct and indirect impacts on valued ecological resources within Rookery Pit and also the wider area.



Other environmental topics

A range of other environmental topics will also be examined within the EIA process. These comprise:

- Land and Water Quality
- Hydrology and Flood Risk
- Socio Economics
- Waste Management
- Utilities

Members of the Project Team are available to discuss any of the environmental topics.

Some Key Ecological Facts

- The proposed facility is located within an area recently disturbed by mineral extraction.
- Consultation with Natural England, the Environment Agency and Wildlife Trust and others throughout the assessment process helps ensure the local environment is protected.
- A full programme of environmental impact reduction measures will be undertaken to ensure ecological impacts are minimised together with measures to deliver benefits for biodiversity within Rookery Pit and the wider Marston Vale.
- Consultation over nature conservation issues and location of visitor interpretation / education centre will be undertaken.



“Properly integrating the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility into the wider Marston Vale landscape through careful design and consultation is one of our key driving objectives.”

Malcolm Chilton, Managing Director, Covanta Energy





Your views are important to us

# The next steps

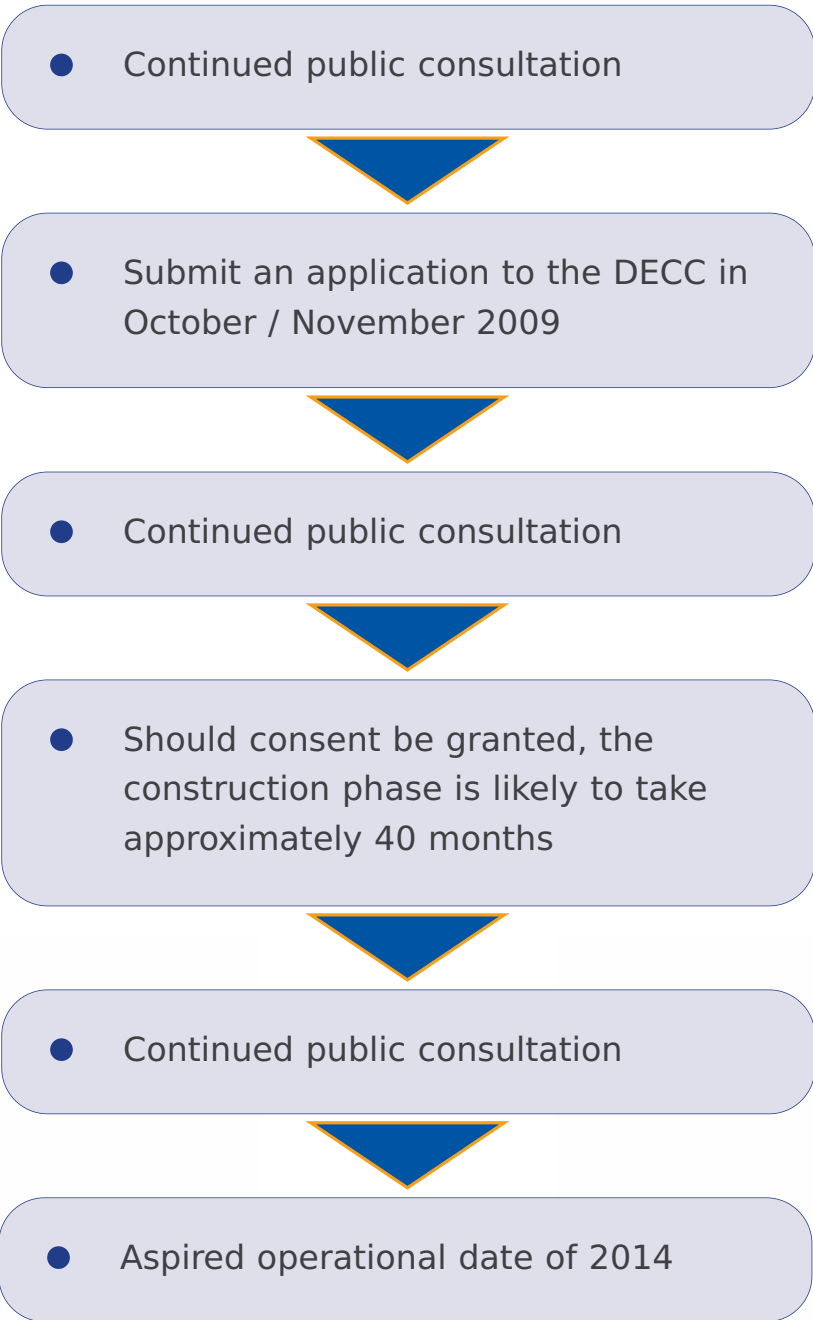
## How you can get involved and be kept informed

- Send your comments on the EIA Scoping Report over the next few weeks to the Rookery South RRF Project Team at the Covanta Energy address.
- Offer to join the Community Liaison Panel which is to be independently established to keep the community informed. More information is available in the separate flyer.
- View the dedicated website, [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/) and leaflets about the project and its progress.
- Complete the feedback form and leave it at the Exhibition or post it to the Rookery South RRF Project Team at:

Covanta Energy  
8 Darwin House  
The Pensnett Estate  
Kingswinford  
West Midlands  
DY6 7YB

**Thank you for your time – we hope the information provided has been helpful. A representative of the Project Team will seek to answer any further questions you may have.**

## Timeline and Key Dates







**Appendix 14**  
**Feedback Form**  
**Summer 2009**

# Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

## Environmental Scoping Feedback Form

Covanta Energy is undertaking a series of consultation events with the local community at a key time when we are identifying potential environmental issues and designing the scheme itself. We welcome input into that process and feedback to allow us an opportunity to consider any issues that may be raised.

We would be grateful if you could take a few moments to complete this feedback form. Your response is confidential and will enable us to ensure we continue to listen and respond to the community as appropriate.

### 1. How did you learn about today's exhibition?

Local newspaper ☐ Covanta website ☐ Word of mouth ☐  
Letter of invitation ☐ Flyers/ posters ☐ Other (please specify) ☐

### 2. Please indicate how you feel about the following statements:

#### a) It is important to find alternative ways to generate energy

Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree or disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐

#### b) Generating energy from waste after recycling has taken place is a good option

Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree or disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐

#### c) Generating energy from waste is better than sending it to landfill

Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree or disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐

### 3. In your opinion, the Rookery South RRF proposal is: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Adequate ☐ Poor ☐

### 4. Did you understand the exhibition and do you have adequate information? Yes ☐ No ☐

If No, what further information would you like to receive?

.....

.....

.....

### 5. Does the environmental scoping exercise presently underway identify all relevant topics Yes ☐ No ☐

If No, what additional issues would you like to see investigated?

.....

.....

.....

### 6. What top three issues relating to the proposal are important to you (Top priority for Covanta is that the facility is safe, efficient and clean and we assume that this is also the case for the community):

- blending the buildings with the landscape ..... ☐
- careful consideration of historic buildings and landmarks ..... ☐
- providing new footpaths and cycleways to improve access across the countryside ..... ☐
- enhancing habitats and biodiversity on and around the site ..... ☐
- signage on nearby footpaths, or on the building to explain how the energy from waste process and on site recycling work ..... ☐
- the traffic impacts ..... ☐
- the noise impacts ..... ☐
- availability of discounted electricity ..... ☐
- the Community Trust Fund ..... ☐
- other (please specify) ☐ .....



**Appendix 15**  
**Full Feedback from Summer 2009 Exhibitions**

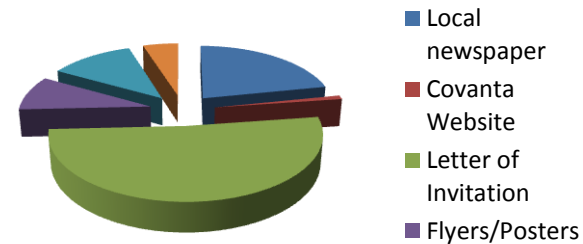
## Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility - Environmental Scoping Feedback Summary

### Overall summary of feedback

**Number of feedback forms recieved** 99

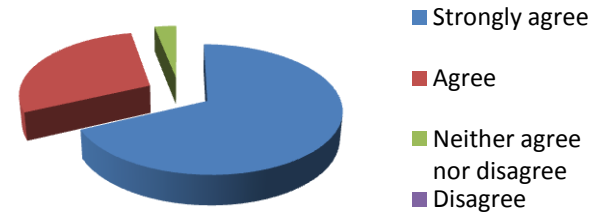
#### 1 How did you find out about today's exhibition?

Responses	101	
Local newspaper	22	21.78%
Covanta Website	1	0.99%
Letter of Invitation	52	51.49%
Flyers/Posters	9	8.91%
Word of Mouth	12	11.88%
Other	5	4.95%



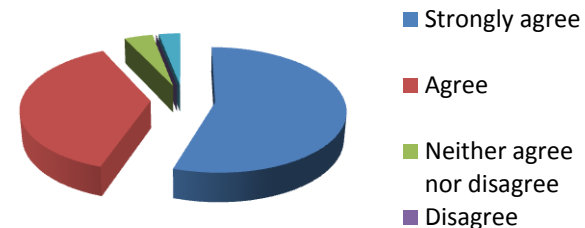
#### 2 a) Is it important to find alternatives ways to generate energy?

Responses	97	
Strongly agree	66	68.04%
Agree	28	28.86%
Neither agree nor disagree	3	3.09%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



#### 2 b) Generating energy from waste after recycling has taken place is a good option

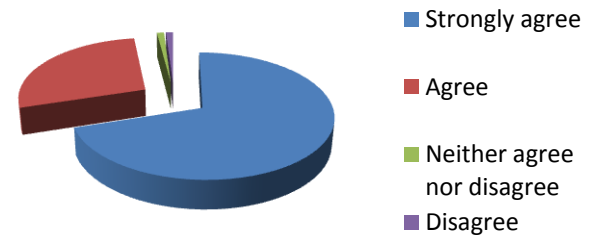
Responses	98	
Strongly agree	54	55.10%
Agree	37	37.76%
Neither agree nor disagree	4	4.08%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	3	3.06%





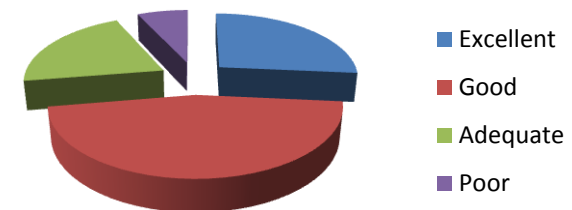
## 2 c) Generating energy from waste is better than sending it to landfill

Responses	97	
Strongly agree	68	70.10%
Agree	27	27.84%
Neither agree nor disagree	1	1.03%
Disagree	1	1.03%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



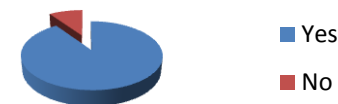
## 3 In your opinion, the Rookery South RRF proposal is:

Responses	87	
Excellent	23	26.44%
Good	40	45.98%
Adequate	18	20.69%
Poor	6	6.90%



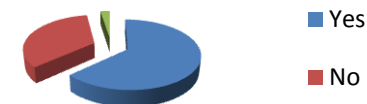
## 4 Did you understand the exhibition and do you have adequate information?

Responses	84	
Yes	76	90.48%
No	8	9.52%



## 5 Does the environmental scoping exercise presently underway identify all relevant topics?

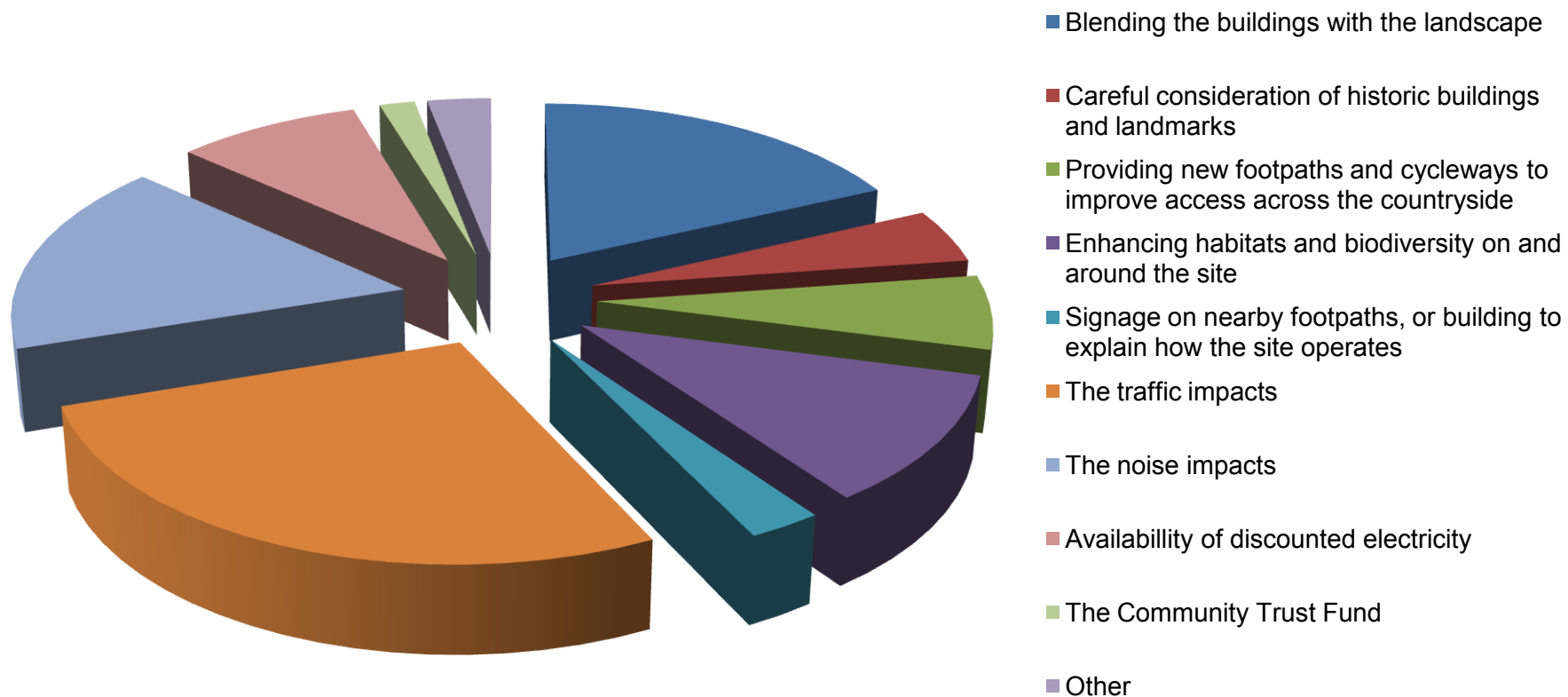
Responses	79	
Yes	50	63.29%
No	27	34.18%
Don't Know	2	2.53%



## 6 What top three issues relating to the proposal are important to you?

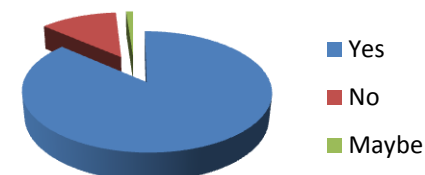
Responses	299	
Blending the buildings with the landscape	54	18.06%
Careful consideration of historic buildings and landmarks	14	4.68%
Providing new footpaths and cycleways to improve access across the co	19	6.35%
Enhancing habitats and biodiversity on and around the site	33	11.04%

Signage on nearby footpaths, or building to explain how the site operates	8	2.68%
The traffic impacts	81	27.09%
The noise impacts	50	15.72%
Availabillity of discounted electricity	26	8.70%
The Community Trust Fund	5	1.67%
Other	9	3.01%



**7 Do you think an education/visitor facility designed to assist understanding of the facility and sustainable energy production would be beneficial?**

Responses	89	
Yes	77	86.52%
No	11	12.36%
Maybe	1	1.12%

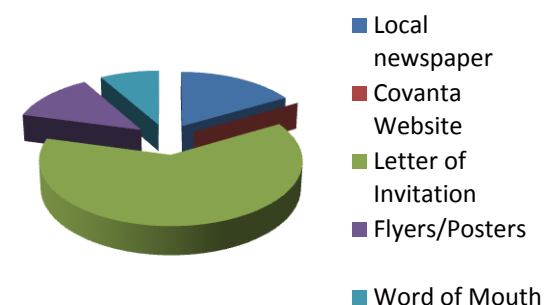


**Summary of feedback from Houghton Conquest**

**Number of feedback forms recieved** 24

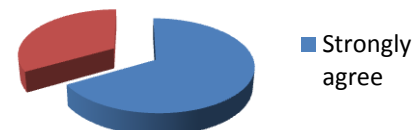
**1 How did you find out about today's exhibition?**

Responses	24	
Local newspaper	4	16.67%
Covanta Website	0	0.00%
Letter of Invitation	15	62.50%
Flyers/Posters	3	12.50%
Word of Mouth	2	8.33%
Other	0	0.00%



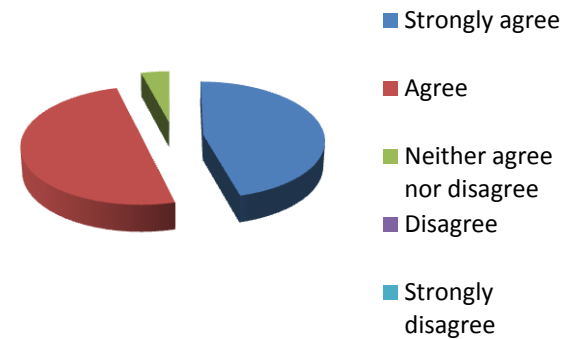
**2 a) Is it important to find alternatives ways to generate energy?**

Responses	24	
Strongly agree	16	66.67%
Agree	8	33.33%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



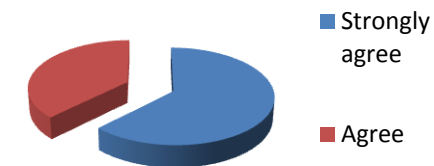
## 2 b) Generating energy from waste after recycling has taken place is a good option

Responses	24	
Strongly agree	11	45.83%
Agree	12	50.00%
Neither agree nor disagree	1	4.17%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



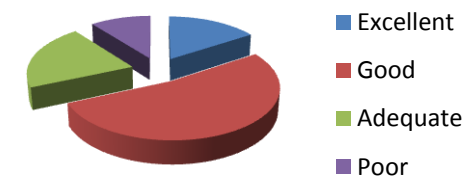
## 2 c) Generating energy from waste is better than sending it to landfill

Responses	24	
Strongly agree	15	62.50%
Agree	9	37.50%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



## 3 In your opinion, the Rookery South RRF proposal is:

Responses	19	
Excellent	3	15.79%
Good	10	52.63%
Adequate	4	21.05%
Poor	2	10.53%



## 4 Did you understand the exhibition and do you have adequate information?

Responses	20	
Yes	18	90.00%
No	2	10.00%



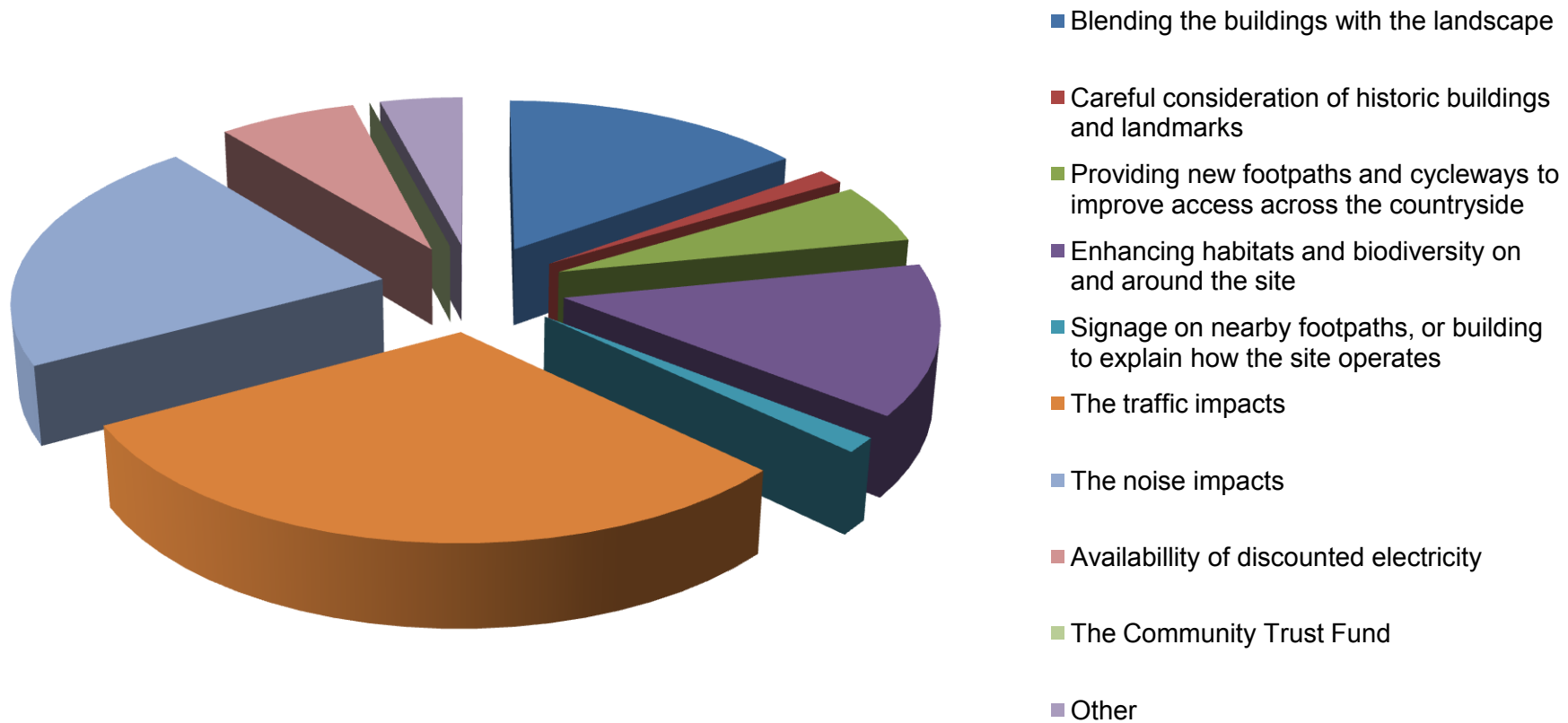
### 5 Does the environmental scoping exercise presently underway identify all relevant topics?

Responses	17	
Yes	10	58.82%
No	7	41.17%
Don't Know	0	0.00%



### 6 What top three issues relating to the proposal are important to you?

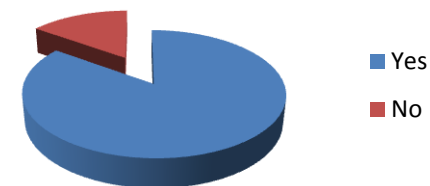
Responses	73	
Blending the buildings with the landscape	11	15.07%
Careful consideration of historic buildings and landmarks	1	1.37%
Providing new footpaths and cycleways to improve access across the co	4	5.48%
Enhancing habitats and biodiversity on and around the site	10	13.70%
Signage on nearby footpaths, or building to explain how the site operates	1	1.37%
The traffic impacts	22	30.14%
The noise impacts	16	21.92%
Availability of discounted electricity	5	6.85%
The Community Trust Fund	0	0.00%
Other	3	4.11%



**7 Do you think an education/visitor facility designed to assist understanding of the facility and sustainable energy production would be beneficial?**

Responses

Yes	17	85.00%
No	3	15.00%





## Summary of feedback from Stewartby

### Number of feedback forms recieved

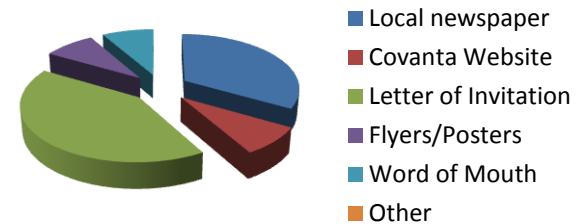
11

### 1 How did you find out about today's exhibition?

Responses

12

Local newspaper	4	33.33%
Covanta Website	1	8.33%
Letter of Invitation	5	41.67%
Flyers/Posters	1	8.33%
Word of Mouth	1	8.33%
Other	0	0.00%

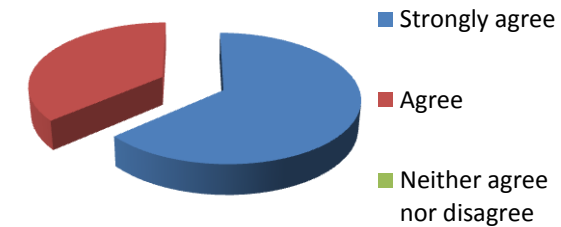


### 2 a) Is it important to find alternatives ways to generate energy?

Responses

11

Strongly agree	7	63.64%
Agree	4	36.36%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%

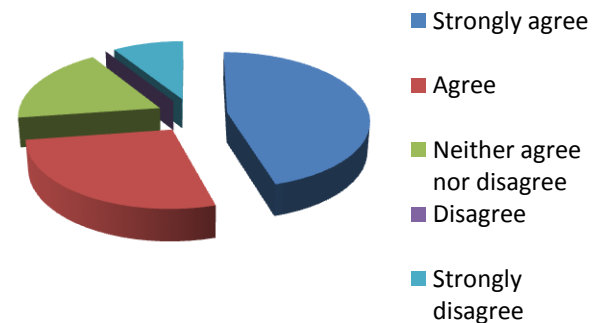


### 2 b) Generating energy from waste after recycling has taken place is a good option

Responses

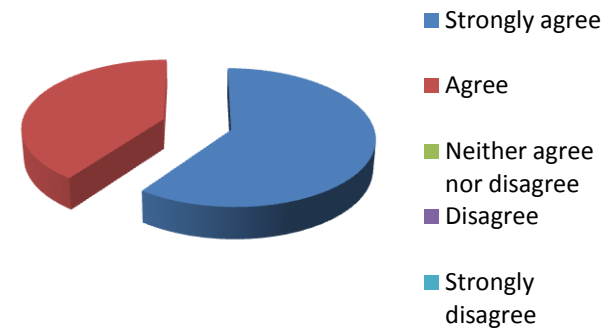
11

Strongly agree	5	45.45%
Agree	3	27.27%
Neither agree nor disagree	2	18.18%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	1	9.09%



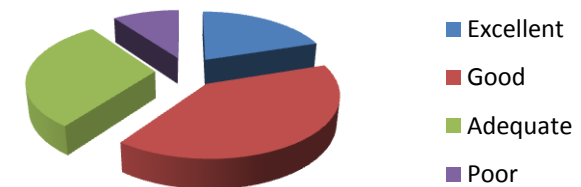
## 2 c) Generating energy from waste is better than sending it to landfill

Responses	10	
Strongly agree	6	60.00%
Agree	4	40.00%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



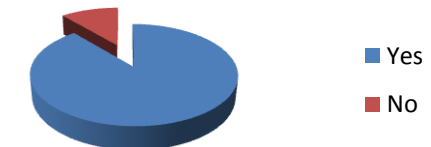
## 3 In your opinion, the Rookery South RRF proposal is:

Responses	10	
Excellent	2	20.00%
Good	4	40.00%
Adequate	3	30.00%
Poor	1	10.00%



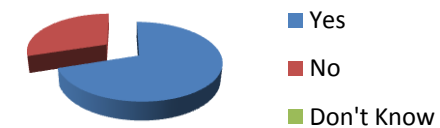
## 4 Did you understand the exhibition and do you have adequate information?

Responses	9	
Yes	8	88.89%
No	1	11.11%



## 5 Does the environmental scoping exercise presently underway identify all relevant topics?

Responses	10	
Yes	7	70.00%
No	3	30.00%
Don't Know	0	0.00%

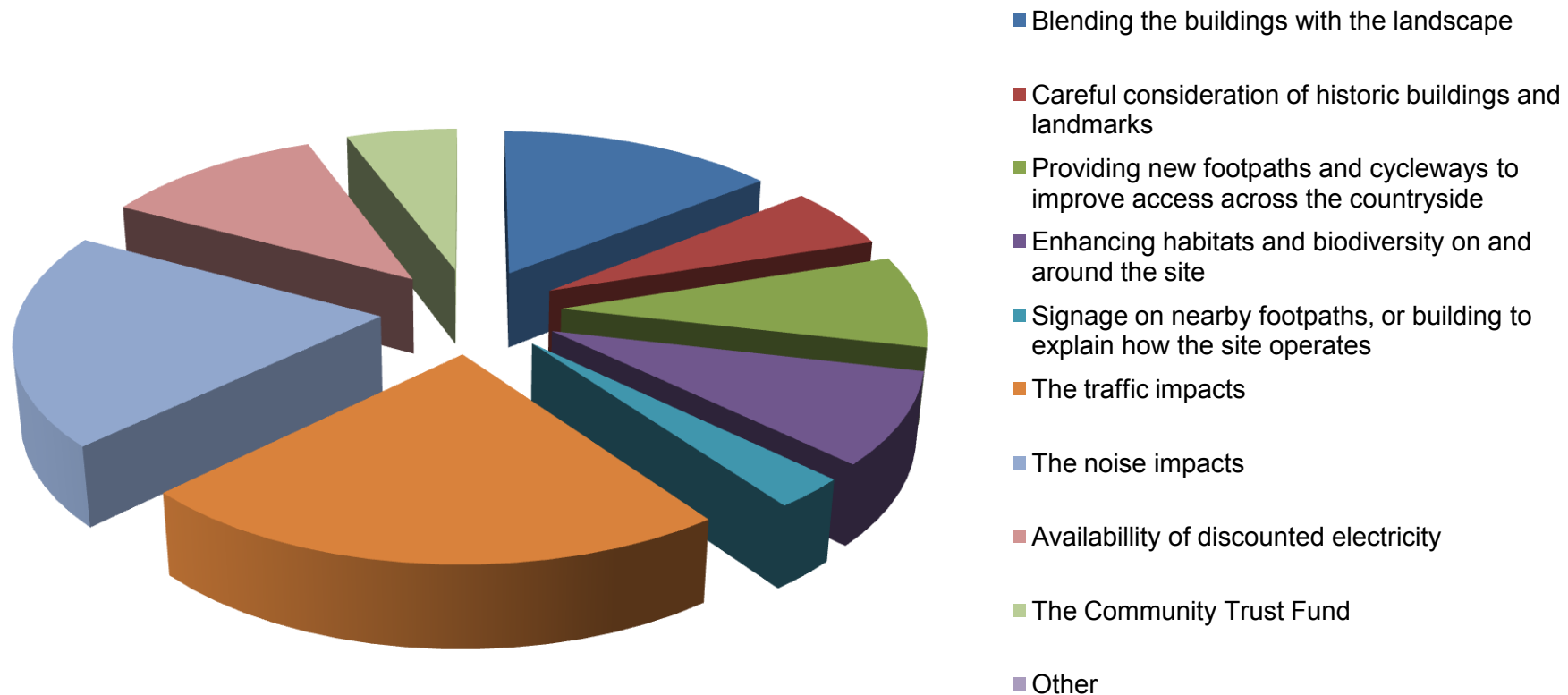


## 6 What top three issues relating to the proposal are important to you?

Responses

35

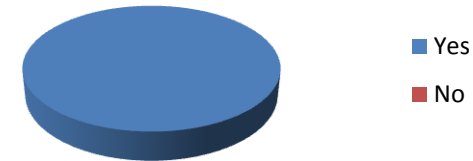
Blending the buildings with the landscape	5	14.29%
Careful consideration of historic buildings and landmarks	2	5.71%
Providing new footpaths and cycleways to improve access across the co	3	8.57%
Enhancing habitats and biodiversity on and around the site	3	8.57%
Signage on nearby footpaths, or building to explain how the site operates	1	2.86%
The traffic impacts	8	22.86%
The noise impacts	7	20.00%
Availabillity of discounted electricity	4	11.43%
The Community Trust Fund	2	5.71%
Other	0	0.00%



**7 Do you think an education/visitor facility designed to assist understanding of the facility and sustainable energy production would be beneficial?**

Responses

Yes	9	100.00%
No	0	0.00%



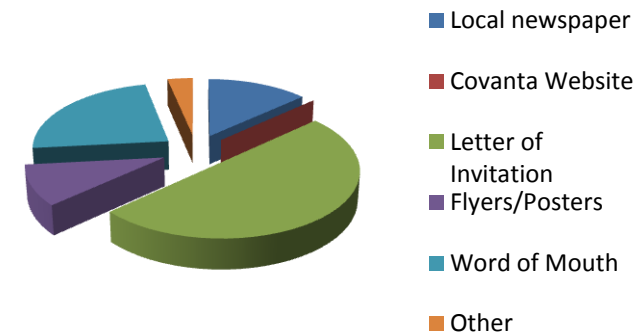
**Summary of feedback from Ampthill**

**Number of feedback forms recieved**

**1 How did you find out about today's exhibition?**

Responses

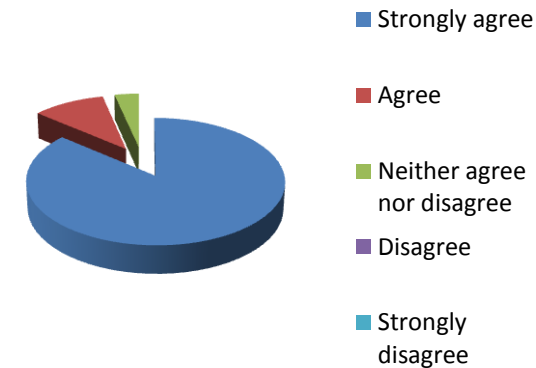
Local newspaper	4	13.33%
Covanta Website	0	0.00%
Letter of Invitation	15	50.00%
Flyers/Posters	3	10.00%
Word of Mouth	7	23.33%
Other	1	3.33%



**2 a) Is it important to find alternatives ways to generate energy?**

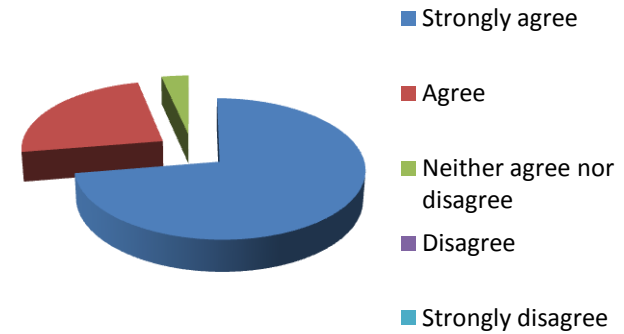
Responses

Strongly agree	25	86.21%
Agree	3	10.34%
Neither agree nor disagree	1	3.44%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



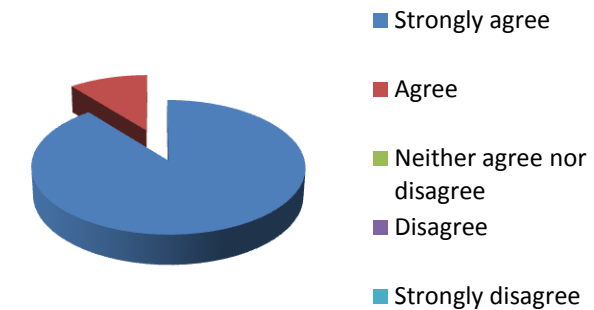
## 2 b) Generating energy from waste after recycling has taken place is a good option

Responses	29	
Strongly agree	21	72.41%
Agree	7	24.14%
Neither agree nor disagree	1	3.45%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



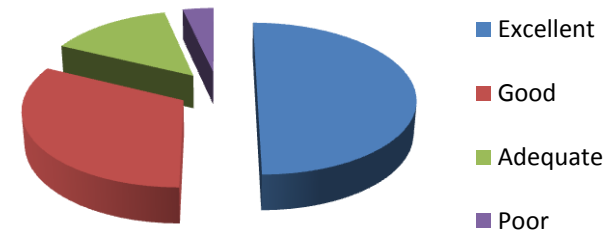
## 2 c) Generating energy from waste is better than sending it to landfill

Responses	28	
Strongly agree	25	89.29%
Agree	3	10.71%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



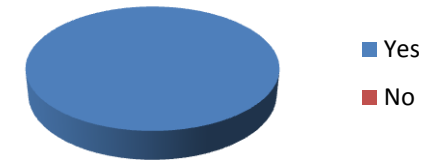
## 3 In your opinion, the Rookery South RRF proposal is:

Responses	28	
Excellent	14	50.00%
Good	9	32.14%
Adequate	4	14.29%
Poor	1	3.57%



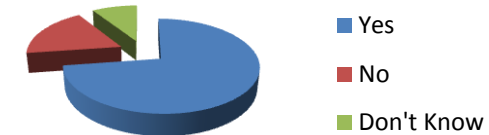
#### 4 Did you understand the exhibition and do you have adequate information?

Responses	24	
Yes	24	100.00%
No	0	0.00%



#### 5 Does the environmental scoping exercise presently underway identify all relevant topics?

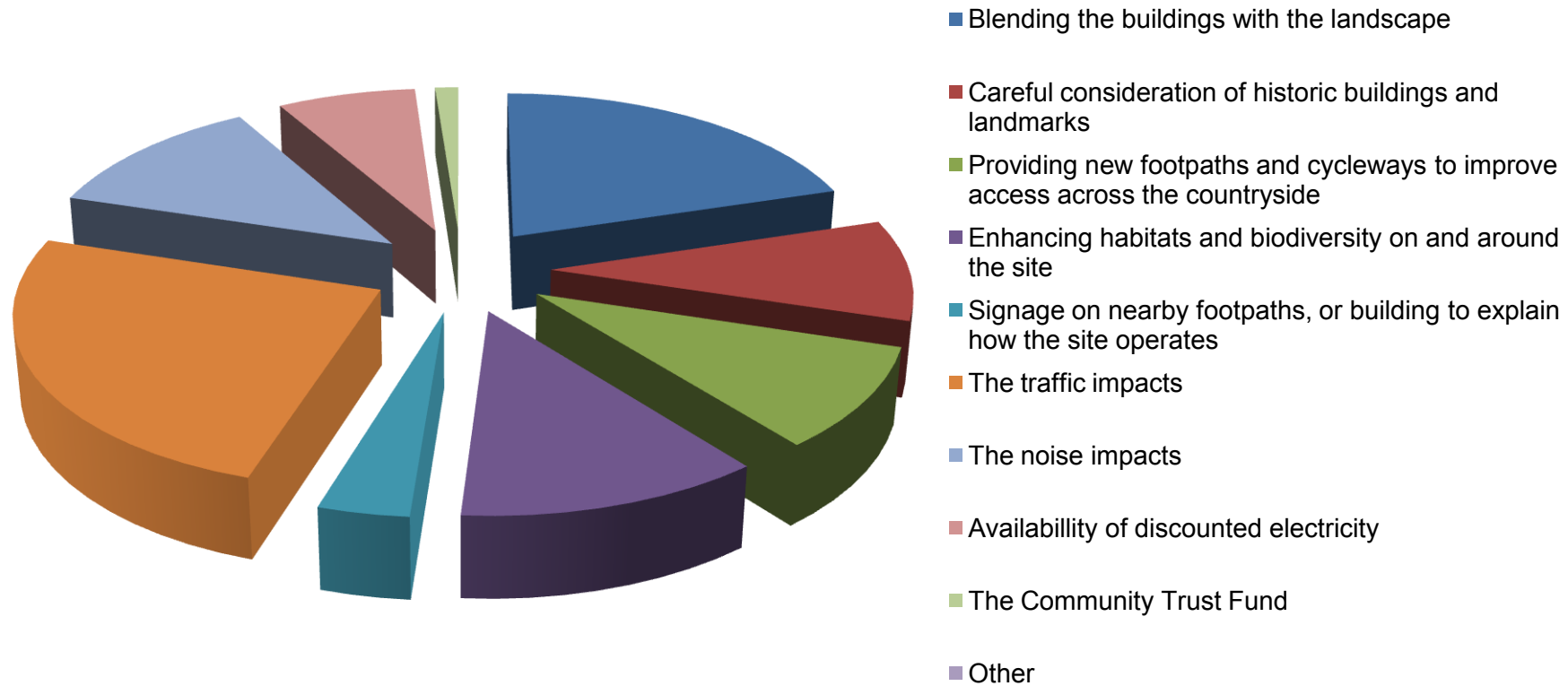
Responses	22	
Yes	16	72.73%
No	4	18.18%
Don't Know	2	9.09%



#### 6 What top three issues relating to the proposal are important to you?

Responses	84	
Blending the buildings with the landscape	17	20.24%
Careful consideration of historic buildings and landmarks	8	9.52%
Providing new footpaths and cycleways to improve access across the co	8	9.52%
Enhancing habitats and biodiversity on and around the site	10	11.90%
Signage on nearby footpaths, or building to explain how the site operates	3	3.57%
The traffic impacts	21	25.00%
The noise impacts	10	11.90%
Availability of discounted electricity	6	7.14%
The Community Trust Fund	1	1.19%
Other	0	0.00%

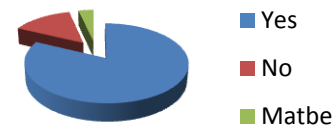




**7 Do you think an education/visitor facility designed to assist understanding of the facility and sustainable energy production would be beneficial?**

Responses

Yes	23	85.19%
No	4	14.81%
Matbe	1	3.70%



## Summary of feedback recieved through the post following the Stewartby, Amphill and Houghton Counquest exhibitions in July

### Number of feedback forms recieved

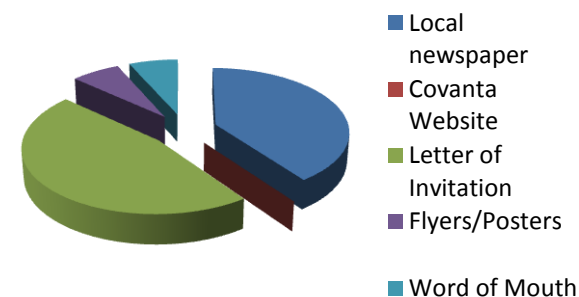
15

### 1 How did you find out about today's exhibition?

Responses

15

Local newspaper	6	40.00%
Covanta Website	0	0.00%
Letter of Invitation	7	46.67%
Flyers/Posters	1	6.67%
Word of Mouth	1	6.67%
Other	0	0.00%

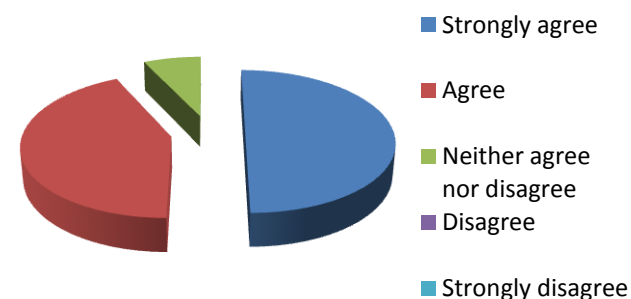


### 2 a) Is it important to find alternatives ways to generate energy?

Responses

14

Strongly agree	7	50.00%
Agree	6	42.86%
Neither agree nor disagree	1	7.14%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%

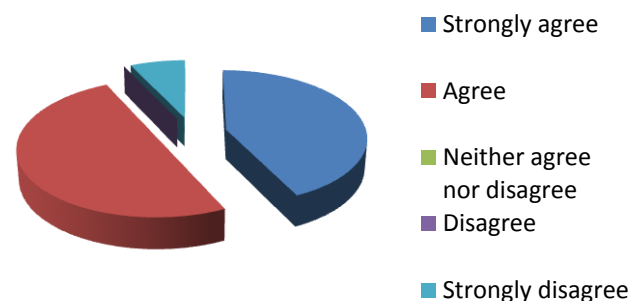


### 2 b) Generating energy from waste after recycling has taken place is a good option

Responses

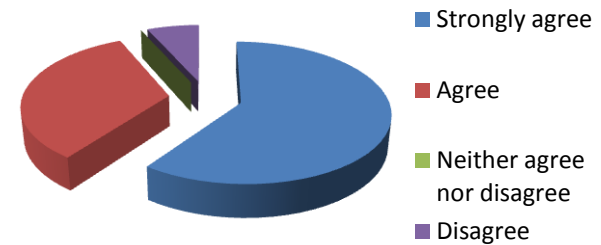
14

Strongly agree	6	42.86%
Agree	7	50.00%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	1	7.14%



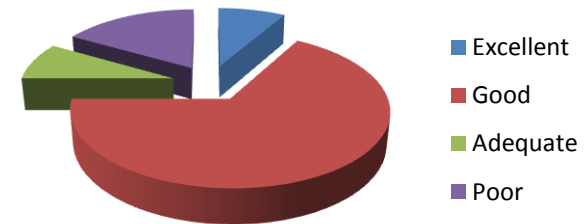
## 2 c) Generating energy from waste is better than sending it to landfill

Responses	15	
Strongly agree	9	60.00%
Agree	5	33.33%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	1	6.67%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



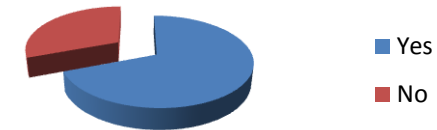
## 3 In your opinion, the Rookery South RRF proposal is:

Responses	12	
Excellent	1	8.33%
Good	8	41.67%
Adequate	1	8.33%
Poor	2	16.67%



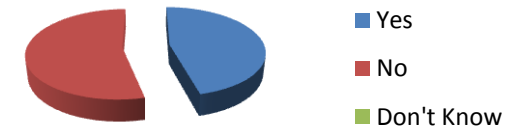
## 4 Did you understand the exhibition and do you have adequate information?

Responses	13	
Yes	9	69.23%
No	4	30.77%



## 5 Does the environmental scoping exercise presently underway identify all relevant topics?

Responses	13	
Yes	6	46.15%
No	7	53.85%
Don't Know	0	0.00%



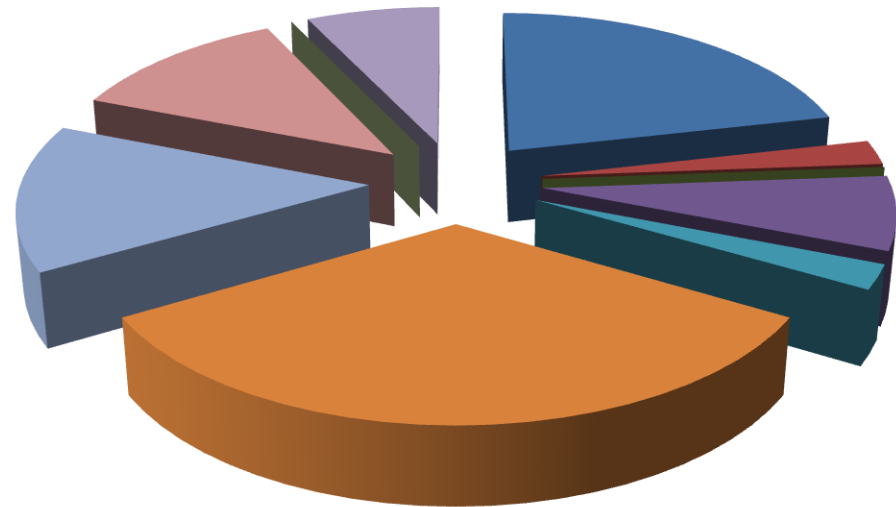
6 What top three issues relating to the proposal are important to you?

Responses

Blending the buildings with the landscape  
Careful consideration of historic buildings and landmarks  
Providing new footpaths and cycleways to improve access across the co  
Enhancing habitats and biodiversity on and around the site  
Signage on nearby footpaths, or building to explain how the site operates  
The traffic impacts  
The noise impacts  
Availabillity of discounted electricity  
The Community Trust Fund  
Other

42

9	21.43%
1	2.38%
0	0.00%
3	7.40%
1	2.38%
14	33.33%
6	14.29%
5	11.90%
0	0.00%
3	7.14%



- Blending the buildings with the landscape
- Careful consideration of historic buildings and landmarks
- Providing new footpaths and cycleways to improve access across the countryside
- Enhancing habitats and biodiversity on and around the site
- Signage on nearby footpaths, or building to explain how the site operates
- The traffic impacts
- The noise impacts
- Availabillity of discounted electricity
- The Community Trust Fund
- Other

**7 Do you think an education/visitor facility designed to assist understanding of the facility and sustainable energy production would be beneficial?**

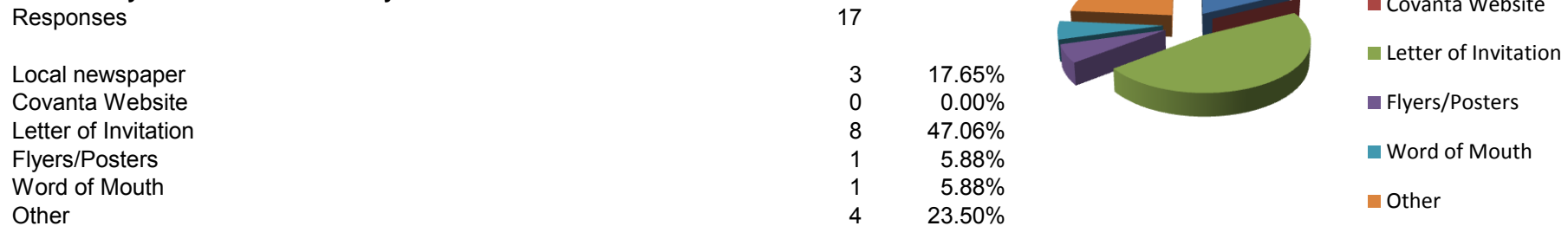


**Summary of feedback recieved through the post following the Stewartby, Amphill and Houghton Counquest exhibitions in August**

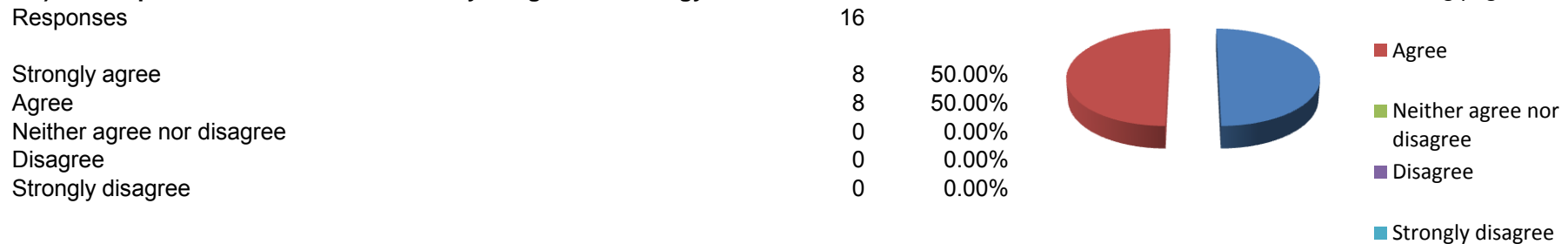
**Number of feedback forms recieved**

17

**1 How did you find out about today's exhibition?**



**2 a) Is it important to find alternatives ways to generate energy?**

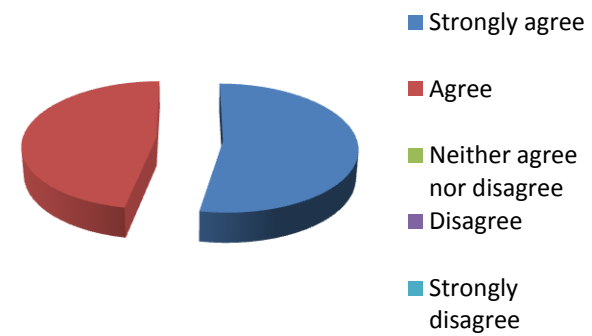


## 2 b) Generating energy from waste after recycling has taken place is a good option

Responses

17

Strongly agree	9	52.94%
Agree	8	47.06%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%

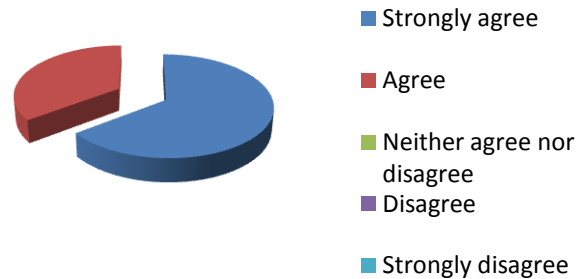


## 2 c) Generating energy from waste is better than sending it to landfill

Responses

17

Strongly agree	11	64.71%
Agree	6	35.29%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%

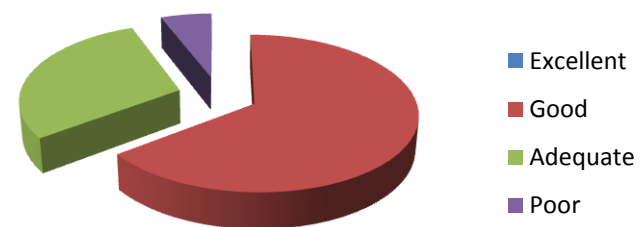


## 3 In your opinion, the Rookery South RRF proposal is:

Responses

17

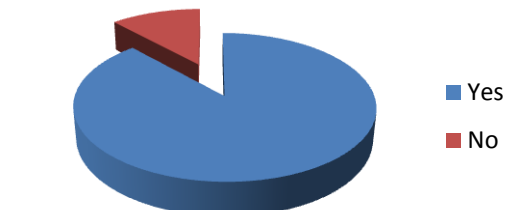
Excellent	0	0.00%
Good	11	64.71%
Adequate	5	29.41%
Poor	1	5.88%





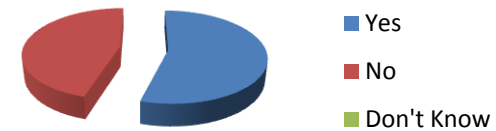
#### 4 Did you understand the exhibition and do you have adequate information?

Responses	17		
Yes	15	88.24%	
No	2	11.76%	



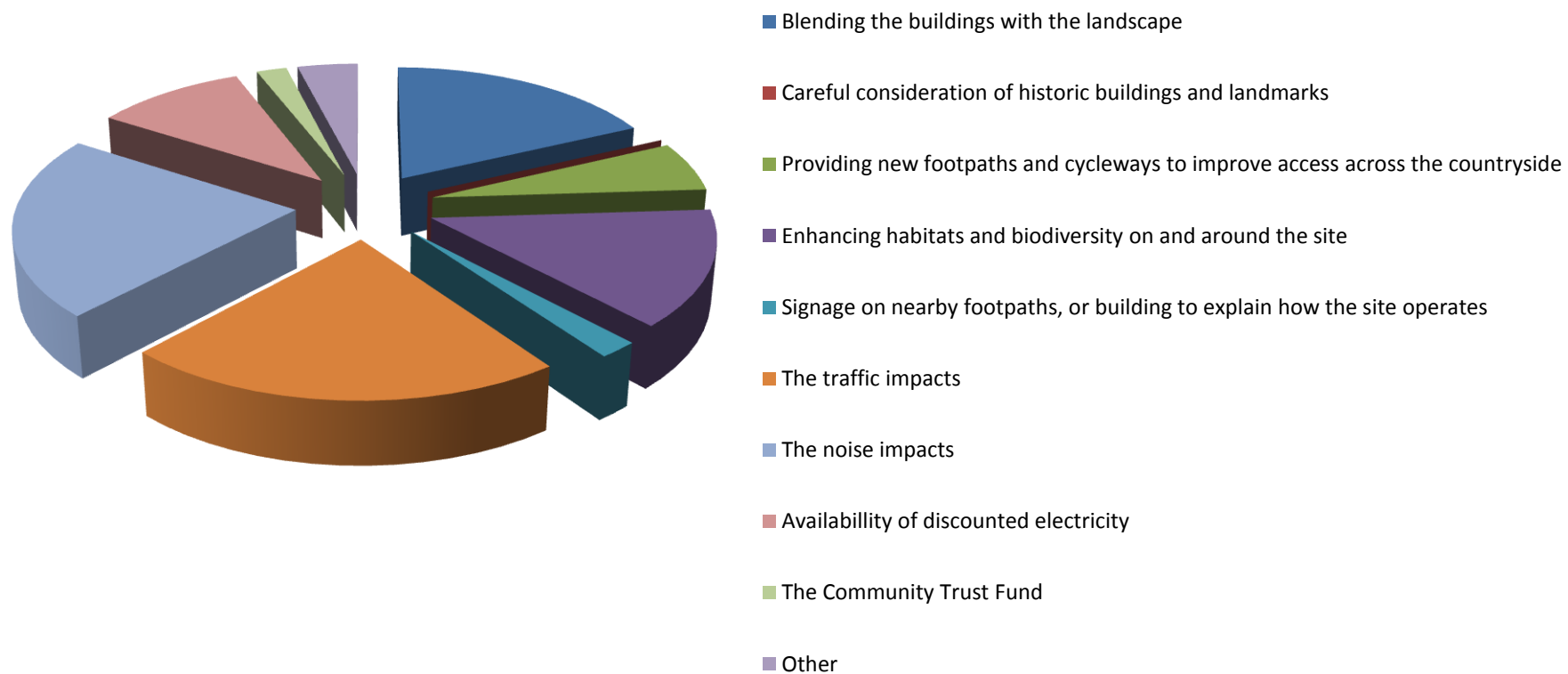
#### 5 Does the environmental scoping exercise presently underway identify all relevant topics?

Responses	11		
Yes	6	54.55%	
No	5	45.45%	
Don't Know	0	0.00%	



#### 6 What top three issues relating to the proposal are important to you?

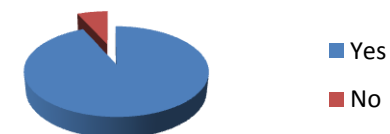
Responses	50		
Blending the buildings with the landscape	9	18.00%	
Careful consideration of historic buildings and landmarks	0	0.00%	
Providing new footpaths and cycleways to improve access across the co	3	6.00%	
Enhancing habitats and biodiversity on and around the site	7	14.00%	
Signage on nearby footpaths, or building to explain how the site operates	1	2.00%	
The traffic impacts	11	22.00%	
The noise impacts	11	22.00%	
Availability of discounted electricity	5	10.00%	
The Community Trust Fund	1	2.00%	
Other	2	4.00%	



**7 Do you think an education/visitor facility designed to assist understanding of the facility and sustainable energy production would be beneficial?**

Responses

Yes	14	93.33%
No	1	6.67%



## Summary of feedback for Millbrook

### Number of feedback forms recieved

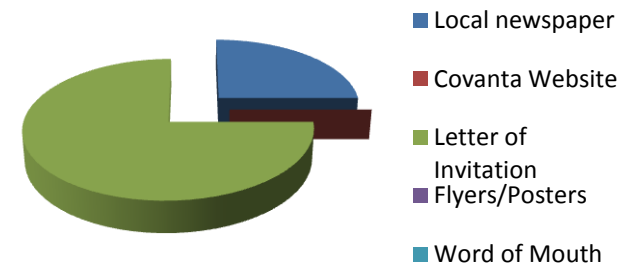
4

### 1 How did you find out about today's exhibition?

Responses

4

Local newspaper	1	25.00%
Covanta Website	0	0.00%
Letter of Invitation	3	75.00%
Flyers/Posters	0	0.00%
Word of Mouth	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%

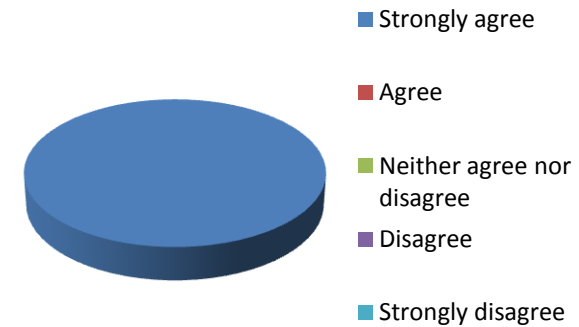


### 2 a) Is it important to find alternatives ways to generate energy?

Responses

4

Strongly agree	4	100.00%
Agree	0	0.00%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%

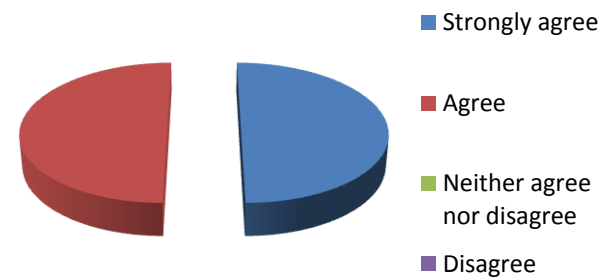


### 2 b) Generating energy from waste after recycling has taken place is a good option

Responses

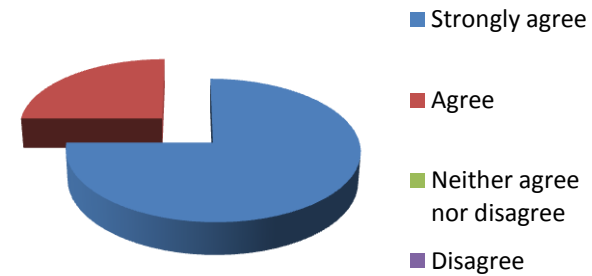
4

Strongly agree	2	50.00%
Agree	2	50.00%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



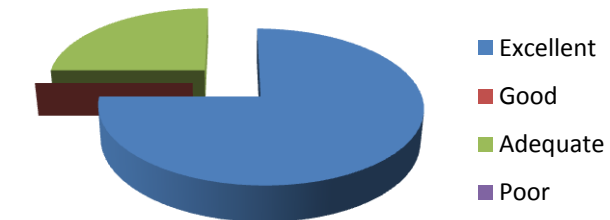
## 2 c) Generating energy from waste is better than sending it to landfill

Responses	4	
Strongly agree	3	75.00%
Agree	1	25.00%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



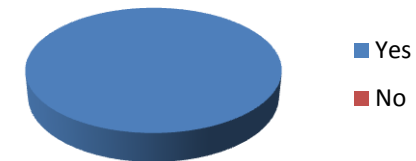
## 3 In your opinion, the Rookery South RRF proposal is:

Responses	4	
Excellent	3	75.00%
Good	0	0.00%
Adequate	1	25.00%
Poor	0	0.00%



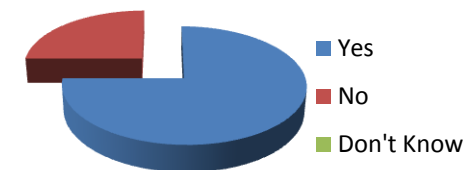
## 4 Did you understand the exhibition and do you have adequate information?

Responses	4	
Yes	4	100.00%
No	0	0.00%



## 5 Does the environmental scoping exercise presently underway identify all relevant topics?

Responses	4	
Yes	3	75.00%
No	1	25.00%
Don't Know	0	0.00%

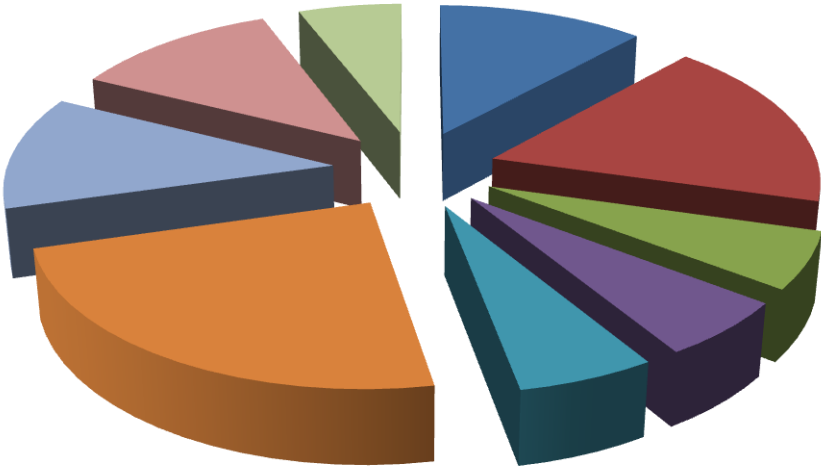


6 What top three issues relating to the proposal are important to you?

Responses

17

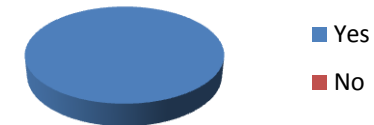
Blending the buildings with the landscape	2	11.76%
Careful consideration of historic buildings and landmarks	3	17.64%
Providing new footpaths and cycleways to improve access across the co	1	5.88%
Enhancing habitats and biodiversity on and around the site	1	5.88%
Signage on nearby footpaths, or building to explain how the site operates	1	5.88%
The traffic impacts	4	23.53%
The noise impacts	2	11.76%
Availabillity of discounted electricity	2	11.76%
The Community Trust Fund	1	5.88%
Other	0	0.00%



- Blending the buildings with the landscape
- Careful consideration of historic buildings and landmarks
- Providing new footpaths and cycleways to improve access across the countryside
- Enhancing habitats and biodiversity on and around the site
- Signage on nearby footpaths, or building to explain how the site operates
- The traffic impacts
- The noise impacts
- Availabillity of discounted electricity
- The Community Trust Fund
- Other

**7 Do you think an education/visitor facility designed to assist understanding of the facility and sustainable energy production would be beneficial?**

Responses	3	
Yes	3	100.00%
No	0	0.00%

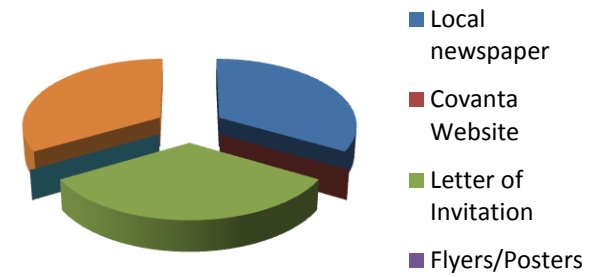


**Summary of feedback for the Marston Moretain Forest Centre**

**Number of feedback forms recieved**

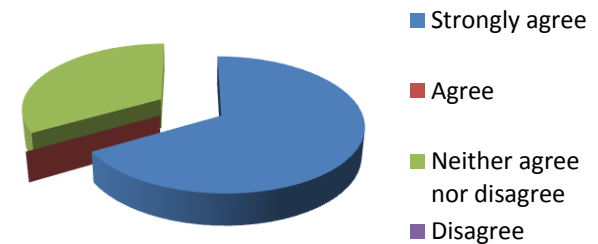
**1 How did you find out about today's exhibition?**

Responses	3	
Local newspaper	1	33.33%
Covanta Website	0	0.00%
Letter of Invitation	1	33.33%
Flyers/Posters	0	0.00%
Word of Mouth	0	0.00%
Other	1	33.33%



**2 a) Is it important to find alternatives ways to generate energy?**

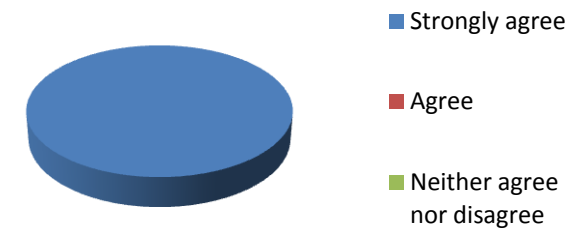
Responses	3	
Strongly agree	2	66.66%
Agree	0	0.00%
Neither agree nor disagree	1	33.33%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%





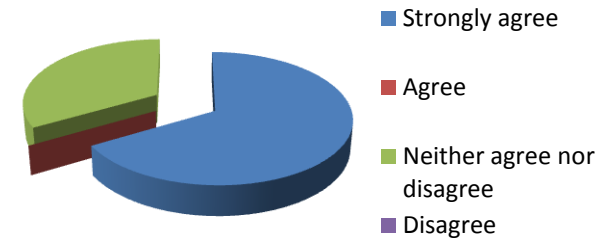
## 2 b) Generating energy from waste after recycling has taken place is a good option

Responses	3	
Strongly agree	3	100.00%
Agree	0	0.00%
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.00%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



## 2 c) Generating energy from waste is better than sending it to landfill

Responses	3	
Strongly agree	2	66.66%
Agree	0	0.00%
Neither agree nor disagree	1	33.33%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	0	0.00%



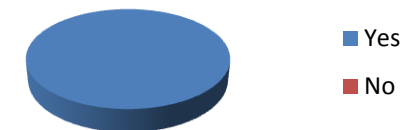
## 3 In your opinion, the Rookery South RRF proposal is:

Responses	2	
Excellent	0	0.00%
Good	1	50.00%
Adequate	0	0.00%
Poor	1	50.00%



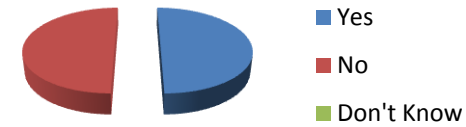
## 4 Did you understand the exhibition and do you have adequate information?

Responses	2	
Yes	2	100.00%
No	0	0.00%



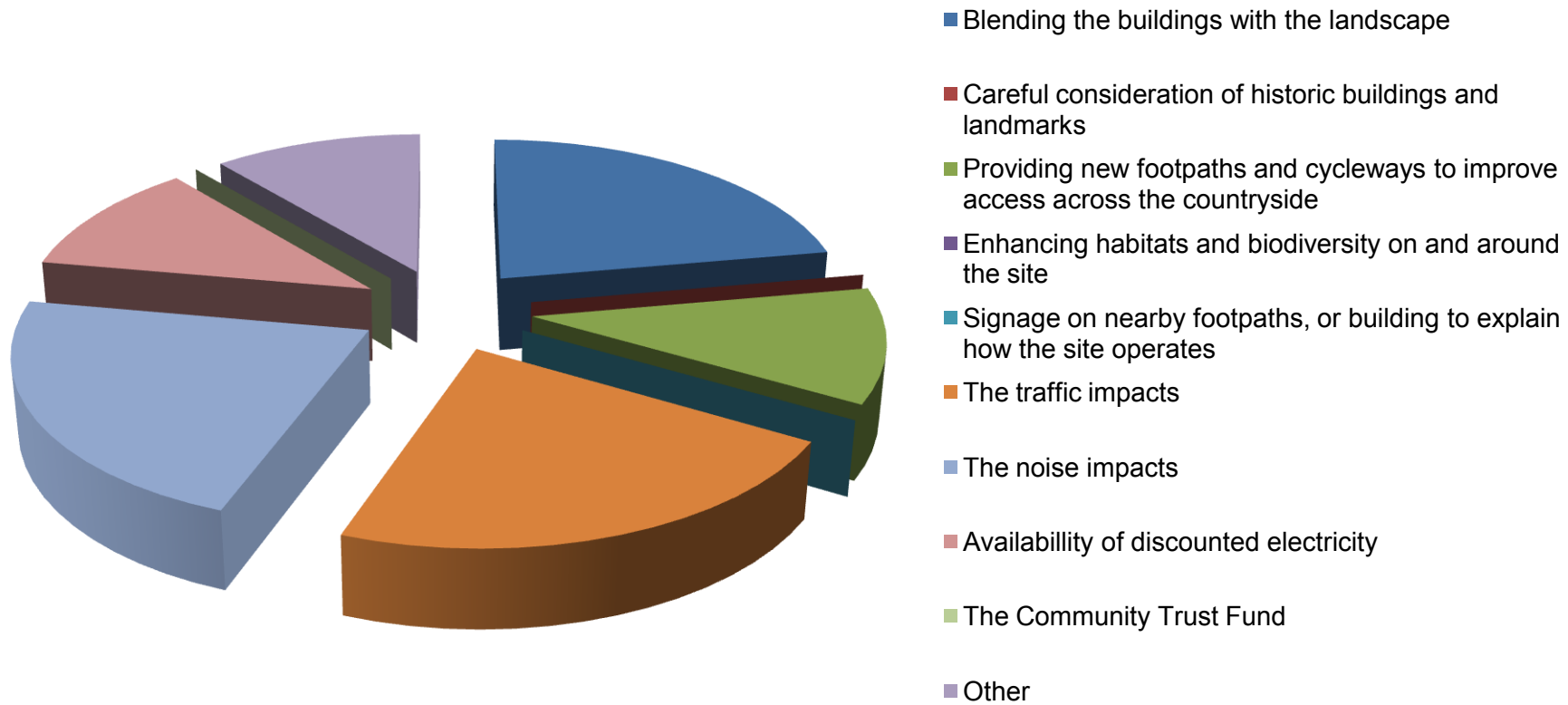
### 5 Does the environmental scoping exercise presently underway identify all relevant topics?

Responses	2	
Yes	1	50.00%
No	1	50.00%
Don't Know	0	0.00%



### 6 What top three issues relating to the proposal are important to you?

Responses	9	
Blending the buildings with the landscape	2	22.22%
Careful consideration of historic buildings and landmarks	0	0.00%
Providing new footpaths and cycleways to improve access across the co	1	11.11%
Enhancing habitats and biodiversity on and around the site	0	0.00%
Signage on nearby footpaths, or building to explain how the site operates	0	0.00%
The traffic impacts	2	22.22%
The noise impacts	2	22.22%
Availability of discounted electricity	1	11.11%
The Community Trust Fund	0	0.00%
Other	1	11.11%



**7 Do you think an education/visitor facility designed to assist understanding of the facility and sustainable energy production would be beneficial?**

Responses

Yes  
No

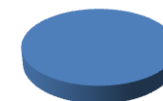
2

2

0

100.00%

0.00%



■ Yes

■ No

**Appendix 16**  
**Architectural Studies Document**



# ROOKERY SOUTH RRF ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES





# CONTENTS

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- 1.0 Context
- 2.0 The Concept
- 3.0 The Masterplan
- 4.0 The Process
- 5.0 Modelling
- 6.0 Envelope Study
- 7.0 Chimneys & Flues
- 8.0 Colour & Context Studies
- 9.0 Materials
- 10.0 References
- 11.0 Cardington Hangers - Comparison Study



# THE BUILDING CODE

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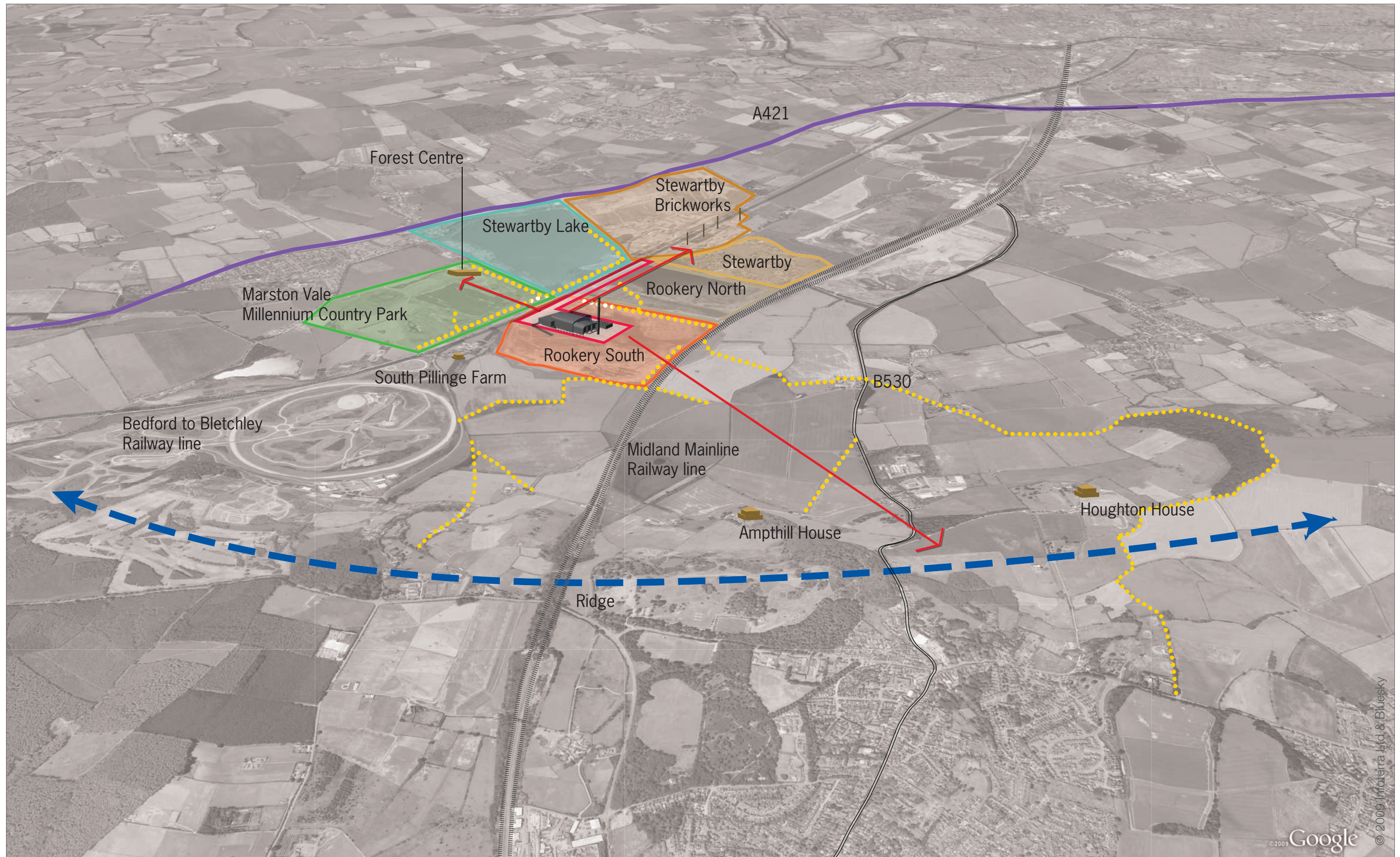
- The building should express its function and process. The reduction of waste going to landfill, the generation of renewable energy and the recycling of materials.
- The envelope should fit to, and organise the process. Bringing the envelope tightly to the internal processes reduces the bulk of the building and its visual impact and gives it meaning. The main functional subdivisions of the building should be expressed in simple terms with changes in articulation of cladding or materials and this articulation provide opportunities for well integrated ventilation and natural lighting where required. The casting of shadows is important. A form comprised of a series of simple but differing “shells” will contribute to expressing the process, fragmenting and reducing the visual impact, and provides opportunities for natural light and ventilation to enter the building at articulations between them.
- The strategy is to integrate the building with its contexts and address its audiences and respond to the site. The building addresses several ‘audiences’ with differing visual contexts and viewing distances and must be a coherent building.
- The datum should be used as an organising element - The datum represents the original ground level and the pit floor/industrial platform expressing previous uses. The datum forms a line above which the building enclosure sits over the internal functions. Below the datum the operations could be expressed at the lower levels of the building with ancillary elements inc tanks etc and the area also occupied by feeding the ‘machine’ – the low level operations including traffic movement and ash storage. The datum assists in reducing the apparent height of the building (providing some elongation).
- The datum separates functions - People (staff and visitors) should enter at datum level with ‘waste in’ and ‘recycled material out’ should be in the pit (the “industrial platform” level). The “front of house” of the building should be on the north side. This is the direction of approach for all visitors and allows a visual connection to the Forest Centre and the potential east-west footpath / cycle route from where the building can be interpreted
- Materials should be appropriate to the industrial nature and scale of the building and address the context. Finishes, form and colour should respond to context and views towards the building working with an efficient structure. Detailing should reflect the scale of the building and the distance from which it is viewed. The perception of the building from the south is from middle and longer distance viewpoints, so the scale of apertures needs to reflect this. From the north, the building will be viewed more closely, and has more human scale activity. The detailing can and should be more “fine grained” to reflect this. Colours, particularly to the south side, should relate to the colours of the surrounding landscape. The use of more natural and “recessive” colours will contribute to better integration as demonstrated by the listed Stewartby stacks.
- The building present opportunities for visitors to understand the process but also appreciate the site context. Opportunities should be sought to permit interaction with existing areas of interest including the Forest Centre, views to the Marston Ridge and views back towards the Stewartby Chimneys



# 1.0 THE CONTEXT









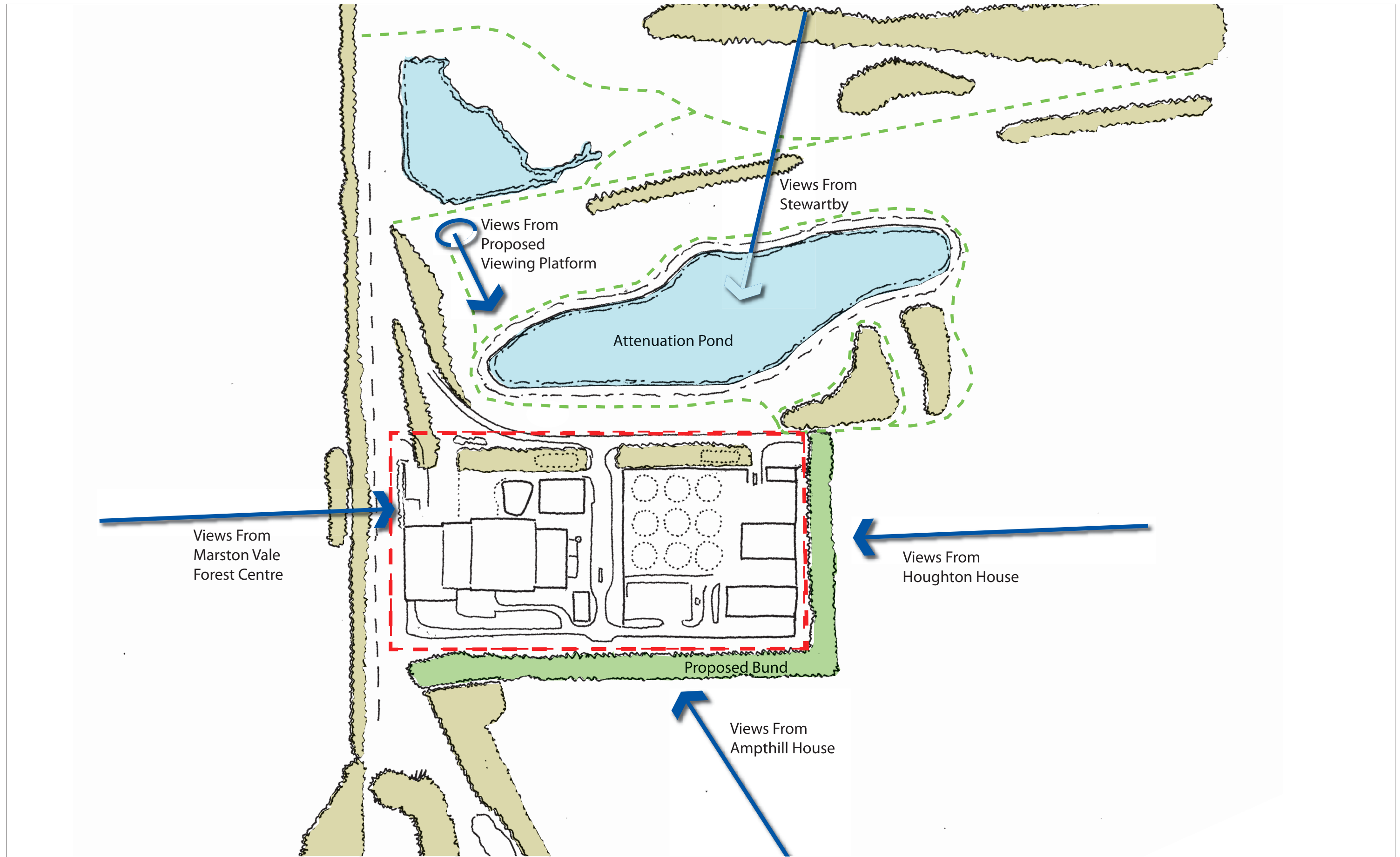
# I.0 THE CONTEXT



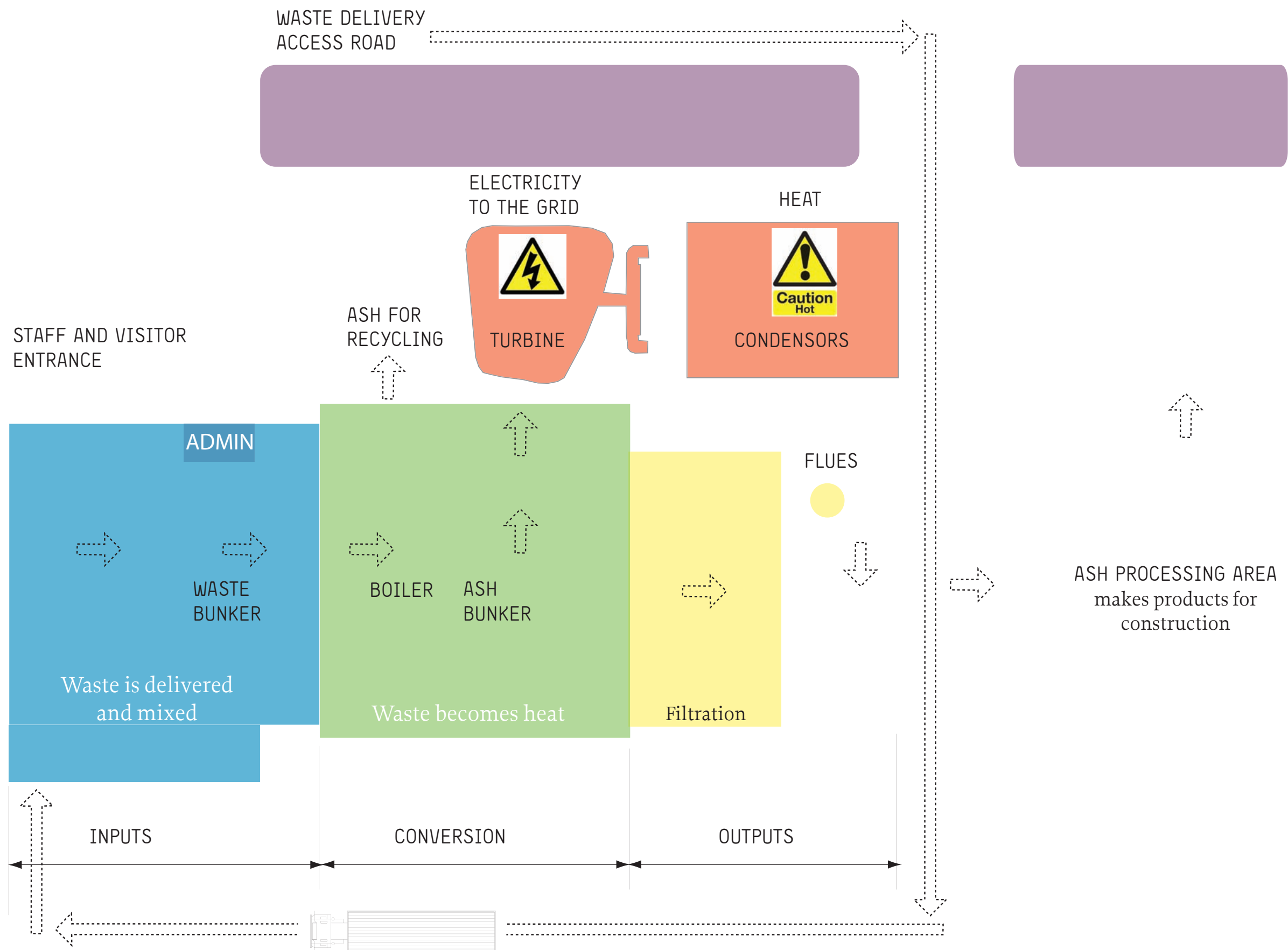
©2009 Google

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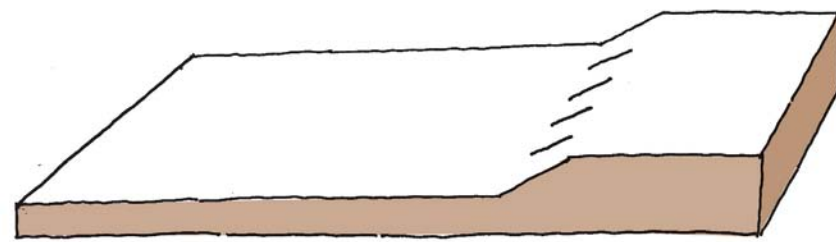




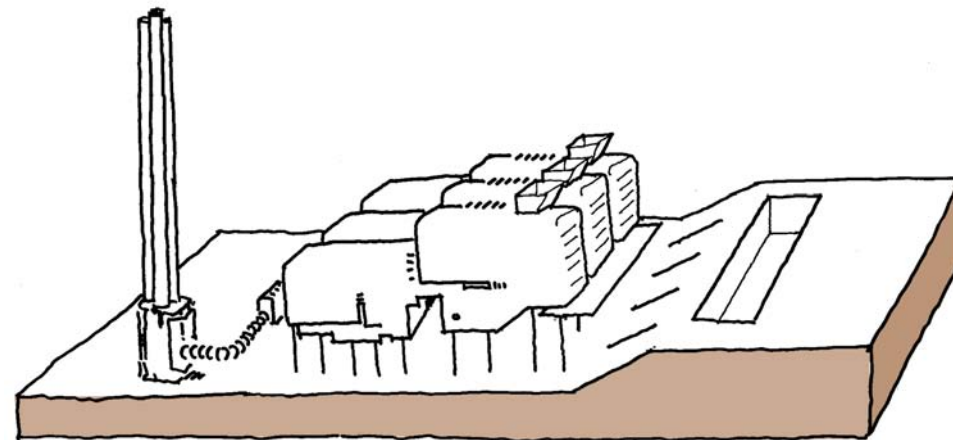
# 2.0 THE CONCEPT



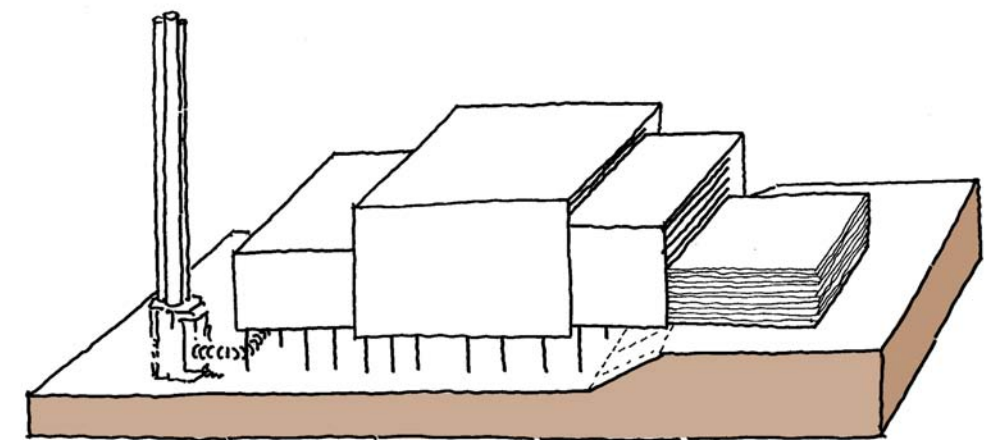




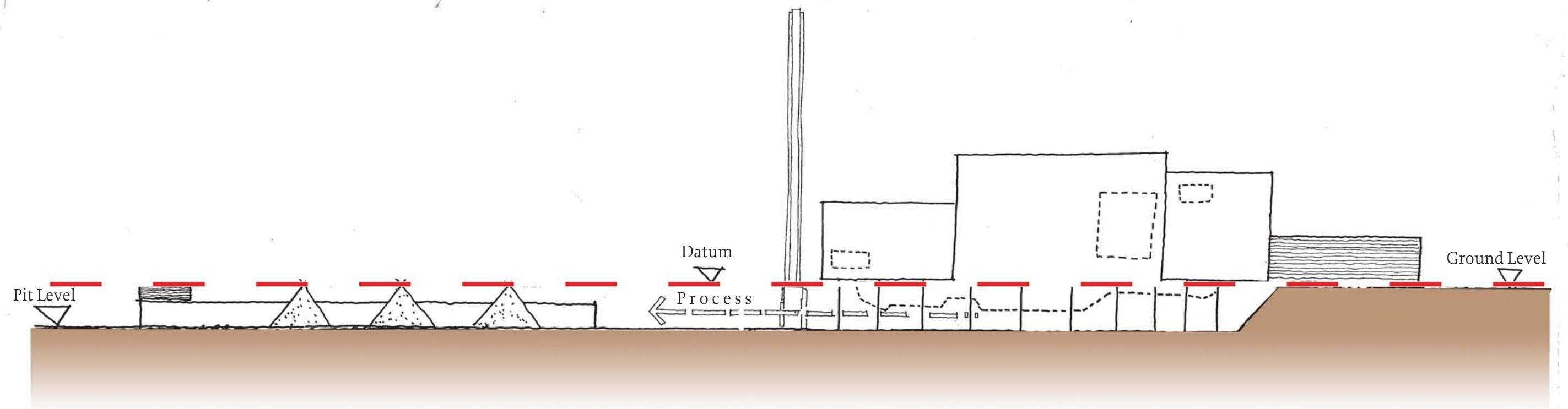
Geology



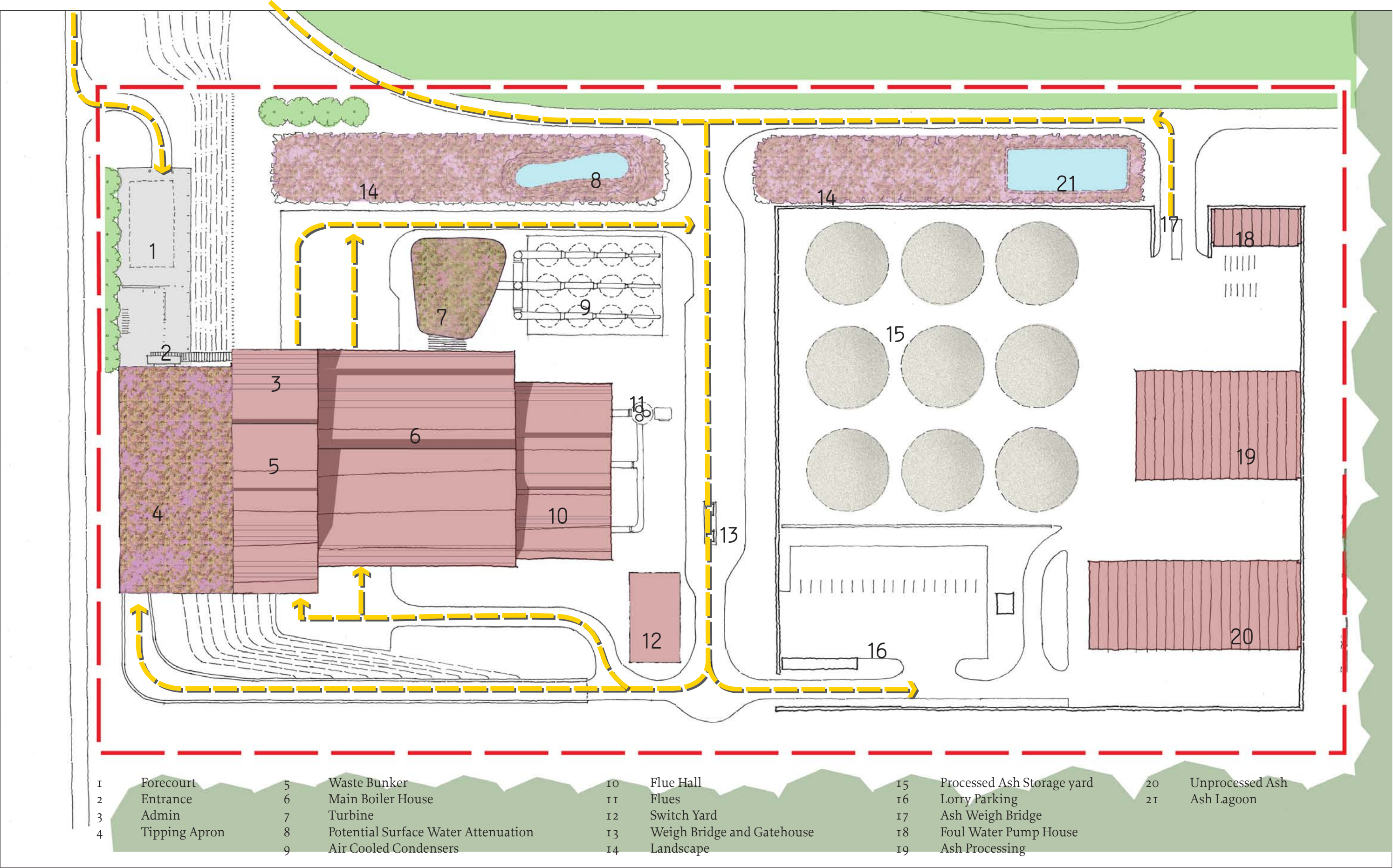
'Engines'



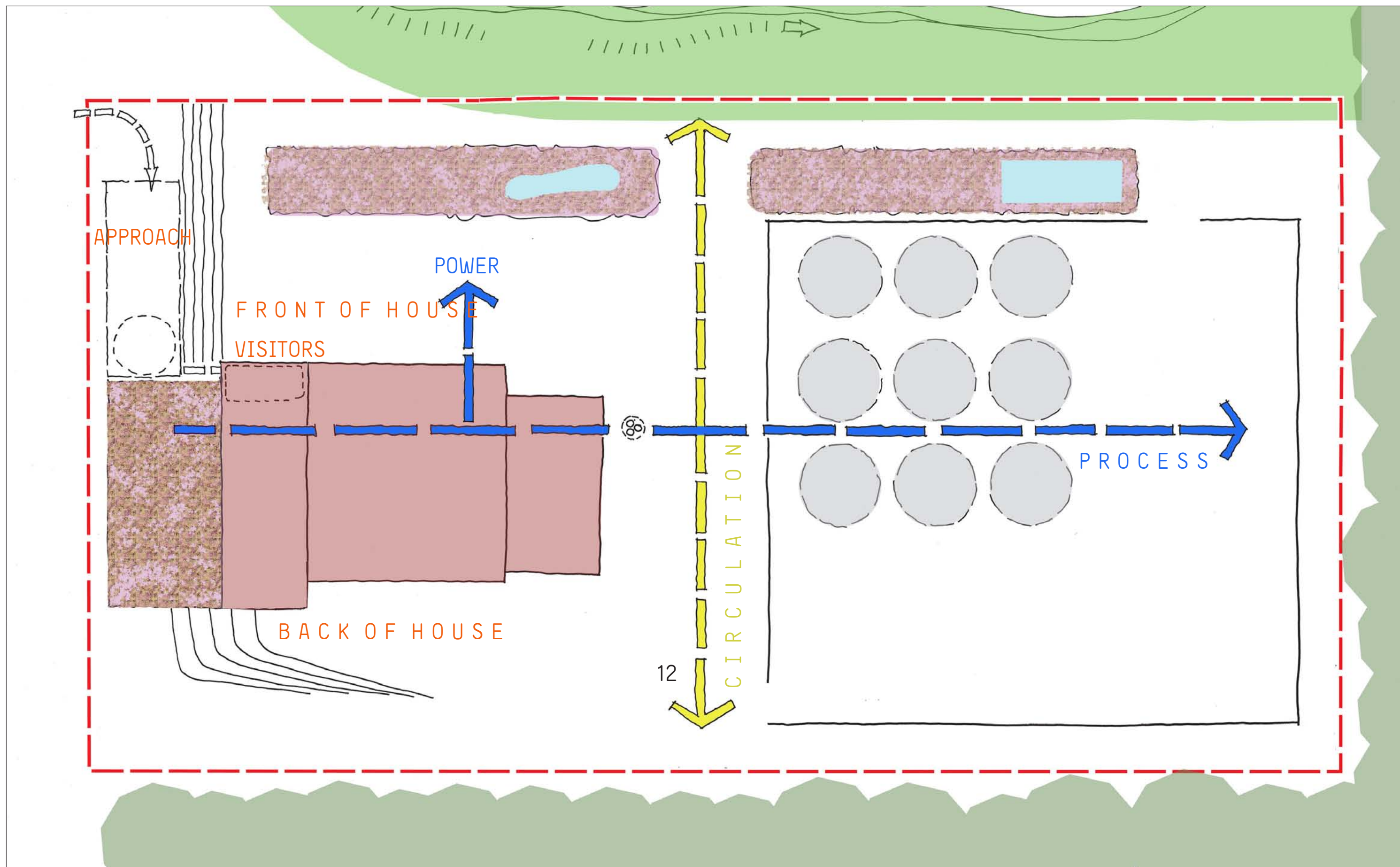
Enclosure/Envelope



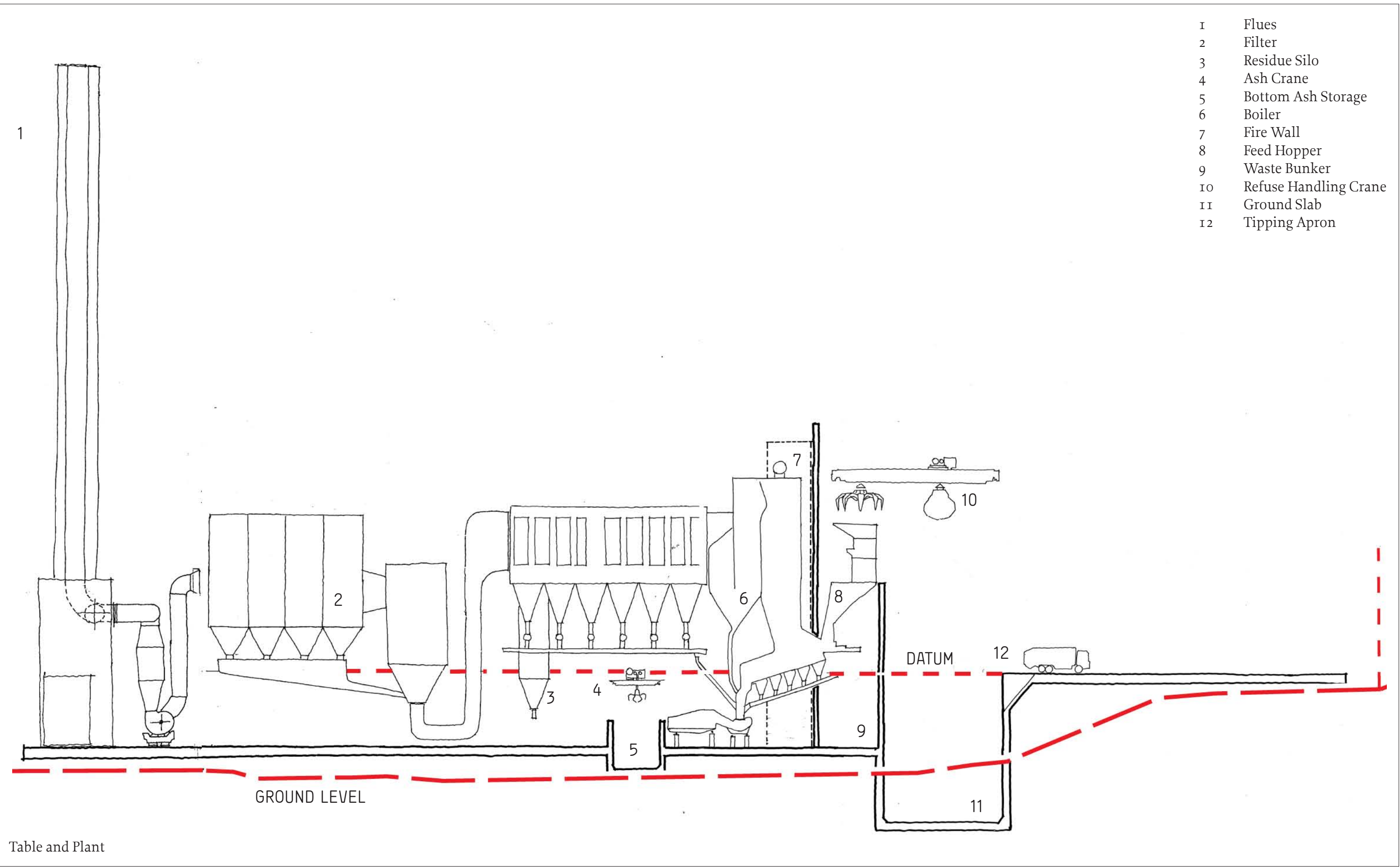
# 3.0 THE MASTERPLAN

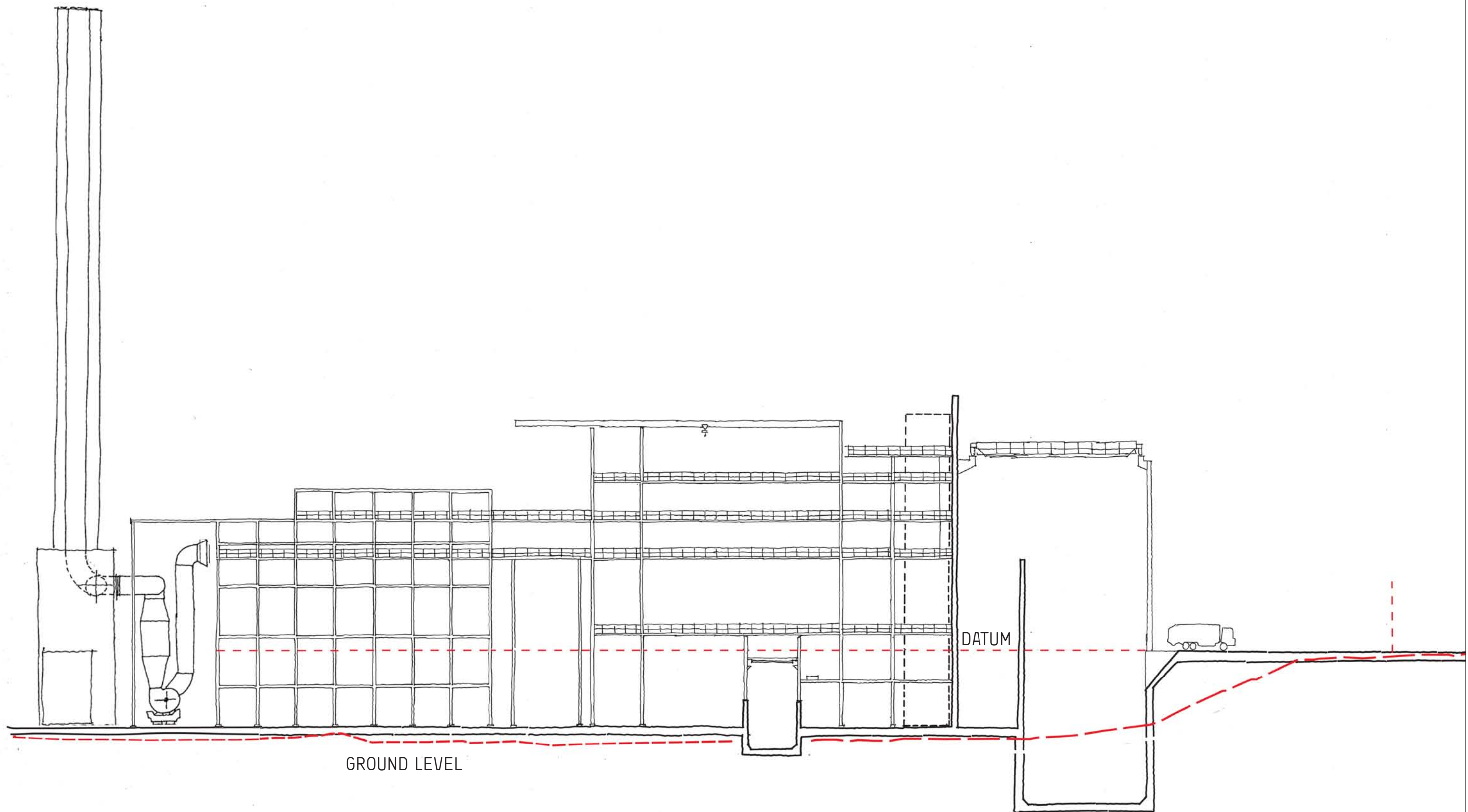






# 4.0 THE PROCESS

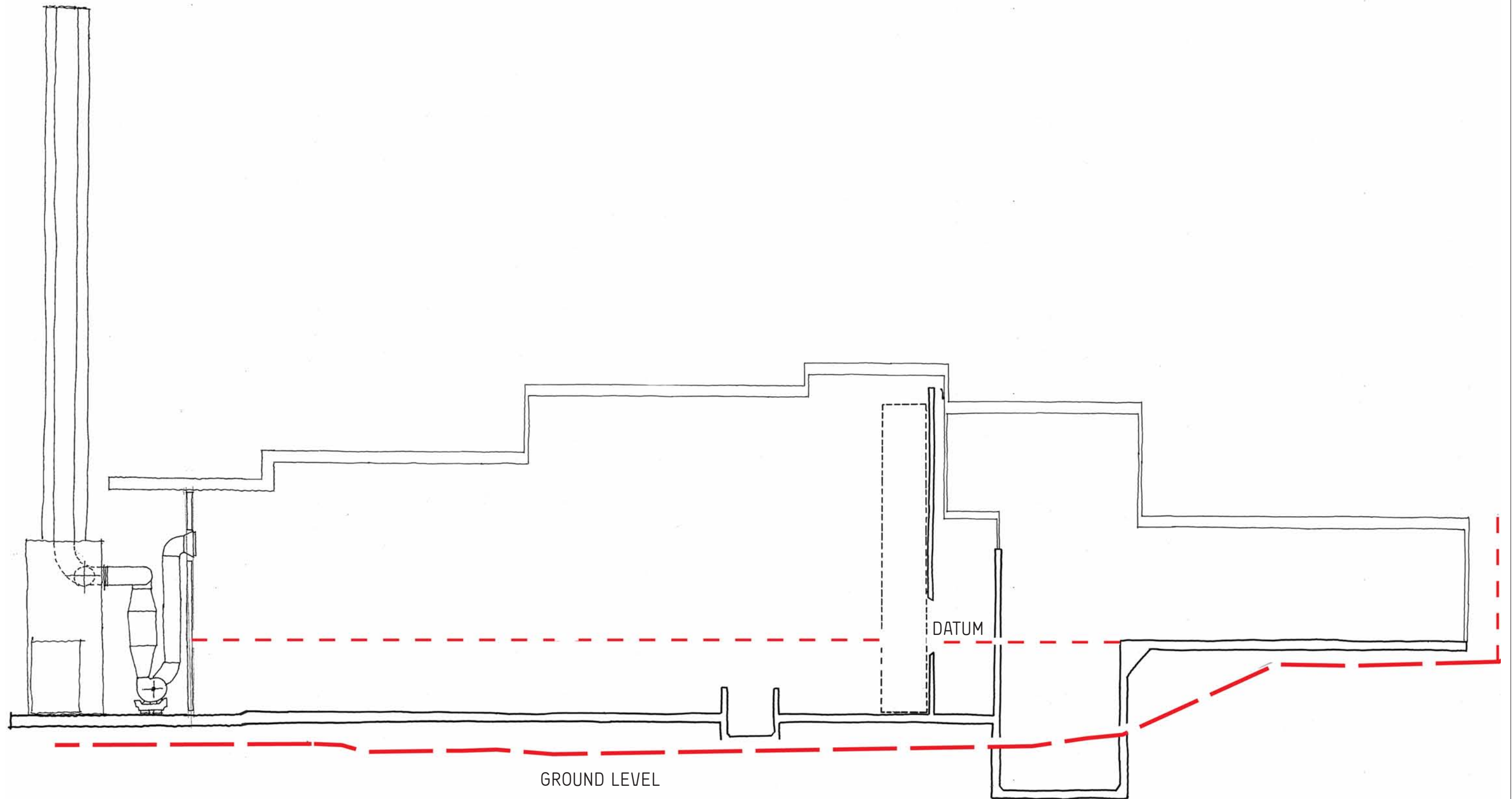




Process Supporting Structure

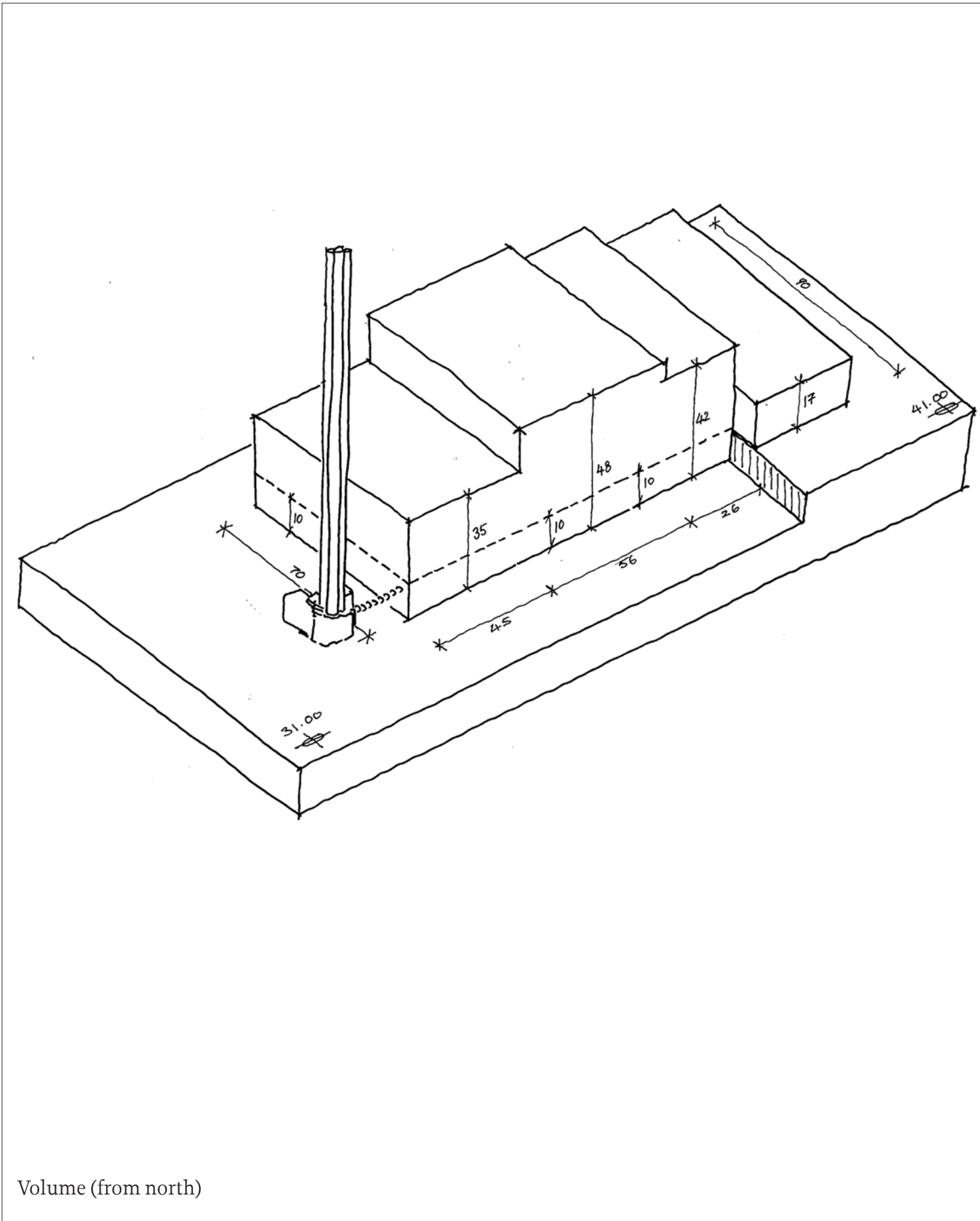


## 4.0 THE PROCESS

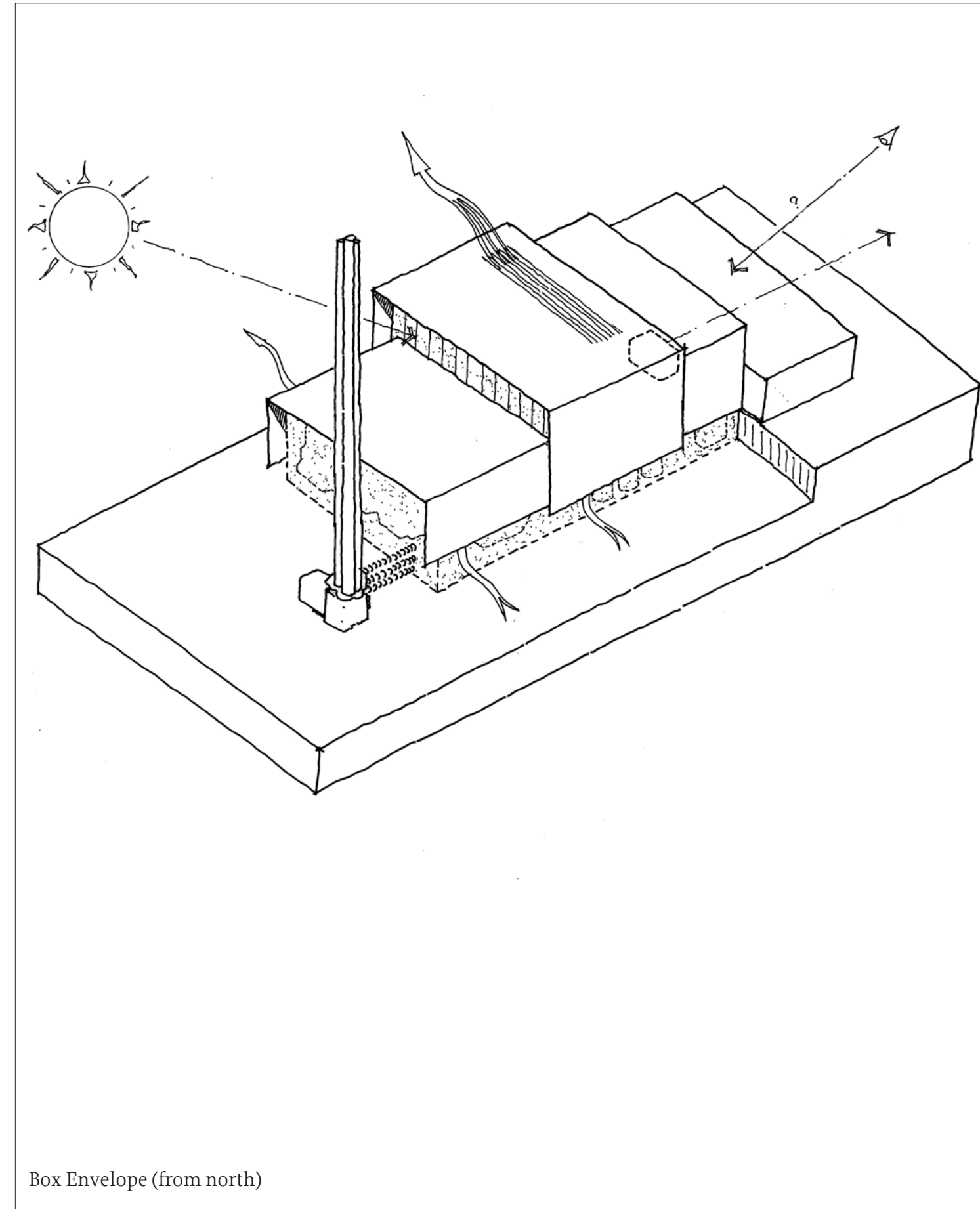


Envelope



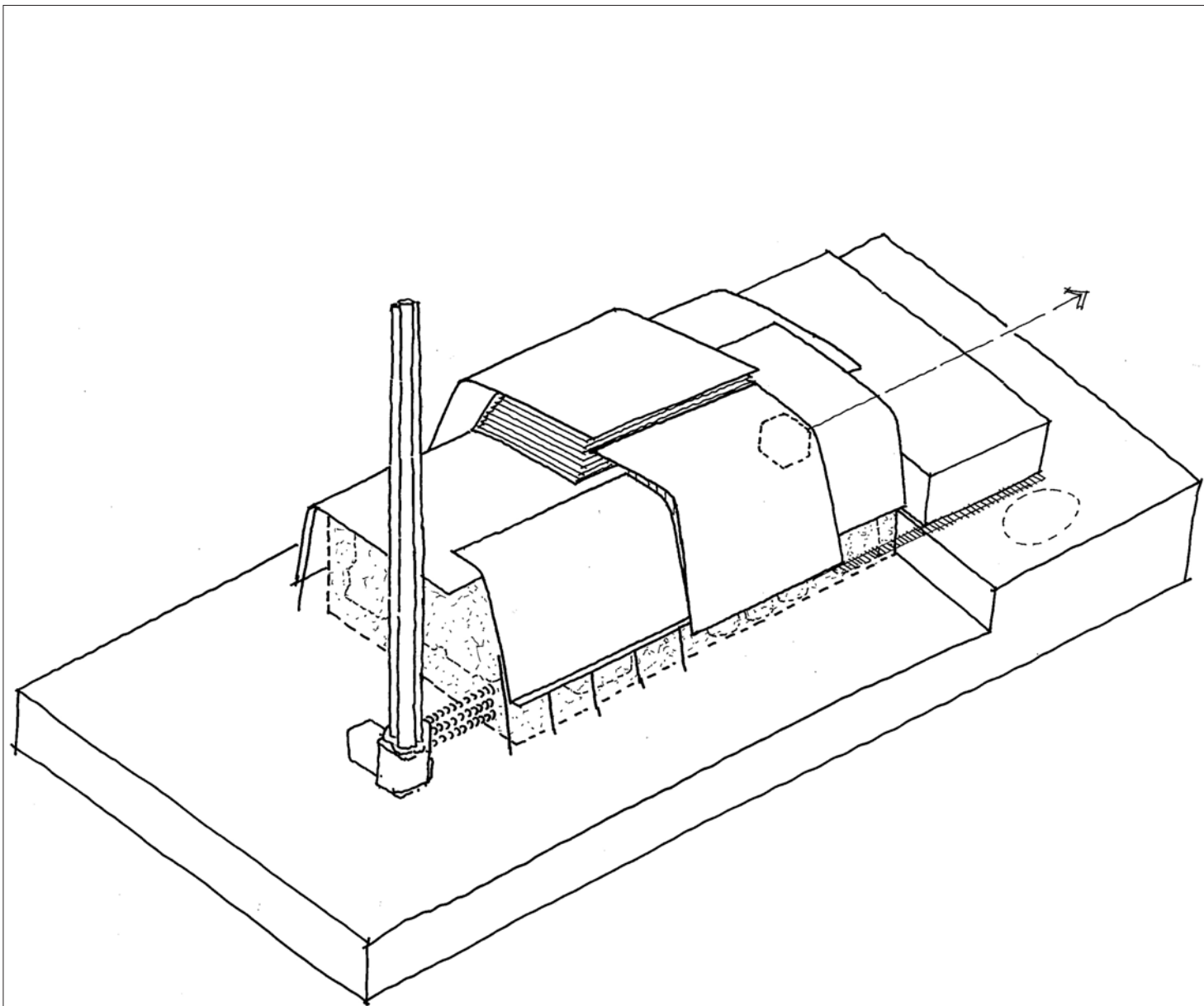


Volume (from north)

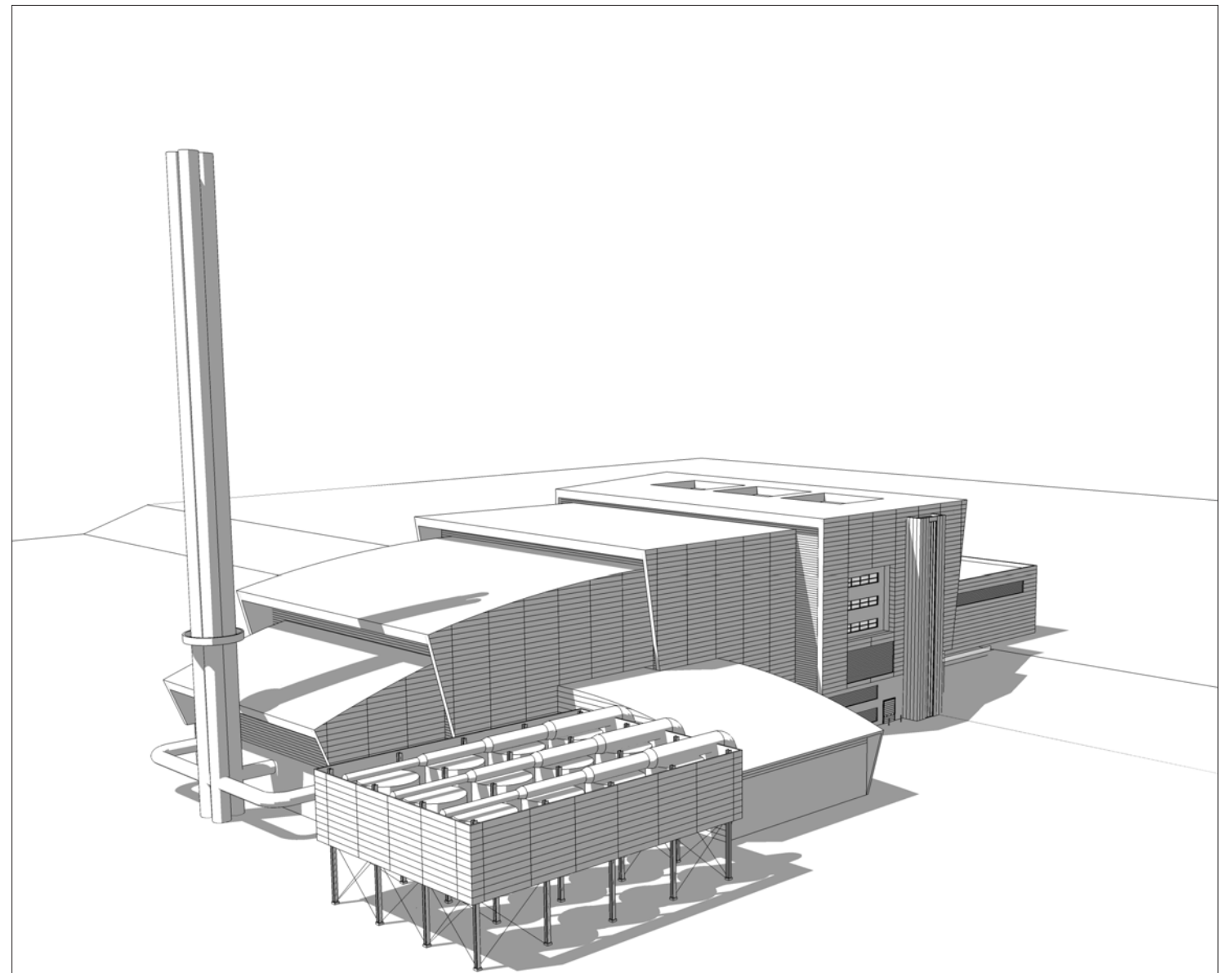


Box Envelope (from north)

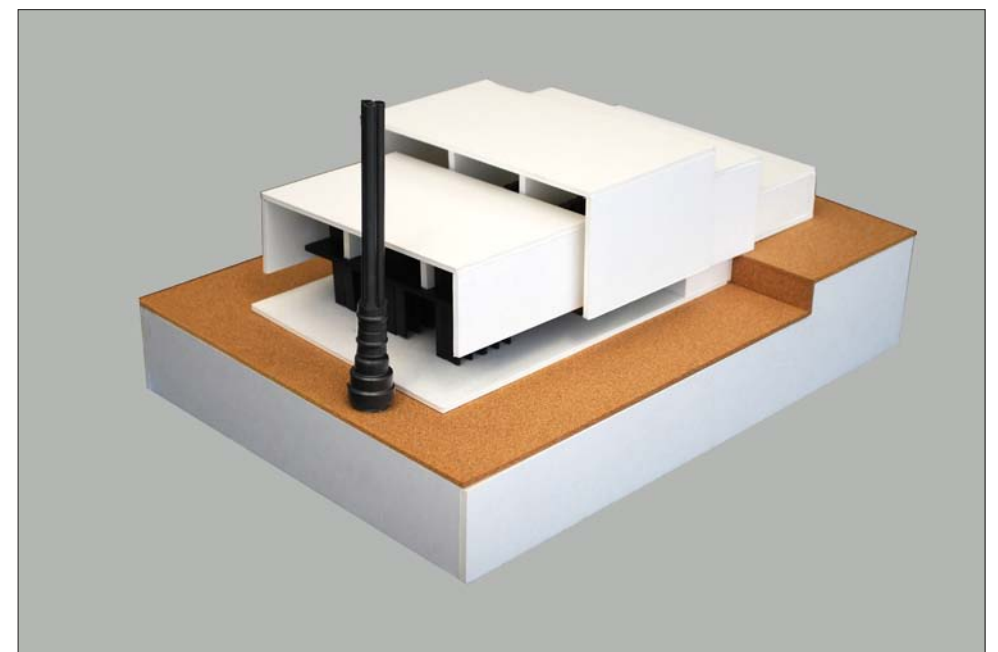
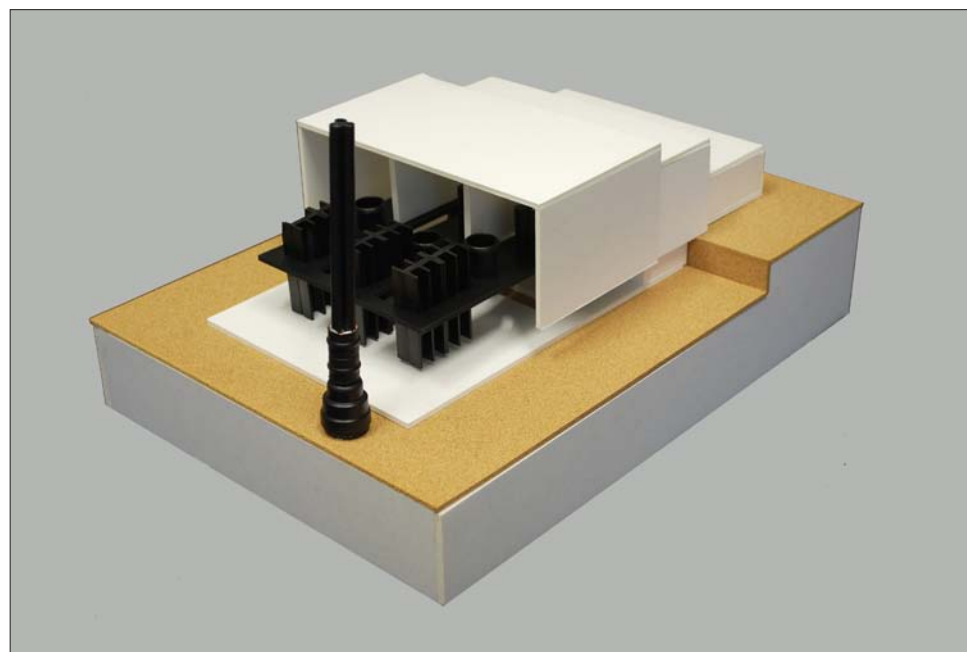
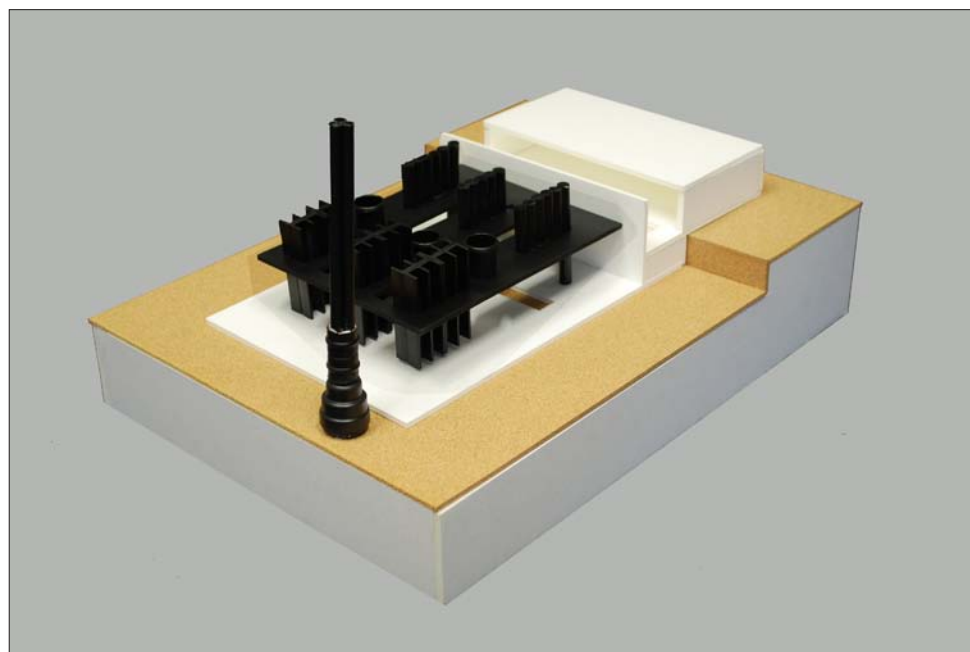
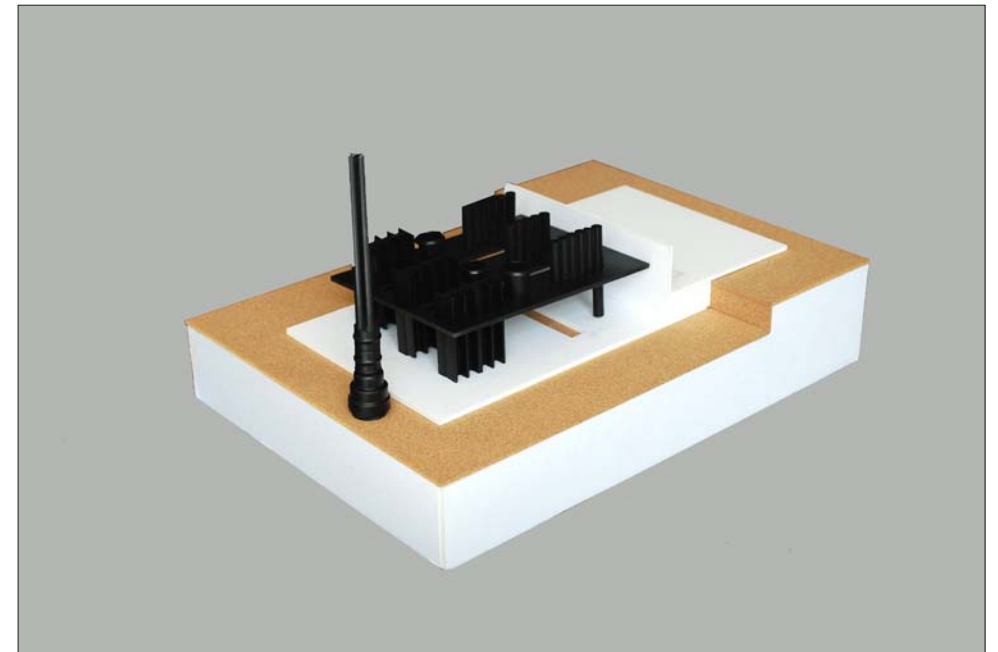
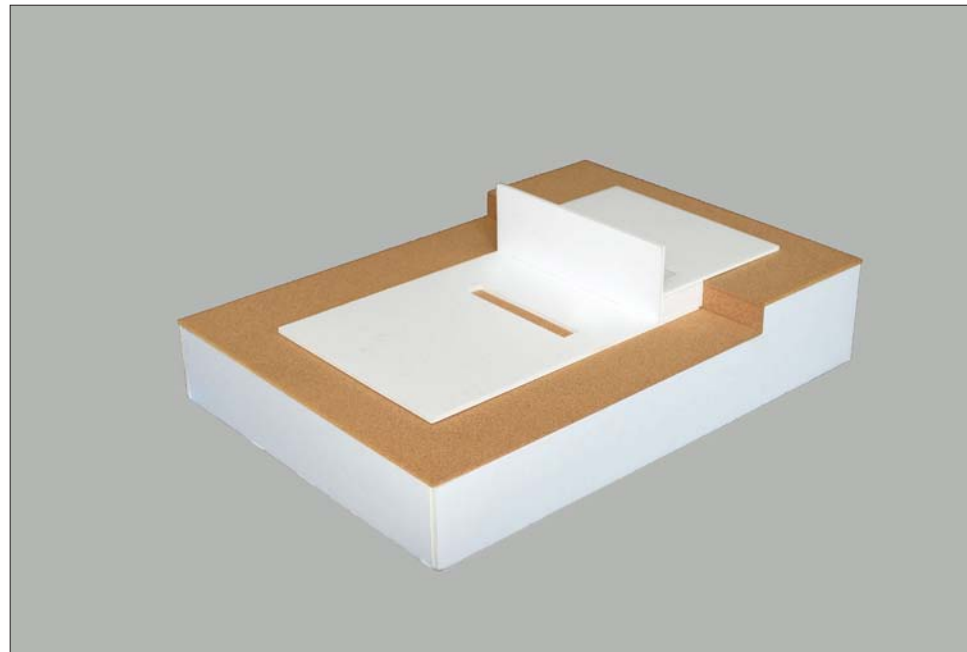
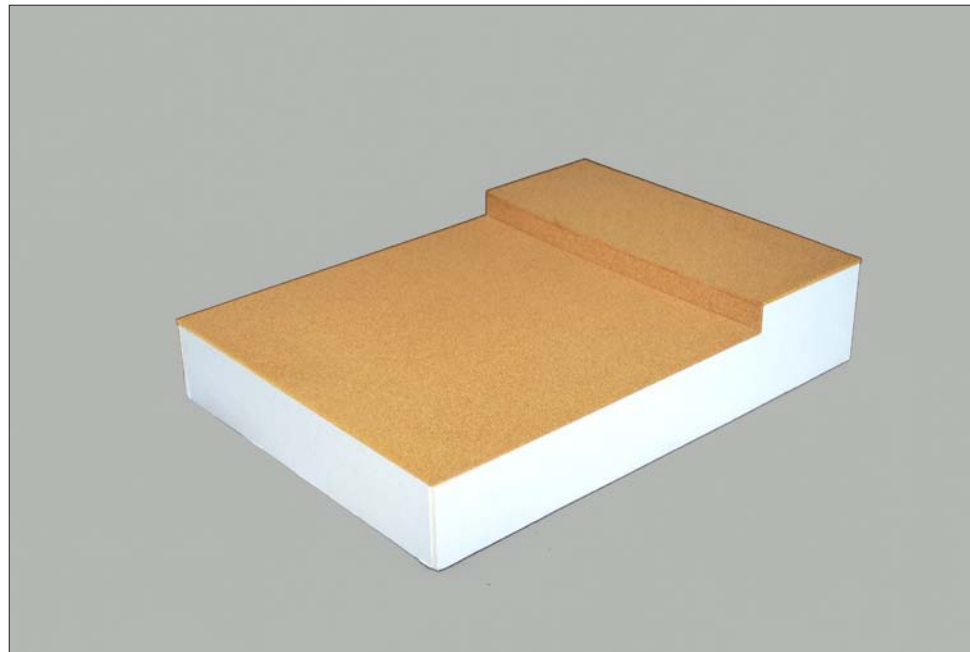
## 5.0 MODELLING



Shell Envelope (from north)

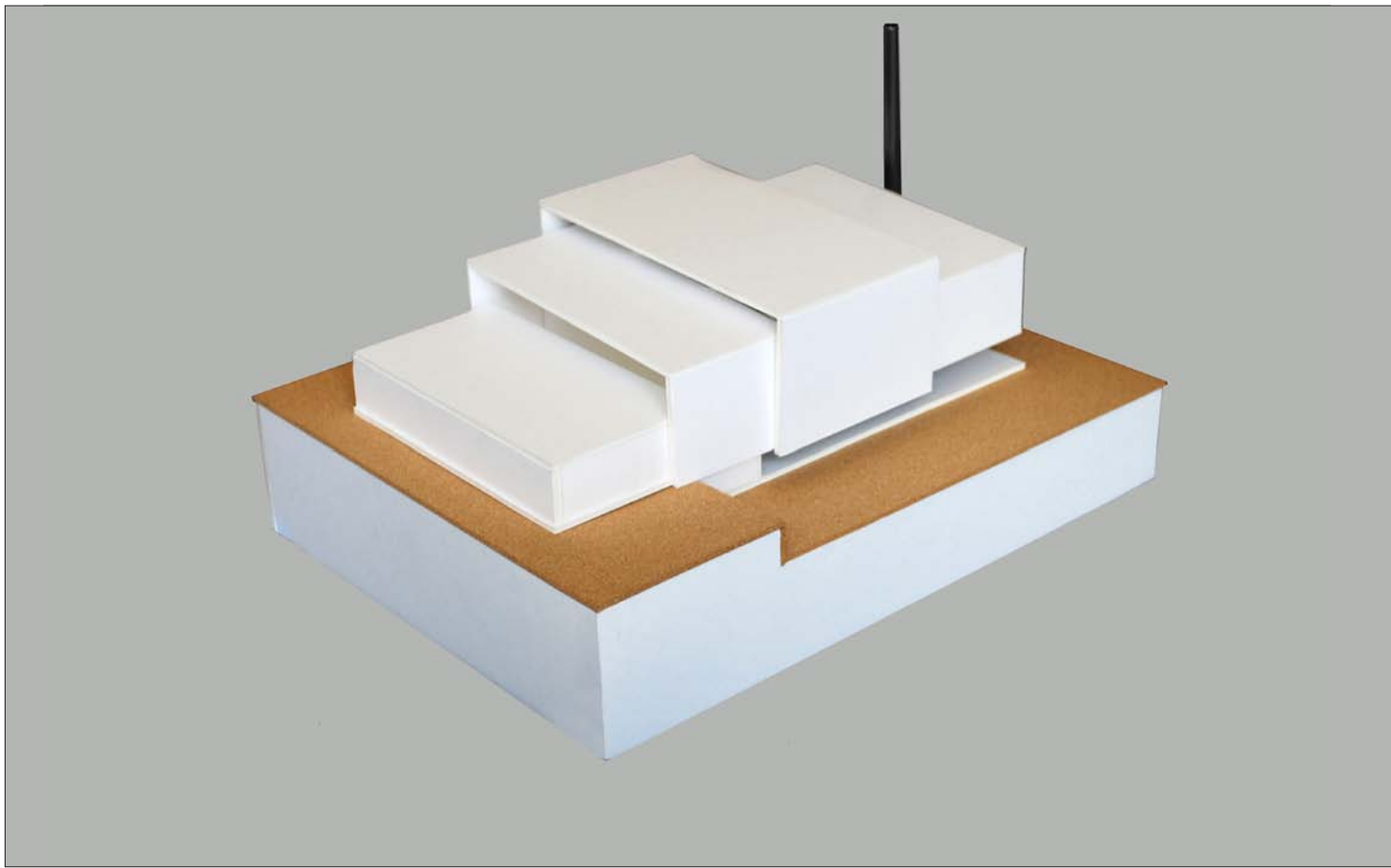
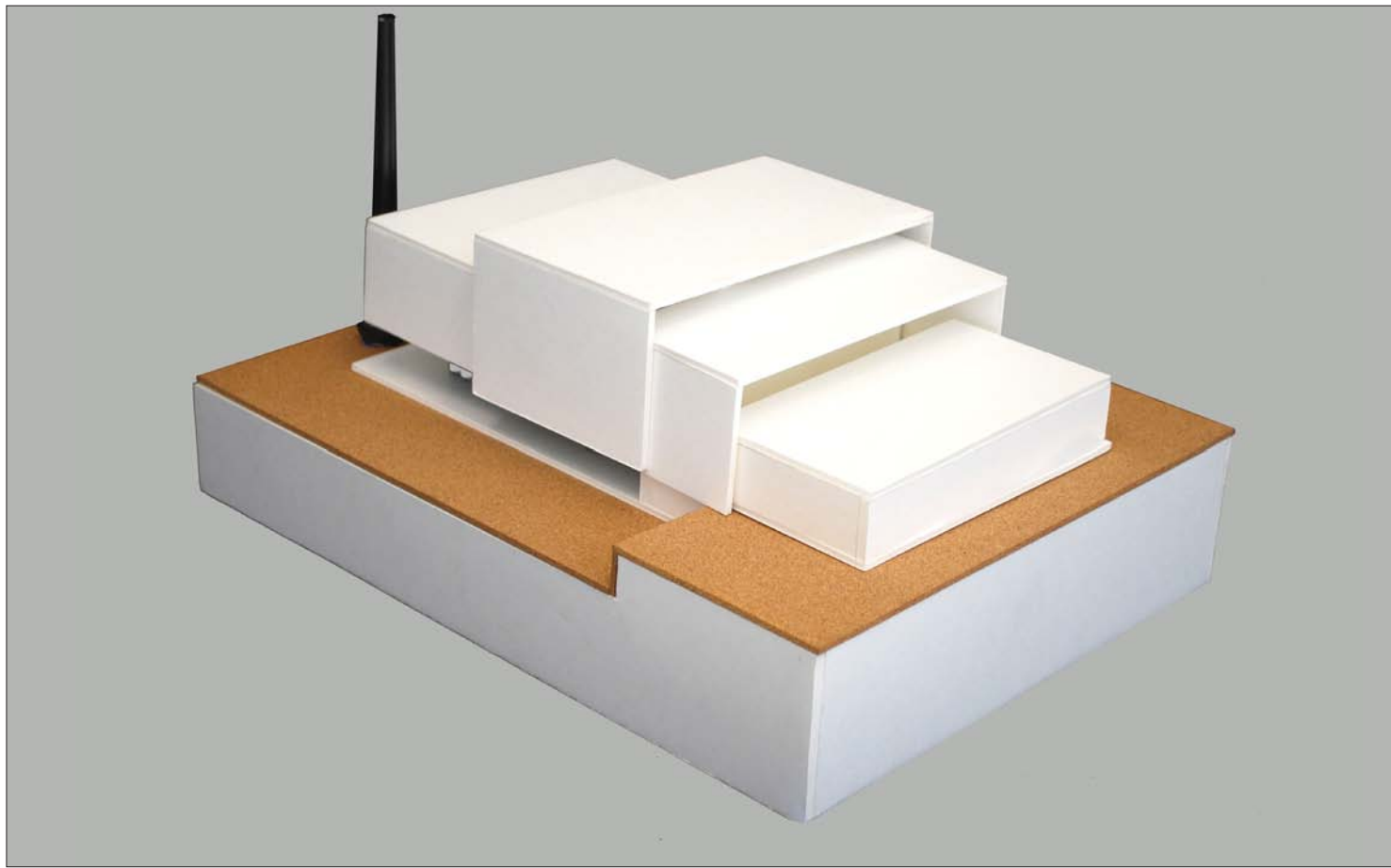
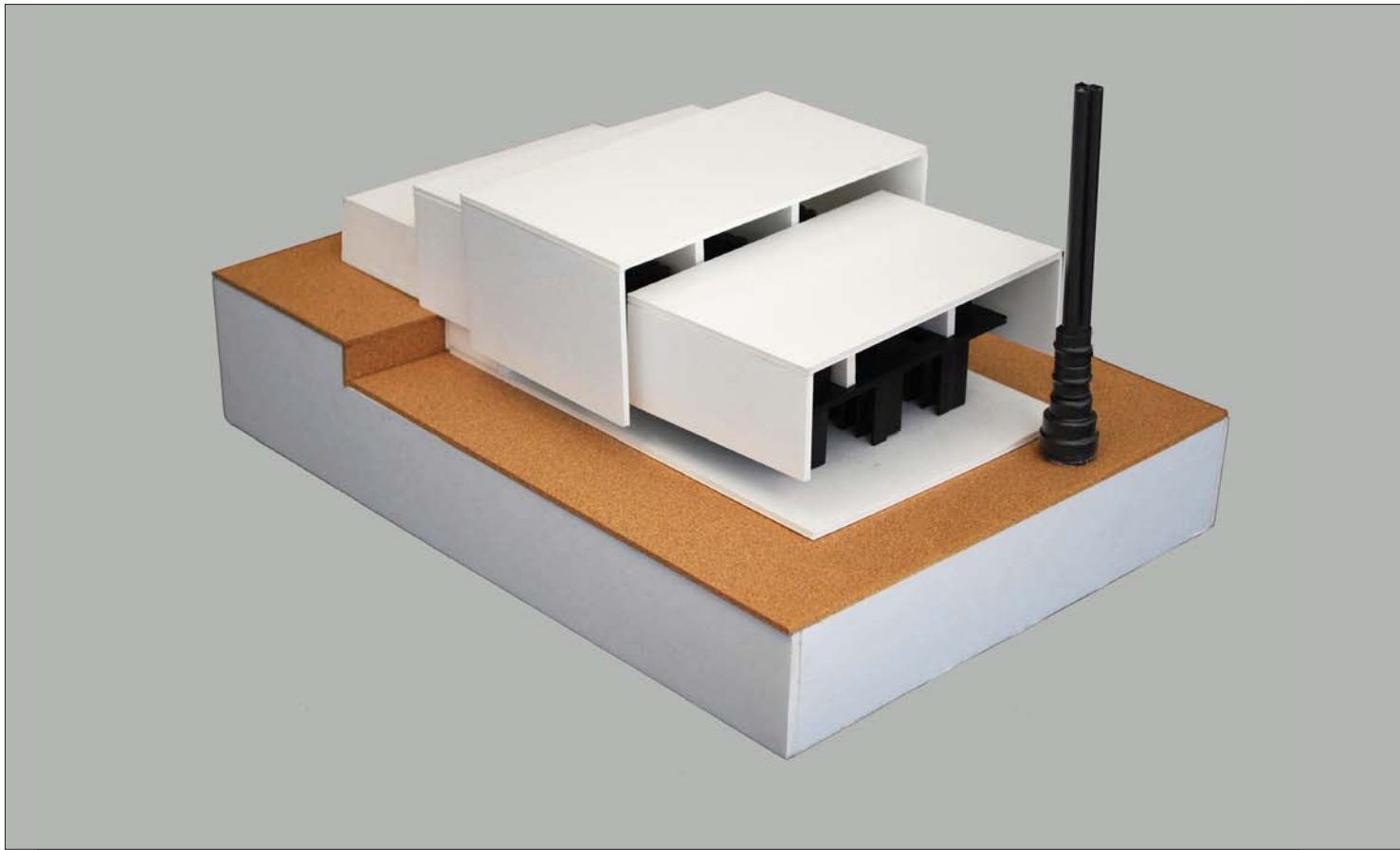
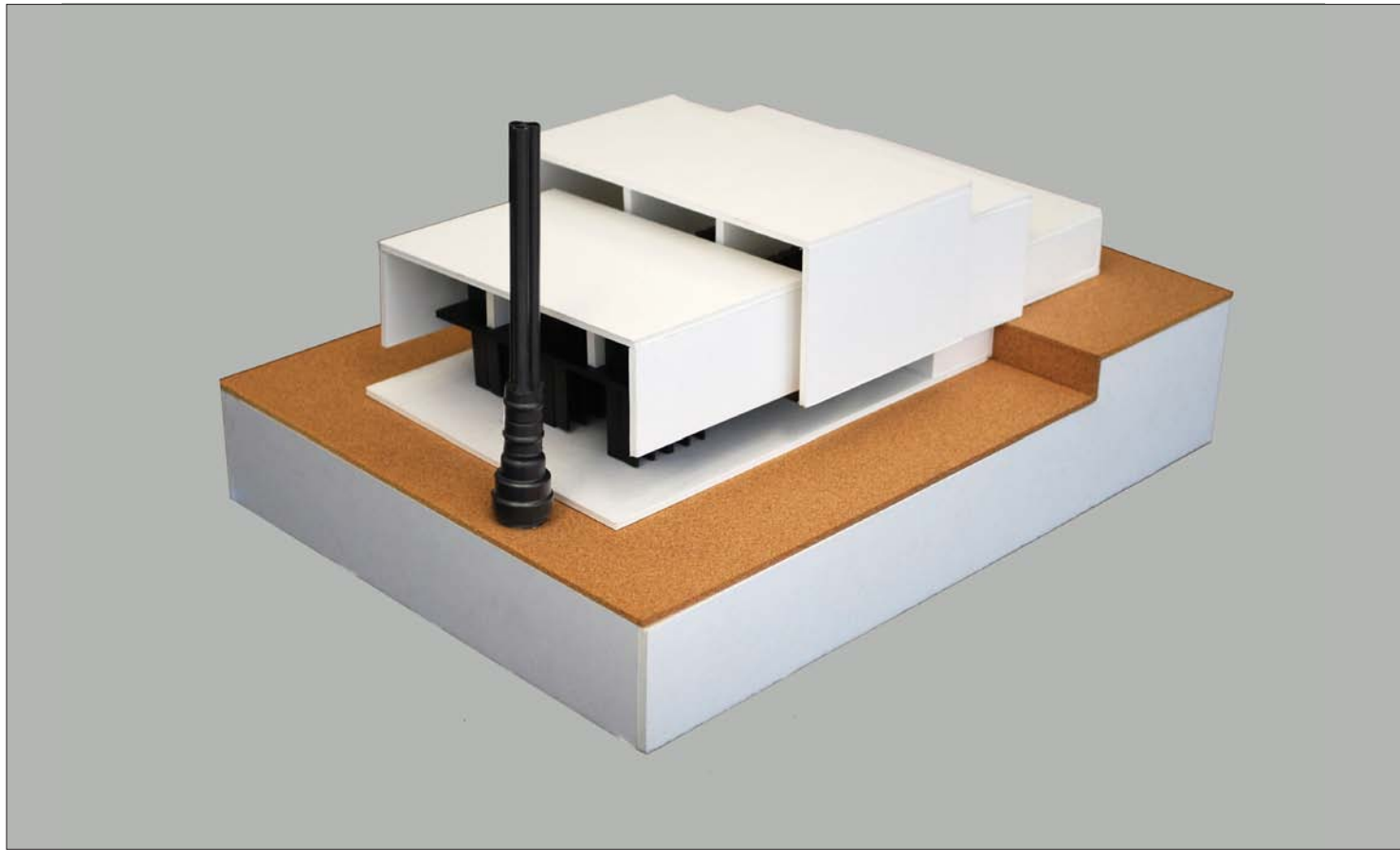


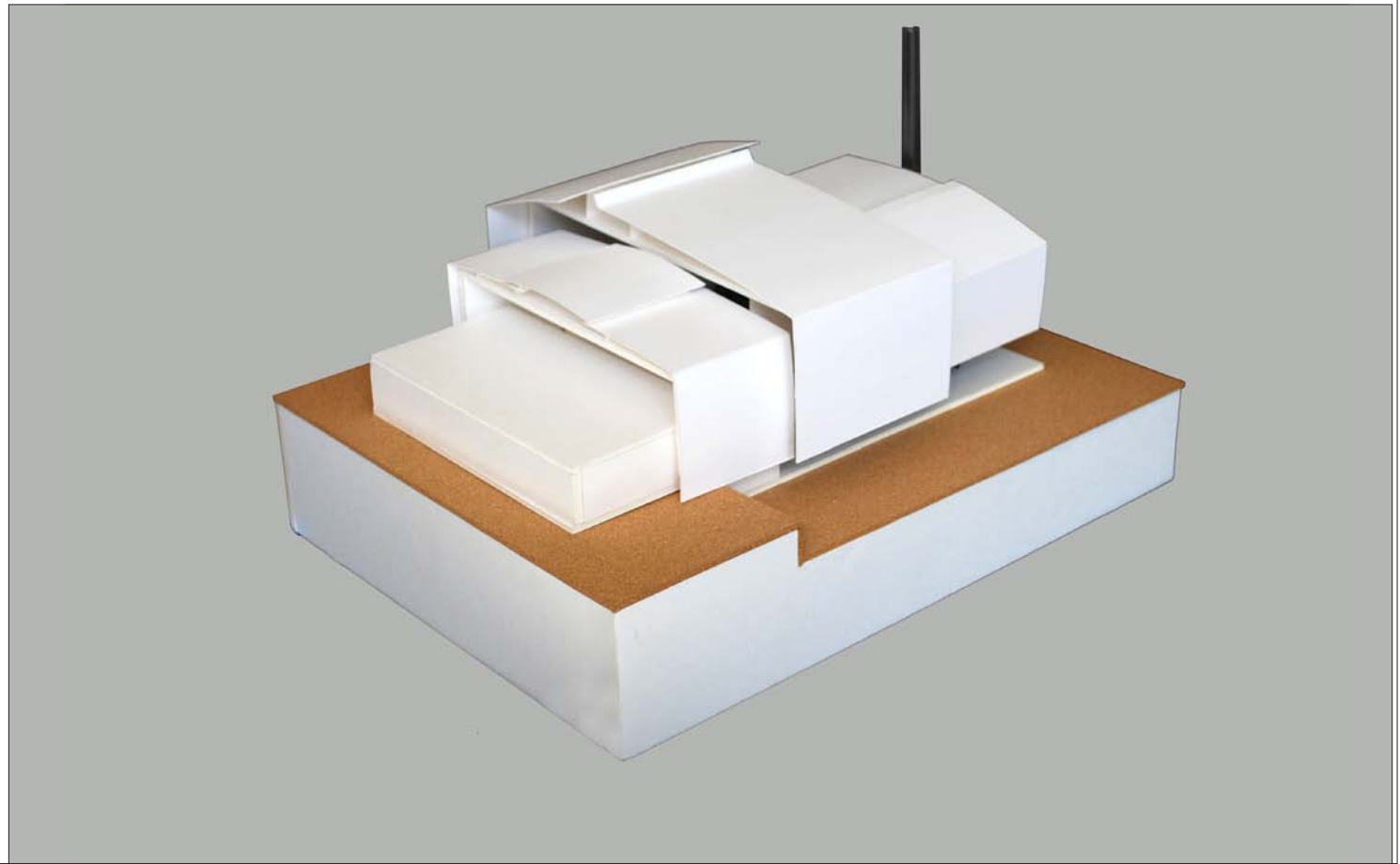
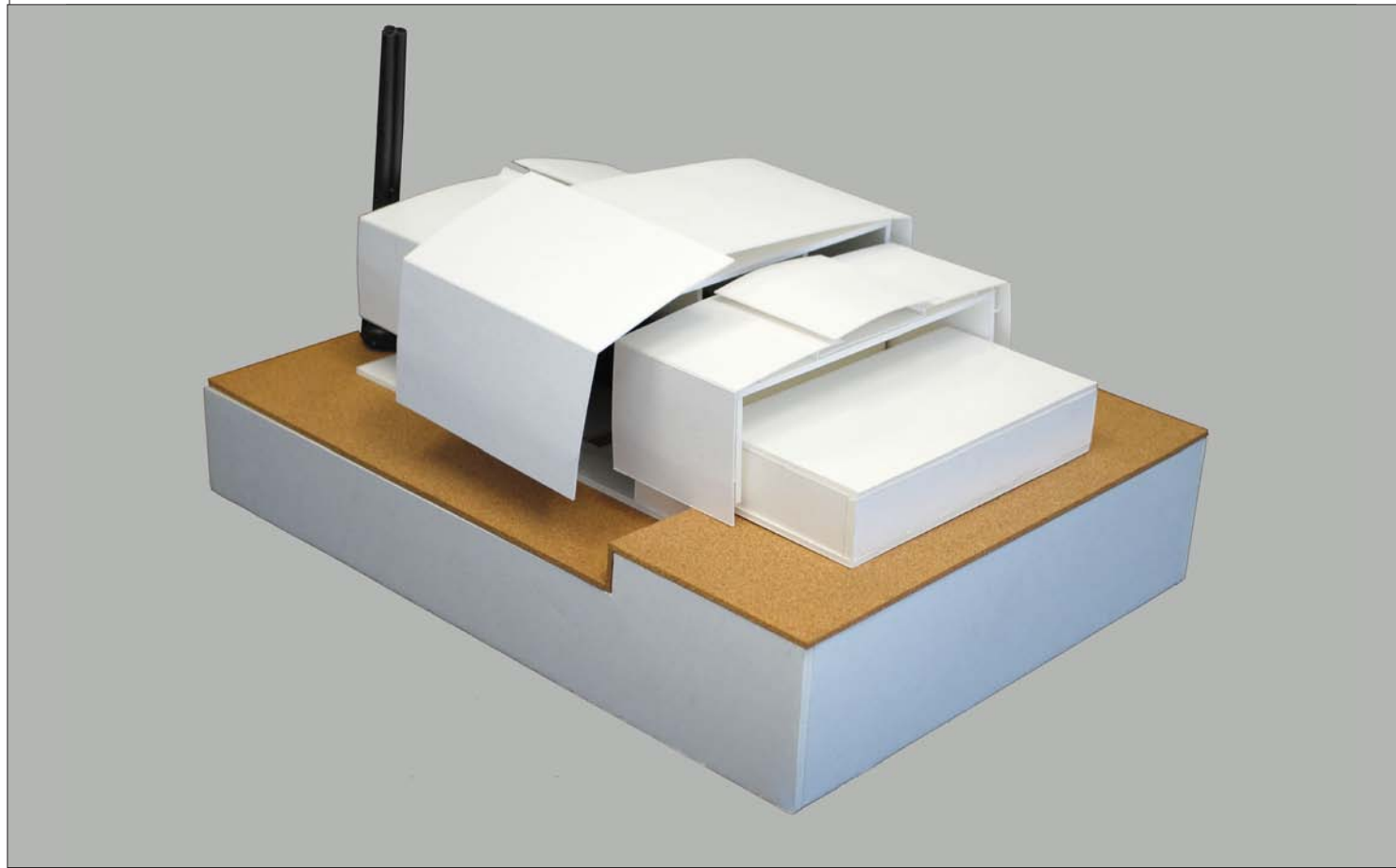
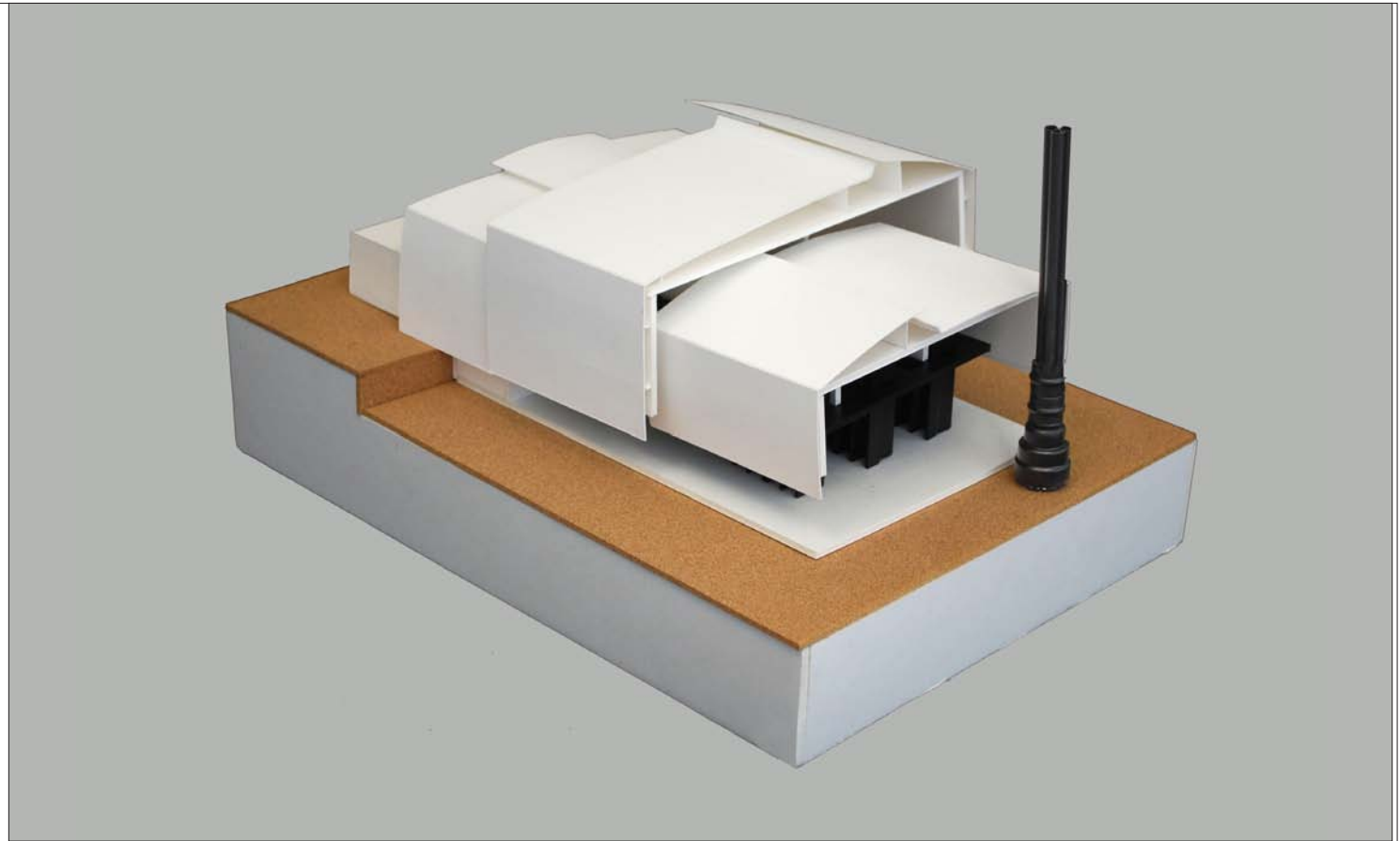
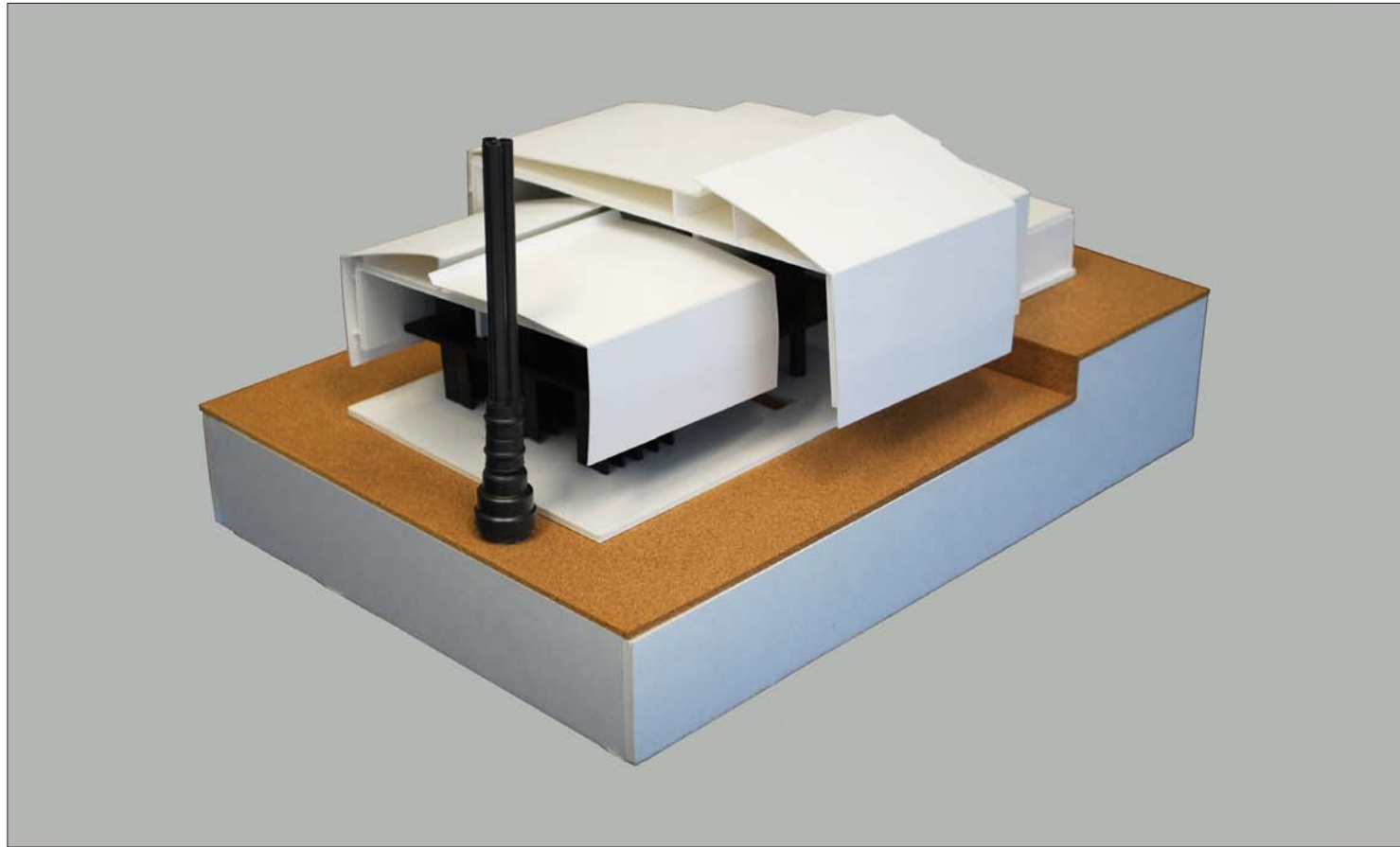
Shell Envelope Design Development (from north)





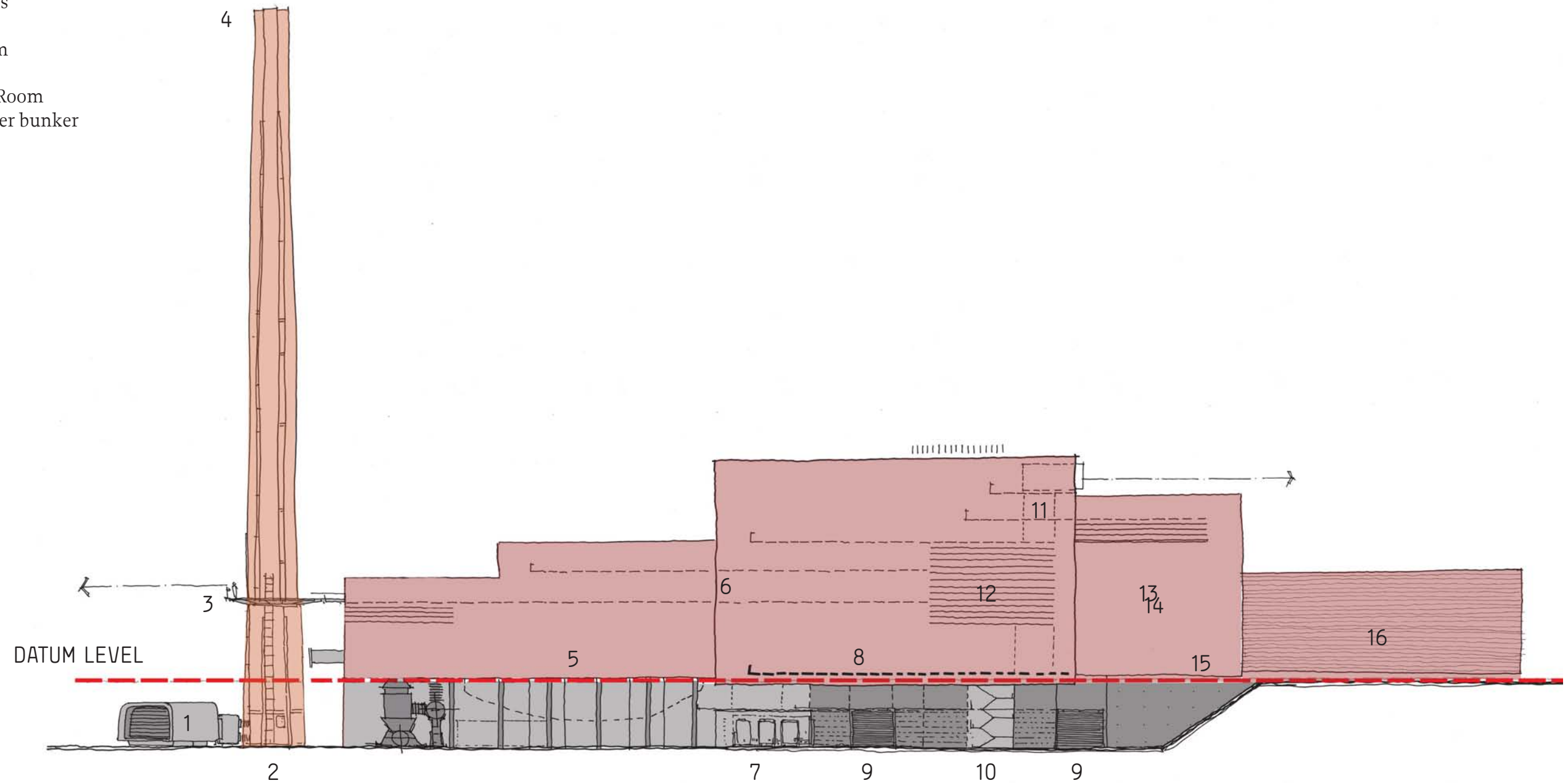
# 5.0 MODELLING





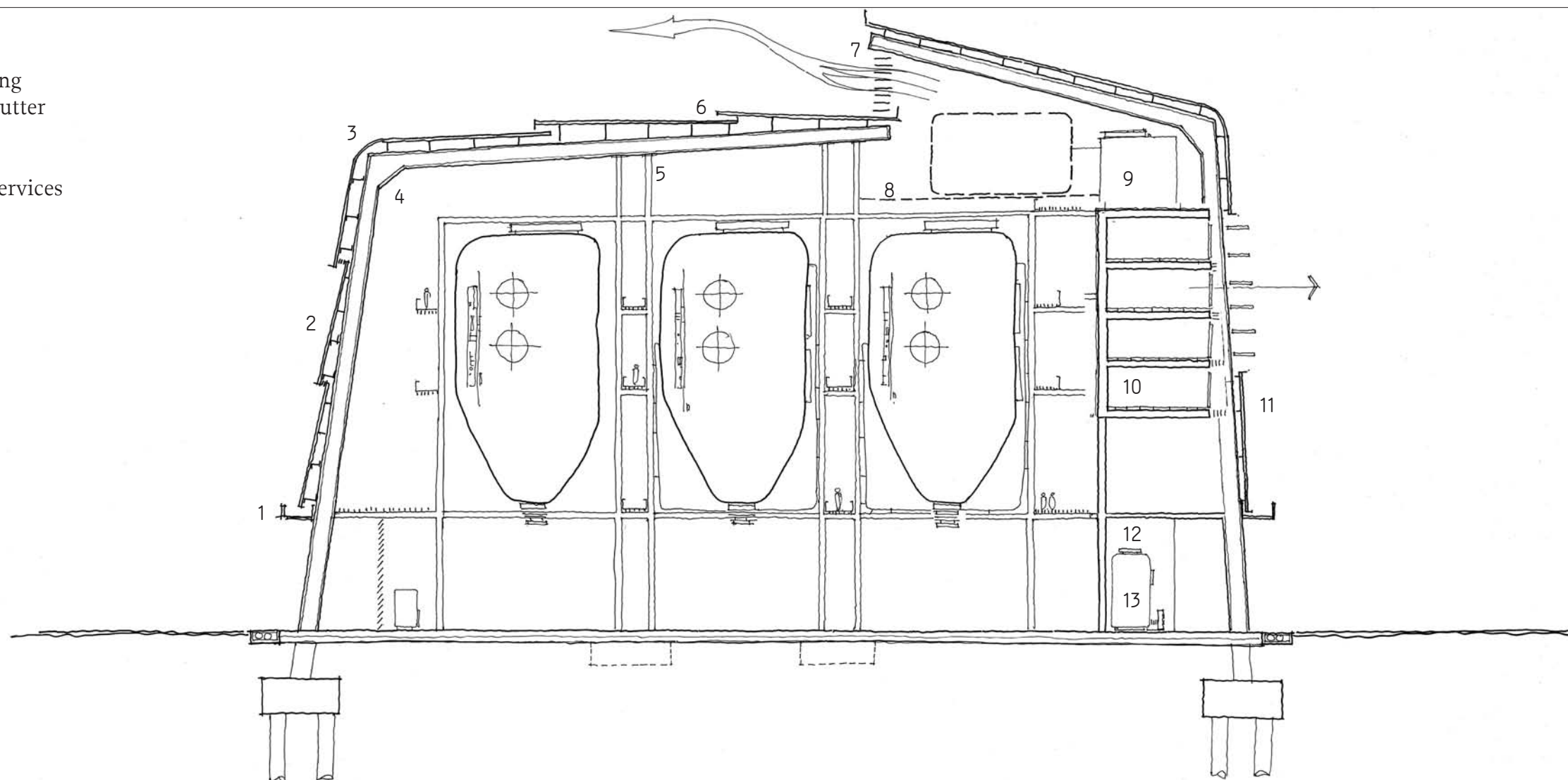
# 6.0 ENVELOPE STUDY

- 1 Sampling Room
- 2 Flue Supporting Structure
- 3 Sampling Level/Belvedere
- 4 Flues
- 5 Filtration & Generation
- 6 Service Gantries
- 7 Silos Bunker Control Room
- 8 Boiler Room
- 9 Service Entrances
- 10 Circulation
- 11 Viewing Platform
- 12 Admin/Staff
- 13 Bunker Control Room
- 14 Feeding Hall - over bunker
- 15 Entrance Bridge
- 16 Tipping Apron



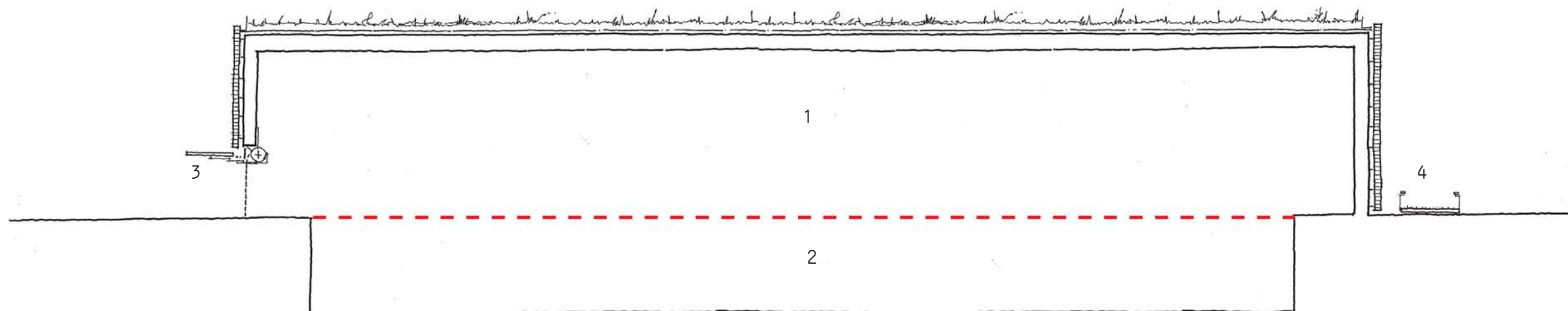


- 1 Gutter Level
- 2 Shroud/Inclined Cladding
- 3 Weathered Edges – no gutter
- 4 Propped Portal
- 5 Secondary Structure
- 6 Roof Penetrations and Services
- 7 Ventilation and Light
- 8 Belvedere Level
- 9 Vertical Circulation
- 10 Administration
- 11 Openings to Cladding
- 12 Solid Wall
- 13 Ancillary Services



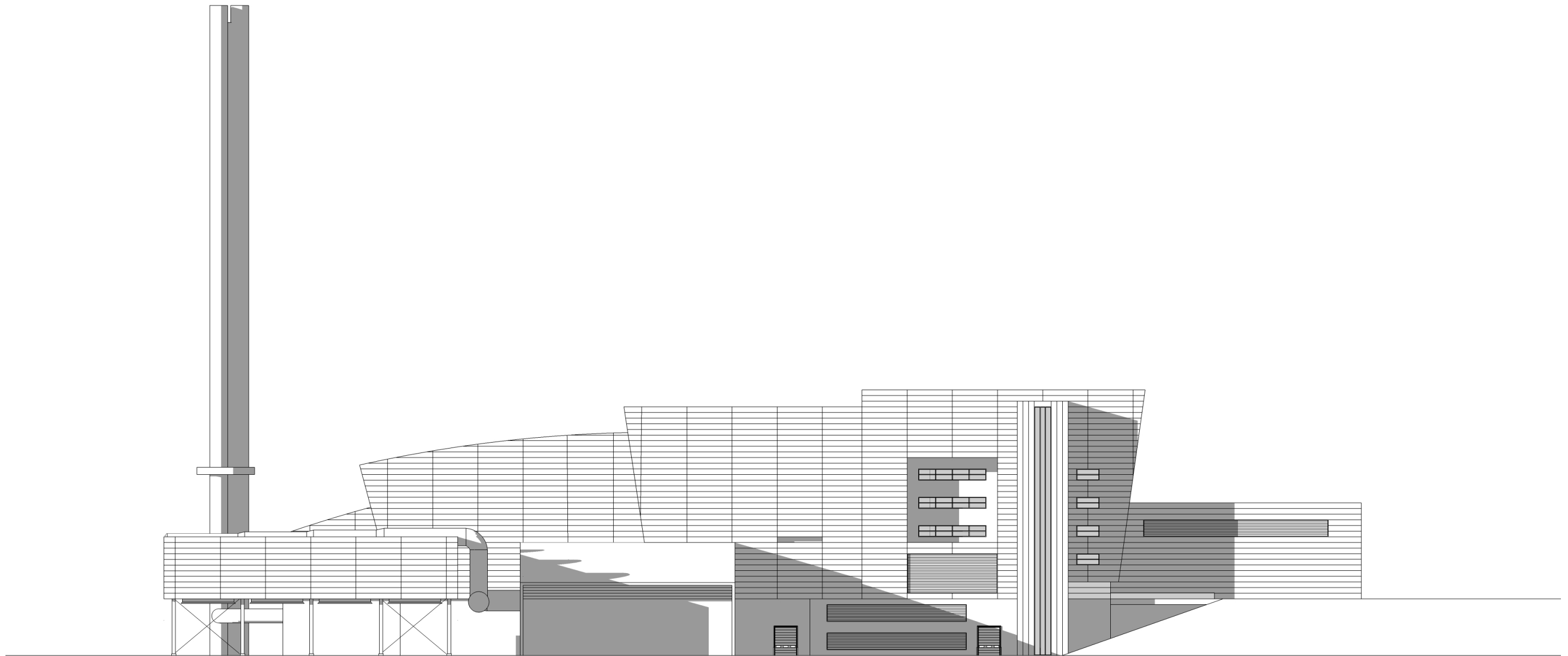
Section through Boiler Hall

- 1 Tipping Hall
- 2 Waste Bunker
- 3 Waste Delivery Entrance
- 4 Entrance Bridge

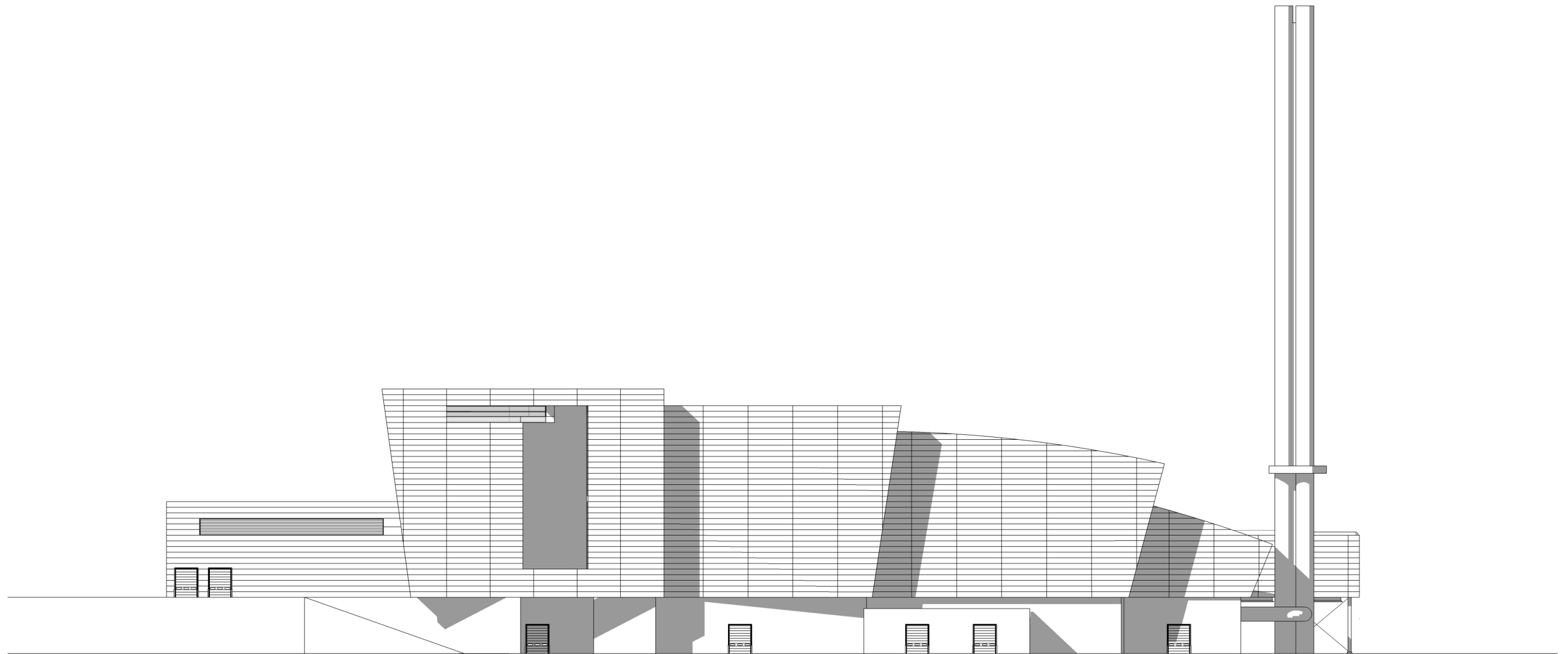


Section through Tipping Hall

## 6.0 ENVELOPE STUDY

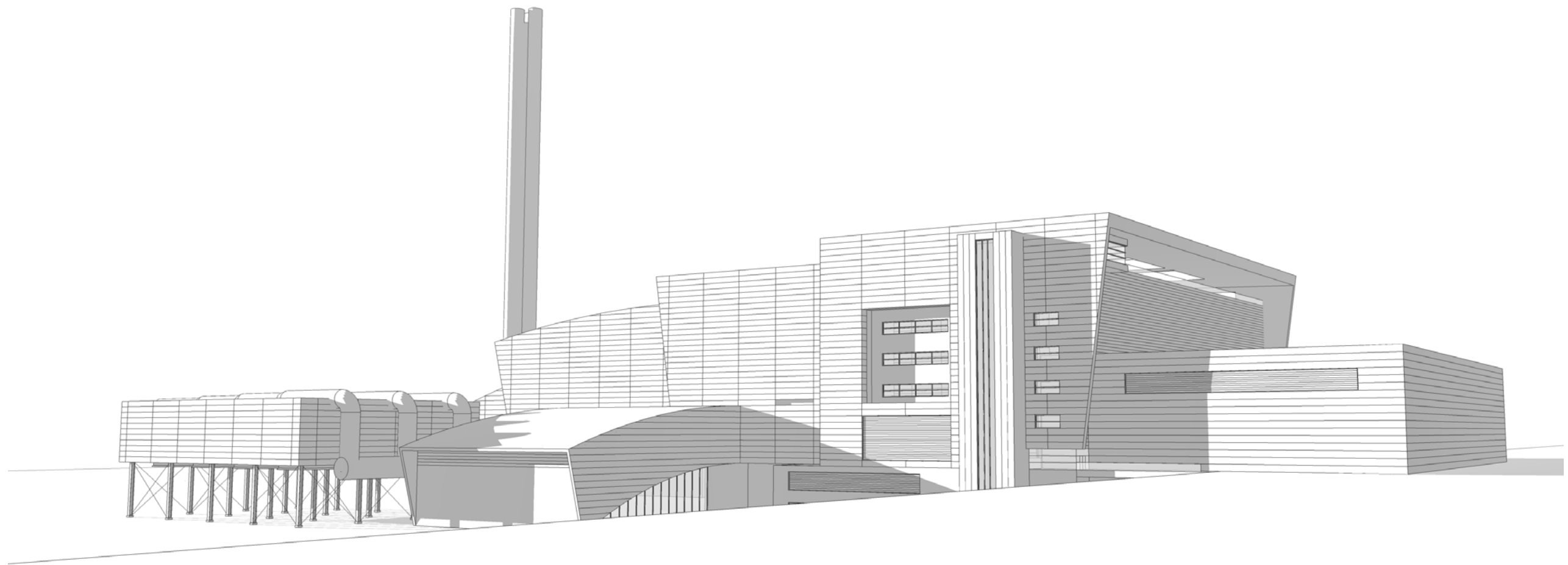


Envelope Design Development (north elevation)

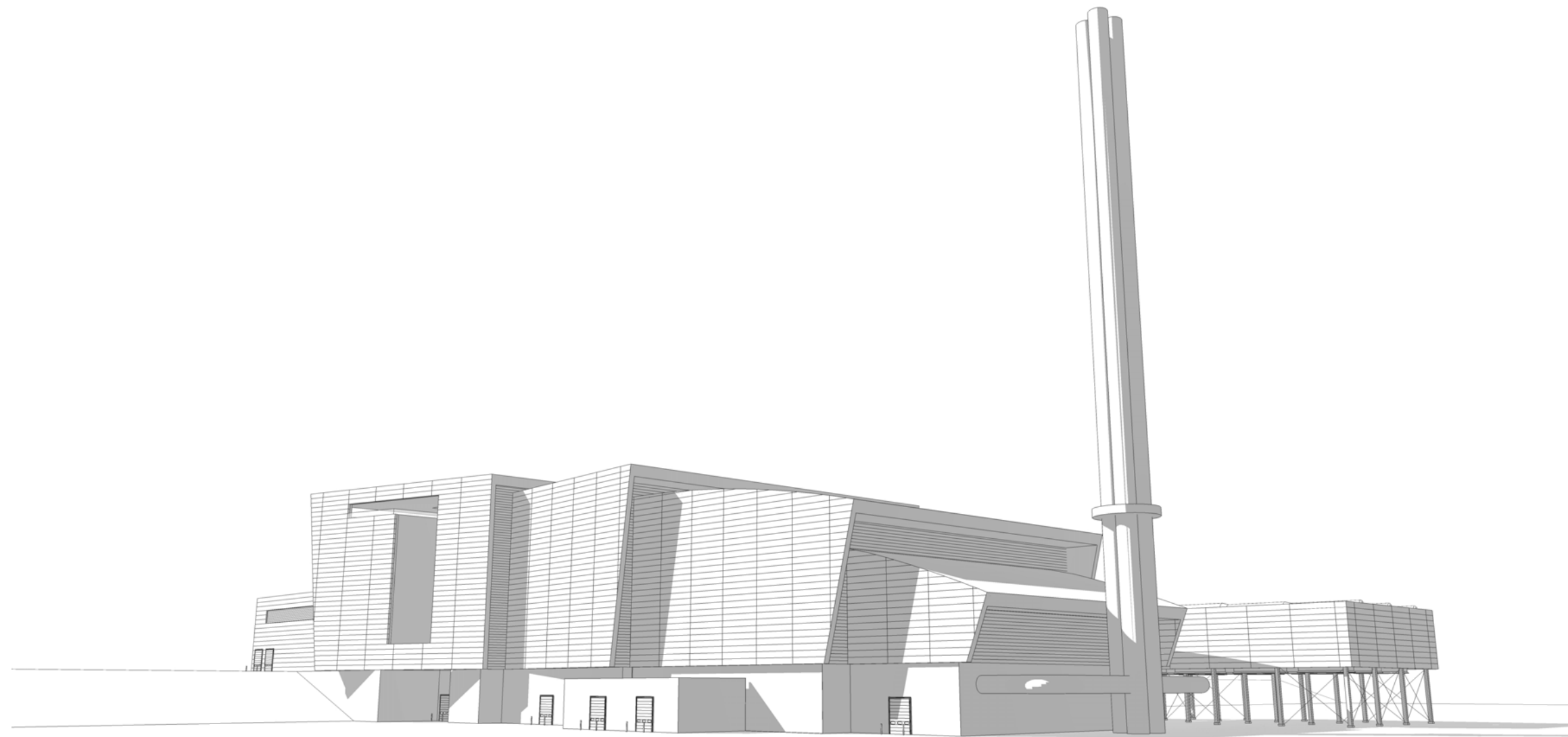


Envelope Design Development (south elevation)

## 6.0 ENVELOPE STUDY



View from north west



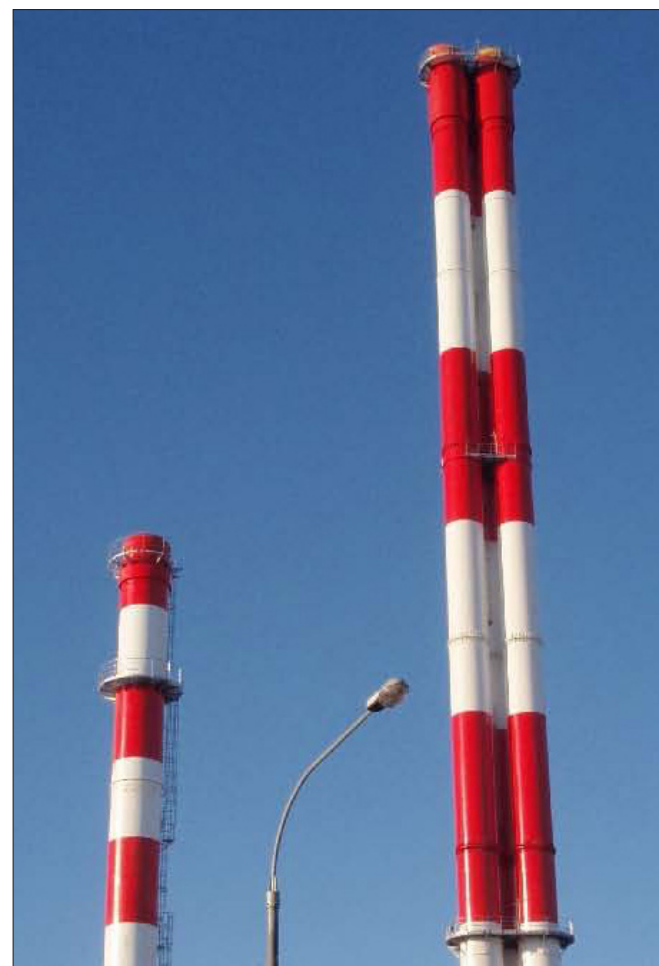
View from south east



# 7.0 CHIMNEYS & FLUES



1



2



3



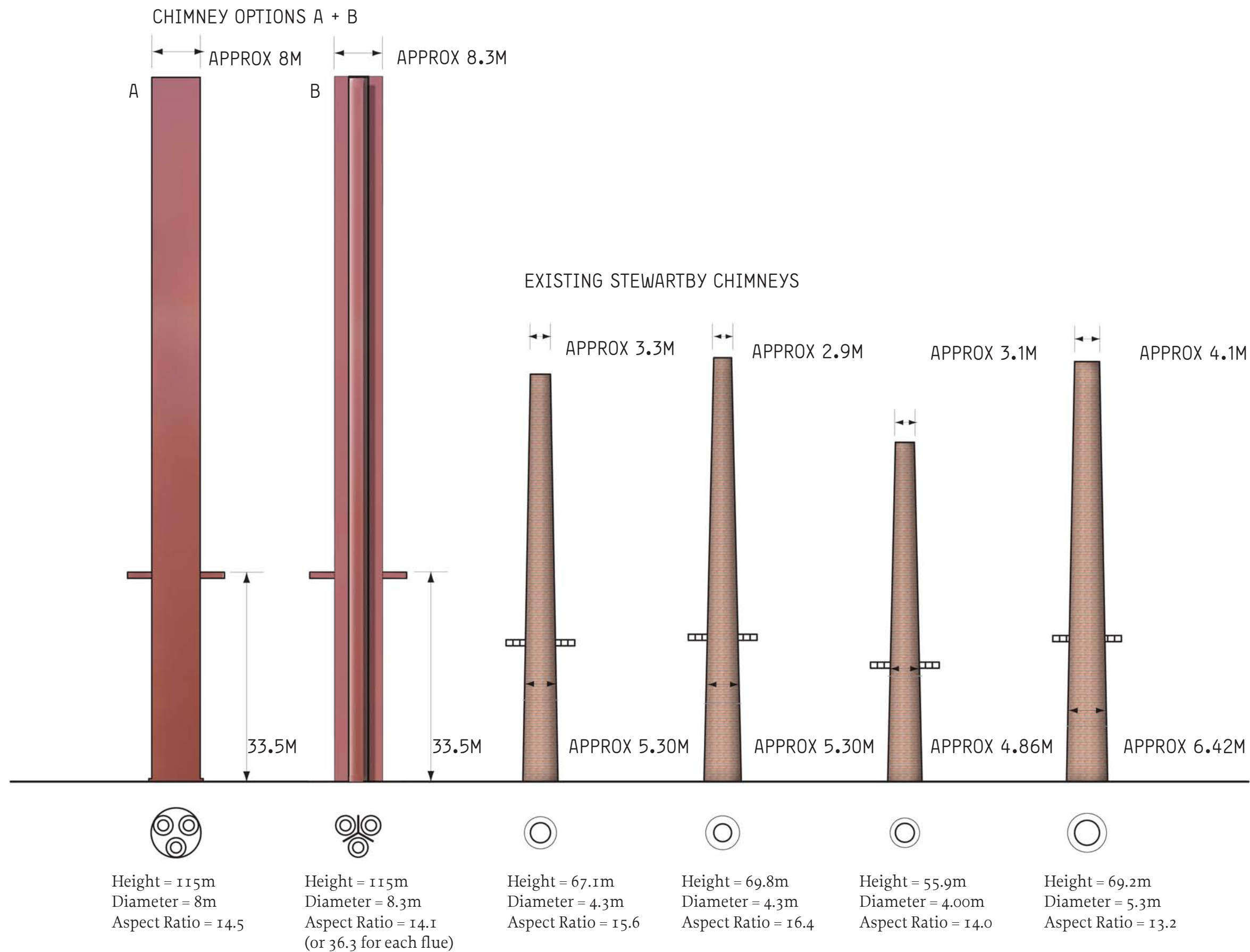
4



5

- 1 Stewartby Brickworks
- 2 3 Flue Chimney
- 3 3 Flue Chimney
- 4 Stewartby Brickworks
- 5 Stewartby Brickworks
- 4 3 Flue Chimney
- 5 3 Flue Chimney





# 8.0 COLOUR & CONTEXT STUDIES

The following three colour studies highlight the dominant characteristics of three types of view: long range, mid-range and short range.

Photographs are used to illustrate key views, and colour swatches identify the dominant hues.

These colour studies have informed the cladding study on page 29.

## LONG DISTANCE VIEWS

The colours seen in long range views are affected by the atmospheric conditions. The significant hue is blue, which causes elements to recede within in the landscape.

## MID RANGE VIEWS

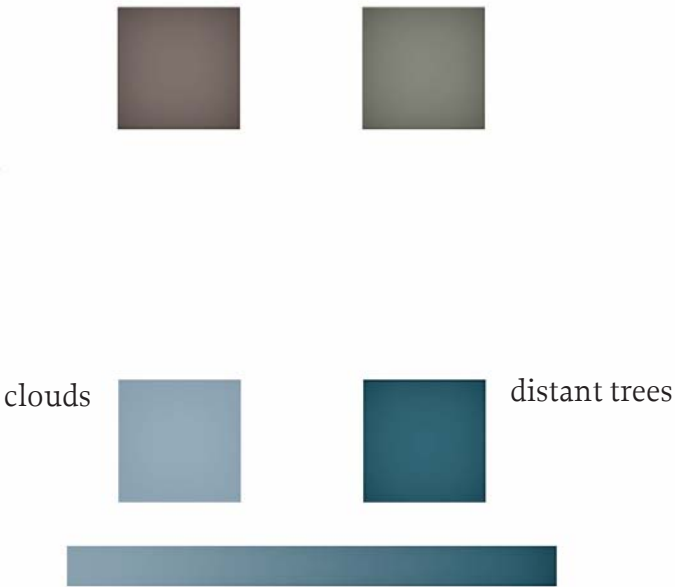
The dominant colours seen in mid range views are those of the existing geology, such as the exposed clay workings, and the existing chimneys at Stewartby Brickworks.

## SHORT RANGE VIEWS

The landscape elements adjacent to the proposed plant create a vivid colour palette - however the use of these colours may not be appropriate for a man made structure.



sides of clay pit in the middle distance



Long Range Views





paths in the clay pit



Mid Range Views

trees, shrubs, hedges and grass



Short Range Views



## 8.0 COLOUR & CONTEXT STUDIES



View From The Forest Centre







View From Ampthill





## 8.0 COLOUR & CONTEXT STUDIES



View From Ampthill





### Colours Identified



Clay pit edges



Clouds and trees



Stewartby chimneys



Paths in the clay pit

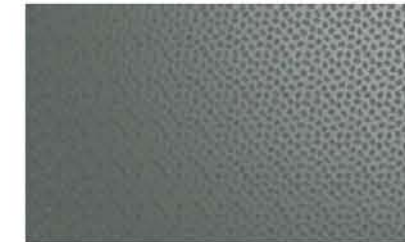


Trees and shrubs

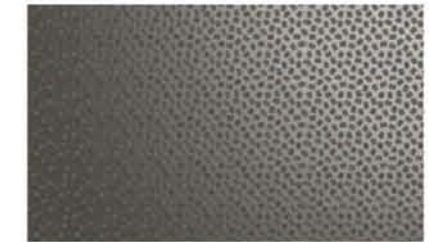
### HPS200 Cladding Colours



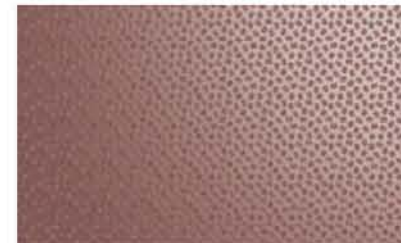
Anthracite



Merlin Grey



Mole Brown



Fox



Camouflage



Svelte Grey

### RAL Colours



RAL 4009 Pastel Violet



RAL 4012 Pearl Blackberry



RAL 8002 Signal Brown

## 9.0 MATERIALS



1



2



3



1



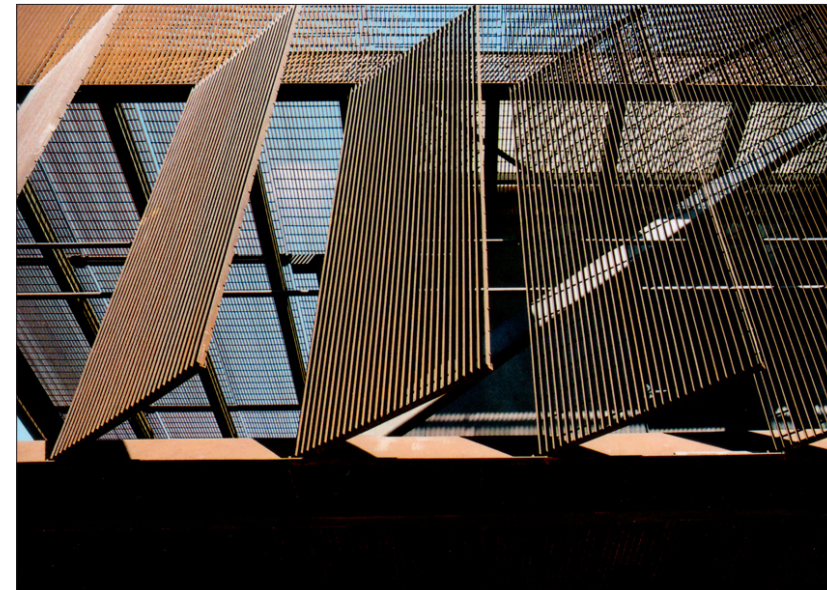
1

- 1 Corten Steel Cladding
- 2 Powder Coated Anthracite Profiled Cladding
- 3 Zinc Cladding





1



2

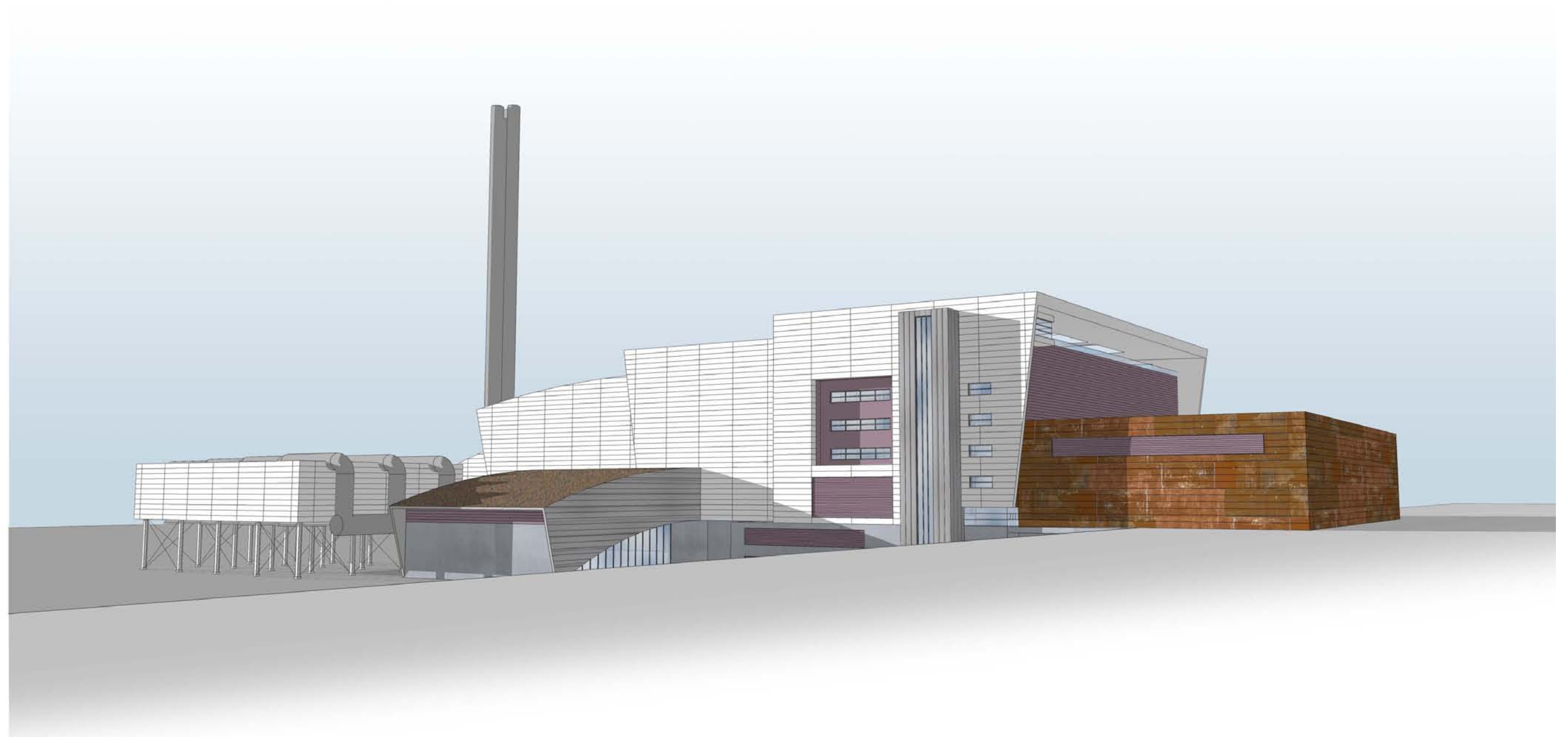


3



4

- 1 Fair Faced Concrete
- 2 Corten Screens
- 3 Mesh Screening to Cladding
- 4 Mesh Screening and Glazing/visible structure



Initial Application of Materials and Colour Studies to Design Development



# I 0.0 REFERENCES



1



2



3



4



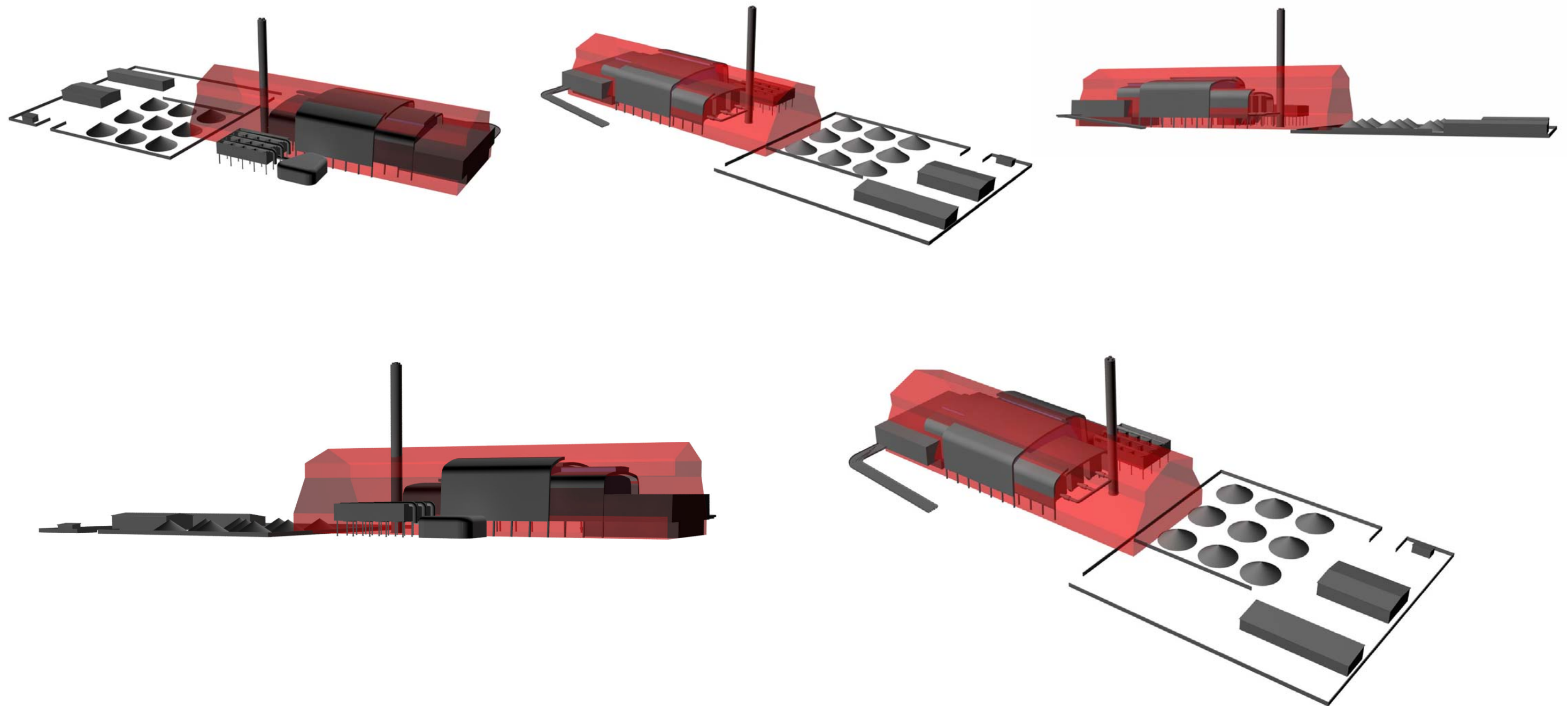
5



- 1 Rock Strata
- 2 Municipal Stadium, Italy
- 3 Municipal Stadium, Italy
- 4 EGL Power Station, Italy
- 5 Ventilation and daylight
- 6 Windows behind screen



# 11.0 CARDINGTON HANGERS - COMPARISON STUDY



Comparison Analysis With Cardington Hangar





**Appendix 17**  
**Community Liaison Panel (CLP) Terms of Reference**





## **Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility Community Liaison Panel**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

#### *PURPOSE*

The Community Liaison Panel ("the panel") has been set up voluntarily by Covanta in response to interest expressed by the local community. It is a key part of the communications arrangements, which have been put into place in order to ensure two-way communications about the proposed Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF).

Membership of the CLP does not imply either support for or objection to the RRF proposals. Rather it is an opportunity to facilitate the flow of information between Covanta and the local community in the following areas:

- To identify and respond to issues of local concern
- To better understand local concerns
- To provide a channel so those issues can be articulated
- To help inform and educate local opinion formers
- To provide a structured arena for constructive debate
- To hear how best to communicate with the local community
- To update the local community on the progress of the development
- To resolve any questions that may result from the construction and operation of the EfW plant.

The formation of the panel will also help to build up trust between the local community and Covanta. The panel is advisory and has neither legal status nor executive powers to influence the development and operation of the RRF.

Where relevant, it is expected that the panel members will report back as appropriate to the people they represent. Covanta will make information about the project available in an electronic format to assist with this.

The facilitator will fulfil the role of Chairperson and nominees may themselves appoint a substitute to attend any particular meeting in his or her place.

Covanta will provide presenters and specialist technical input approved by the panel as required.

#### *ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT*

Covanta will provide a meeting room and basic refreshments. The panel will be serviced by the facilitator, who will facilitate the meetings, provide agendas and notes of the meetings. Meeting notes and presentation materials will be available for public enquiry on the Covanta website and any other local website as deemed appropriate by the CLP.

#### *FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS*

It is proposed that the panel will meet at 2/3 monthly intervals or a frequency to be agreed by the panel.

## **Appendix 18**

### **Independent Facilitator's Details**

1 Primrose Hill  
Chartham Hatch  
Canterbury  
Kent  
CT4 7NR

Phone 01227 738618  
Fax 01227 738918  
E-mail  
kate@cmcaustmarketing.com

## Kate Fairweather

### Professional experience

**Kate Fairweather BA (Hons), PGCE (Post Compulsory), Dip Chartered Institute of Marketing, Dip Market Research Society, CIM Chartered Marketer, Member IfL, NVQ Assessor and Verifier** is a qualified marketing and management professional with 30 years management experience.

Kate is the owner/manager of CMCAust Marketing, set up 16 years ago in response to a demand for practical marketing services, advice and support. Kate set up the training arm of the business in 1997 specialising in Marketing, Sales, Customer Service, Administration, Business Start Up and Development and Management. The business is an accredited NVQ Centre offering nationally recognised qualifications in Management, Business Administration and Customer Service to SMEs, charities and community organisations.

She spent 13 years in the telecommunications industry marketing services to the UK residential and business markets, becoming a senior BT Marketing Manager in 1988. She was BT's District Marketing Manager for Kent and East Sussex in the mid '80's.

Kate is a recognised expert in management, business-to-business marketing strategies, planning and campaign management, business planning for corporate and private businesses, business and community consultation research and project management.

Kate has in depth experience in a range of marketing and management specialisms:

- ☒ Community consultation and Community Liaison Group facilitation for Sita UK to support consultation on development of a composting facility in Surrey, Navitas Environmental Limited to support consultation on development of a Biomass Power Plant in Hertfordshire and to Mole Valley District Council in Surrey to support a trial of recycling waste collections in the area.
- ☒ Consultancy to Aylesham, Hythe, Sandwich and West Malling Rural Town Partnerships to co-ordinate the Countryside Agency Health Check process, establish community requirements and build plans for development (drawing down funding from the Countryside Agency and SEEDA)
- ☒ International market entry research, analysis and strategy for BT Global, and Apple Booking Company
- ☒ Business requirements research for the CBI
- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative market research projects for Business Link, the Thanet Business Support Initiative, BT Global, Eurobell Cable Telephony, the CBI, ABC Holiday Extras, Canterbury College
- ☒ Promotion strategy and planning for Business Link Kent

to meet the DTI's requirements for their business plan; this document covered detailed activity from launch through three years of operation. Kate then went on to implement the plan for Business Link's vital first year of operation

- ☒ Communications consultancy to the Kent County Council to draft the Kent Access literature and the Vision for Kent Community Strategy

#### Professional memberships

Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Marketing  
Full Member of the Market Research Society  
Member of the Invicta Chamber of Commerce  
Company Partner of the Market Research Society  
Member of the Institute for Learning

#### Accreditations

BA (Hons) in Business Studies 2:1	1981
Diploma of the Chartered Institute of Marketing	1982
Diploma of the Market Research Society	1982
D32/33 NVQ Assessor Award	1998
D34 NVQ Internal Verifier Award	2000
Certificate in Management Owner Manager	2003
Post Graduate Certificate in Education – Post Compulsory	2005
Level 3 Certificate for the Environmental Practitioner	2006
Accredited to Assess and Internally Verify:	
OCR NVQ Management Level 4	
OCR NVQ Business Start Up Level 3	
OCR NVQ Business & Administration Level 2,3,4	
OCR NVQ Customer Service Level 2,3,4	
OCR NVQ A1 Assessor Award and V1 Internal Verifier Award	
Approved Quality Control Coordinator for:	
City & Guilds Health and Social Care NVQs 2,3	

#### Awards received

Chartered Institute of Marketing Presidents Award for services to the Kent Branch of the CIM  
  
Institute of Practitioners in Advertising – Commendation for Advertising Effectiveness (New Campaigns for Established Brands Category)

**Appendix 19**  
**CLP Agendas, Supporting Documents and Meeting Notes**



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 1 Agenda**

### **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel – Agenda Meeting 1 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2009, 18.30 – 20.15**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**The Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedford MK43 0PR**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting will be chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.com](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.com)

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| • Introductions – Plus who is who in the Covanta Project Team  | 5 mins  |
| • Agreement of the Terms of Reference for the CLP (circulated) | 5 mins  |
| • Membership issues  | 5 mins  |
| • Building design consultation                                 | 45 mins |
| • Air quality/public health                                    | 40 mins |
| • Date of next meeting and items to cover                      | 5 mins  |

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 1 Agenda**

### **Membership of the CLP**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower School
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest Parish Council
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
Awaiting confirmation	Stewartby Parish Council
Kay Lynch	Wootton Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident
Gail Stoppard	Resident
Ed Hiam	Resident
Ian Tompkins	Resident
Covanta representatives	
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Malcolm Chilton Managing Director, Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Paul Cole Engineering Director

Presenting to the meeting:

Alistair Kratt LDA Design, Alan Lamb AEW Architects  
Chris Hazell Marsall and Kirsten Berry ERM



# ROOKERY SOUTH RRF ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES





# CONTENTS

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- 1.0 Context
- 2.0 The Concept
- 3.0 The Masterplan
- 4.0 The Process
- 5.0 Modelling
- 6.0 Envelope Study
- 7.0 Chimneys & Flues
- 8.0 Colour & Context Studies
- 9.0 Materials
- 10.0 References
- 11.0 Cardington Hangers - Comparison Study

# THE BUILDING CODE

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- The building should express its function and process. The reduction of waste going to landfill, the generation of renewable energy and the recycling of materials.
- The envelope should fit to, and organise the process. Bringing the envelope tightly to the internal processes reduces the bulk of the building and its visual impact and gives it meaning. The main functional subdivisions of the building should be expressed in simple terms with changes in articulation of cladding or materials and this articulation provide opportunities for well integrated ventilation and natural lighting where required. The casting of shadows is important. A form comprised of a series of simple but differing “shells” will contribute to expressing the process, fragmenting and reducing the visual impact, and provides opportunities for natural light and ventilation to enter the building at articulations between them.
- The strategy is to integrate the building with its contexts and address its audiences and respond to the site. The building addresses several ‘audiences’ with differing visual contexts and viewing distances and must be a coherent building.
- The datum should be used as an organising element - The datum represents the original ground level and the pit floor/industrial platform expressing previous uses. The datum forms a line above which the building enclosure sits over the internal functions. Below the datum the operations could be expressed at the lower levels of the building with ancillary elements inc tanks etc and the area also occupied by feeding the ‘machine’ – the low level operations including traffic movement and ash storage. The datum assists in reducing the apparent height of the building (providing some elongation).
- The datum separates functions - People (staff and visitors) should enter at datum level with ‘waste in’ and ‘recycled material out’ should be in the pit (the “industrial platform” level). The “front of house” of the building should be on the north side. This is the direction of approach for all visitors and allows a visual connection to the Forest Centre and the potential east-west footpath / cycle route from where the building can be interpreted
- Materials should be appropriate to the industrial nature and scale of the building and address the context. Finishes, form and colour should respond to context and views towards the building working with an efficient structure. Detailing should reflect the scale of the building and the distance from which it is viewed. The perception of the building from the south is from middle and longer distance viewpoints, so the scale of apertures needs to reflect this. From the north, the building will be viewed more closely, and has more human scale activity. The detailing can and should be more “fine grained” to reflect this. Colours, particularly to the south side, should relate to the colours of the surrounding landscape. The use of more natural and “recessive” colours will contribute to better integration as demonstrated by the listed Stewartby stacks.
- The building present opportunities for visitors to understand the process but also appreciate the site context. Opportunities should be sought to permit interaction with existing areas of interest including the Forest Centre, views to the Marston Ridge and views back towards the Stewartby Chimneys



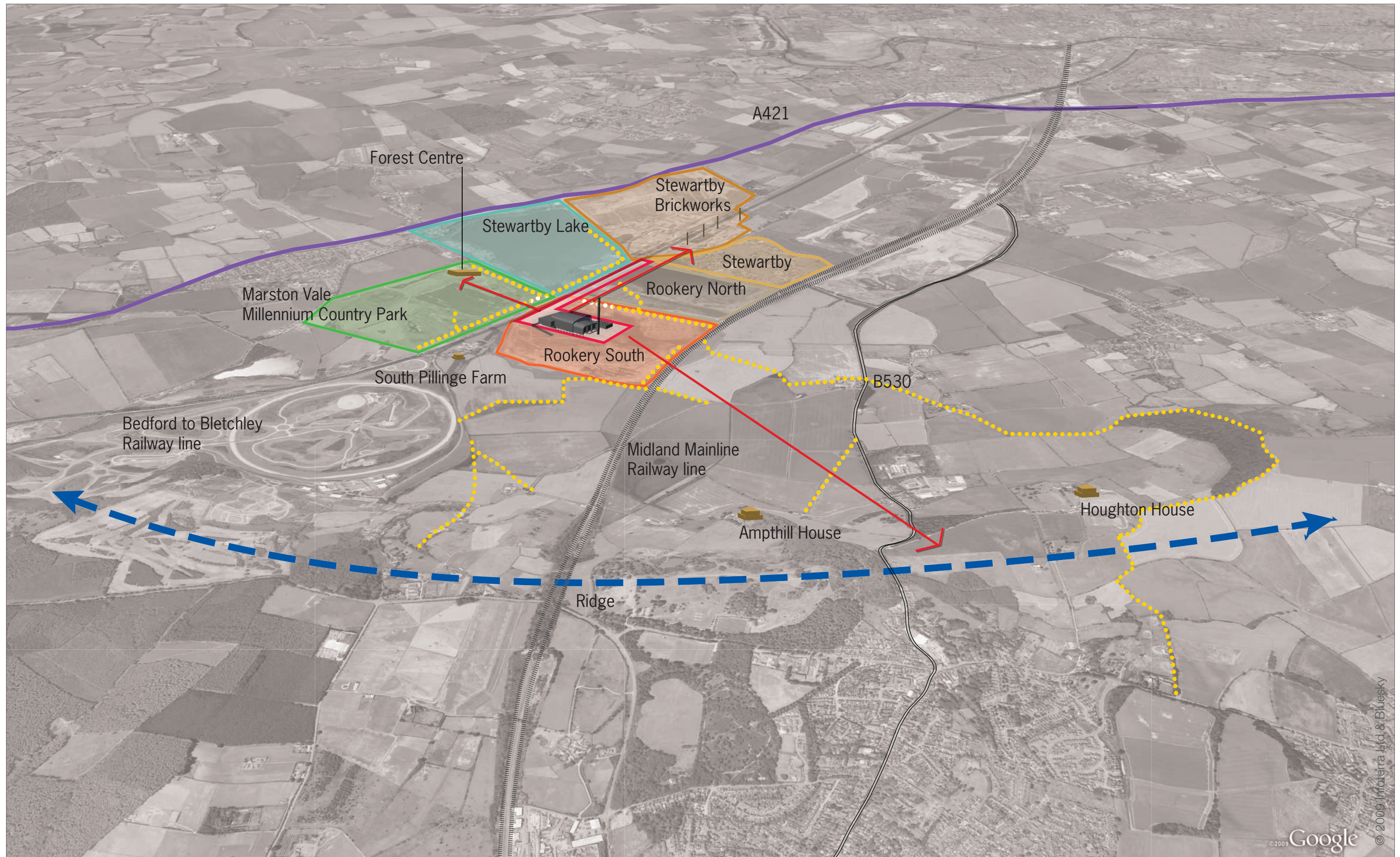
# 1.0 THE CONTEXT



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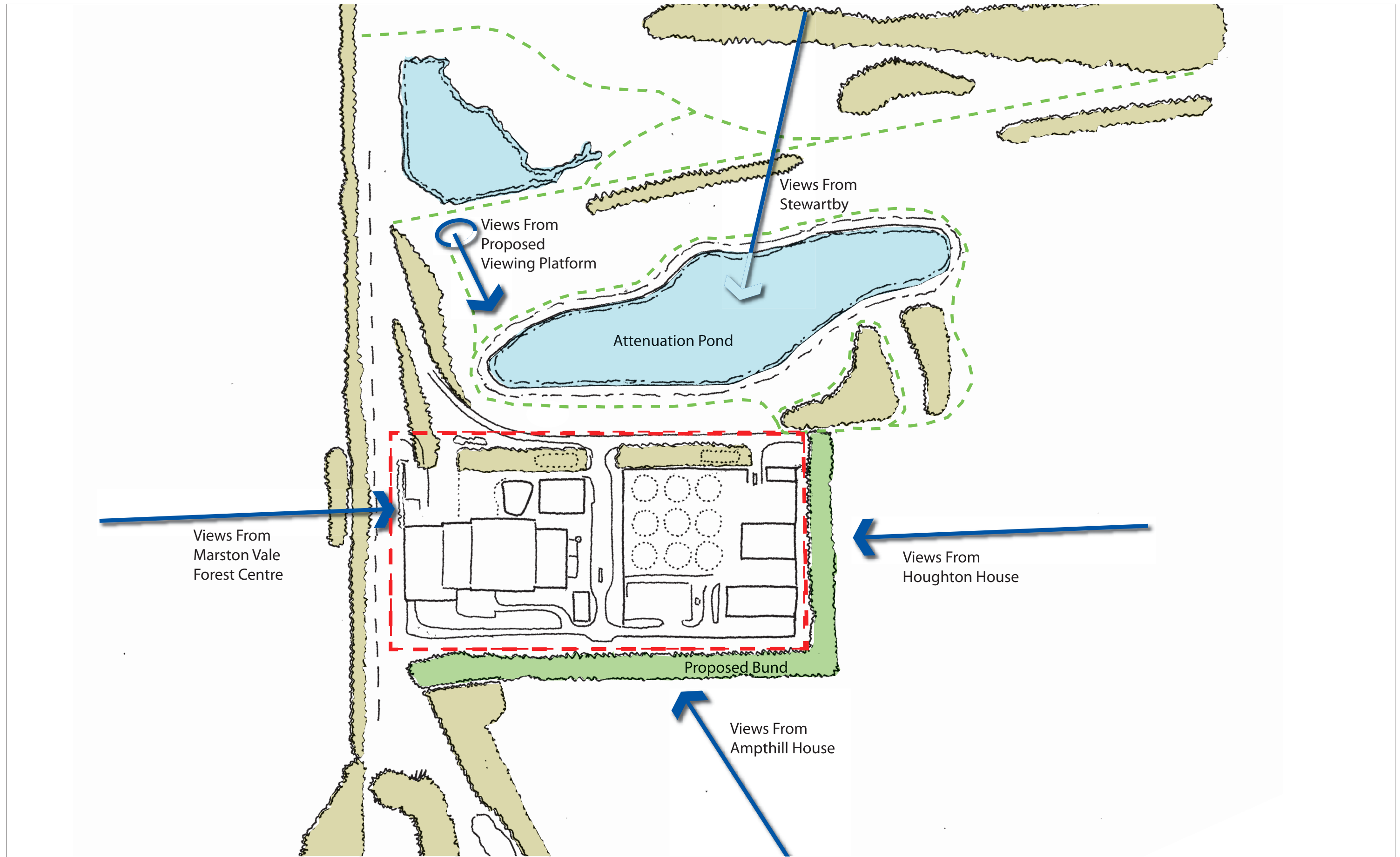
# 1.0 THE CONTEXT



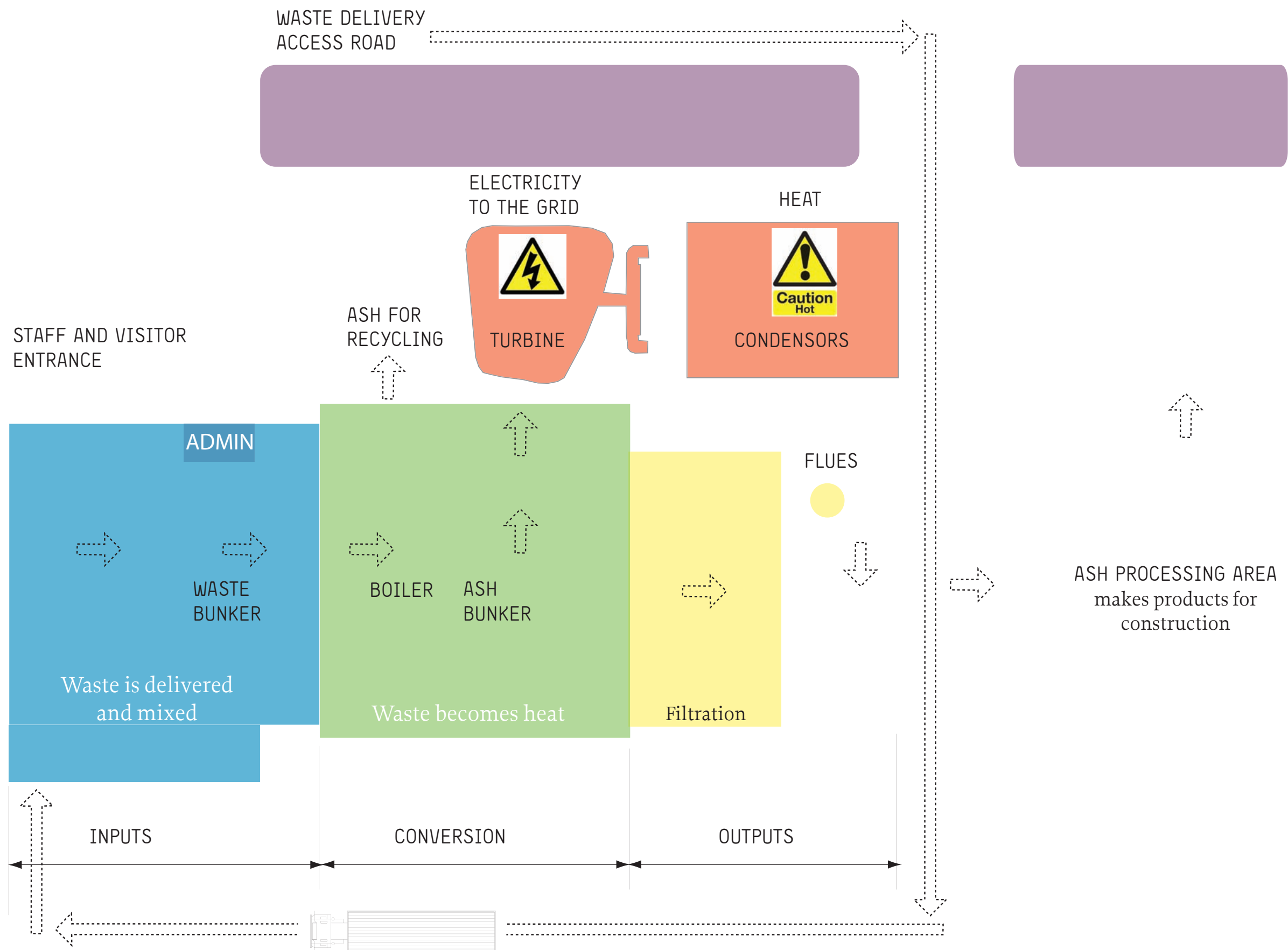
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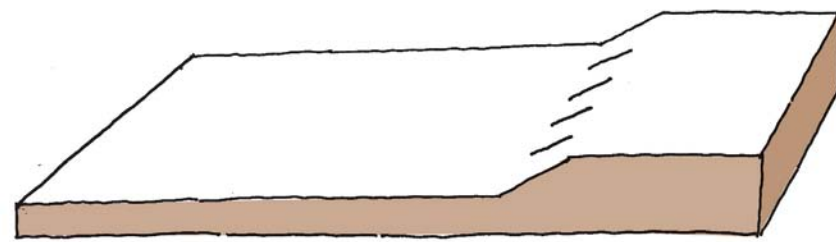




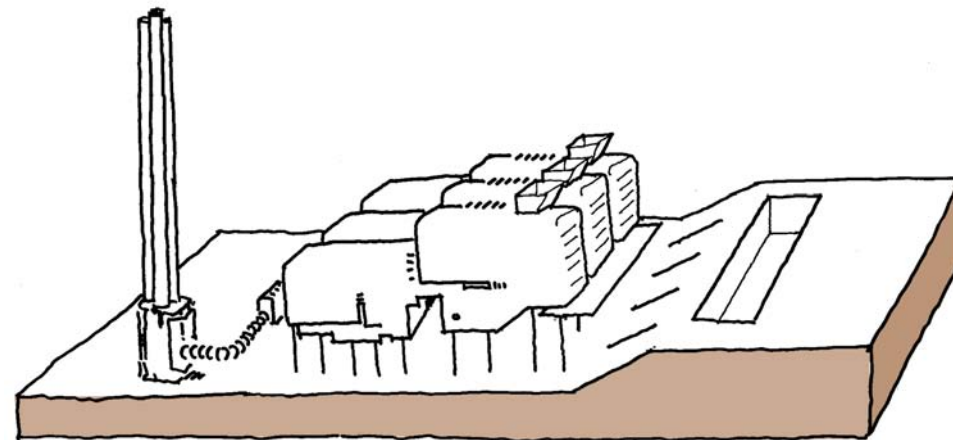
# 2.0 THE CONCEPT



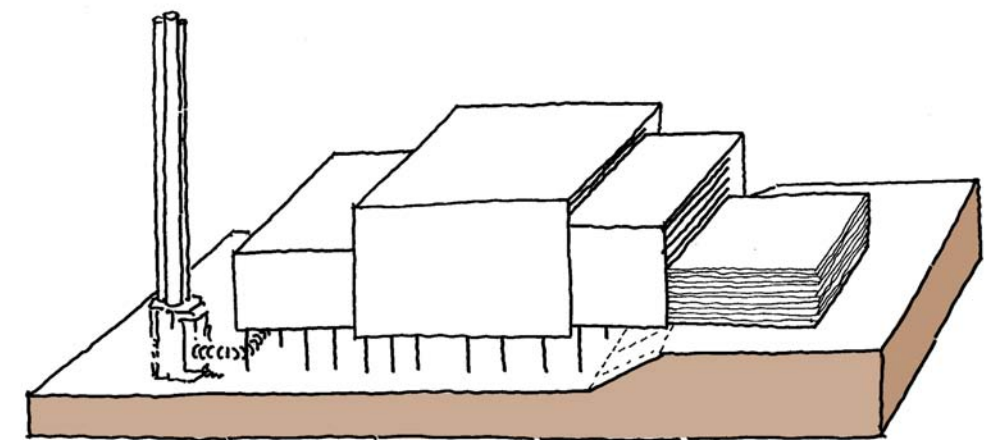




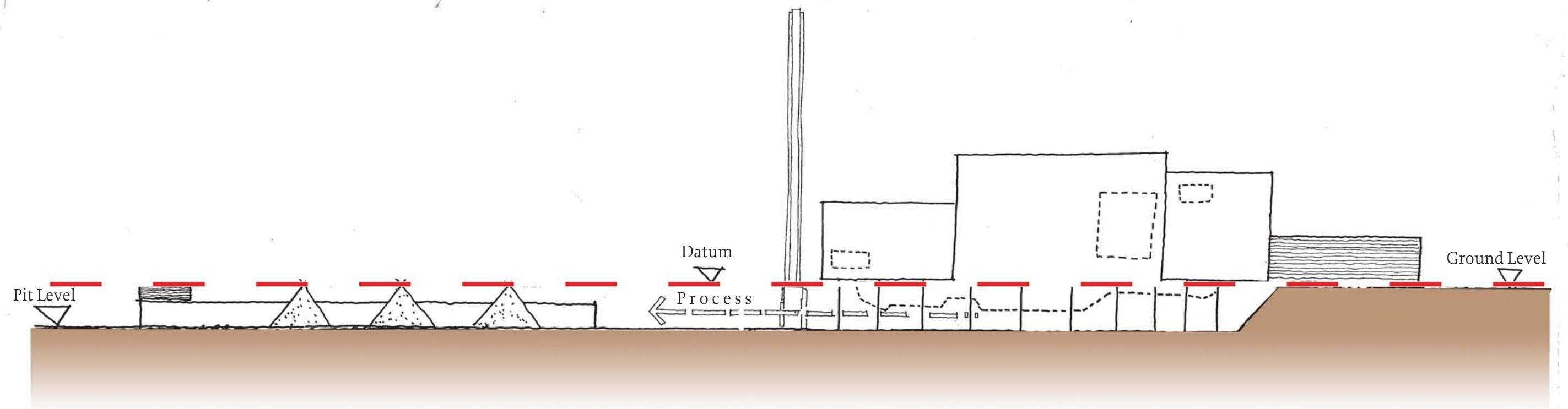
Geology



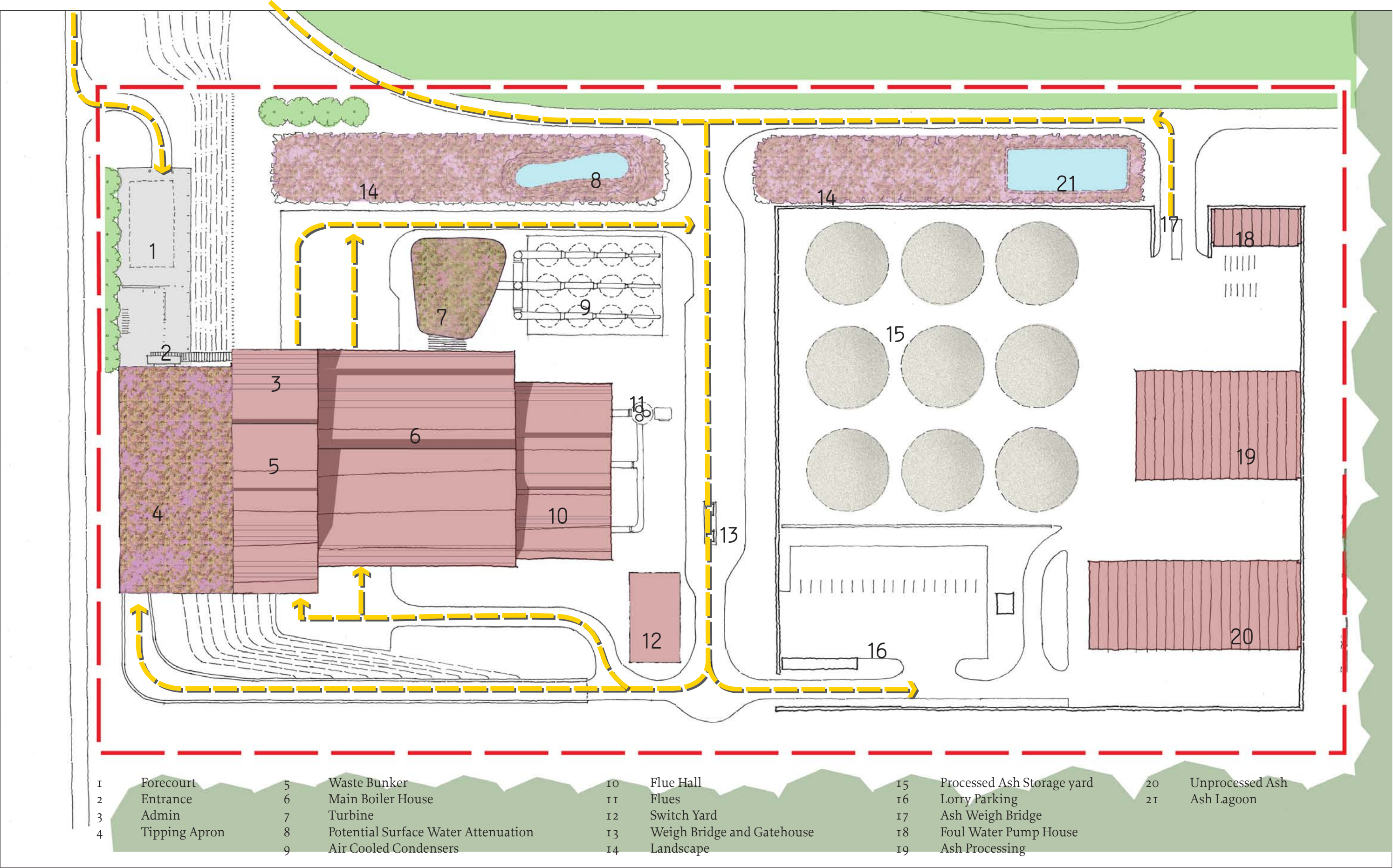
'Engines'



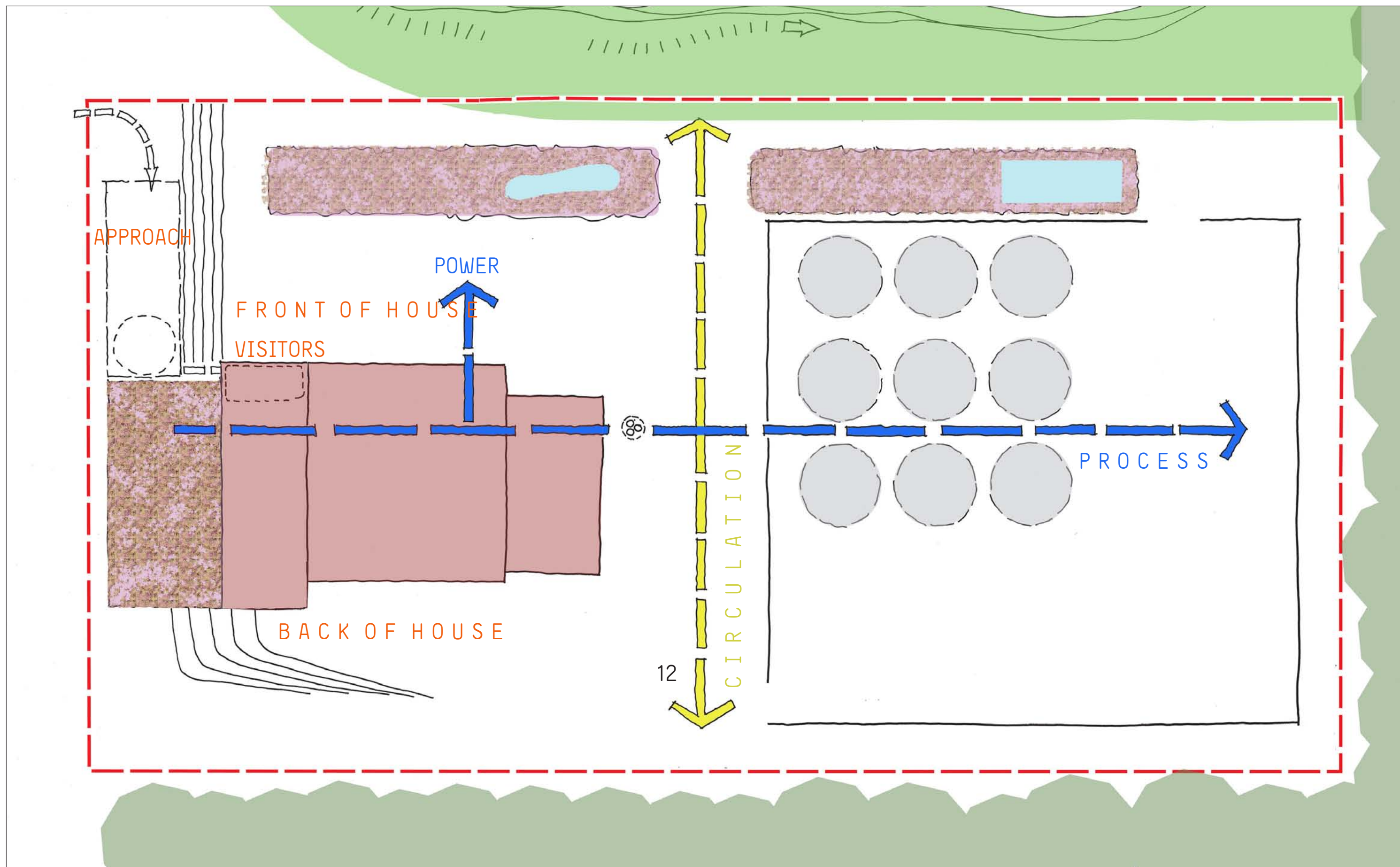
Enclosure/Envelope



# 3.0 THE MASTERPLAN







# 4.0 THE PROCESS

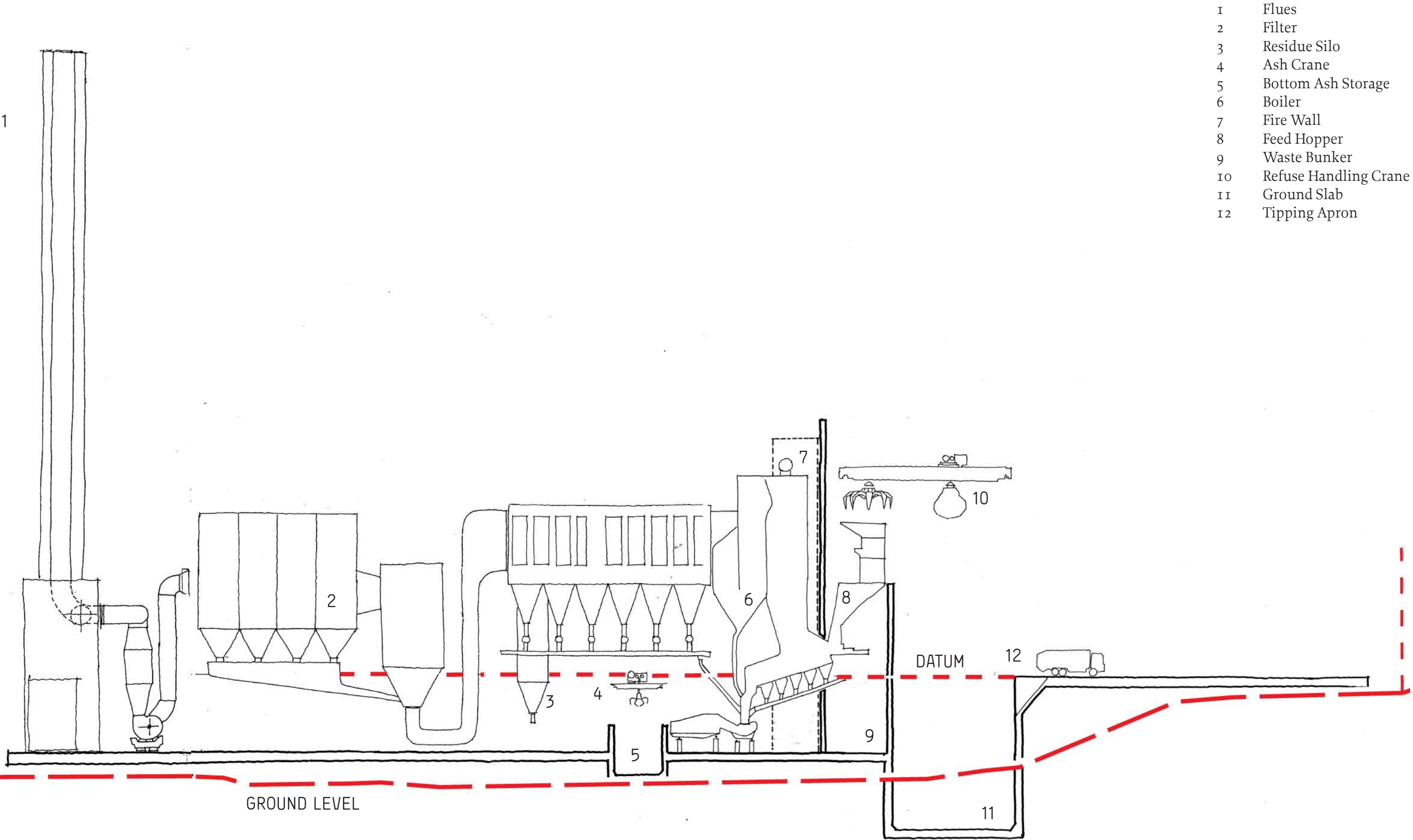
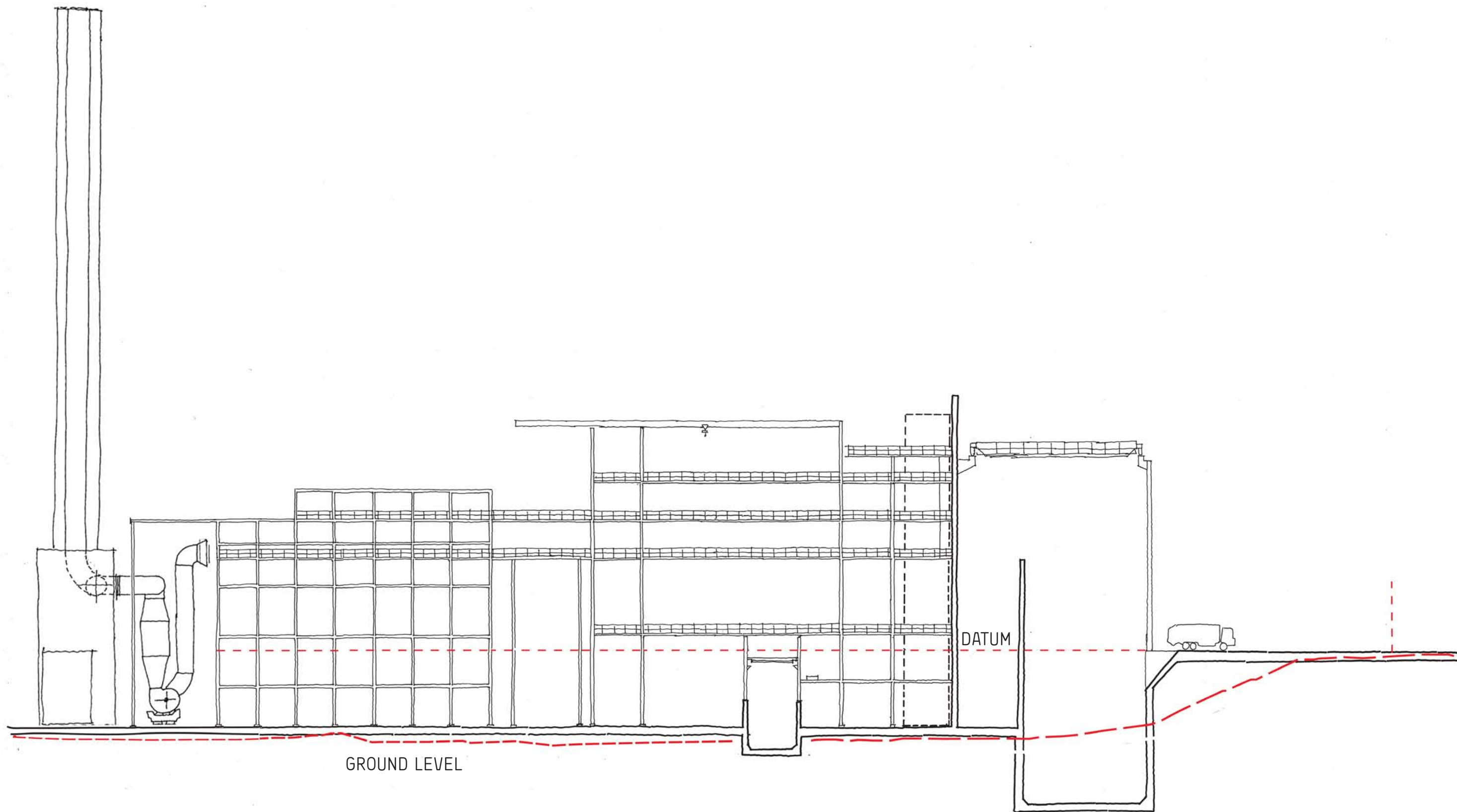


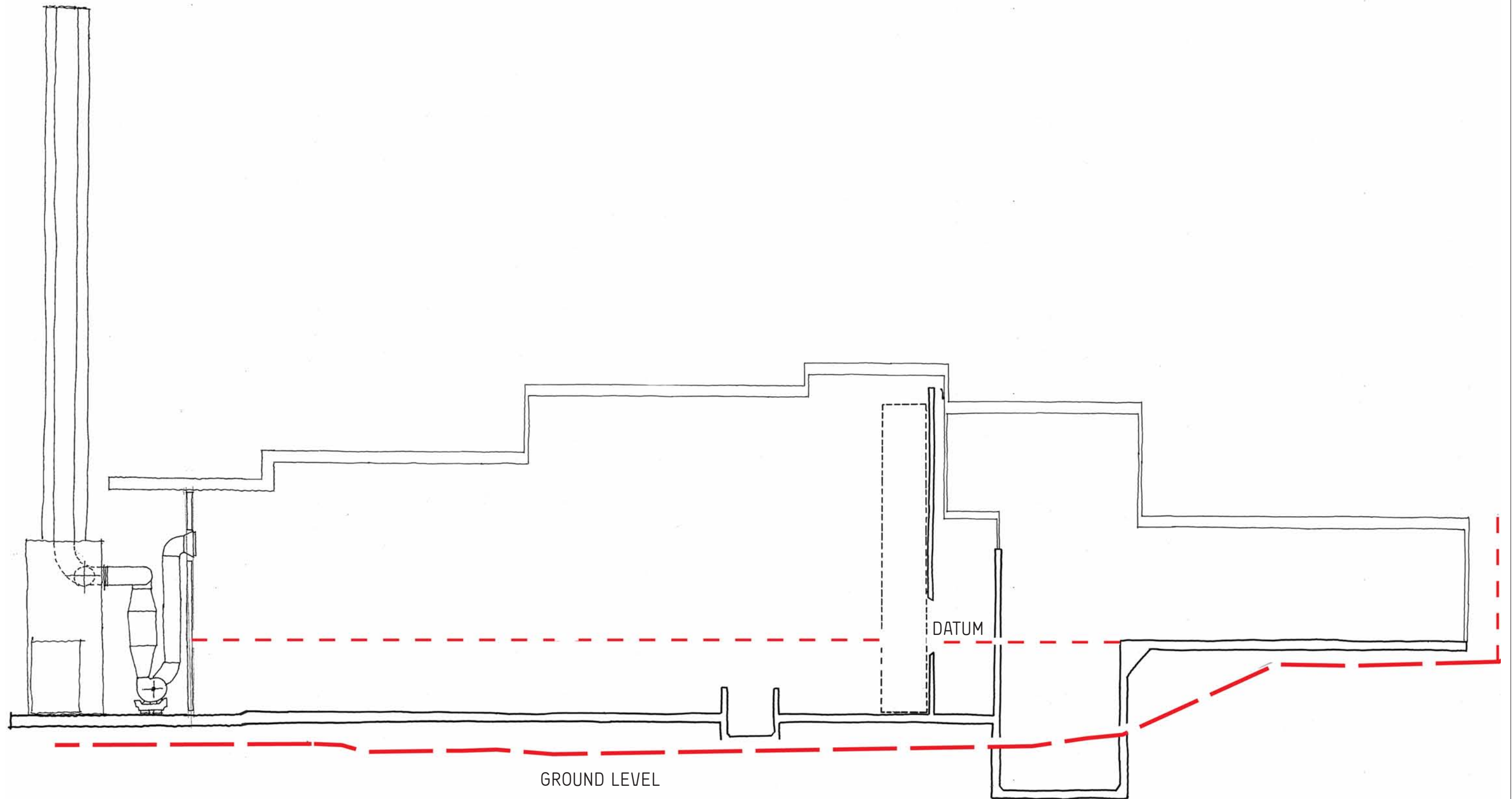
Table and Plant



Process Supporting Structure

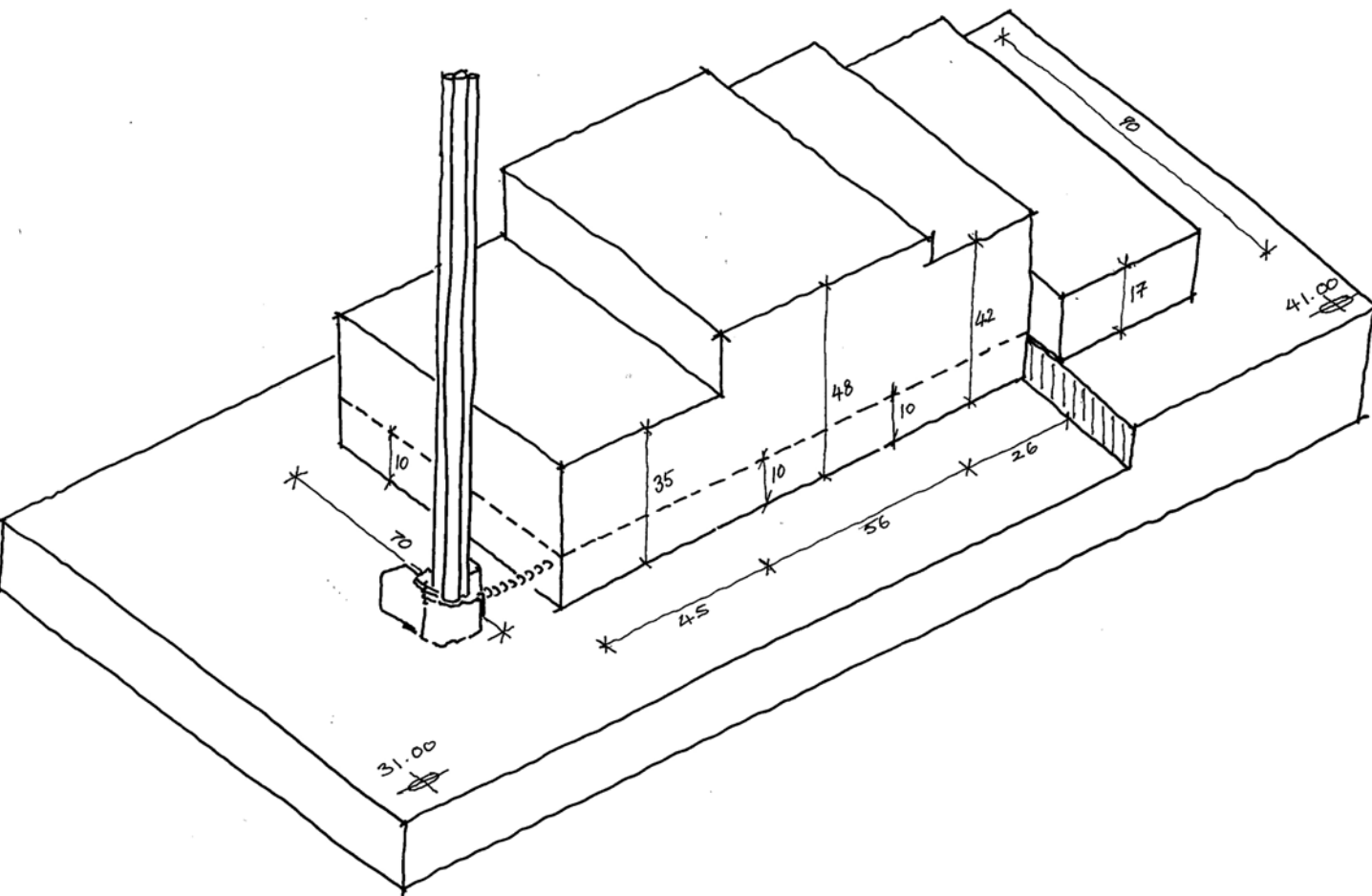


## 4.0 THE PROCESS

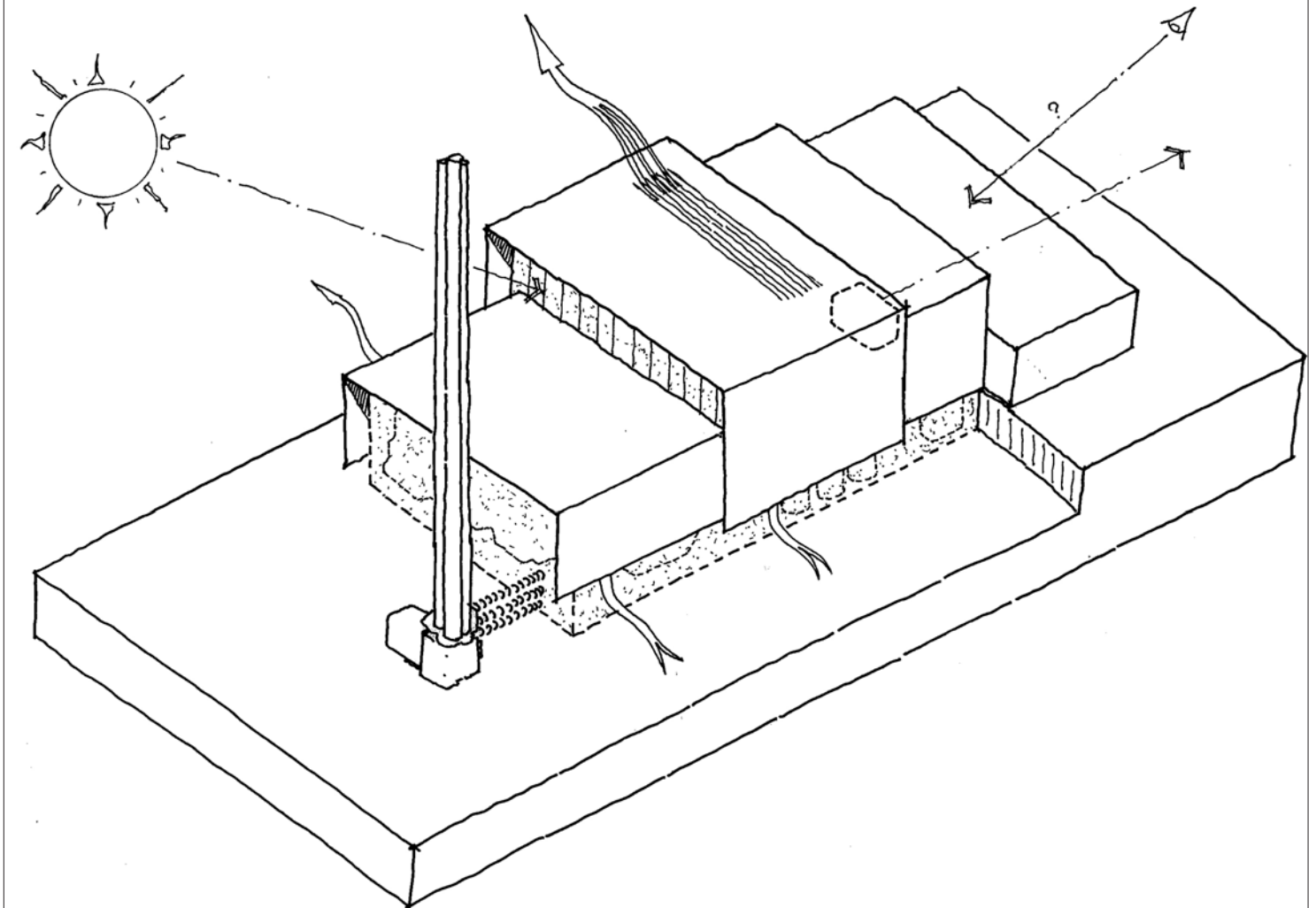


Envelope

## 5.0 MODELLING

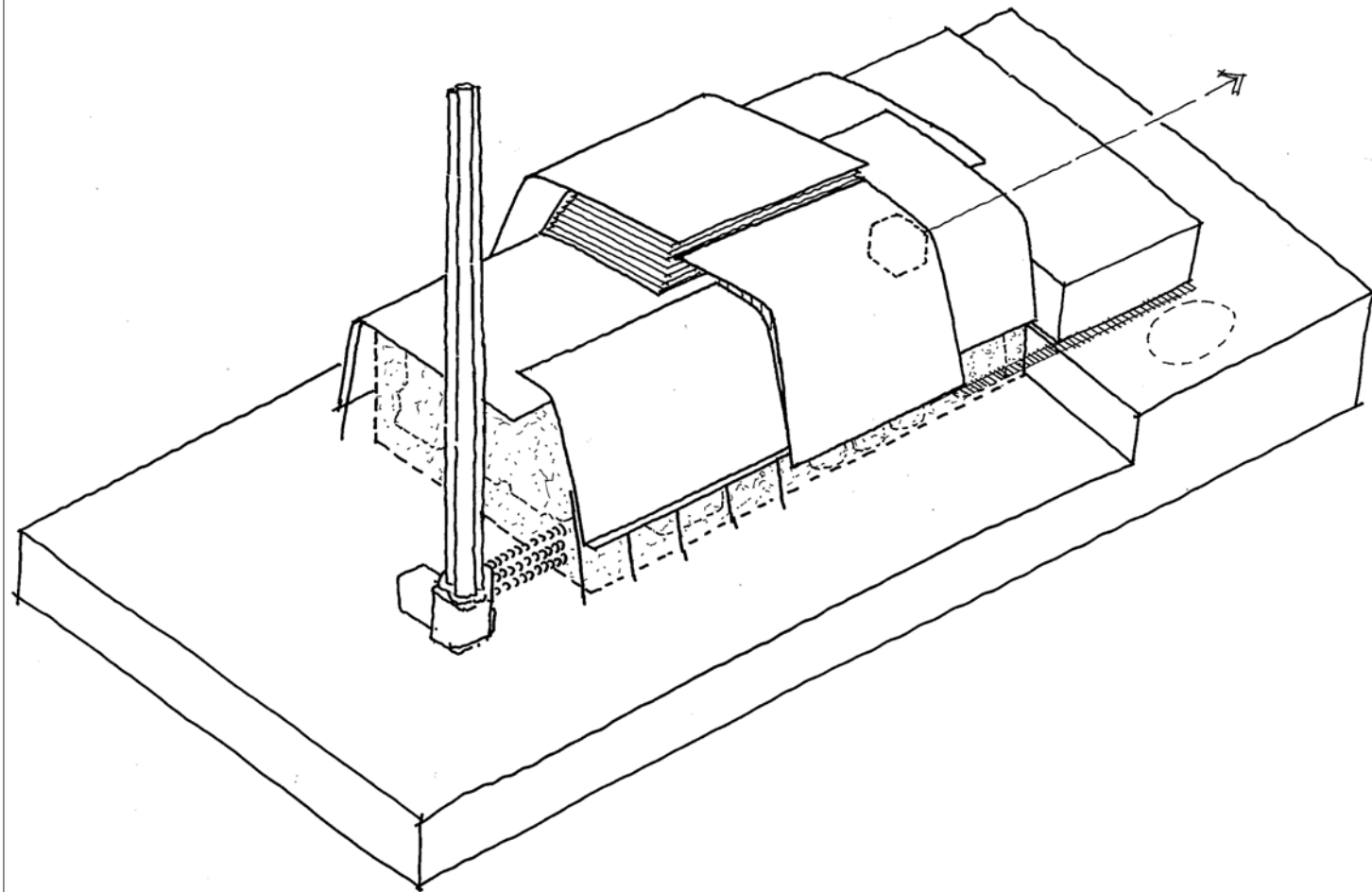


Volume (from north)

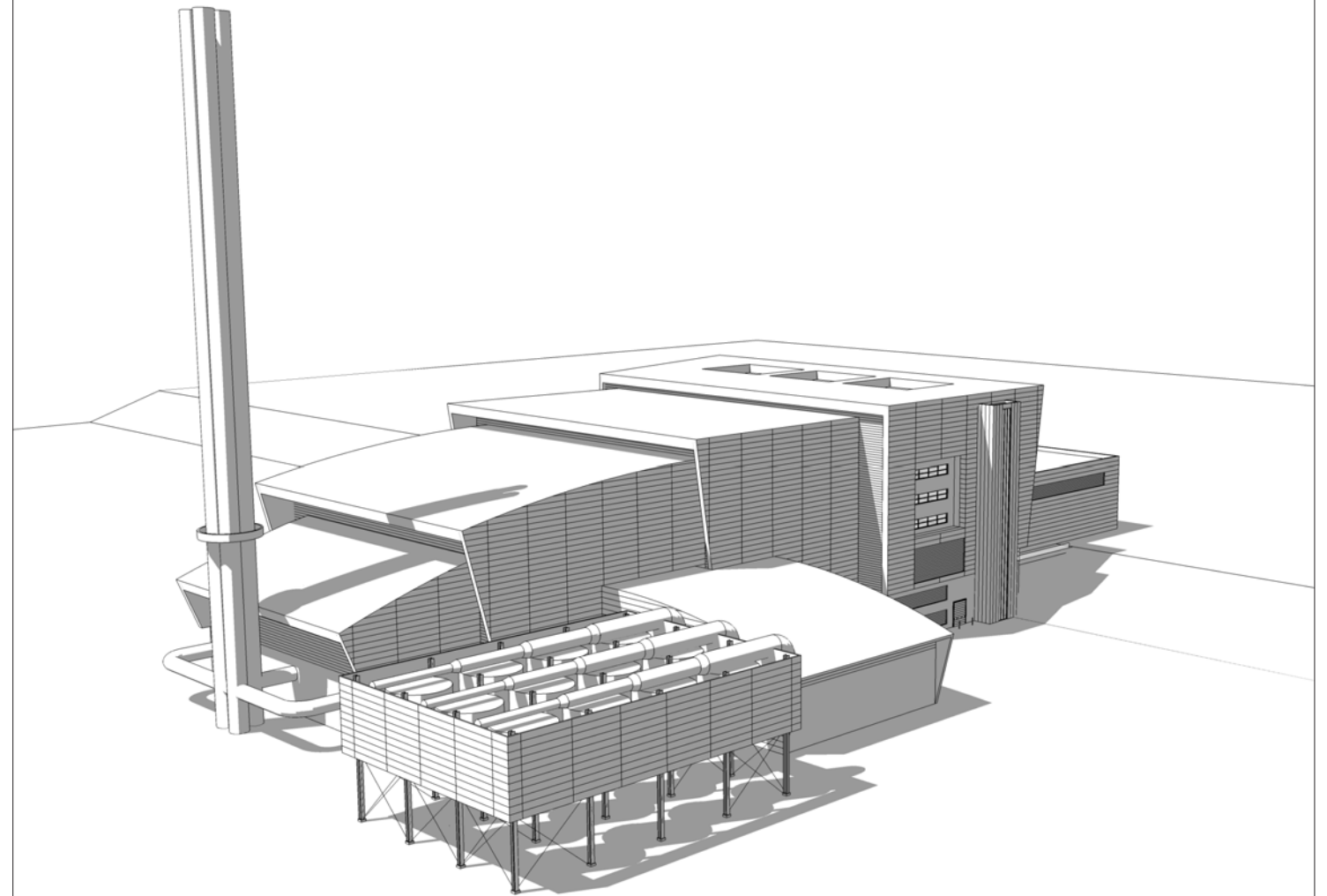


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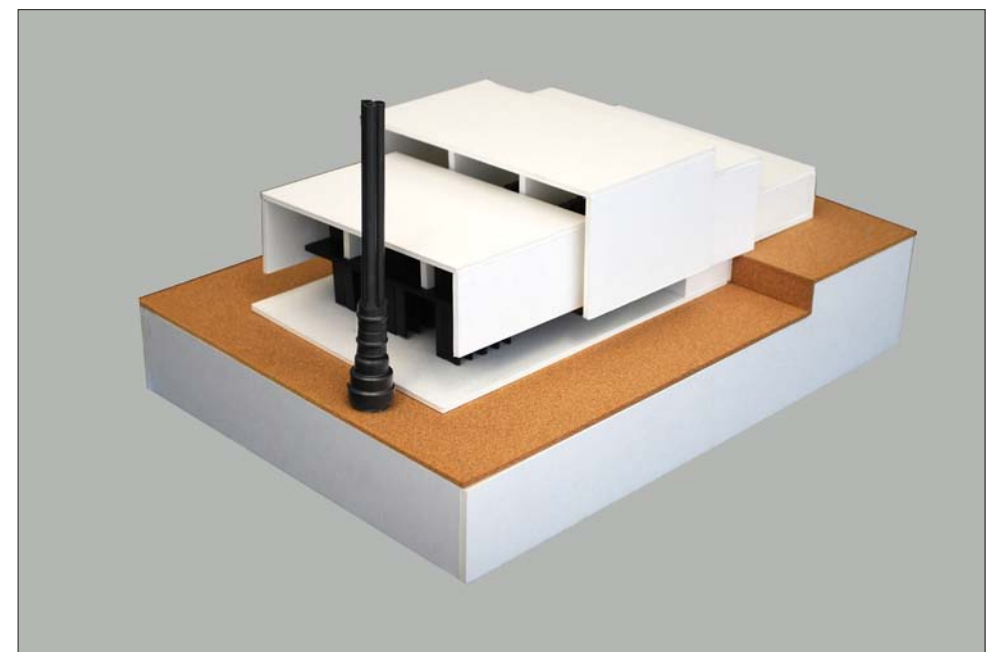
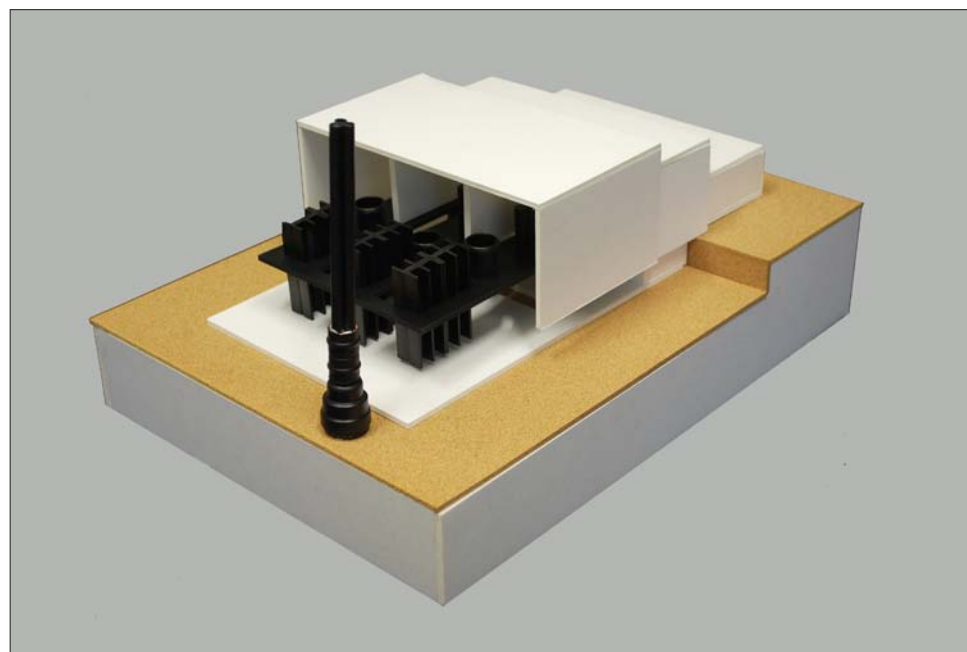
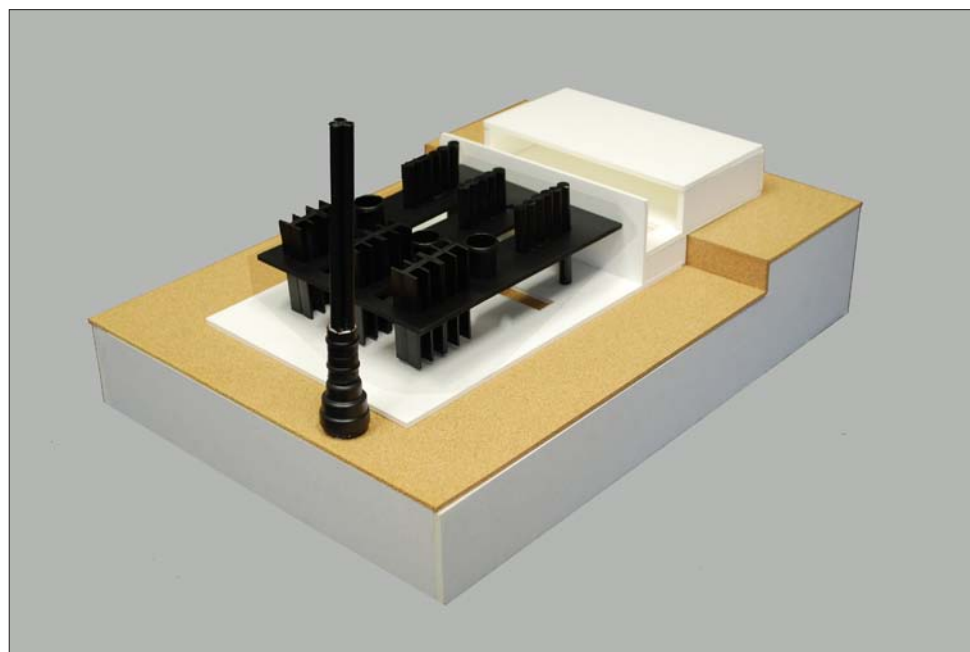
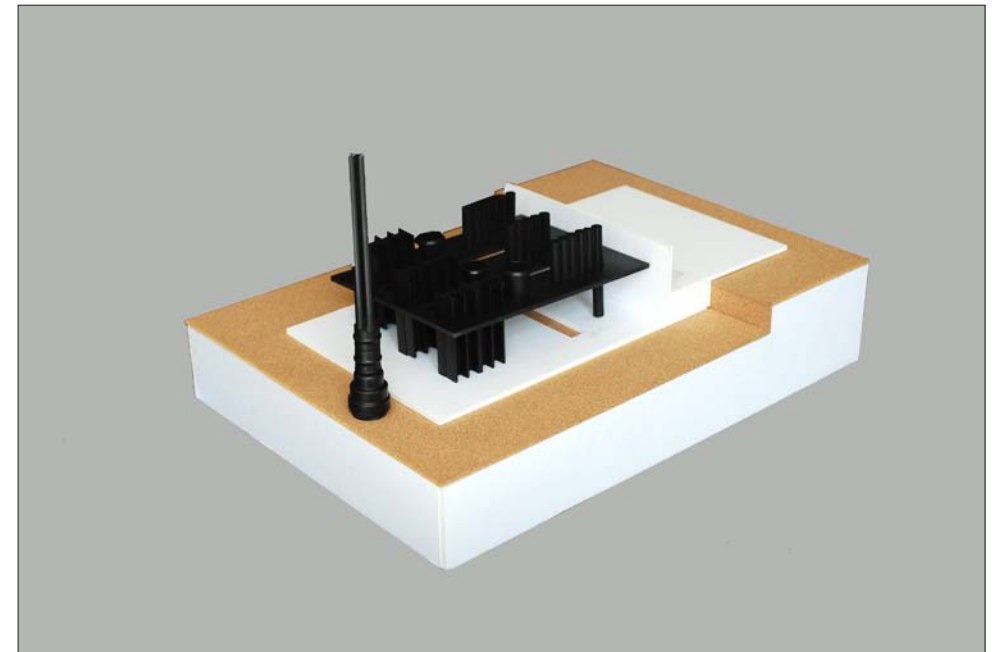
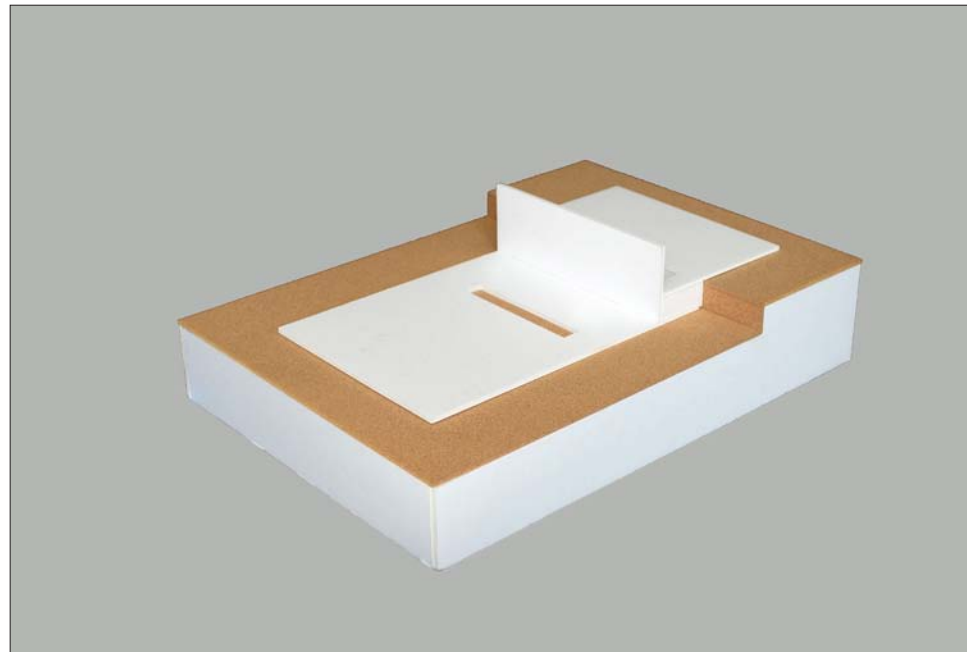
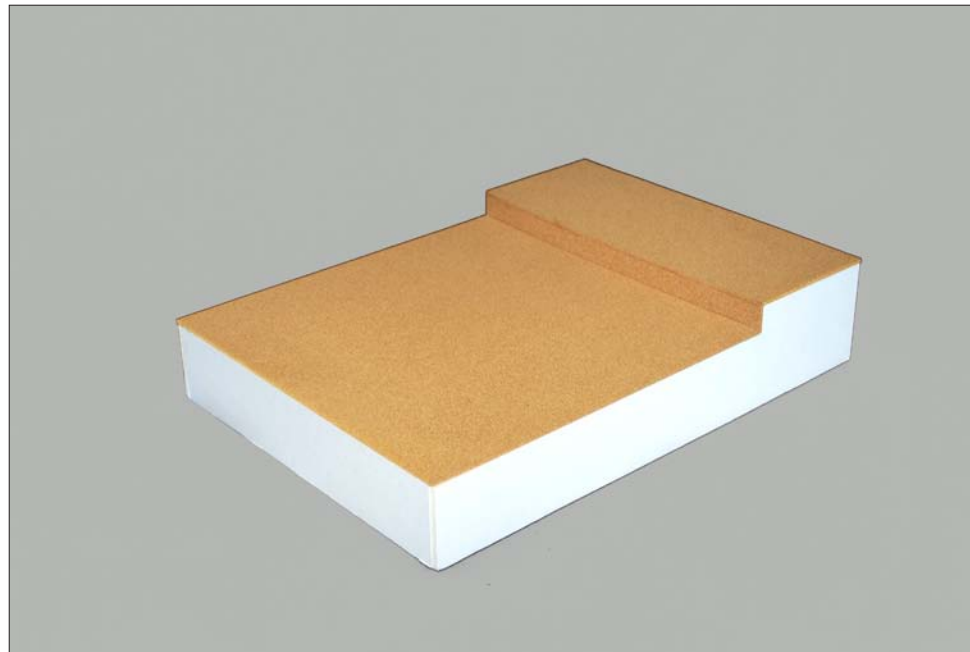
## 5.0 MODELLING



Shell Envelope (from north)

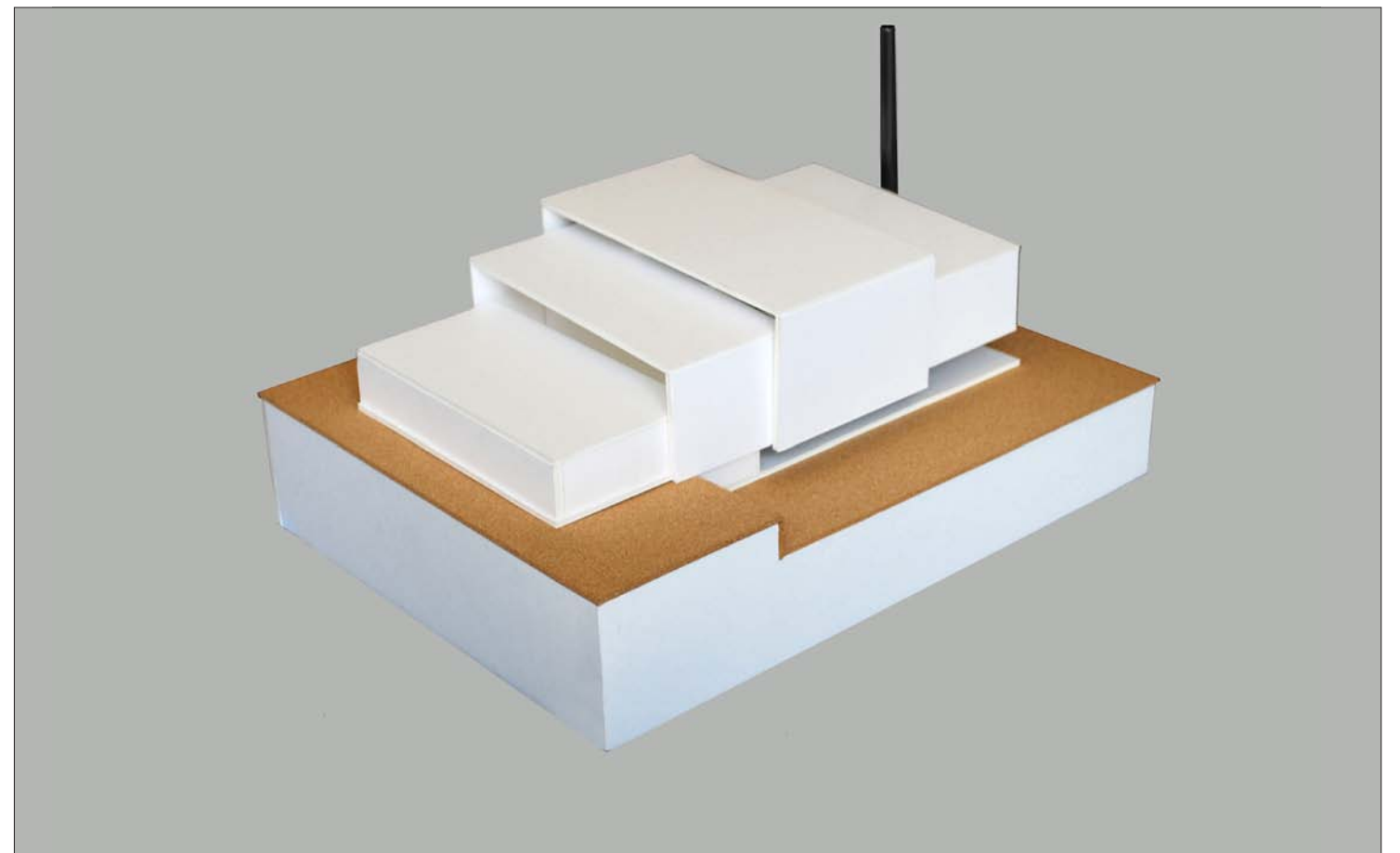
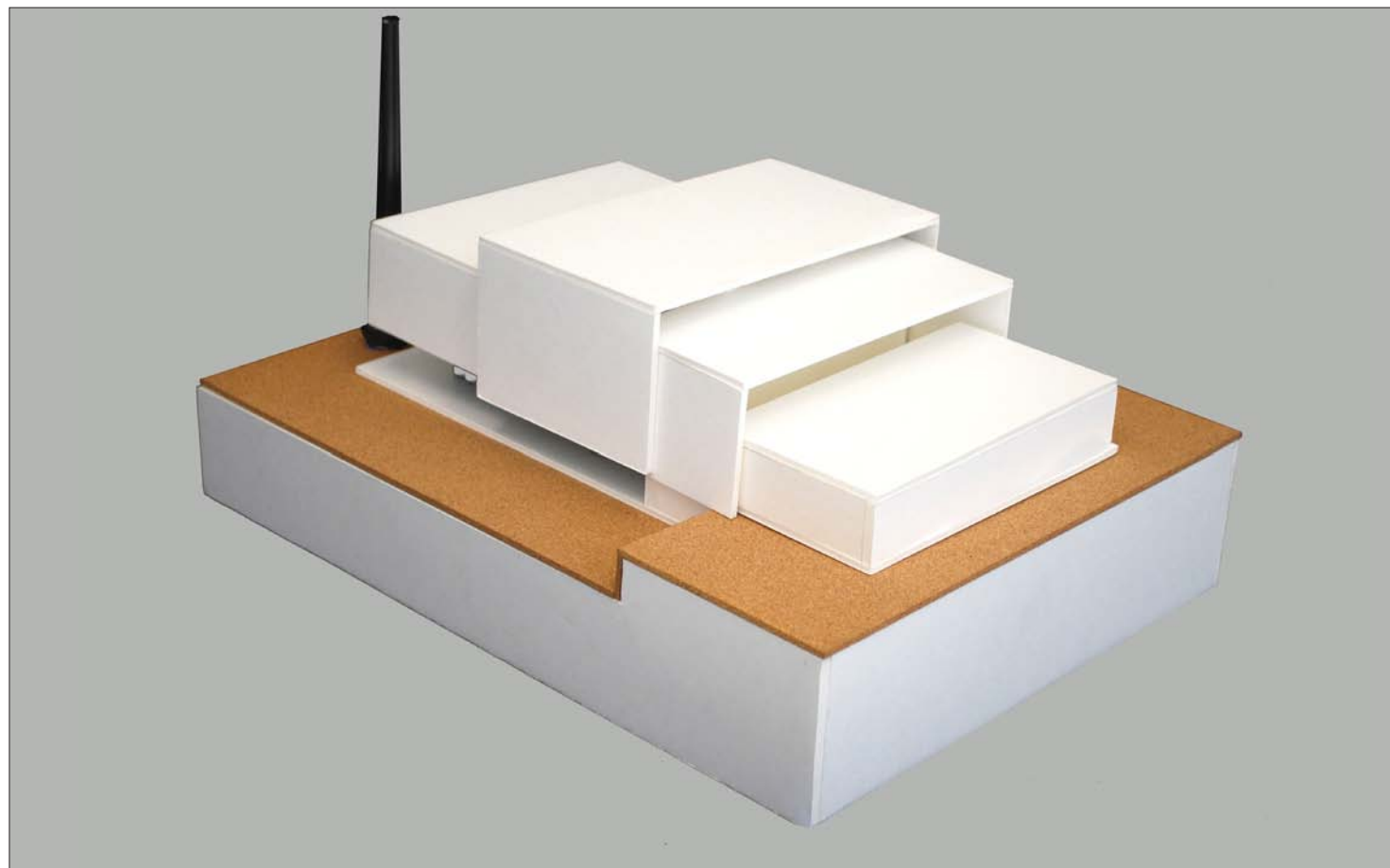
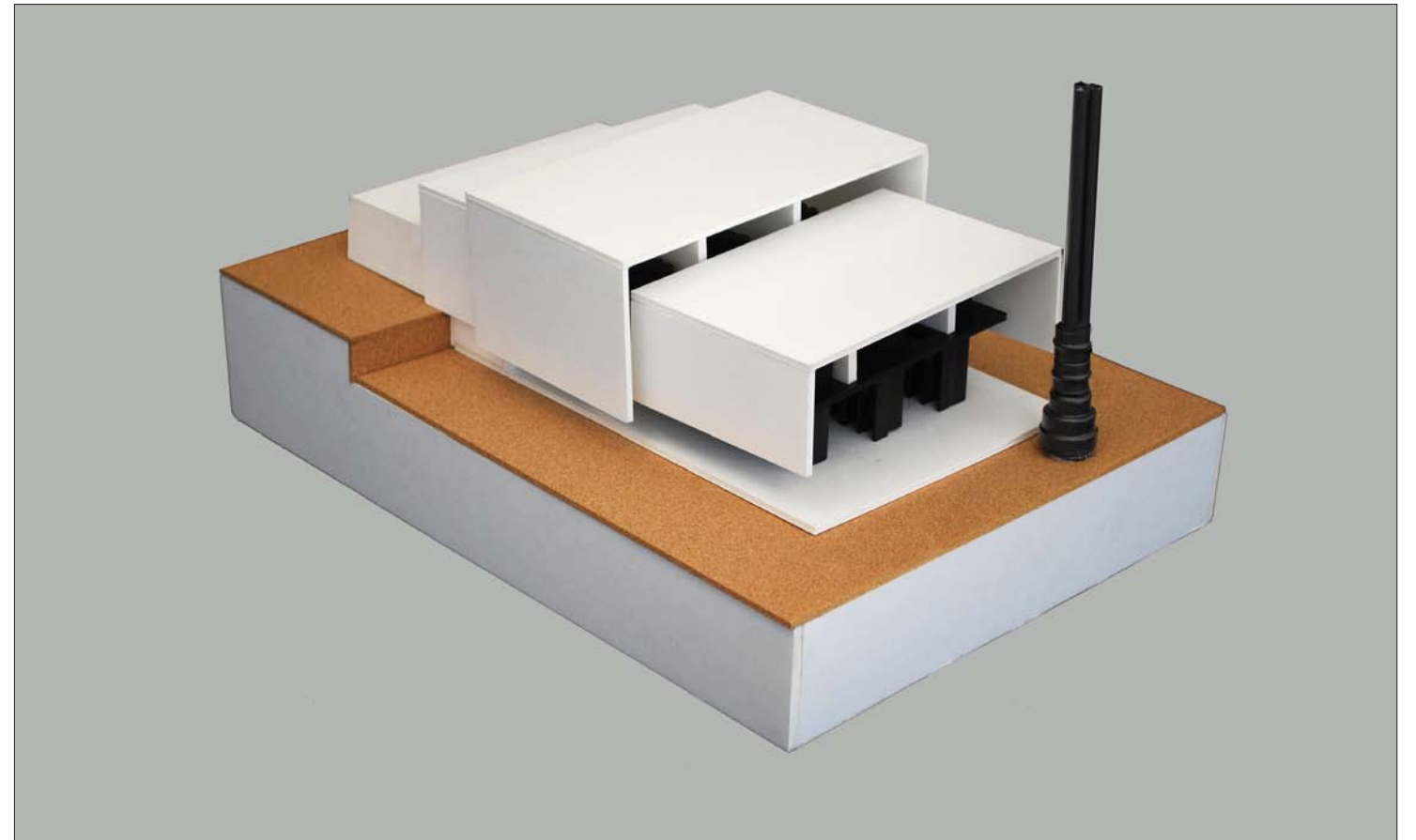
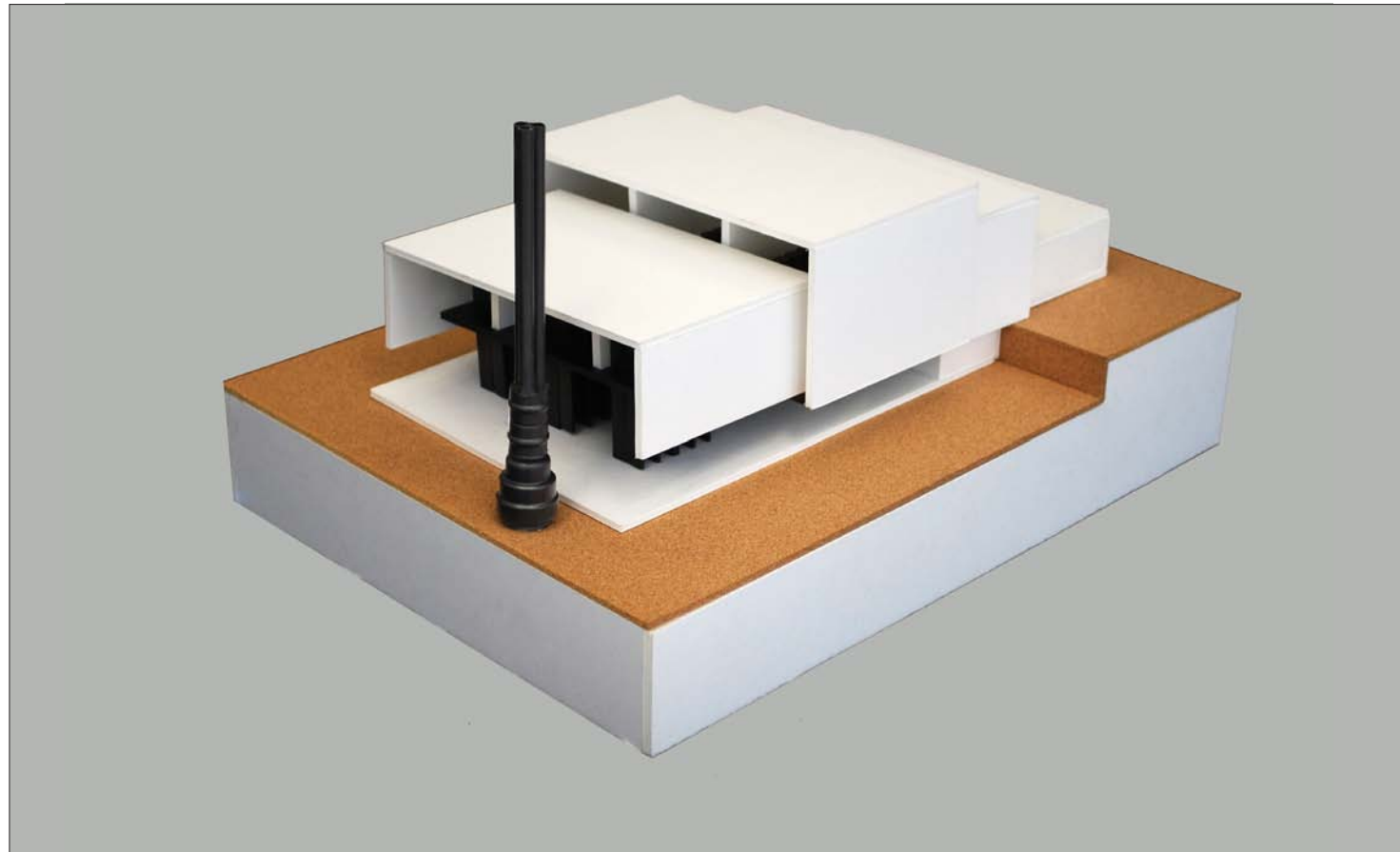


Shell Envelope Design Development (from north)

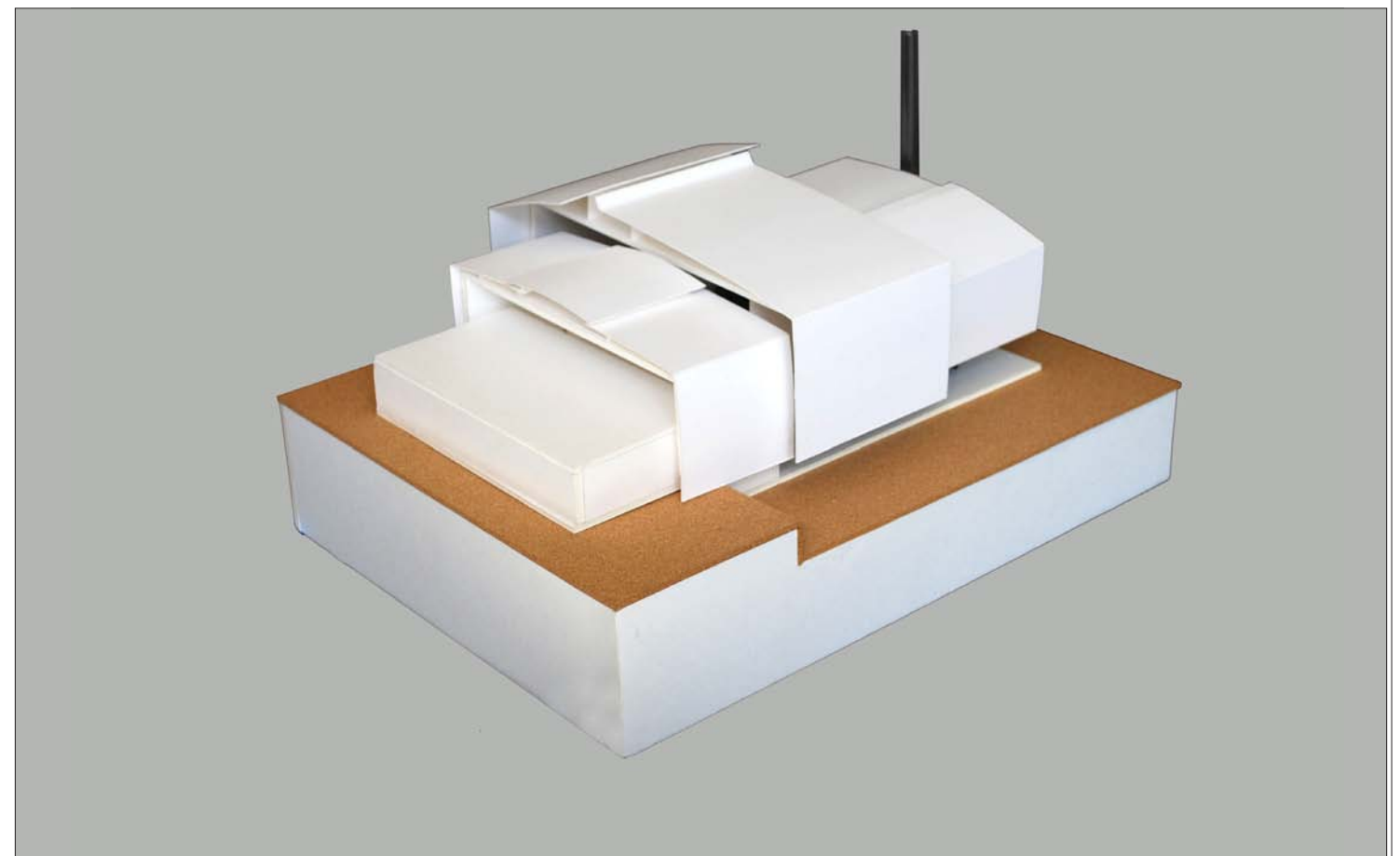
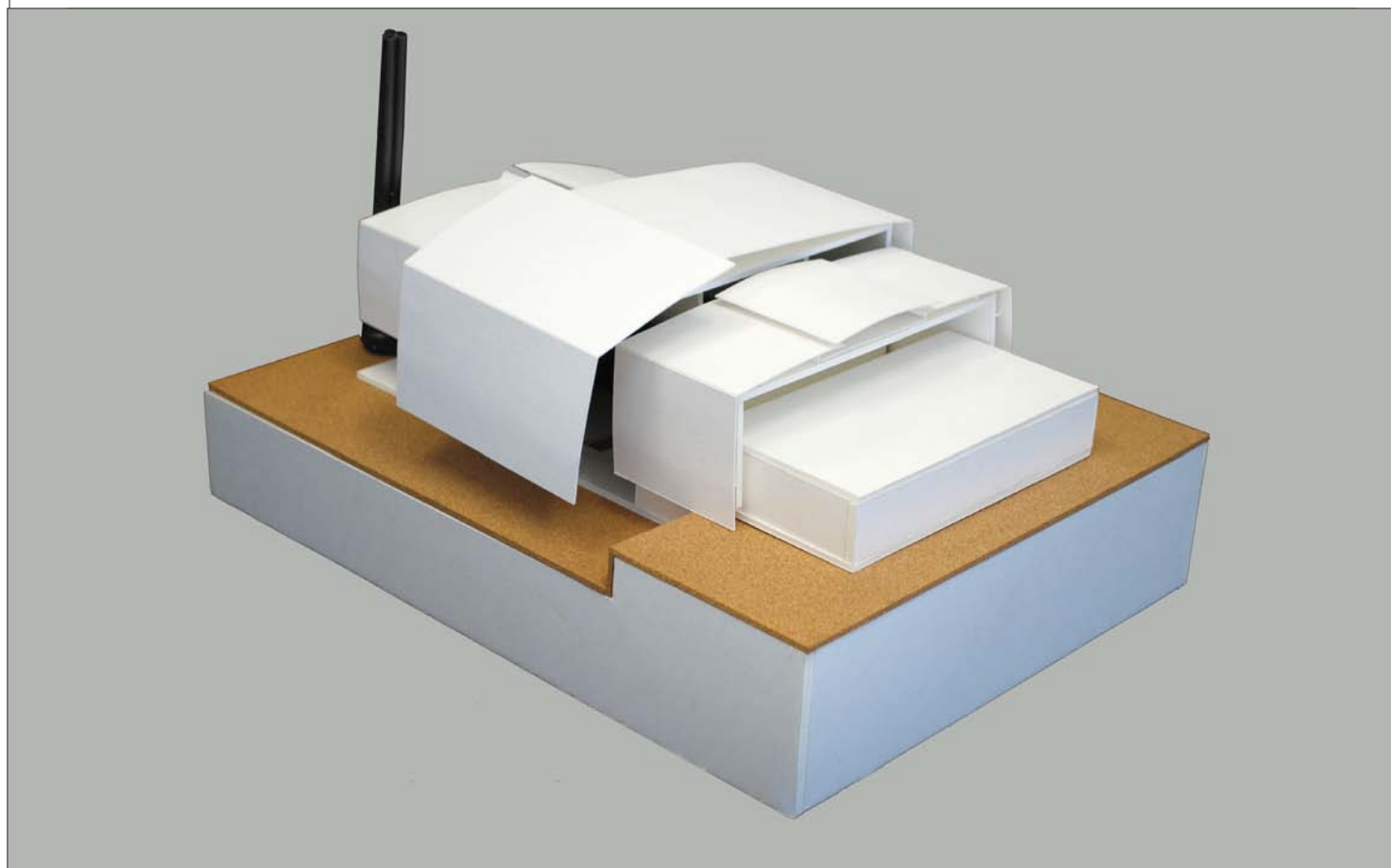
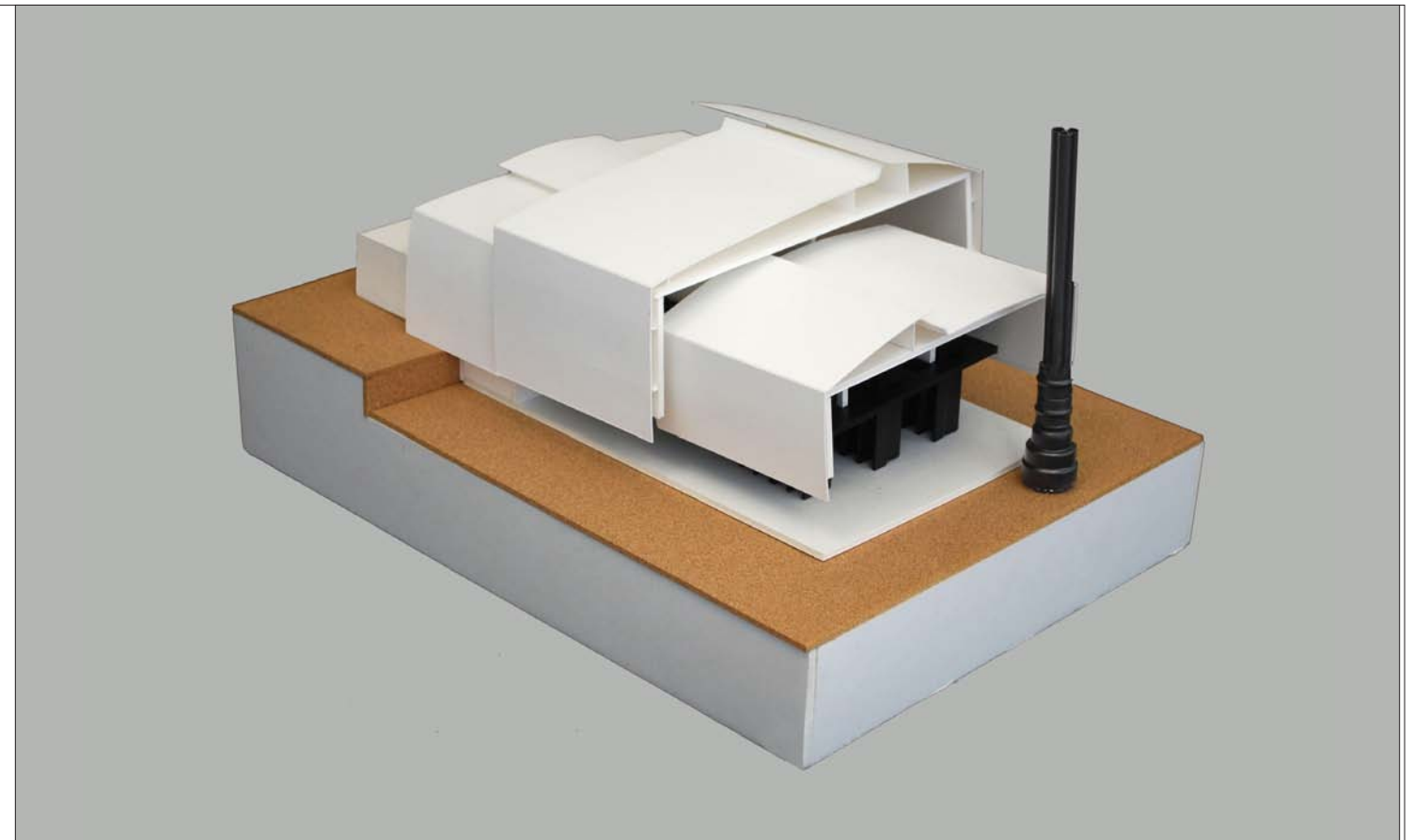
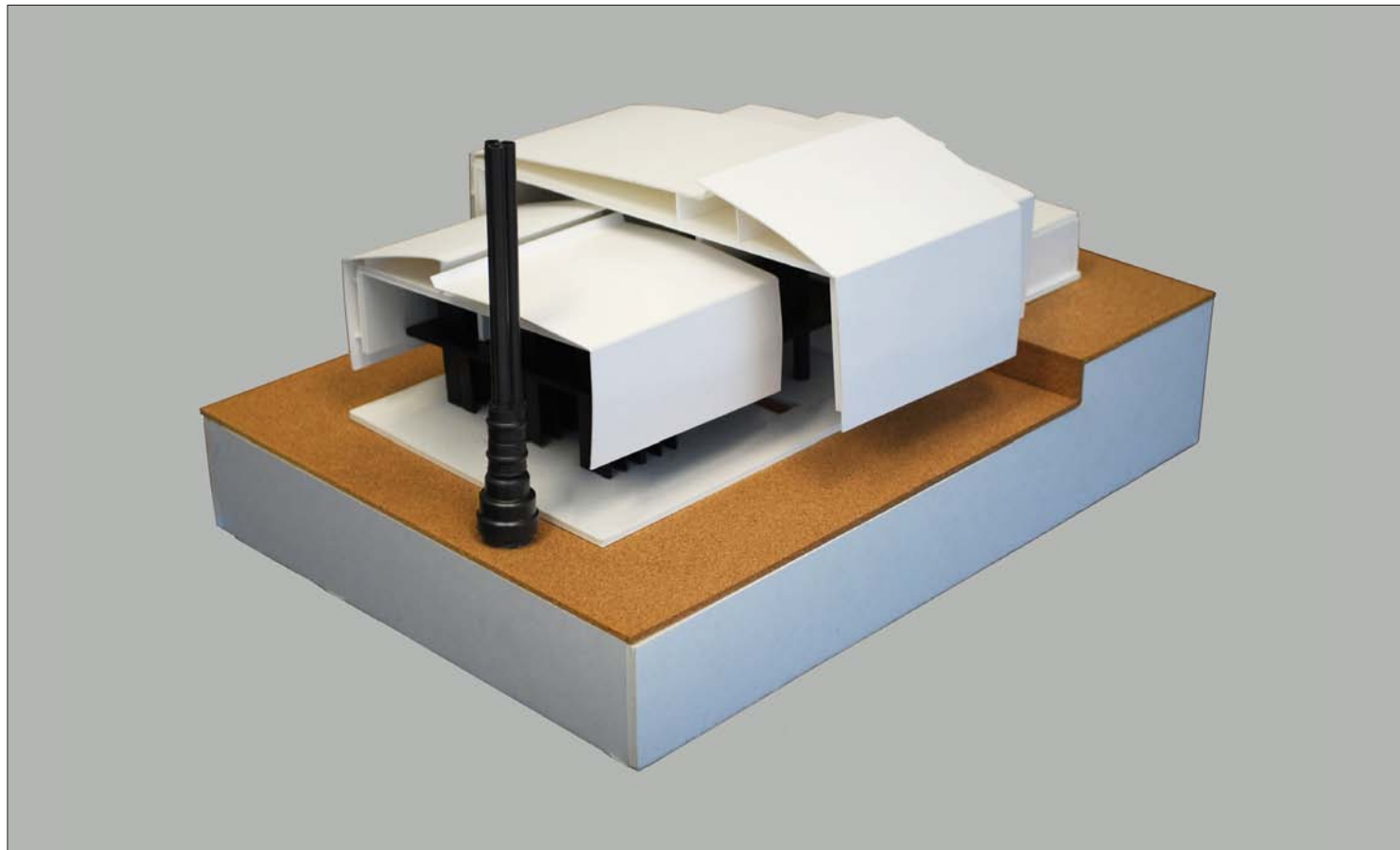




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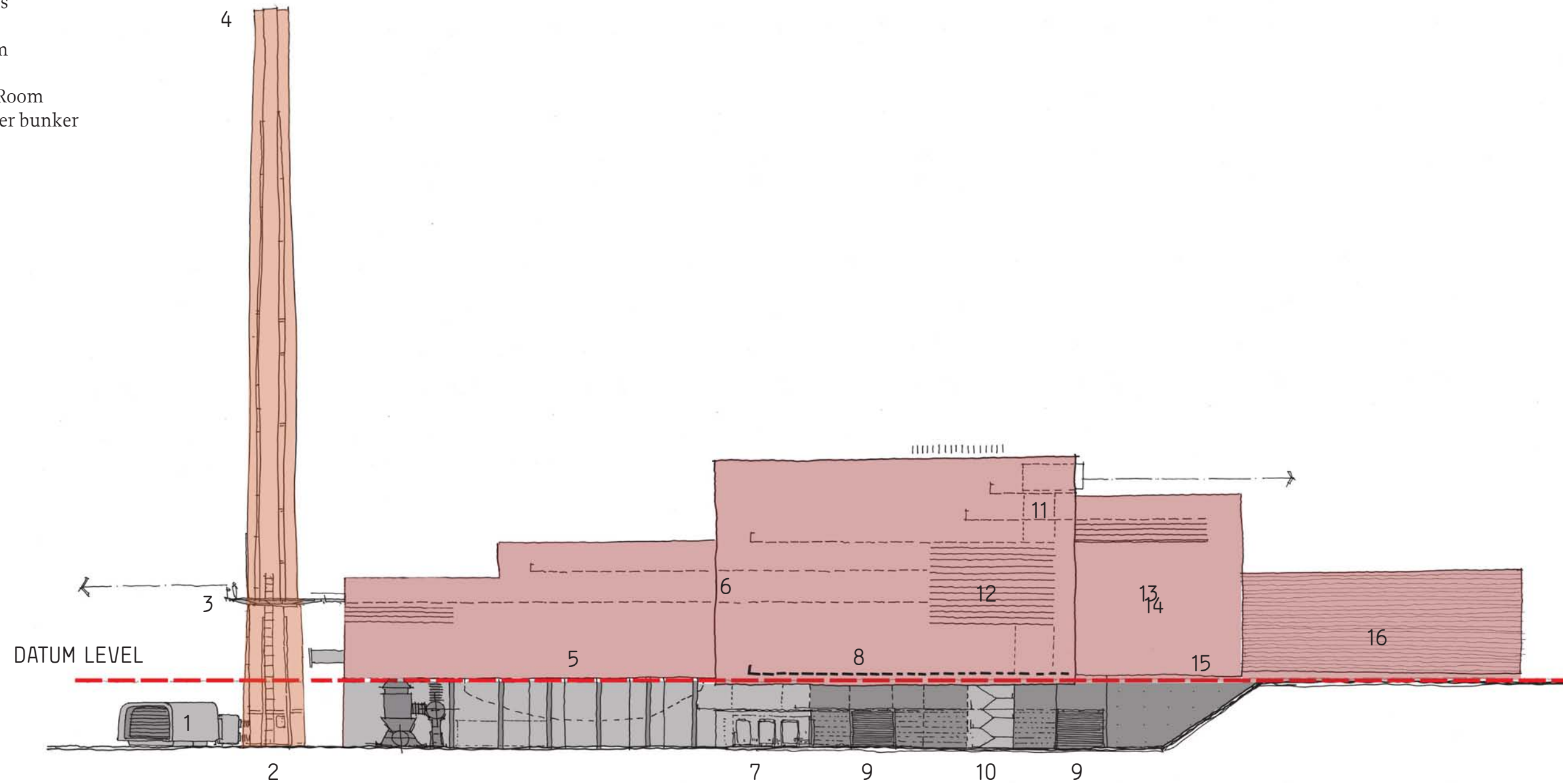




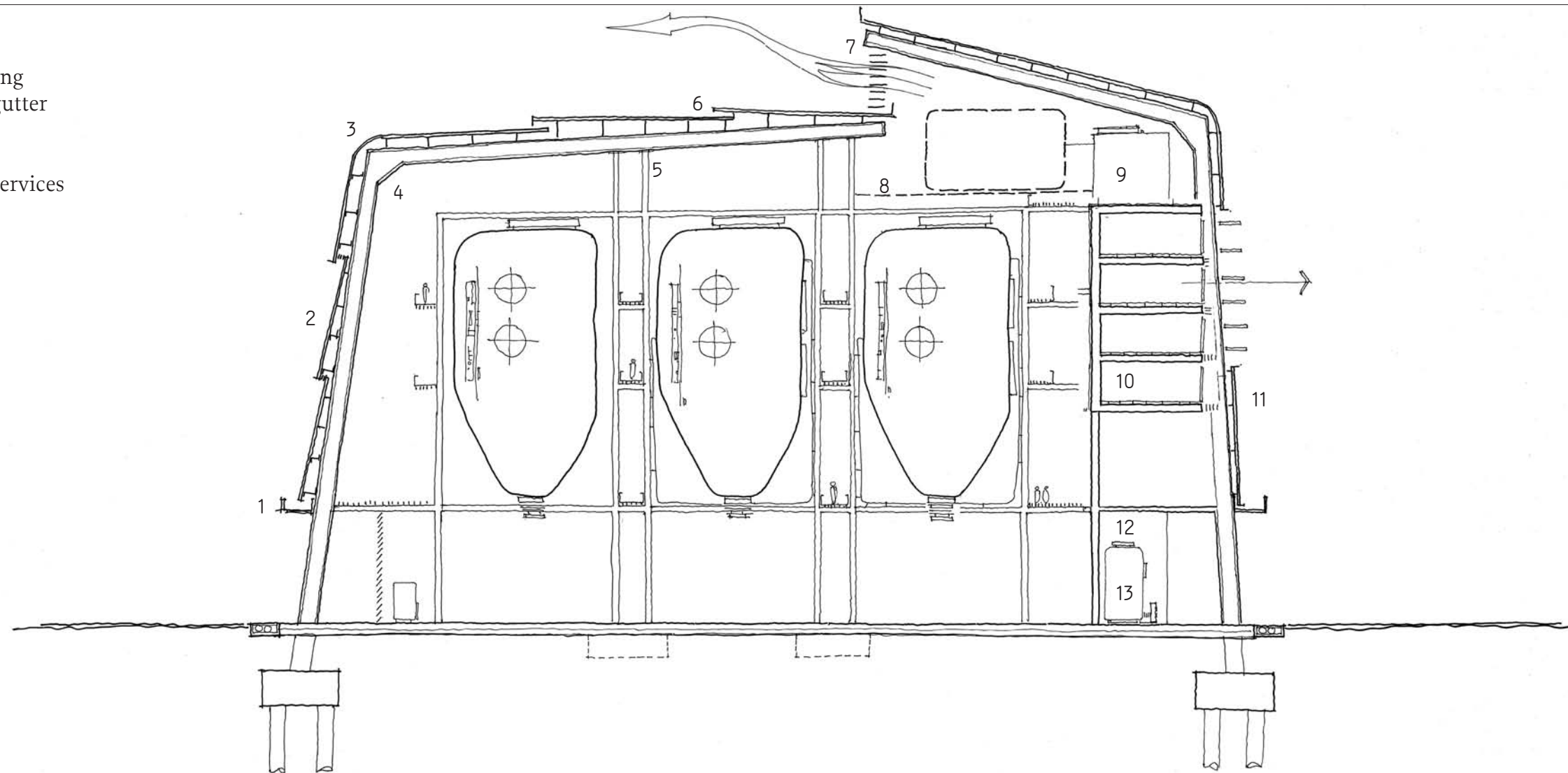


# 6.0 ENVELOPE STUDY

- 1 Sampling Room
- 2 Flue Supporting Structure
- 3 Sampling Level/Belvedere
- 4 Flues
- 5 Filtration & Generation
- 6 Service Gantries
- 7 Silos Bunker Control Room
- 8 Boiler Room
- 9 Service Entrances
- 10 Circulation
- 11 Viewing Platform
- 12 Admin/Staff
- 13 Bunker Control Room
- 14 Feeding Hall - over bunker
- 15 Entrance Bridge
- 16 Tipping Apron

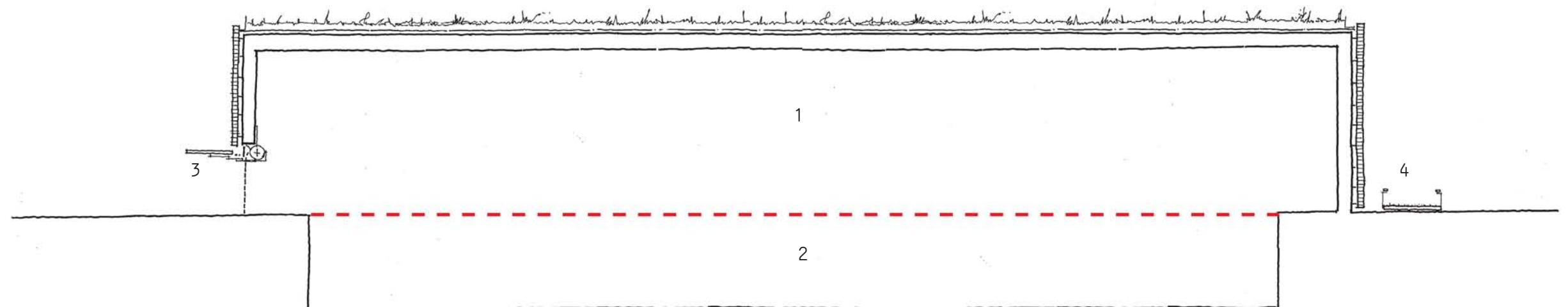


- 1 Gutter Level
- 2 Shroud/Inclined Cladding
- 3 Weathered Edges – no gutter
- 4 Propped Portal
- 5 Secondary Structure
- 6 Roof Penetrations and Services
- 7 Ventilation and Light
- 8 Belvedere Level
- 9 Vertical Circulation
- 10 Administration
- 11 Openings to Cladding
- 12 Solid Wall
- 13 Ancillary Services



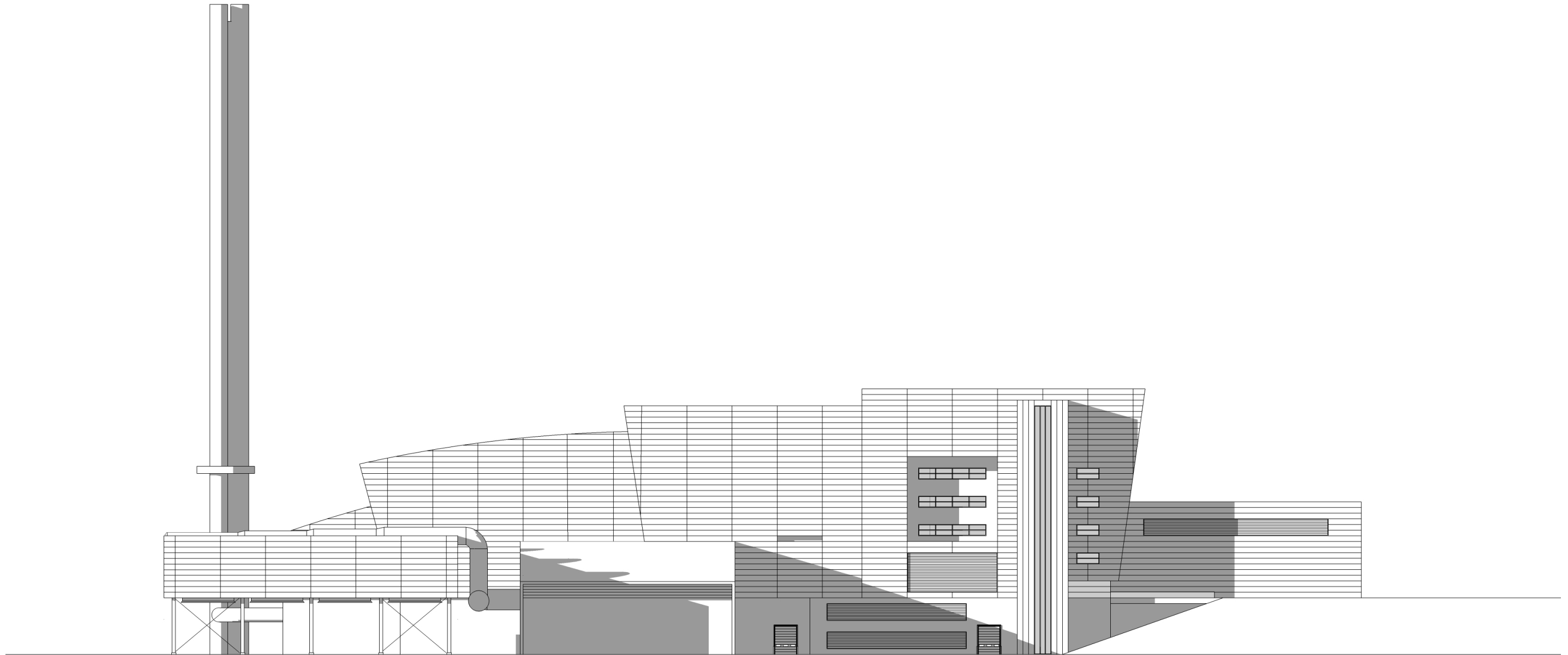
Section through Boiler Hall

- 1 Tipping Hall
- 2 Waste Bunker
- 3 Waste Delivery Entrance
- 4 Entrance Bridge



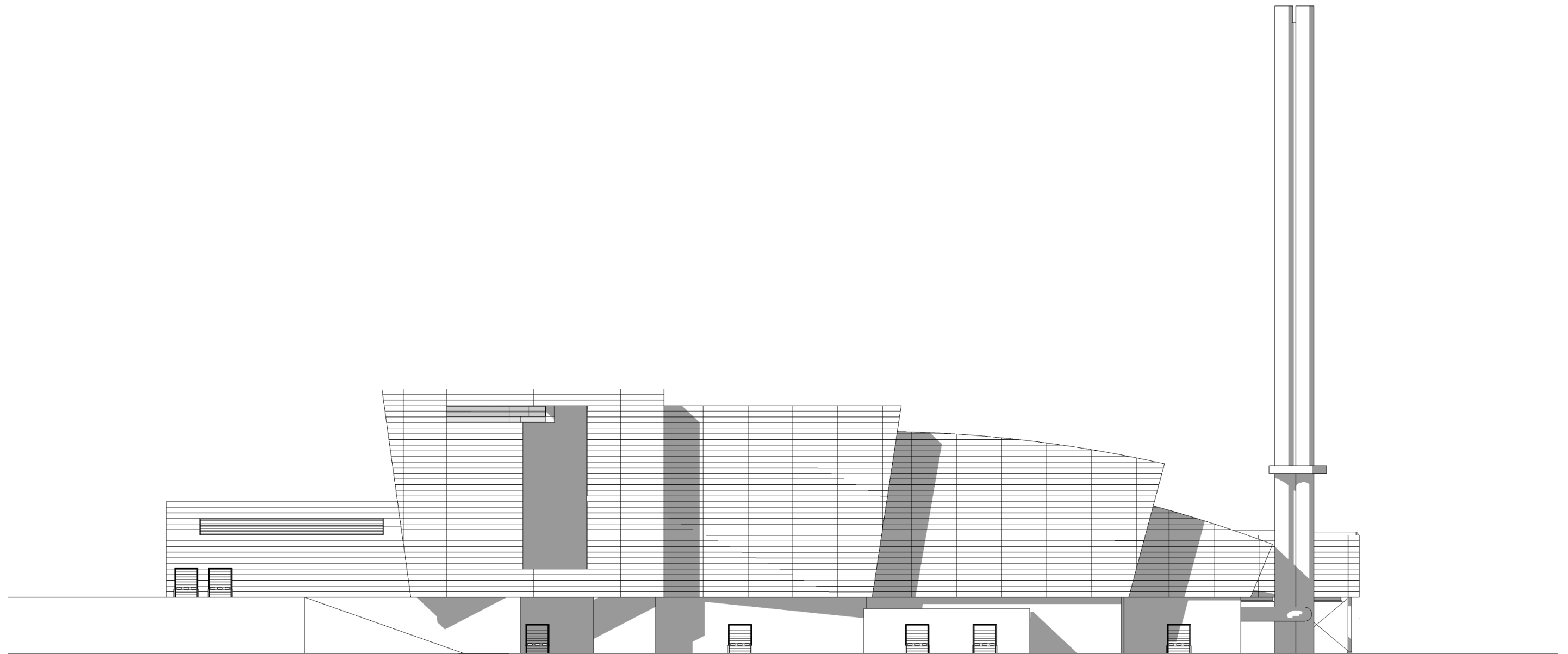
Section through Tipping Hall

## 6.0 ENVELOPE STUDY



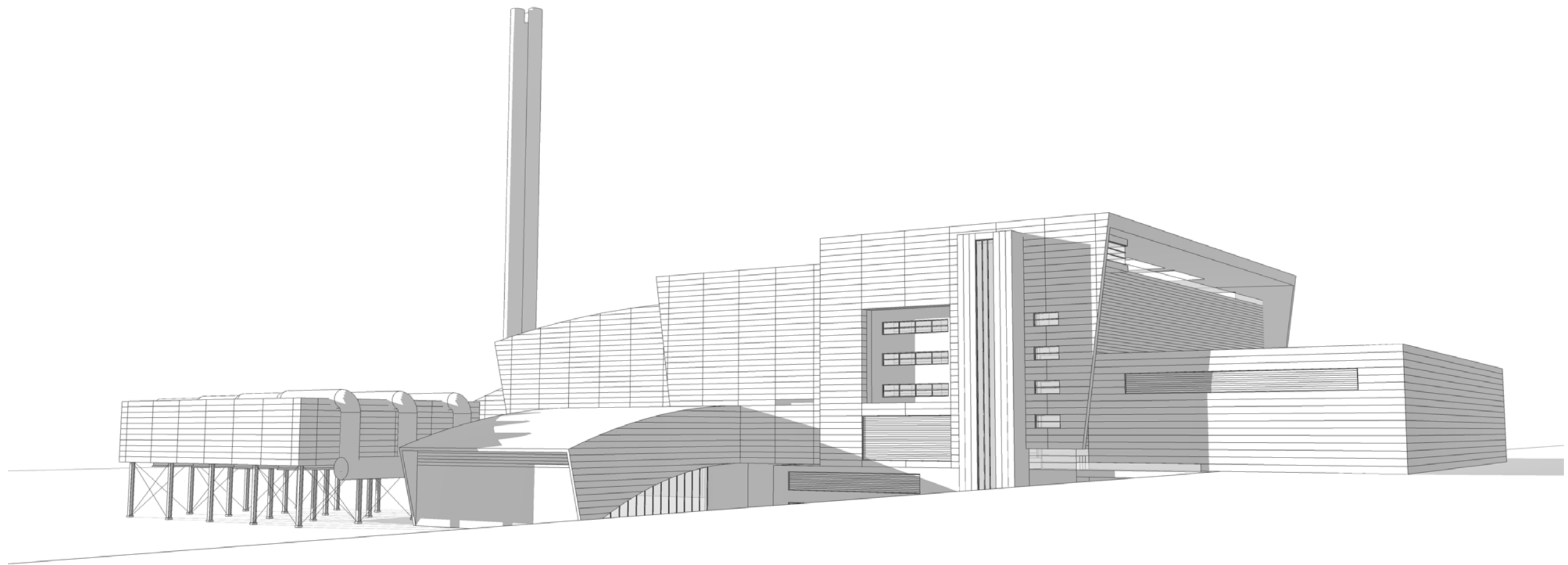
Envelope Design Development (north elevation)



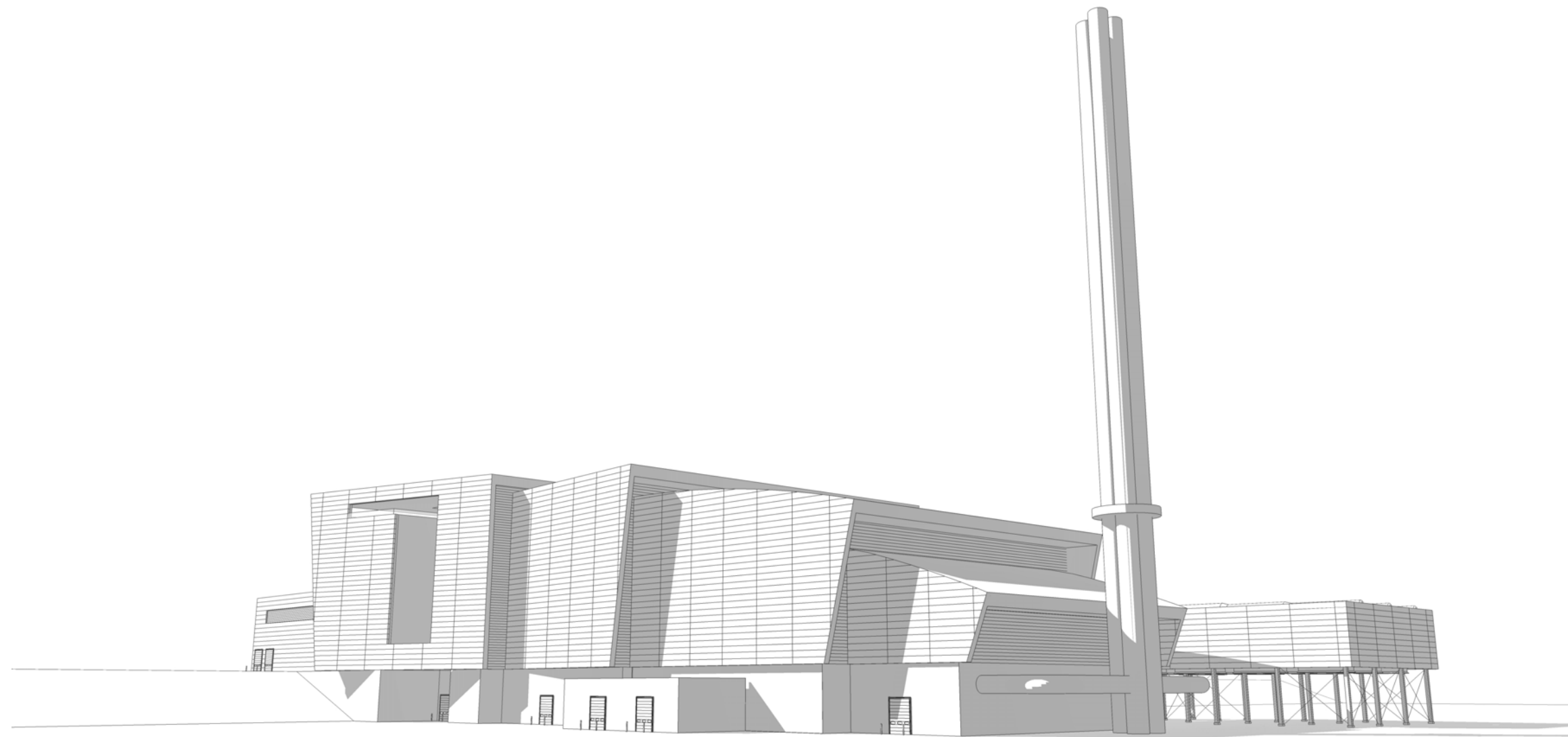


Envelope Design Development (south elevation)

## 6.0 ENVELOPE STUDY



View from north west

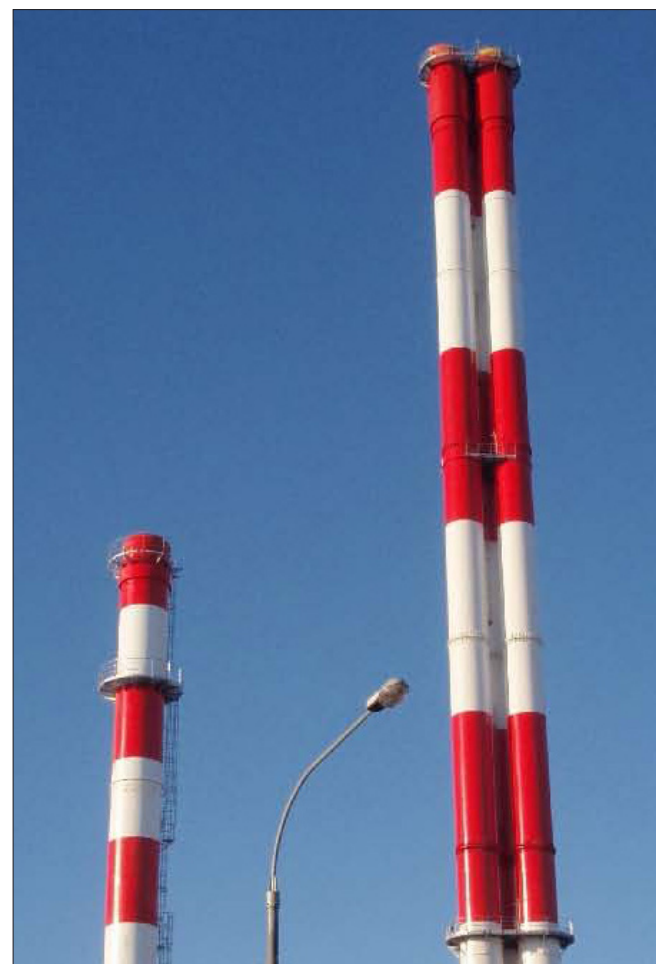


View from south east

# 7.0 CHIMNEYS & FLUES



1



2



3



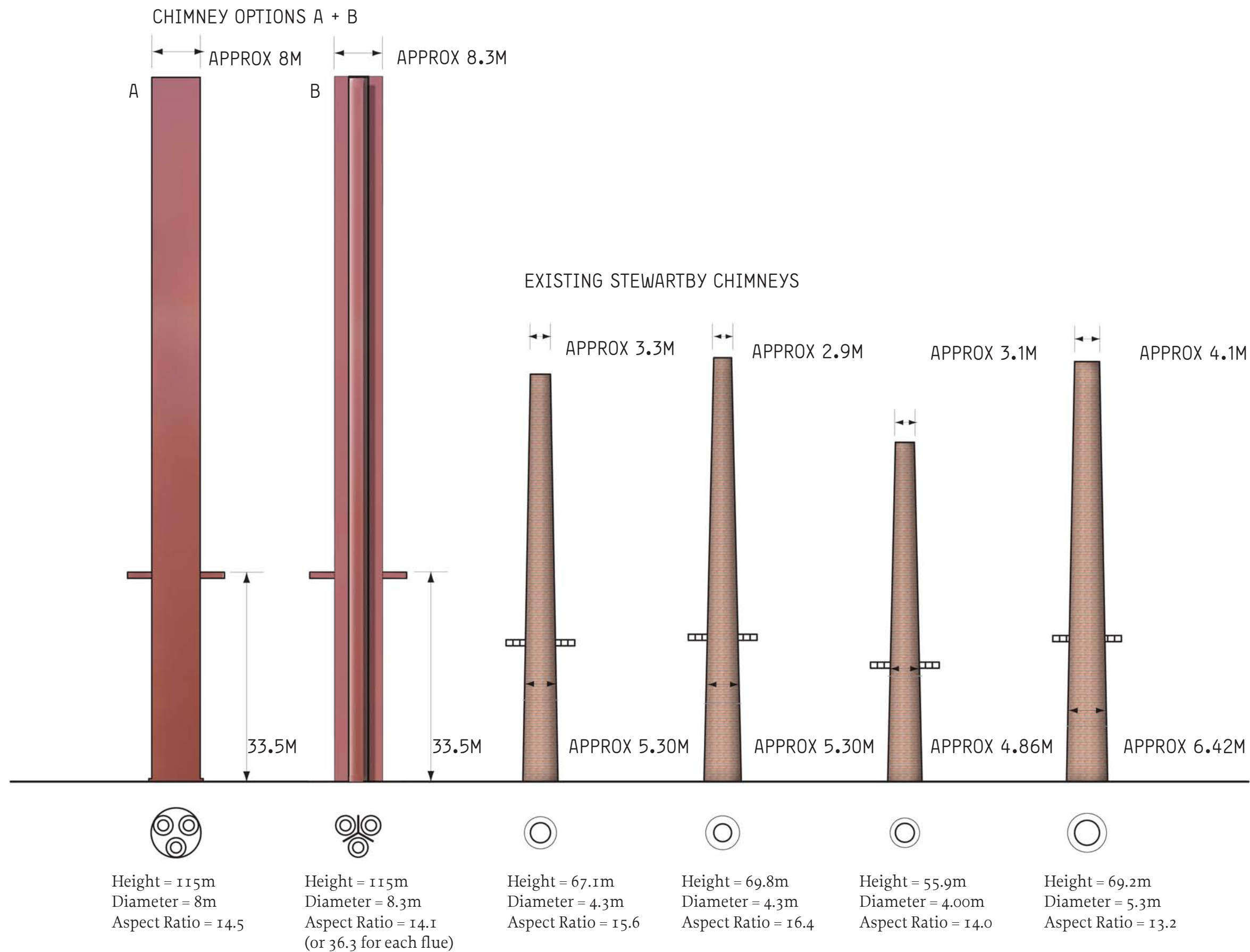
4



5

- 1 Stewartby Brickworks
- 2 3 Flue Chimney
- 3 3 Flue Chimney
- 4 Stewartby Brickworks
- 5 Stewartby Brickworks
- 4 3 Flue Chimney
- 5 3 Flue Chimney





# 8.0 COLOUR & CONTEXT STUDIES

The following three colour studies highlight the dominant characteristics of three types of view: long range, mid-range and short range.

Photographs are used to illustrate key views, and colour swatches identify the dominant hues.

These colour studies have informed the cladding study on page 29.

## LONG DISTANCE VIEWS

The colours seen in long range views are affected by the atmospheric conditions. The significant hue is blue, which causes elements to recede within in the landscape.

## MID RANGE VIEWS

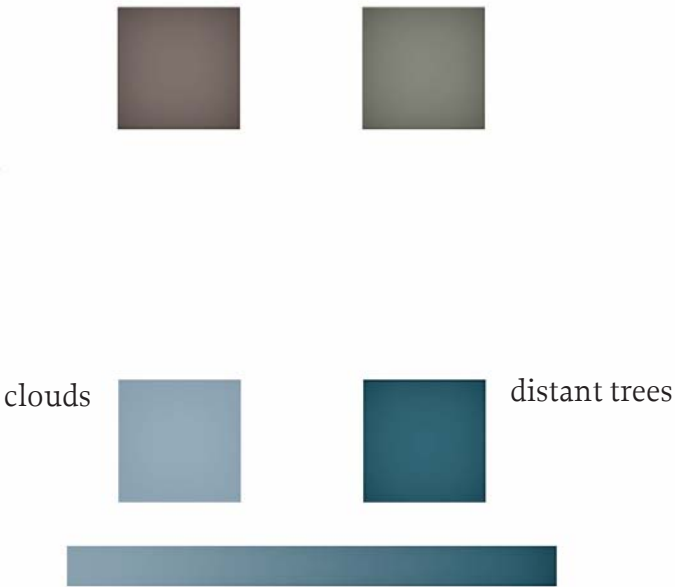
The dominant colours seen in mid range views are those of the existing geology, such as the exposed clay workings, and the existing chimneys at Stewartby Brickworks.

## SHORT RANGE VIEWS

The landscape elements adjacent to the proposed plant create a vivid colour palette - however the use of these colours may not be appropriate for a man made structure.



sides of clay pit in the middle distance



Long Range Views





paths in the clay pit



Mid Range Views

trees, shrubs, hedges and grass



Short Range Views



## 8.0 COLOUR & CONTEXT STUDIES



View From The Forest Centre







View From Ampthill





## 8.0 COLOUR & CONTEXT STUDIES



View From Ampthill





### Colours Identified



Clay pit edges



Clouds and trees



Stewartby chimneys



Paths in the clay pit



Trees and shrubs

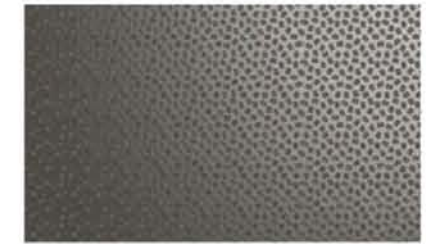
### HPS200 Cladding Colours



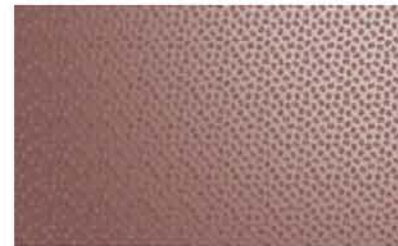
Anthracite



Merlin Grey



Mole Brown



Fox



Camouflage



Svelte Grey

### RAL Colours



RAL 4009 Pastel Violet



RAL 4012 Pearl Blackberry



RAL 8002 Signal Brown

## 9.0 MATERIALS



1



2



3



1



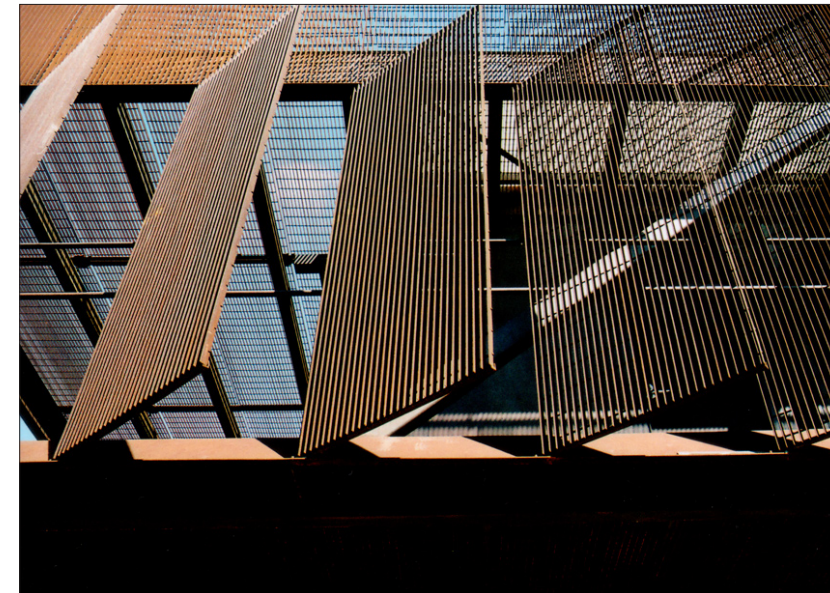
1

- 1 Corten Steel Cladding
- 2 Powder Coated Anthracite Profiled Cladding
- 3 Zinc Cladding





1



2

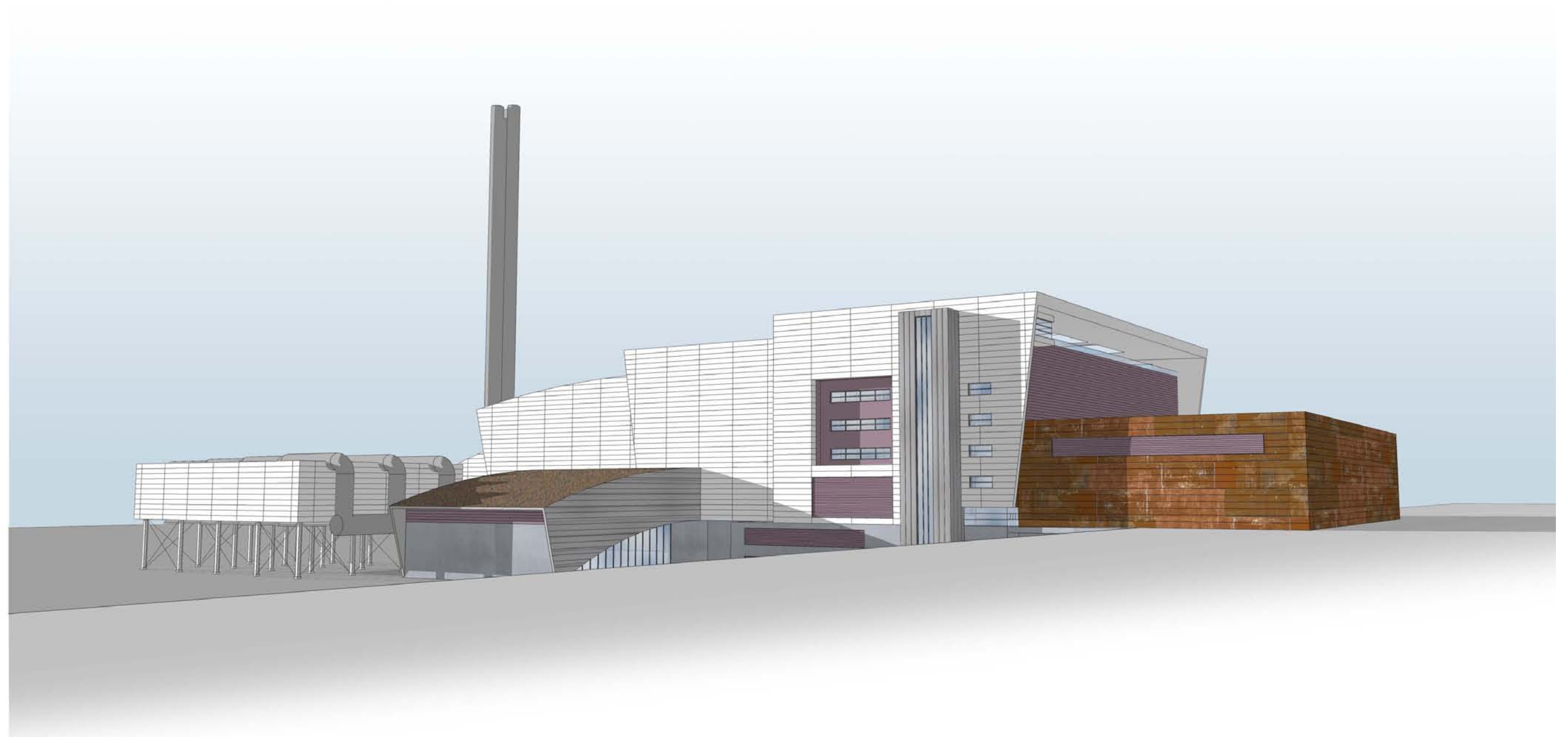


3



4

- 1 Fair Faced Concrete
- 2 Corten Screens
- 3 Mesh Screening to Cladding
- 4 Mesh Screening and Glazing/visible structure



Initial Application of Materials and Colour Studies to Design Development



# I 0.0 REFERENCES



1



2



3



4



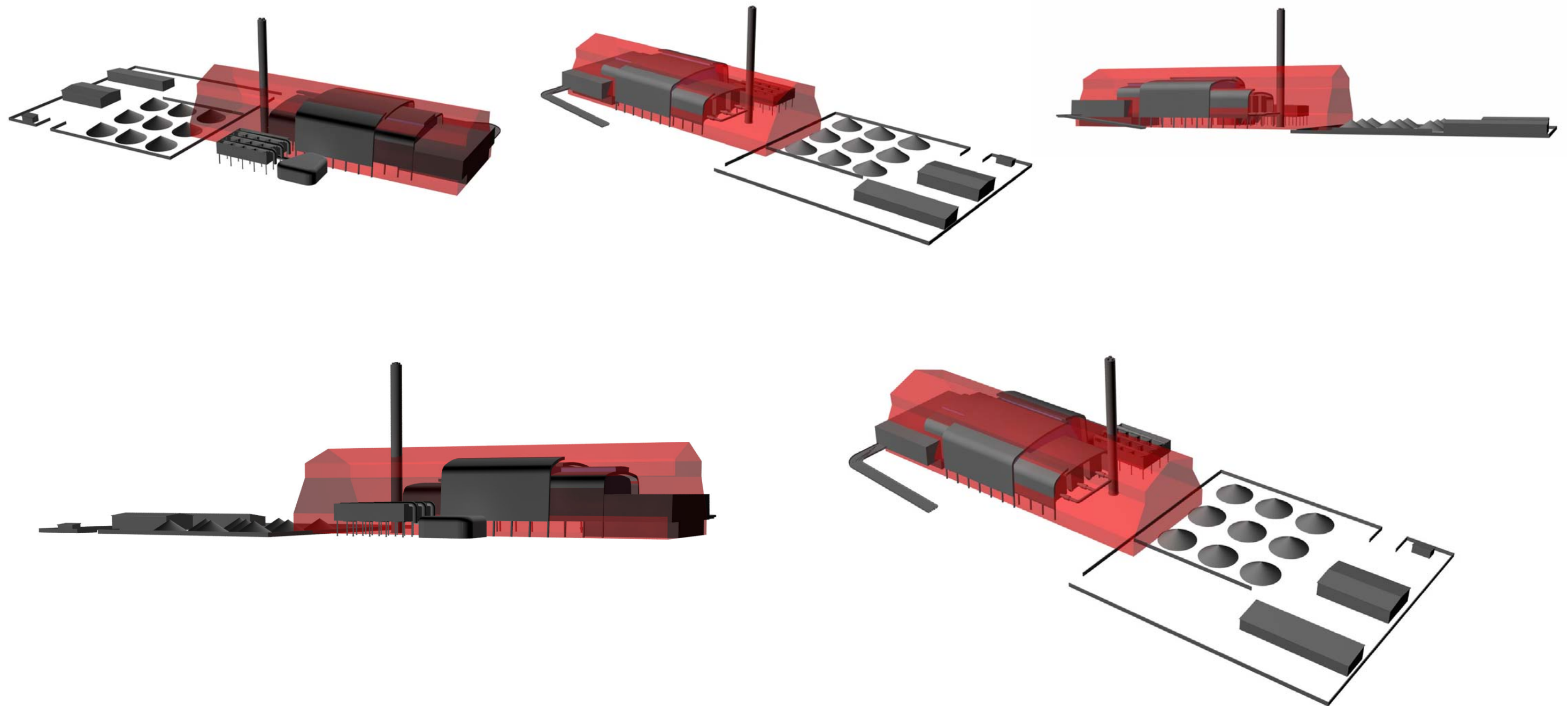
5



- 1 Rock Strata
- 2 Municipal Stadium, Italy
- 3 Municipal Stadium, Italy
- 4 EGL Power Station, Italy
- 5 Ventilation and daylight
- 6 Windows behind screen



# 11.0 CARDINGTON HANGERS - COMPARISON STUDY



Comparison Analysis With Cardintgon Hangar









## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel**

### **Meeting 1: Draft TERMS OF REFERENCE**

#### *PURPOSE*

The Community Liaison Panel ("the panel") has been set up voluntarily by Covanta. It is a key part of the communications arrangements, which have been put into place in order to ensure two-way communications about the proposed Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility.

The prime purpose of the panel is to facilitate communication and the flow of information between Covanta and the local community in the following areas:

- To identify and respond to issues of local concern
- To better understand local concerns
- To provide a channel so those issues can be articulated
- To help inform and educate local opinion formers
- To provide a structured arena for constructive debate
- To hear how best to communicate with the local community
- To update the local community on the progress of the development
- To resolve any questions that may result from the construction and operation of the EfW plant.

The formation of the panel will also help to build up trust between the local community and Covanta. The panel is only advisory and has neither legal status nor executive powers to influence the development and operation of the EfW plant.

Where relevant, it is expected that the panel members will report back as appropriate to the people they represent. Covanta will make information about the project available in an electronic format to assist with this.

The facilitator will fulfil the role of Chairperson and nominees may themselves appoint a substitute to attend any particular meeting in his or her place.

Covanta will provide presenters and specialist technical input approved by the panel as required.

#### *ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT*

Covanta will provide a meeting room and basic refreshments. The panel will be serviced by the facilitator, who will facilitate the meetings, provide agendas and notes of the meetings. Meeting notes and presentation materials will be available for public enquiry on the Covanta website and any other local website as deemed appropriate by the CLP.

#### *FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS*

It is proposed that the panel will meet at 2/3 monthly intervals or a frequency to be agreed by the panel.



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## Cancer incidence near municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain COC statement COC/00/S1 - March 2000

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### Introduction

1. There have been very few epidemiological studies published which investigated cancer incidence or mortality amongst individuals living in proximity to incinerators in Great Britain.(1, 2) The COC was asked during 1993-4 to comment on a study undertaken by the Small Area Health Statistics Unit (SAHSU) which investigated the cancer incidence of over 14 million people living near to 72 solid waste incinerators. This investigation had been initiated following the publication of several reviews of the potential health risks associated with incineration which highlighted the lack of appropriate epidemiological investigations of cancer risk.(1, 3,4) and was published in the scientific literature in 1996.(5) However, before drawing any conclusions on the SAHSU study, the Committee requested further information in respect of the data on liver cancer; namely a histopathological and case-note review of primary liver cancer cases. The Committee considered the report of this latter investigation during 1998 and at its March 1999 meeting. This statement presents some background information on municipal solid waste incineration in the UK, a review of the SAHSU investigations of cancer incidence near to municipal solid waste incinerators and conclusions reached by the Committee regarding the risk of cancer associated with living near to municipal incinerators.

### Municipal solid waste incineration in the UK

2. According to the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR), currently around 26 million tonnes of municipal waste is produced in the UK each year; around 10% of which is disposed via incineration. In the UK all municipal waste incinerators (MWIs) are regulated by the Environment Agency or local authorities. Since 1 December 1996, all MWIs have been required to meet the standards in the Municipal Waste Incineration Directives 89/369/EEC and 89/429/EEC and this resulted in the closure of the majority of the existing incinerators and the upgrading of the remainder. A dioxin emission limit of 1 nanogram per cubic metre (ng m<sup>-3</sup>) was imposed at the same time although, in practice, most existing plants already achieve dioxin emissions close to 0.1 ng m<sup>-3</sup>. There are currently 11 MWIs in operation in the UK, with another due to start operating in 2000. The Committee was informed that there is expected to be a significant increase in UK incinerator capacity over the next 10-20 years to



meet the requirements of the proposed EC Landfill Directive which sets limits for the percentage of biodegradable waste which may be landfilled (it has been estimated that a further 16 MWIs may be required by 2006).(6) However, the draft Waste Incineration Directive currently being discussed within the EU seeks to reduce further emissions of key pollutants from incineration processes, including particulates, dioxins, and heavy metals.

#### **SAHSU studies of municipal solid waste incinerators.**

##### **A. 1996 Investigation of health statistics**

3. The cancer incidence of over 14 million people living near to 72 municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain was examined from 1974-1986 (England), 1974-1984 (Wales), and 1975-1987 (Scotland).(1) The study was conducted in two stages: the first involved a stratified sample of 20 incinerators and the second considered the remaining 52 incinerators. Overall there was a statistically significant decline in risk with distance from incinerators for all cancers combined and for stomach, colorectal, liver and lung cancers. The excess risk in people living within 1 km of a MWI for these cancers after allowing for a 10 year lag period, was estimated from the second stage investigation to vary from 5% (colorectal) to 37% (liver; 0.95 excess cases 10-5 year-1). SAHSU estimated a total of 23 excess cases of liver cancer in the 0-1 km zone from the second stage of the analysis. There was evidence of residual confounding which the authors suggested was a likely explanation for the findings for all cancers, stomach and lung, and also to explain at least part of the excess of liver cancer. For this reason and because of the substantial level of misdiagnosis (mainly secondary tumours) believed to occur among registrations and death certificates for liver cancer, the COC asked for a further investigation. This was to comprise a histological review of the liver cancer cases identified in the first study, in order to determine whether or not an increase in primary liver cancer had occurred.

##### **B. Histological and case-note review of primary liver cancer cases**

4. This diagnostic histopathological and case-note review considered 235 cases (155 males, 80 females) registered with primary liver cancer and included all 87 cases within 1km of a MWI, and random samples of 74 cases from 1-7.5 km and 74 from the rest of Great Britain. Diagnostic material was available for 94 cases (of which 26 also had clinical notes available) and medical records only were available for 25 additional cases. Histopathological slides were reviewed independently by three pathologists and any discrepancies resolved at case conferences. The medical records were reviewed independently by one senior clinician.

5. Primary liver cancer was confirmed in 66/119 cases (55%, 95% CI 46-64%) while 21 cases (18%; 95% CI 11-24%) were considered to be definite secondary cancers. The remaining cases

could not be distinguished between primary and secondary cancers (26 cases) or no malignant tissue was found in the specimens available (6 cases). There was no evidence to suggest that the proportion of cases confirmed as having primary liver cancer, nor of those with evidence of cirrhosis and associated risk factors, differed with distance from incinerators. The Committee agreed that the confirmation of 55% of registered primary liver cancer cases following diagnostic review, is in accordance with a previous study in Great Britain.(7) The Committee agreed that the finding of a high concordance between cancer registration and death certificate data for the confirmed primary liver cancer cases (80%) was unexpected but important new information which suggested that the use of death certificates was acceptable in epidemiological investigations of liver cancer.

6. Two cases of angiosarcoma were diagnosed on histopathological review within 7.5 km of a MWI (cf 0.26 expected based on a national register ( $p < 0.05$ )), but there was no evidence more generally of clustering near incinerators of cases ascribed to angiosarcoma in a national register. Neither of these two cases had been diagnosed previously, both being registered as hepatocellular carcinoma, and neither was an industrial case. The Committee noted that there was no background information on the extent to which angiosarcoma was misdiagnosed routinely as hepatocellular carcinoma or carcinoma (not otherwise specified) in the general population. The Committee agreed that SAHSU had adopted an acceptable approach to the evaluation of the significance of the two cases of angiosarcoma given the limitations in the national register data used

7. The histopathology diagnostic review allows a range of estimates to be made of possible (absolute) excess of "true" primary liver cancer near incinerators, based on relative risk estimates from the previous study. Assuming that primary liver cancer was the correct diagnosis in 55% of all registered cases then the excess number of cases among the population living within 1 km of an incinerator is reduced from 23 to 12.6, i.e. an excess of 0.53 excess cases 10-5 year-1. With only definite secondary cancer cases excluded (18%) then the excess within 1km is reduced to 18.8 cases, i.e. 0.78 excess cases 10-5 year-1.(8)

#### **COC evaluation of SAHSU studies**

8. The Committee was informed that there have been considerable reductions in the levels of emissions of pollutants from incinerators in recent years. The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution recognised that epidemiological studies are much less likely to reveal any health effects in relation to current standards of controls on emission of pollutants from MWIs.(1) Thus estimates of the relative risk derived from the SAHSU investigations would, if causally associated with exposure to emissions, be related to accumulated exposures prior to the introduction of the controls implemented through the 1989 Municipal Waste Incineration Directives

9. The Committee agreed that there were a number of factors that should be considered in deriving conclusions on the SAHSU studies of MWIs: i) accuracy of health statistics, ii) accuracy of cancer diagnosis, iii) potential confounding factors for individual cancers, and iv) a number of environmental variables particular to incineration such as type of waste burnt, geographical and meteorological conditions, and controls placed on the emission of pollutants.

10. With regard to the 1996 study of cancer incidence, the Committee agreed that the excess of all cancers, stomach, lung and colorectal cancers were due to socio-economic confounding as has been reported by the SAHSU group following adjustment of the data by use of a deprivation index. Post-hoc analyses which compared cancer incidence prior to establishment of an incinerator with cancer incidence following a 10 year lag period since first exposure was consistent with this conclusion.

11. With regard to the diagnostic histopathology study of liver cancer, the Committee agreed that whilst the excess of primary liver cancer near incinerators was not readily explained by known confounding or other factors, residual confounding by socio-economic factors could not be excluded in view of the strong association of deprivation with liver cancer incidence.

### Conclusions

12. The Committee agreed the following overall conclusions with respect to the SAHSU investigations of cancer incidence near MWIs:

i) The SAHSU studies found a small excess of primary liver cancer near municipal solid waste incinerators (estimated to be between 0.53-0.78 excess cases 10-5 year<sup>-1</sup>). It is not possible to conclude that this small increase in primary liver cancer is due to emissions of pollutants from incinerators, as residual socio-economic confounding cannot be excluded. The Committee agreed that an excess of all cancers, stomach, lung and colorectal cancers was due to socio-economic confounding and was not associated with emissions from incinerators.

ii) The finding of two cases of angiosarcoma during the histopathology review in individuals who were resident within 7.5 km of a municipal solid waste incinerator was unexpected. The Committee considered that the evaluation of this finding was difficult given the limitations in the registration of angiosarcoma and lack of information regarding accuracy of diagnosis in the general population. The Committee, however, agreed that there was no evidence more generally of clustering near incinerators of cases ascribed to angiosarcoma in a national register.

iii) The Committee was reassured that any potential risk of cancer due to residency (for periods in excess of 10 years) near to municipal solid waste incinerators was exceedingly low and probably not measurable by the most modern epidemiological techniques. The Committee agreed that, at the present time, there was no

need for any further epidemiological investigations of cancer incidence near municipal solid waste incinerators.

### March 2000

### References

1. Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (1993). Seventeenth report: Incineration of waste. Chairman Houghton J, HMSO, London.
2. Elliott P, Hills M, Beresford J, Kleinschmidt I, Jolley D, Pattenden S, Rodrigues L, Westlake A and Rose G (1992). Incidence of cancer of the larynx and lung near incinerators of waste solvents and oils in Great Britain. *Lancet*, 339, 854-858.
3. British Medical Association (1991). Hazardous waste and human health. A report from the BMA Professional and Scientific Division. Oxford University Press, Oxford. pp242.
4. Hattermer-Frey HA and Travis C (1991). Health Effects of municipal waste incineration. CRC Press, Boca Raton, pp 387.
5. Elliott P, Shaddick G, Kleinschmidt I, Jolley D, Walls P, Beresford J and Grundy C (1996). Cancer incidence near municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain. *British Journal of Cancer*, 73, 702-710.
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7. Jenkins D, Gilmore IT, Doel C and Gallivan S (1995). Liver biopsy in the diagnosis of malignancy. *Q J Med*, 88, 819-825.
8. Elliot P, Eaton N, Shaddick G and Carter R (2000). Cancer Incidence near Municipal Solid Waste Incinerators in Great Britain 2 : Histopathological and Case Note Review of primary liver cancer cases. *Br J Cancer*, 82(5) p1103-1106.

[Top](#)

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## Waste incineration – questions and answers

### General

#### 1. How much municipal waste do we produce?

Local authorities collected 29.1 million tonnes of municipal waste in England and 1.8 million tonnes in Wales during 2006/07. This included 25.9 million tonnes of waste from households (1.6 million tonnes in Wales) – that's around half a tonne or 509kg per person every year (equivalent to the weight of a small truck!)

#### 2. Are we producing more waste than we did ten years ago?

We are producing more waste than ten years ago but the growth in the amount of waste is declining. In England the average annual increase in municipal waste from 2001/02 to 2006/07 was 0.2, percent compared with a growth rate of 3.3 percent in the previous decade. For Wales, the equivalent increases were 0.5 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively.

#### 3. What is municipal waste?

This is the waste we generate in our homes, schools, shops and small businesses and waste collected by local authorities. Nearly 90 per cent of municipal waste comes from households.

#### 4. How is municipal waste disposed of?

Traditionally, most waste in England and Wales has been disposed of at landfill sites. But, limited space and challenging Government targets under the European Landfill Directive to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste being sent to landfill mean we have to find alternative ways of disposing of waste.

In 2006/07 16.9 million tonnes (58 per cent) of municipal waste was disposed of in landfill sites in England (1.3 million tonnes (68 per cent) in Wales, a decrease of four per cent on the previous year (three per cent in Wales). However, in England the Landfill Directive requires us to reduce this significantly further to 11.2 million tonnes by 2009/10 and 5.2 million tonnes by 2019/20. In Wales the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that local authorities are allowed to landfill is 709,325.5 tonnes in 2009-10, and 329,686.5 tonnes in 2019/20.

In England in 2006/07 we reused or recycled (including composting) around 31 per cent of municipal waste, with a further 11 per cent pre-treated, mostly by incineration with energy recovery. In Wales we recycled (including composting) 30 per cent, with a further 2 per cent treated by incineration.

#### 5. What is energy from waste?

Energy from waste or incineration is where waste is burnt at high temperatures to reduce its weight and volume and to produce heat and/or electricity.

#### 6. How many energy from waste plants are there in England and Wales?

There are currently <sup>1</sup> 17 energy from waste (EfW) plants in England and one in Wales permitted to burn municipal waste.

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<sup>1</sup> As of September 2008

**7. With the proposed increase in landfill taxes in 2010, will this lead to an increase in incineration?**

The intention of the landfill tax increase is to discourage landfill. Waste producers must seek alternative mechanisms for managing their waste that should include; reduction, recycling and recovery. Incineration with energy recovery is one of many options.

**8. Are all new incinerators going to be energy from waste facilities?**

We expect that all new municipal waste incinerators will be energy from waste facilities. The Waste Incineration Directive requires that the heat that is generated during incineration or co-incineration is recovered as far as practicable. In addition, revenues raised from energy recovery are economically important for the operation of these plants.

**9. How energy efficient are incinerators?**

Energy to waste plants that produce only electricity are about 25% efficient.

**10. Why do we need incinerators, can't recycling be increased, eliminating the need?**

Recycling can and should be increased. However, there will inevitably remain wastes that cannot be technically or economically reused or recycled. With declining landfill availability and landfill directive requirements alternatives are needed such as incineration or co-incineration to recover energy from residual wastes.

**11. I hear incineration causes a decrease in recycling, is this true?**

Incineration can be compatible with high rates of recycling. Countries that have high levels of incineration (compared to the UK) also have high rates of recycling e.g. Germany, Denmark.

**12. Aren't more suitable modern technologies available to dispose of waste?**

The only practicable alternative is landfill which results in poor energy recovery and greater greenhouse gas emissions than incineration.

**13. How does recovering energy from waste in England and Wales compare with other EU countries?**

We currently recover energy from 11 per cent of municipal waste. By comparison, the European average is 17.3 per cent and Denmark recovers energy from 54 per cent of its municipal waste.

## **Managing municipal waste**

**14. Who is responsible for managing municipal waste?**

There are a number of organisations that have different roles to play in managing waste in England and Wales. These include Government departments and devolved administrations, local authorities and the Environment Agency.

**Department for Environment and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG)**

Defra decides on waste policy in England. The Welsh Assembly Government decides on waste policy in Wales. These waste policies determine what should happen on waste and who should implement it. Policy implementation is supported by objectives and targets, some of which are statutory.

### **Local authorities**

Local authorities collect and manage municipal waste. They have to plan for managing municipal waste, including deciding whether energy from waste is needed in their area and, if so, how much is needed.

As the waste planning authority, local authorities also decide where waste management facilities could be built.

### **Environment Agency**

The Environment Agency is involved at national, regional and local levels. We provide advice on the development of national and local waste strategies. At a local level, we comment on local authority spatial plans and on individual planning applications, for example for energy from waste (EfW) plants.

We also regulate EfW plants in England and Wales under the Environmental Permitting Regulations. These Regulations require compliance with European Directives.

### **The public**

The public have a major role to play in reducing the amount of waste produced through their activities and purchasing decisions and making the maximum use of their local recycling schemes.

## **Energy from waste - permitting**

### **15. What are the main issues that the Environment Agency considers in determining an application?**

The aim of an Environment Agency permit is to ensure that the plant is operated in such a way and under such conditions that human health and the environment remain protected from any harmful emissions.

**Health:** We have a key role to play in protecting human health from regulated processes. We consider health issues in four ways:

- comparing stack emission concentrations with guidance and regulations. For example, the European Waste Incineration Directive has limits that should prevent any unacceptable impact on the environment or health for the majority of locations;
- modelling emissions to determine the ground level concentrations of pollutants and comparing these with the Environmental Quality Standards (EQS or equivalent). This includes food uptake paths for dioxins and using Department of Health guidance;
- considering literature on health effects due to emissions;
- using statutory consultees including the Food Standards Agency and the local Primary Care Trusts or Local Health Boards. If we need to address specific issues, we use external experts for advice.

**The environment:** The applicants must produce an assessment of the environmental impact of the process. For this they generally use our guidance (H1) on Environmental Assessment and Appraisal of BAT (Best Available Techniques). This includes background levels of pollution as well as the process contribution and their comparison with Air Quality Standards. For nearby special sites there may be special methodologies for different receptors.

**16. Who does the Environment Agency consult before it issues a permit?**

We consult the public, the local authority, the health authority and other interested organisations for their views on the potential effect on the environment and public health before issuing an environmental permit for a new energy from waste (EfW) plant.

We will only grant a permit if:

- the applicant has demonstrated that the proposed facility meets the requirements of the Environmental Permitting Regulations and uses Best Available Techniques in its design and operation;
- the proposed design, construction and operational standards for individual EfW plants meet or exceed stringent controls;
- we have consulted members of the local community, the local authority and the health authority for their views on the potential effect on the environment and public health.

We believe well managed EfW plants that meet modern requirements such as the Waste Incineration Directive will not cause significant pollution of the environment or harm human health.

We make sure that the standards used in designing, maintaining and operating EfW plants are at least as good as the European standards set to protect the environment and human health.

**17. What is the role of the local authority?**

Local authorities decide if an energy from waste (EfW) plant is needed, where it should be built, and how big it should be. The local authority is responsible for land use planning, approving or rejecting applications for planning permission for waste disposal sites such as energy from waste plants and landfills.

**18. What is the role of health authorities?**

We consult Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) in England and Local Health Boards (LHBs) in Wales when we receive an application for an environmental permit for an energy from waste (EfW) plant under the new Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). Under these Regulations, we ask the health authorities to comment on the potential health impacts of proposed energy from waste plants based on emissions information sent to them. We will take their views into account when we make our decision. The Health Protection Agency (HPA) provides specialist public health advice to support local health authorities with this role. Local Health Boards in Wales may also involve the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS).

**19. Is there any guidance on the roles of Primary Care Trusts/Local Health Boards in EPR determinations?**

The Health Protection Agency (HPA) has set out guidance for PCTs and LHBs on their role in the regulation of industrial activities. This advice is available on the HPA website at:

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/>.

**Energy from waste – regulation****20. How does the Environment Agency make sure that energy from waste (EfW) plants are operated in a safe way?**

We regulate the performance of EfW plants by:



- issuing an environmental permit;
- carrying out a continued assessment of plant operations and its environmental performance in a number of ways;
- operators must monitor emissions at given times and report the results to us;
- we regularly inspect installations, review monitoring techniques and assess monitoring results to measure the performance of the plant;
- we carry out independent routine monitoring of emissions (once a year for all EfW plants, as well as making spot checks);
- operators must inform us within 24 hours of any breach of the emissions limits, followed by a fuller report of the size of the release, its impact and how they propose to avoid this happening in the future;
- operators' monitoring results are placed on the public registers;
- depending on the seriousness of any breach, we will take appropriate enforcement action and/or prosecute.

**21. Is it true that the Environment Agency relies too heavily on reports from the operators?**

No, this is not true. We carry out frequent inspections of energy from waste (EfW) plants. For example, we aim to inspect all plants 12 times a year. Half of these visits are unannounced. The other half, announced visits, are needed to investigate plant performance, explore the opportunities for improvements in performance and any investigation of malfunctioning. In these circumstances it is essential that the relevant staff are available. However, we have every confidence in the reports we do receive as plants are run by competent professional operators.

**22. What is the Duty of Care?**

Under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the producers of controlled waste have "general responsibility for waste in their control", for example:

- they are responsible for preventing any other person from keeping, treating or disposing of their waste in a way that could pollute the environment or harm human health;
- they must also make sure that waste is handled to prevent it escaping and, when waste is transferred, make sure it is only transferred to someone authorised to handle it;
- they must provide a written and accurate description of waste to prevent a third party unwittingly committing offences.

## Health issues

**23. What is the Environment Agency's role in protecting human health?**

We have a key role to play in protecting human health as part of our regulatory duties. We are not health professionals so we work in partnership with others by seeking advice from medical and public health experts at the Department of Health, Health Protection Agency and National Public Health Service. We consult Primary Care Trusts or Local Health Boards on all energy from waste applications.

**24. Are there health risks from energy from waste plants?**

Energy from waste (EfW) plants are frequently perceived by some of the public to be a particular risk to human health. However, despite many detailed studies into the health of communities living near to EfW plants, none have been able to demonstrate a conclusive link between incinerator emissions and public health impacts. Modern EfW plants must meet tight emissions standards so they make a very small contribution to the background levels of air pollution.

**25. What were the findings of the Defra review into the health effects of waste management?**

The most recent independent review of evidence on the health effects of management and disposal of household and similar waste was published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in 2004. The *“Review of the Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes”* considered 23 high quality studies of the patterns of disease around energy from waste (EfW) plants and also four review papers looking at the health effects of EfW plants.

The report considered cancer, respiratory disease and birth defects and found no evidence for a link between the incidence of the disease and the current generation of EfW plants.

**26. Are there safer ways of managing the nation’s waste?**

All waste management activities pose some risk to human health and the environment. It is because of this risk that we control the way they operate and their emissions through the environmental permit. Energy from waste plants comply with new and high emissions standards, and this means that they are unlikely to pose a threat to health.

**27. How can you be sure modern energy from waste (EfW) plants are much safer?**

There have been substantial cuts in emissions from incinerators since 1996. All EfW plants are new or have been significantly modified to meet the much tighter emission standards under the European Waste Incineration Directive.

The contribution to pollution from EfW plants is very small compared to other sources, such as traffic, road development and other industrial sites.

**28. What are dioxins and furans?**

These are a group of substances with similar chemical structures which are often referred to simply as dioxins. They are not deliberately produced but are formed during fires and from other activities such as burning fuels like wood, coal and oil, waste incineration, bonfires and from a number of industrial processes. They remain in the environment for a long time and accumulate in all living things.

**29. How have the dioxins emissions changed in the last decade?**

Over the past eighteen years there has been a very large decrease in the discharge of dioxins from energy from waste (EfW) plants. In 1990 the older generation of municipal incinerators released about 600 grams of dioxins, as measured on the ITEQ (International Toxic Equivalent) basis and accounted for around 50% of national dioxin emissions... According to our pollution inventory data for 2006, all incineration plants (not just the EFWs) produced about 2.4 g of dioxins which is 6% of the dioxin emissions from all industrial plants that we regulate.

**30. Is it true that energy from waste plants are the biggest source of heavy metal and dioxin emissions?**

No, this is not true. The contribution from energy from waste plants to the total amount of pollution nationally is very small and has been decreasing over the past years due to stricter controls on emissions through the Waste Incineration Directive. For example, in 2006, EFw plants produced less than 0.5% total lead released from industrial plants in our control. Figure for nickel was 1.7% for the same year.

**31. What is an acceptable percentage of dioxins in the air we breathe, beyond which it is likely to be harmful?**

Over 90 per cent of human exposure to dioxins is through the food we eat, with meat, fish, eggs and dairy products being the main sources.

There is no safe limit for exposure to dioxins but the Committee on Toxicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment (COT) have provided advice on tolerable daily intake (TDI) of dioxin. TDI is the amount that can be ingested (mainly eaten) daily during our lifetime without a significant chance of harm. COT has recently recommended a TDI for dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs (man-made chemicals) of two picograms per kilogram of a person's body weight per day. Harmful effects, such as cancer and heart disease, are generally associated with concentrations at least ten times higher than most people carry in their bodies.

**32. Is the exposure of the UK population below the TDI?**

Our main source of exposure to dioxins is through our diet. Based on 1997 figures, average intakes for the UK population were 1.8 picograms per kilogram of bodyweight per day and therefore close to the recommended TDI (there are 1,000,000,000,000 picograms in a gram). In common with other developed countries such as the USA and other EU Member States, about one third of the UK population may exceed the TDI through its diet.

**33. Is it true that a study established a definite link between cancer and living near an energy from waste plant?**

This is not true. Even the most careful and detailed high quality research studies have failed to demonstrate elevated risks of cancer associated with the emissions from energy from waste (EfW) plants. Work by the Small Area Health Statistics Unit (SAHSU) at Imperial College, London University, which examined cancer incidence of over 14 million people living near to 72 municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain (from 1974-1986 (England), 1974-1984 (Wales), and 1975-1987 (Scotland) failed to find any convincing evidence of an increase in cancer rates due to the incinerators. This is despite the fact that emissions of dioxins from the older generation of incinerators are around ten to one hundred times greater than those from modern EfW plants.

The UK Government's expert advisory Committee on Carcinogenicity reviewed the results of this further investigation and concluded that any potential risk of cancer due to living near to EfW plants for more than ten years was exceedingly low.

## **Impact on the environment**

**35. Don't energy from waste plants produce more carbon emissions than coal fired power stations?**

No. Coal-fired power stations produce many more times more carbon dioxide than incinerators. Whilst a coal-fired power will generate energy more efficiently than an incinerator generating electricity only (i.e. no CHP) these stations are much larger than incinerators and use more carbon rich fuels.

**36. Do energy from waste plants contribute more to global warming than landfilling waste?**

No. Energy from waste plants do produce carbon dioxide gas as a result of burning waste. However, the energy they produce replaces that generated by other fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas that would otherwise be burnt at power stations to generate electricity. Landfilling waste generates both methane and carbon dioxide gases. Methane has a global warming potential of more than twenty times that of carbon dioxide.

**37. What are PM<sub>2.5</sub> ?**

These are tiny particles which are present in indoor and outdoor environment. They have a maximum length/width of 2.5 micrometers (thirty times smaller than the thickness of human hair). Outside, they mainly come from vehicle exhausts, paved and unpaved roads, burning of fuels in power stations, wood burning, open burning, incinerators and other industrial activities including grinding, milling and construction works. They can also be formed by some chemical reactions in the air. Indoor activities, such as smoking, cooking, burning candles/oil lamps and fireplaces also produce these particles. These particles can be carried long distances from their source and hence activities/incidents happening hundreds of miles away may affect their concentration.

Although EFW plants do produce these particles but their contribution is very small compared to other sources. Our pollution inventory data for 2006 shows that all incineration plants contributed around 0.03% of all PM<sub>2.5</sub> emitted from industrial plants.

**38. What health effects are associated with PM<sub>2.5</sub> ?**

Because these particles are very small, they can travel deep into respiratory tract and reach the lungs. Short term effects will include irritation of eyes, nose and throat, sneezing and shortness of breath. Long term exposure could result in increased rates of bronchitis, reduced lung function and cardiovascular problems. Older people, children and those with existing heart and lung disease are particularly sensitive to these particles.

**Further information****39. Where can I get more information about recovering energy from waste?**

You can find out more about recovering energy from waste and the environment by visiting our website at [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk). Some other information sources are given below.

**Environment Agency publications**

What's in my backyard?

Position statement on waste incineration in waste management strategies

Booklet on municipal waste incineration

Regional Strategic Waste Management Assessments

Technical guidance on waste incineration

Enforcement and Prosecution Policy

All of the above can be obtained via our website at [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

**County or Unitary council**

Contact your County or Unitary council to find out about their strategies and plans for waste, including the:

Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Waste Development Plan

Policy on recycling waste

Regional Waste Strategy to which the council contributes



**Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)**

Visit Defra website at [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk) for:

“Waste Strategy 2007”

Guidance on Waste Management and Best Value

Guidance on Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategies

Guidance on Directive 76/2000/EC on the incineration of waste

**Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)**

Contact the Department for Communities and Local Government ([www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)) for:

Central Government Development Planning policy for waste, including:

Planning Policy Statement 10 “Planning for Sustainable Waste Management”

Planning Policy Statement 11 “Regional Spatial Strategy”

Planning Policy Statement 12 “Local Development Frameworks”

**Department of Health**

Contact Department of Health website ([www.doh.gov.uk](http://www.doh.gov.uk)) for further information about central government health policies and research (including health advisory committees and other bodies).

**Welsh Assembly Government**

Contact the National Assembly of Wales or Welsh Assembly Government ([www.wales.gov.uk](http://www.wales.gov.uk) in English or [www.cymru.gov.uk](http://www.cymru.gov.uk) in Welsh) for information about waste policies, including:

Planning Technical Advice Note 21 on Waste

“Wise About Waste” Waste Strategy in Wales

**Health Protection Agency**

Contact the Health Protection Agency at [www.hpa.org.uk](http://www.hpa.org.uk) for expert advice on protecting the health of local communities.

The HPA are the primary source of health advice upon which we base our regulation and decisions.

National Public Health Service is the operational arm of the Health Protection Agency in Wales and it provides the resources, information and advice to enable the Welsh Assembly Government, Health Commission Wales, Local Health Boards, local authorities and NHS Trusts to discharge their statutory public health functions. <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/home.cfm?orgid=719>

## Energy from waste

### Key issues

- We generate a large amount of municipal waste which must be managed.
- Local authorities collected 30.9 million tonnes of municipal waste in England and Wales in 2006/07. This included 27.5 million tonnes of waste from households, representing around 509 kg per person per year.
- The main route for municipal waste disposal in the UK has traditionally been landfill. However, to comply with the requirements of the European Landfill Directive, England and Wales must landfill no more than about 12 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste by 2009/10, 8 million tonnes by 2012/13 and 5.5 million tonnes by 2019/20.
- We must urgently find affordable ways of managing municipal waste that cannot be recycled and maximise its use as a resource.

### Our position on energy from waste

- We believe that we need to create less waste, recycle more and maximise the use of residual waste in a safe and environmentally friendly way.
- We believe that recovering energy from waste can contribute to a balanced energy policy.
- We consider that it may be appropriate for local authorities to include energy from waste in their strategies and plans provided that:
  - it does not undermine preventing or minimising waste, re-use, recycling or composting;
  - it forms part of a properly considered and appraised regional or local strategy.
  - it is consistent with the statutory aim to establish an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations.
- We also consider that energy generated by incineration should be recovered as far as practicable, for example using Combined Heat and Power (CHP) schemes, consistent with the requirements of Best Available Techniques (BAT).

### Our role

- We will not issue an environmental permit for any industrial site, including energy from waste plants, if we consider they will cause significant pollution to the environment or harm human health.
- We will make sure that the standards used in designing, maintaining and operating energy from waste plants are at least as good as the agreed European standards.
- When we receive an application for an environmental permit to operate an energy from waste plant we consult members of the local community, the local authority and the public health bodies for their views on the potential effect on the environment and public health.
- We regulate the performance of energy from waste plants by:
- Requiring continuous emissions monitors to be used to measure concentrations of pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, total organic compounds and particulate matter;

- Requiring twice yearly monitoring of hydrogen fluoride, heavy metals and dioxins, dioxin like PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) and PAHs (polyaromatic hydrocarbons);
- Carrying out check monitoring of pollutants using our own independent contractors, normally once a year or carrying out on-site auditing of operator monitoring;
- Inspecting sites regularly and carrying out unannounced inspections; and,
- Requiring Operators to inform us within 24 hours if any of the emission limits set in the environmental permit are exceeded, or if they fail to comply with any of the operating conditions.
- If the energy from waste plant operator does not comply with its environmental permit we will take action in line with our Enforcement and Prosecution Policy.

## Strategic Waste Planning

- In England the regional assemblies set out the high-level spatial planning framework for waste in their regional spatial strategies.
- In Wales, Regional Waste Plans determine overall policy for the management of waste in land use terms, including the number and type of the different facilities required. The policy is transposed at a local level into the Local Development Plans for implementation.

## Local authority's role

- As the waste disposal authority, local authorities determine how municipal waste should be managed, including whether energy from waste is needed and, if so, how much is needed.
- As the waste planning authority, local authorities decide where an energy from waste facility should be built.
- We provide our views on the environmental impact of energy from waste plants through input to draft spatial plans and responding to consultation on planning applications.

## Public Health Bodies' role

- We consult the local public health bodies (the Primary Care Trust in England or the Local Health Board in Wales) on an application for an environmental permit for an energy from waste plant.
- We ask them to comment on the potential health impacts of the proposed plant and take their views into account when we decide whether to grant a permit.

## Background

- The Government's Waste Strategy for England 2007 says that 'recovering energy from waste which cannot sensibly be recycled is an essential component of a well-balanced energy policy.' It expects energy from waste to account for 25 per cent of municipal waste by 2020.
- Wales Waste Strategy "Wise about Waste" is currently under review, although the Welsh Assembly Government have stated that energy from waste is the best method to deal with non-recyclable waste but only where the maximum level of energy from waste required automatically mirrors minimum recycling levels. It currently proposes that the maximum amount of energy from waste should be 30% by 2024/25
- The number of energy from waste plants needed depends on the rates of recycling and composting achieved, the use of other treatment methods, the growth in municipal waste and the size of any proposed energy from waste plants.
- In 2004, Defra published a report entitled "*Review of Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes*". This

report concluded that "Published studies of the health of communities living in the vicinity of incinerators have failed to establish any convincing links between incinerator emissions and adverse effects on public health; specifically no impact was demonstrated on the incidence of cancer, respiratory health symptoms or reproductive outcomes."

- The main outlets for residual waste in Europe are shown in the following table (taken from Source publication: [e-Digest of Environmental Statistics](#), published February 2006 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs). This demonstrates that high levels of recycling can be compatible with high levels of incineration.

	landfill	recycled/compost ed (and other)	incineration	municipal waste generated per capita / kg
Greece	91.8	8.2	0.0	428.0
Portugal	74.8	3.5	21.7	452.0
United Kingdom	74.0	18.0	8.0	592.0
Ireland	69.0	31.0	0.0	732.0
Finland	63.3	27.6	9.1	450.0
Italy	61.8	28.9	9.4	523.0
Spain	59.3	34.2	6.6	609.0
France	38.1	28.2	33.7	561.0
Austria	30.0	59.3	10.7	610.0
Luxembourg	22.6	35.7	41.6	658.0
Germany	19.9	57.2	22.9	638.0
Sweden	13.6	41.4	45.0	471.0
Belgium	12.6	51.8	35.7	446.0
Denmark	5.0	41.2	53.8	675.0
Netherlands	2.7	64.4	32.9	599.0
eu 15	44.9	36.4	18.7	577.0



## Energy from waste – Key facts

### What is energy from waste?

**Energy from waste (EfW) or incineration is where waste is burnt at high temperatures to reduce its volume and to produce heat and/or electricity.**

Like all other combustion plants burning solid and liquid fuels, the incineration process produces the following emissions:

- acid gases, particulates, dioxins and heavy metals to air
- ash residues (these arise from the non-combustible materials present in the incoming waste)

If solid ash residues are handled and disposed of correctly, air emissions are the main way people and the environment can be affected by emissions.

### Energy from waste – the facts

- In 2006/07 11 per cent of municipal waste in England and 2 per cent in Wales was incinerated with energy recovery (expected to rise to 25 per cent in England by 2020 and 30 per cent in Wales by 2025).
- Currently there are 18 energy from waste plants in England and Wales with a total capacity of over three million tonnes a year.
- Since the end of 2005 all energy from waste plants have been subject to the European Waste Incineration Directive, with much tighter controls on emission limits and improved technology.
- All energy from waste plants are new or have been significantly modified since 1996, with substantial cuts in emissions.

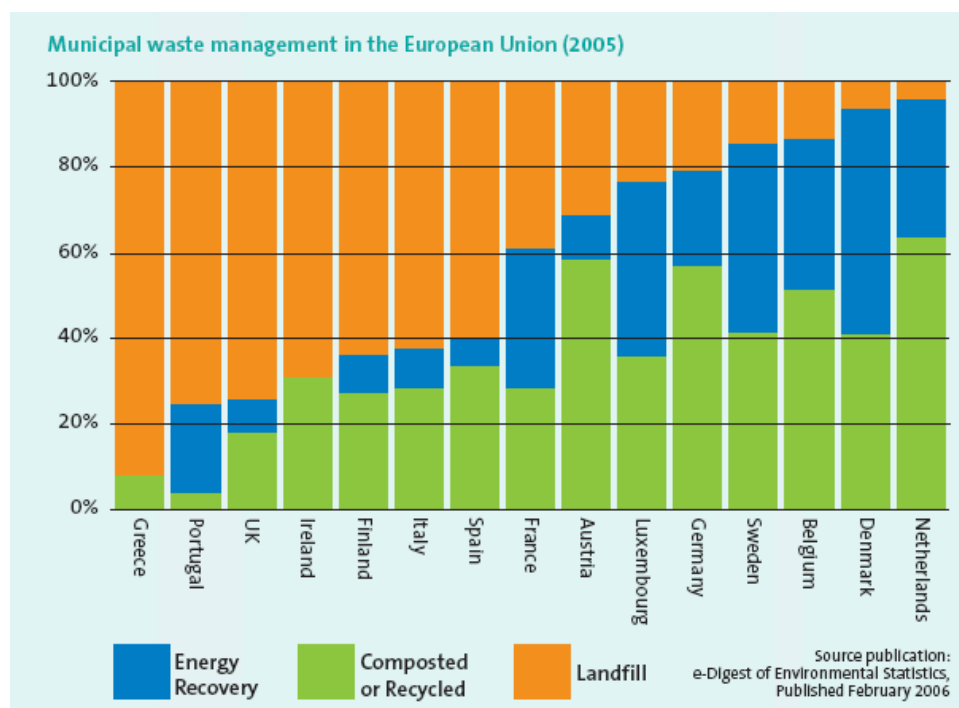
### Energy from waste and health

- A number of scientific studies have investigated the impact of energy from waste emissions on human health.
- Much research was based on emissions from older incinerators that had much higher emissions of pollutants.
- We are not aware of any studies that conclusively link adverse health outcomes to energy from waste plant releases.
- The 2004 Defra report *"Review of Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes"* concluded that there are no convincing links between energy from waste plant emissions and adverse effects on public health.

## Incineration – the European picture

### Municipal waste management in the European Union

	landfill	recycled/composted (and other)	incineration	municipal waste generated per capita / kg
Greece	91.8	8.2	0.0	428.0
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France	38.1	28.2	33.7	561.0
Austria	30.0	59.3	10.7	610.0
Luxembourg	22.6	35.7	41.6	658.0
Germany	19.9	57.2	22.9	638.0
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eu 15	44.9	36.4	18.7	577.0



Source publication: [e-Digest of Environmental Statistics](#), published February 2006  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

customer service line

08708 506 506

[www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

incident hotline

0800 80 70 60

floodline

0845 988 1188



# HPA position statement on Incinerators

The Health Protection Agency has published its updated position statement, *The impact on health of emissions to air from municipal waste incinerators*.

 [The Impact on Health of Emissions to Air from Municipal Waste Incinerators \(PDF, 121 KB\)](#)

After reviewing the latest literature the Agency's general position remains unchanged: Modern, well managed incinerators make only a small contribution to local concentrations of air pollutants. It is possible that such small additions could have an impact on health but such effects, if they exist, are likely to be very small and not detectable.

New incinerator projects are being proposed throughout the country with the aim of reducing the UK's reliance on land-fill for municipal wastes. EU legislation has stimulated this major change in waste management strategy.

Concerns have been expressed about the air pollution risks posed by municipal incinerators and the Agency first issued a statement giving advice on health issues in November 2005. Since that time, more research has been carried on the possible air pollution risks posed by modern incinerators and the HPA has therefore issued a new position statement.

Last reviewed: 2 September 2009

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## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel – Notes Meeting 1 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2009, 18.30 – 20.15**

### **Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

Attended: See attached

The meeting chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.com](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.com)

**Agreement of the Terms of Reference for the CLP** – Terms of reference were agreed with the caveat that the CLP could meet more frequently than 2 – 3 months, particularly relevant in the coming weeks when Covanta plan to consolidate their planning application.

**Membership issues** - The CLP asked on what basis the members had been selected: KF described the process: From the list of volunteers she had selected community groups representing each parish within 5 miles of the Rookery South site, some local organisations and closest neighbours (within 3 miles). In this way she had recruited to the 14 that is the maximum to allow each person a good chance to give their views.

However, after completing recruitment KF had been contacted by Ampthill Town Council with a request to join the CLP, pointing out that they were the only local elected body not represented. The Town Council had not volunteered a representative so KF had selected Revamp Ampthill as a community group for the town. KF felt she had to come to the CLP meeting with the request for another member as it would increase the size of the meeting and perhaps reduce the share of the floor each one could get. However one member of the CLP, a resident from Ampthill, had had to withdraw due to ill-health and so there was a spare seat which could easily be offered to Ampthill Town Council. **The CLP agreed that Ampthill Town Council should join the CLP** – that this was only fair and reasonable. **Ampthill Town Council has nominated Gary Summerfield, who is also a Central Beds Councillor.**

KF then asked the CLP to consider a request by Cllr Tim Hill of Bedfordshire Borough Council to join the CLP. **The CLP agreed that it would be appropriate to have an additional member from the Local Authority.** MC commented that once the planning application is made it may not be appropriate for a councillor to attend as there could be a conflict of interest.

**Action KF to invite two new members to next meeting – completed 23/09/09**

**Building design consultation** - Alistair Kratt LDA Design, Alan Lamb AEW Architects presented current design ideas, showing mock-ups of how the building could look in the landscape, explaining how the design was influenced by the need to reduce the impact for the surrounding area.

The general feeling of the CLP was that the building was too large and too visible. Whatever colours or landscaping was used to reduce its impact they would not be enough to make it acceptable

CLP members asked for consideration of the following:

- Dig down and put more of the building below ground level
- Use planting to hide the building under a natural covering



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 1 Notes**

The CLP agreed that they want to be consulted about this issue and all other issues, not presented with a “done deal”. Covanta advised that the design and environmental impact assessment process was an iterative one and there are opportunities both before and after the application is made for the design to be refined.

Covanta agreed to come back to a later meeting with responses to these points together with more information about landscaping plus other examples of buildings Covanta has in the US and other similar facilities in the UK.

The CLP also asked for a mock up showing this plant together with the NIRAH building to see the full impact of new developments on the landscape. Covanta undertook to investigate what could be done.

The designers confirmed that the height of the plant floor to roof is determined by the size of the equipment within the plant not the capacity, so that even if the capacity were lower it would be less wide not less high. The stack would be lower at a smaller capacity.

Covanta confirmed that power cables from the plant would be run underground, not on pylons.

**Action: Covanta to present on further developments to include noise reduction and landscaping strategy to October meeting. This now scheduled to be the only item for October 20<sup>th</sup> CLP meeting.**

**Air quality/public health** - Chris Hazell Marsall ERM presented the health impact assessment, providing a range of supporting documents. Key points made were:

The Health Protection Agency has updated its position statement on Incinerators: “Modern, well-managed incinerators make only a small contribution to local concentrations of air pollutants. It is possible that such small additions could make an impact on health, but such effects, if they exist, are likely to be very small and not detectable.”

No smell from waste on site as it will be kept in the tipping hall and air from the hall will be constantly pulled into the plant at slightly negative air pressure. The waste is constantly mixed to avoid generation of anaerobic conditions.

The Vale sometimes experiences a meteorological effect – an inversion layer, caused by cold air at ground level trapped beneath a layer of warmer air above - in these conditions there is limited dispersion of emissions. The Environment Agency require the assessment to take data over 5 years to take account of the worst case weather conditions and assess impacts under these conditions, as these will tend to lead to the greatest ground level impacts. The modelling using this worst case data must demonstrate that no air quality standards will be exceeded due to pollutants coming down to ground level. It was noted that during inversion layer conditions, the air is very still with very little vertical or horizontal movement and therefore emissions will tend to stay at height in the air and be brought down to ground level when the wind picks up. The Environment Agency has to approve the impact assessment and usually ask for more headroom than even the worst case weather experienced as an added reassurance.

Emissions of dioxins from incinerators are very substantially reduced as the understanding of dioxin formation process and improved technology has dramatically reduced outputs from the mid 90's and state of the art technology is very effective at minimising emissions. The plant will meet all of the Waste Incineration Directive emission limits and in most cases will be substantially below these. In planning Covanta have to submit an Environmental Statement to accompany their application which assesses those environmental impacts

## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 1 Notes

which have the potential to be significant. Unless the application and Environmental Statement demonstrates that there will be no significant impact on human health over the life of the plant at the expected emissions then permission will be refused. This is then followed by an Environmental Permit application to the Environment Agency which will need to demonstrate that there will be no significant impacts on human health and ecological sites at the permitted (highest) level of emissions.

The CLP asked a number of questions:

- What would happen if the plant monitoring showed emission in excess of permitted levels? The EA would require the plant to close, although they would allow Covanta to try to address the issue, as a breach in emission limits would only occur in the event of a specific failure at the plant. During normal operations the plant will operate well within all emissions limits.
- Will the area smell when the plant is not running, during maintenance closures? Only one of the three streams would be closed at any one time, so waste would always be moving. Therefore waste odours will not escape from the process during maintenance.
- Will all lorries delivering waste go straight into the hall? Yes, all waste deliveries will be directed to the tipping hall and whilst on occasion there could be a queue on the access ramp to the tipping hall this would be for short periods of time and lorries will be covered.
- Why doesn't Greenpeace give incinerator technology a clean bill of health? There is always a potential hazard with any pollutants – however taking into account the emissions from the plant and the background levels of these, the total amount of pollutants to which people would be exposed will be at a level where health impacts are not significant, based upon Environment Agency guidance. This is recognised by various Agencies including the Health Protection Agency, Environment Agency and Department of Health – position statements from these Agencies were provided to the panel.
- Should residents agree to any further increase in pollutants in the area? It is important to recognise that landfill causes pollution as do other ways of dealing with waste. The waste remaining after recycling/composting has to be handled in some way and Energy from Waste is accepted by the relevant regulatory Agencies as being a suitable and low risk way of doing so. It was also noted elsewhere in the discussions that all air quality standards will have to be achieved when considering the impact of emissions from the plant and the existing baseline conditions. The air quality standards are set for the protection of the most vulnerable members of society (the very young, very old and infirm).
- How are emissions targets controlled if you don't know what is going into the waste stream now and into the future? We have a pretty good understanding of what will be in the waste stream the plant will accept and have made assumptions as to how the nature of the material will change, for example through increased recycling levels. The plant is carefully designed to respond to such variations and absorb substances, including heavy metals from batteries for example – changes in levels of substances are detected by constant monitoring of the exhaust. The fly ash produced is then tankered out to specialist landfill sites.

The CLP asked about the capacity of the plant and the transport issues.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 1 Notes**

**Action: Next meeting to take presentations on the source and types of waste, volumes and detailed traffic impacts.**

**Date of next meeting and items to cover** – The meeting agreed that the detail of where the waste was to be sourced and details of volume of waste to be handled, plus traffic impact issues should be provided to **meeting 2 on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 18.30.**

The design and landscaping update should then be provided at **meeting 3 on 20<sup>th</sup> October 18.30.**

The CLP agreed the following were its key issues, most to be addressed at the next two meetings:

- Where will waste come from, what type of waste will it be, is it truly non-recyclable waste what is the annual waste production of the UK now plus projections over 30 years (meeting 2)
- Will there be any recycling capability at the plant (meeting 2)
- Volume of lorries planned, effect on road cleanliness/congestion/ leisure traffic, aggregate effect of this project plus NIRAH and Forest Centre traffic, affect on village life (meeting 2)
- Potential to use rail for deliveries (meeting 2)
- Visual and noise impacts, plans to mitigate the natural environment and enhance green spaces (meeting 3)
- Why this site, could it be put closer to urban areas where the waste is being produced
- Will the plant expand if it is successful
- What is the relationship between this project and Bear, will approval for this project result in a rumoured series of waste processing development at the Rookery site
- Is EfW an efficient way to produce energy
- What are the benefits to the local community of hosting this plant, is there any planning gain

These issues to be addressed at future CLP meetings.

RN from Covanta confirmed that they would not be processing clinical waste at the plant.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 1 Notes**

### **Attendance**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill	Attended
Hugh Roberts	MMAG	Attended
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE	Attended
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower Sch	Apologies
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale	Attended
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.	Attended
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting	Attended
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council	Attended
Kay Lynch	Wootton Parish Council	Attended
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council	Attended
Richard Franceys	Resident	Attended
Ampthill Park House	Resident	Withdrawn
Ed Hiam	Resident	Attended
Ian Tompkins	Resident	Attended
Covanta representatives		
Malcolm Chilton	Managing Director	Attended
Rachel Ness	Director of Planning	Attended
Paul Cole	Engineering Director	Attended
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair	Attended

Presenting to the meeting:

Alistair Kratt LDA Design, Alan Lamb AEW Architects – Design and landscaping  
Chris Hazell Marsall ERM - Air quality and public health



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 2 Agenda**

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 2 6<sup>th</sup> October 2009, 18.30 – 20.20**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**The Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedford MK43 0PR**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting will be chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.com](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.com)

## **Agenda**

- Issues from the last meeting – actions 5 mins
- Waste sourcing and volume 20 mins
- Questions on above 25 mins
- Coffee/comfort break 10 mins
- Traffic impacts 20 mins
- Questions on above 25 mins
- Date of next meeting and items to cover 5 mins

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 2 Agenda**

### **Membership of the CLP**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower School
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Kay Lynch	Wootton Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident
Ed Hiam	Resident
Ian Tompkins	Resident
Tim Hill	Bedfordshire Borough Council
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Malcolm Chilton Managing Director, Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Judith Harper Project Manager (to be confirmed)

Presenting to the meeting:

Kirsten Berry – ERM, waste sources and volumes

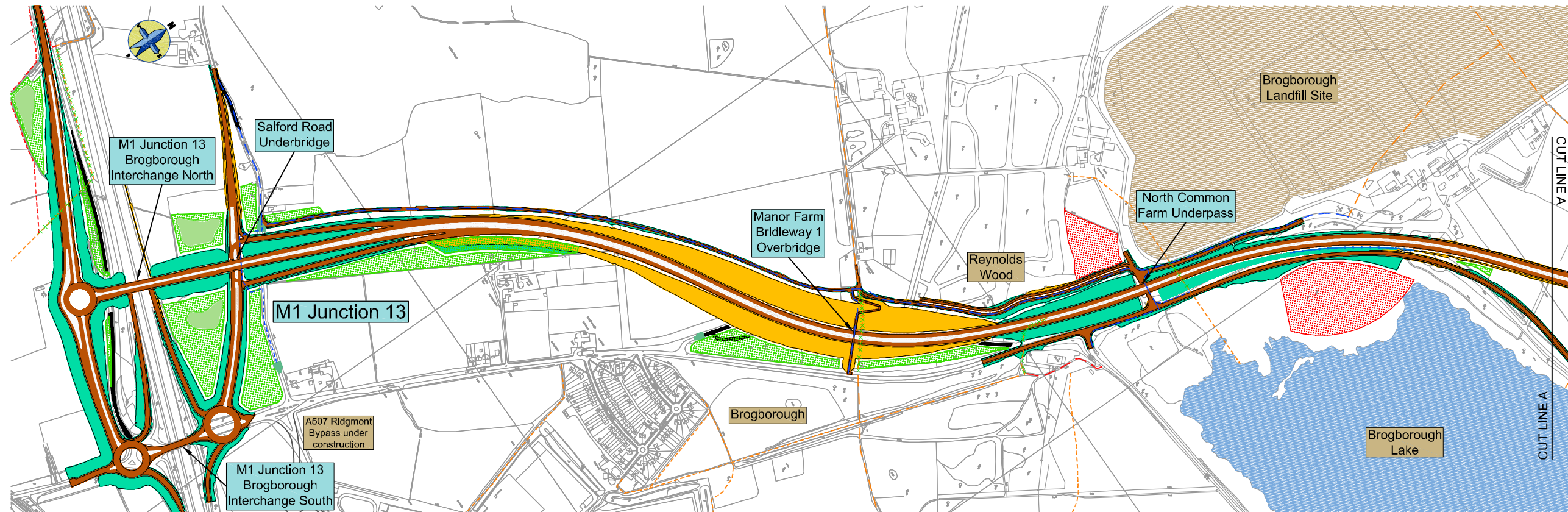
Simon Davis – PBA, transport and access issues

# A421 Improvements

## M1 Junction 13 to Bedford

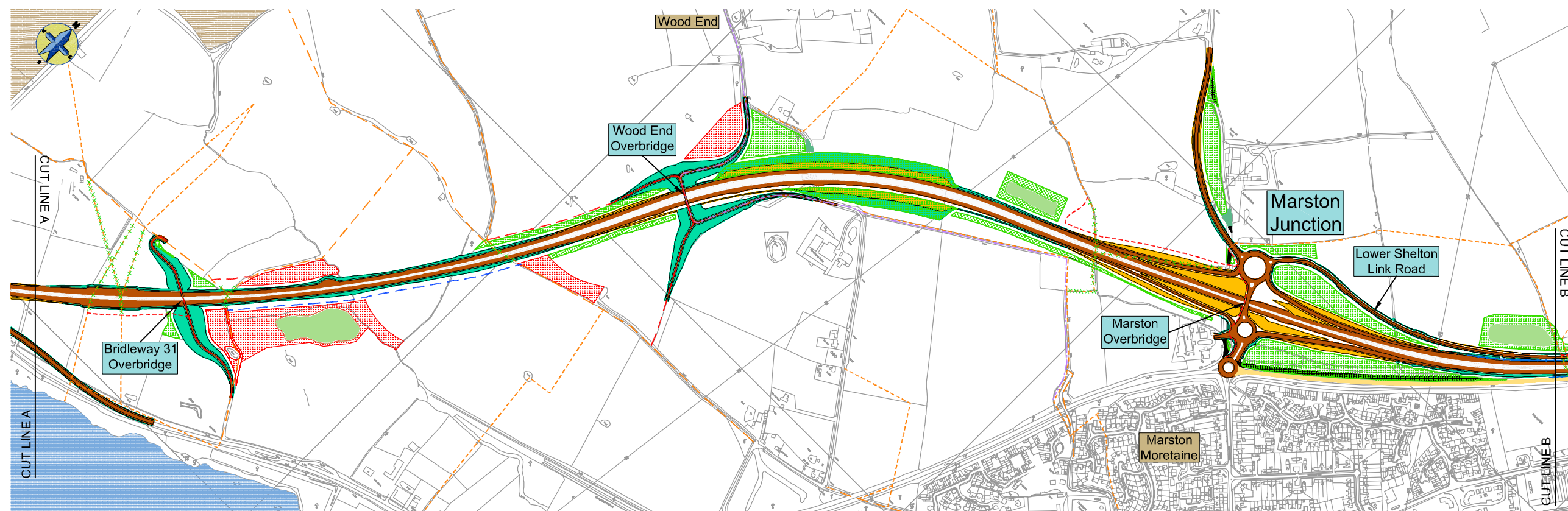
### The Published Scheme

1



#### KEY:

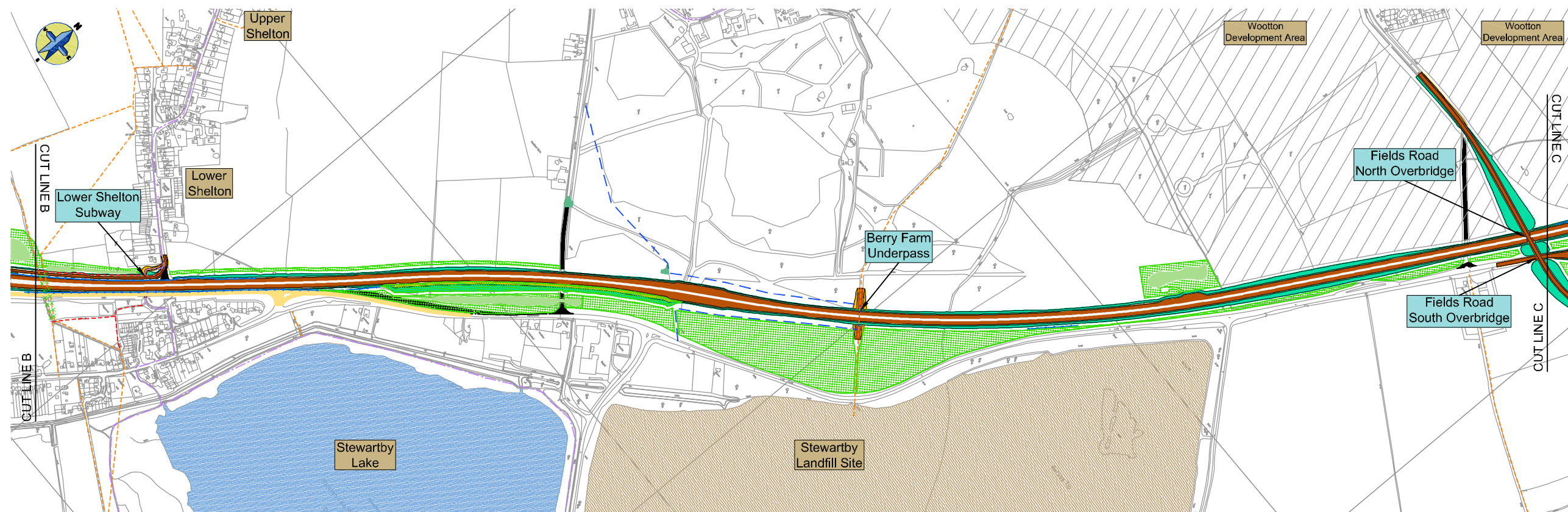
- Proposed Road
- Cutting
- Embankment
- Existing road to be stopped up
- xxxxxx Footpath / Bridleway to be stopped up
- Drainage Pond
- Ecology Mitigation
- Landscaping
- Existing Footpath
- Diverted Footpath
- Proposed Footpath
- Existing Bridleway
- Diverted Bridleway
- Proposed Bridleway
- Sustrans Cycle Route



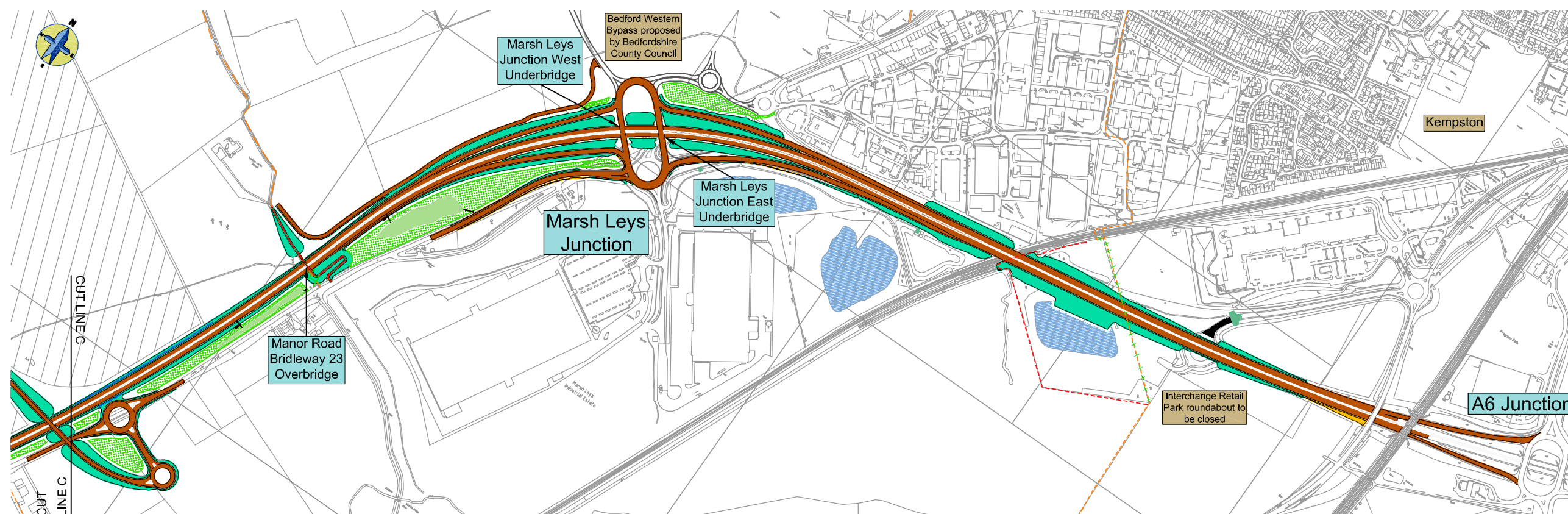
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BASED ON THE 2001 ORDNANCE SURVEY  
1:250 SCALE DIGITAL MAP WITH THE  
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SCOTT WILSON KIRKPATRICK





- KEY:**
- Proposed Road
  - Cutting
  - Embankment
  - ▨ Existing road to be stopped up
  - xxxxxx Footpath / Bridleway to be stopped up
  - Drainage Pond
  - ▨ Ecology Mitigation
  - ▨ Landscaping
  - Existing Footpath
  - Diverted Footpath
  - Proposed Footpath
  - Existing Bridleway
  - Diverted Bridleway
  - Proposed Bridleway
  - Sustrans Cycle Route



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SCALE 1:10,000

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1:1250 SCALE DIGITAL MAP WITH THE  
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2

## A421 Improvements M1 Junction 13 to Bedford The Published Scheme



Summary of potential Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility vehicle movements



Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) - 8 tonne loads



Rollon Vehicle - 8 tonne loads



Skip lorry - 8 tonne loads



Fly Ash Tanker - 24 tonne loads



Bulk Loader HGV - 24 tonne loads

Waste Source	Average Annual Tonnage (approx.)	Delivery Truck Type	Cargo Tonnage	Average number of trucks per annum (annual tonnage / truck tonnage)	Average number of trucks per month (number of trucks per annum / 12)	Average number of trucks per week (number of trucks per month / 4)	Average number of trucks per day (number of trucks per week / 6 days)
<u>Primary Catchment Area</u>							
Bedfordshire and Luton Municipal Waste	84,000	RCV	8	10,500	875	219	36
Bedfordshire Commercial and Industrial Waste	89,000	Bulk	24	3,708	309	77	13
Buckinghamshire Municipal Waste	125,000	RCV/Rollon/Skip	8	15,625	1,302	326	54
	112,000	Bulk	24	4,667	389	97	16
<u>Secondary Catchment Area</u>							
Milton Keynes and South Northamptonshire Municipal Waste	118,000	Bulk	24	4,917	410	102	17
Windsor and Maidenhead Municipal Waste	37,000	Bulk	24	1,542	128	32	5
Other Waste from Primary and Secondary Catchment Areas	20,000	RCV/Rollon/Skip	8	2,500	208	52	9
Total	585,000			43,458	3,622	905	151

Fuel In	Average Annual Tonnage (approx.)	Delivery Truck Type	Cargo Tonnage	Average number of trucks per annum (annual tonnage / truck tonnage)	Average number of trucks per month (number of trucks per annum / 12)	Average number of trucks per week (number of trucks per month / 4)	Average number of trucks per day (number of trucks per week / 6 days)
Lime	10,350	HGV	24	431	36	9	1
Ammonia	2,460	HGV	24	431	36	9	1
Active Carbon	330	HGV	24	14	1	0	0
HCl	195	HGV	24	8	1	0	0
NaOH	90	HGV	24	4	0	0	0
Fuel	530	HGV	24	22	2	0	0
Total	13,955			910	76	19	3

Waste Products Exiting	Average Annual Tonnage (approx.)	Delivery Truck Type	Cargo Tonnage	Average number of trucks per annum (annual tonnage / truck tonnage)	Average number of trucks per month (number of trucks per annum / 12)	Average number of trucks per week (number of trucks per month / 4)	Average number of trucks per day (number of trucks per week / 6 days)
Bottom Ash	135,000	HGV	24	5,625	469	117	20
Fly Ash	20,000	HGV	24	833	69	17	3
Ferrous	3,300	HGV	12	275	23	6	1
Non Ferrous	1,950	HGV	12	163	14	3	1
Total	160,250			6,896	575	144	24

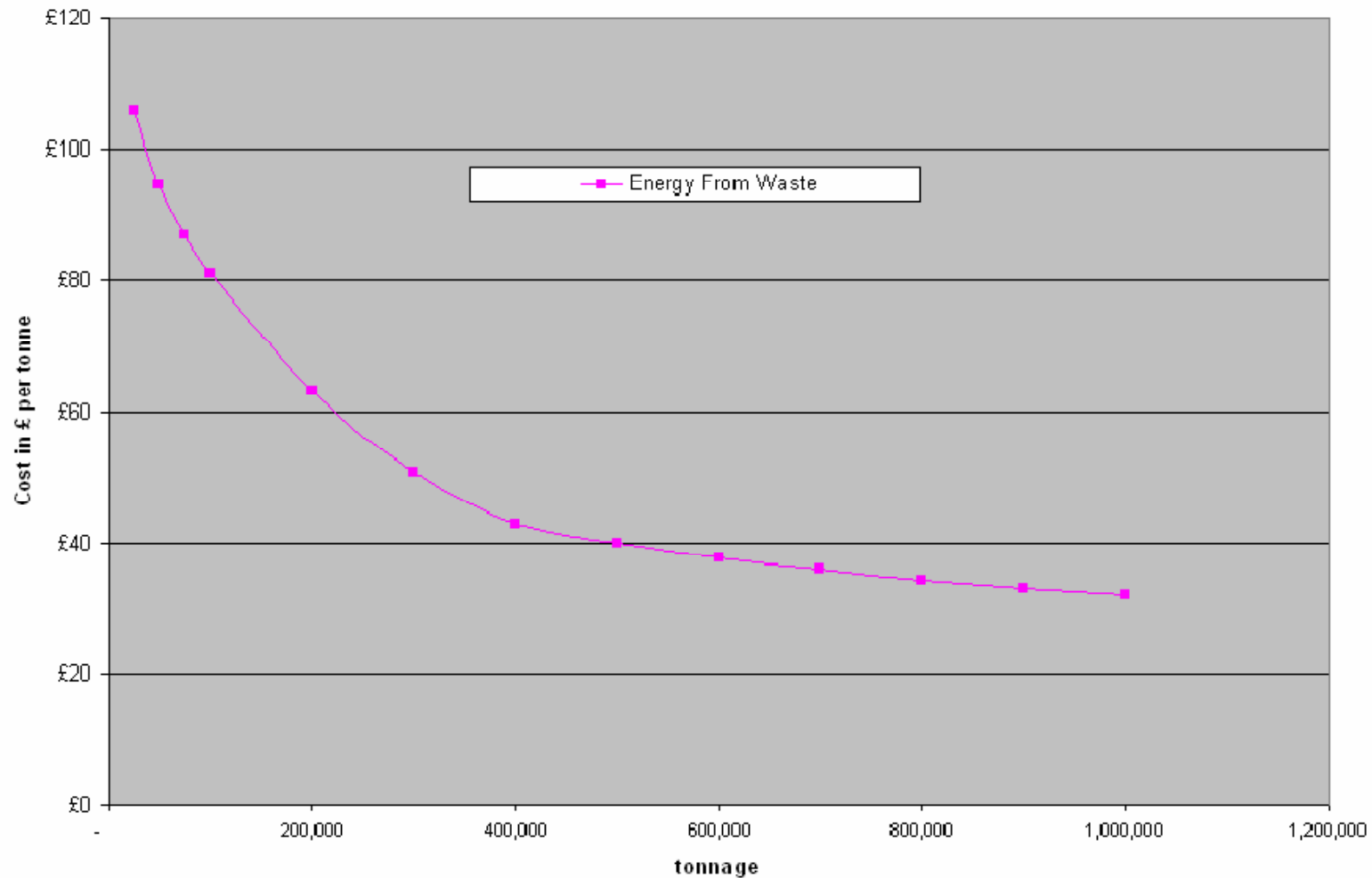
Staff	Per day
Operating staff	49
Ash processing staff	7
HGV drivers	11
Total	67

Visitors	Per day
Educational Visitors	4
Business Visitors	7
Maintenance Vehicles (cars / vans)	9
Total	20

Summary of total vehicle movements per day:			
	In	Out	Total (2-way)
Refuse Collection Vehicles	36	36	73
RCV / Rollon / Skip	63	63	126
Bulk loaders	52	52	103
Fuel in (HGVs)	3	3	6
Waste Products Exiting (HGVs)	24	24	48
Sub Total HGV	178	178	356
Staff	67	67	134
Visitors	11	11	22
Maintenance	9	9	18
Total Movement	265	265	530

# Defra: Economies of Scale, April 2007

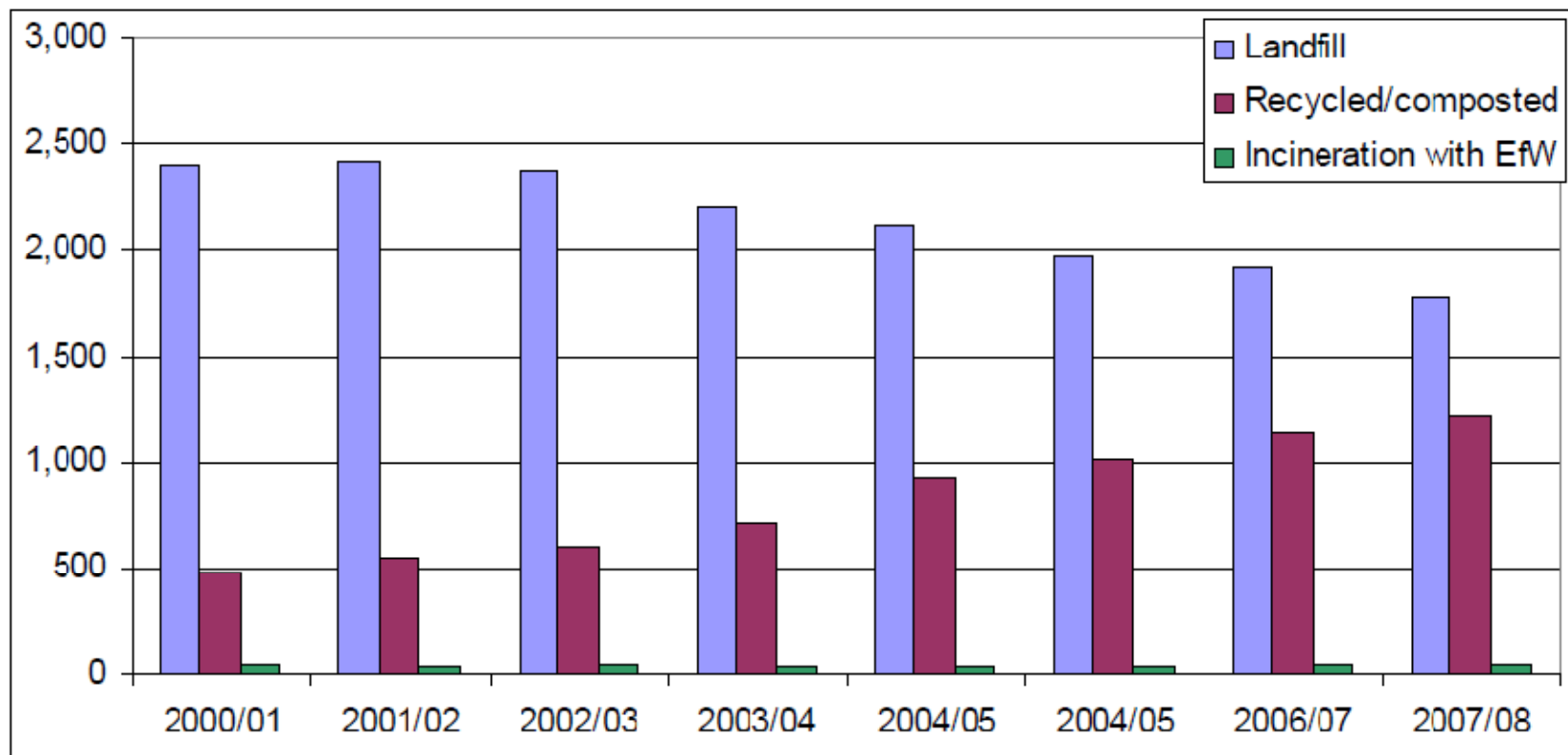
Technology Gate Fee - Energy From Waste



# Web Links

- **PPS 1 Supplement on Climate Change**
  - <http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/ppsclimatechange/>
- **PPS 10 Sustainable Waste Management**
  - <http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps10>
- **Waste Strategy for England 2007**
  - <http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/waste/strategy/>
- **East of England Plan**
  - <http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/developing-regional-strategies/east-of-england-plan/>
- **Updates**
  - <http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/developing-regional-strategies/east-of-england-plan/east-of-england-plan-review-to-2031/>
  - <http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/developing-regional-strategies/east-of-england-plan/waste/>
- **Bedfordshire and Luton M&W Local Plan**
  - [http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/local\\_plans/default.aspx](http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/local_plans/default.aspx)
- **Defra, Economies of Scale report**
  - <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/partnerwork/documents/economies-scale.pdf>

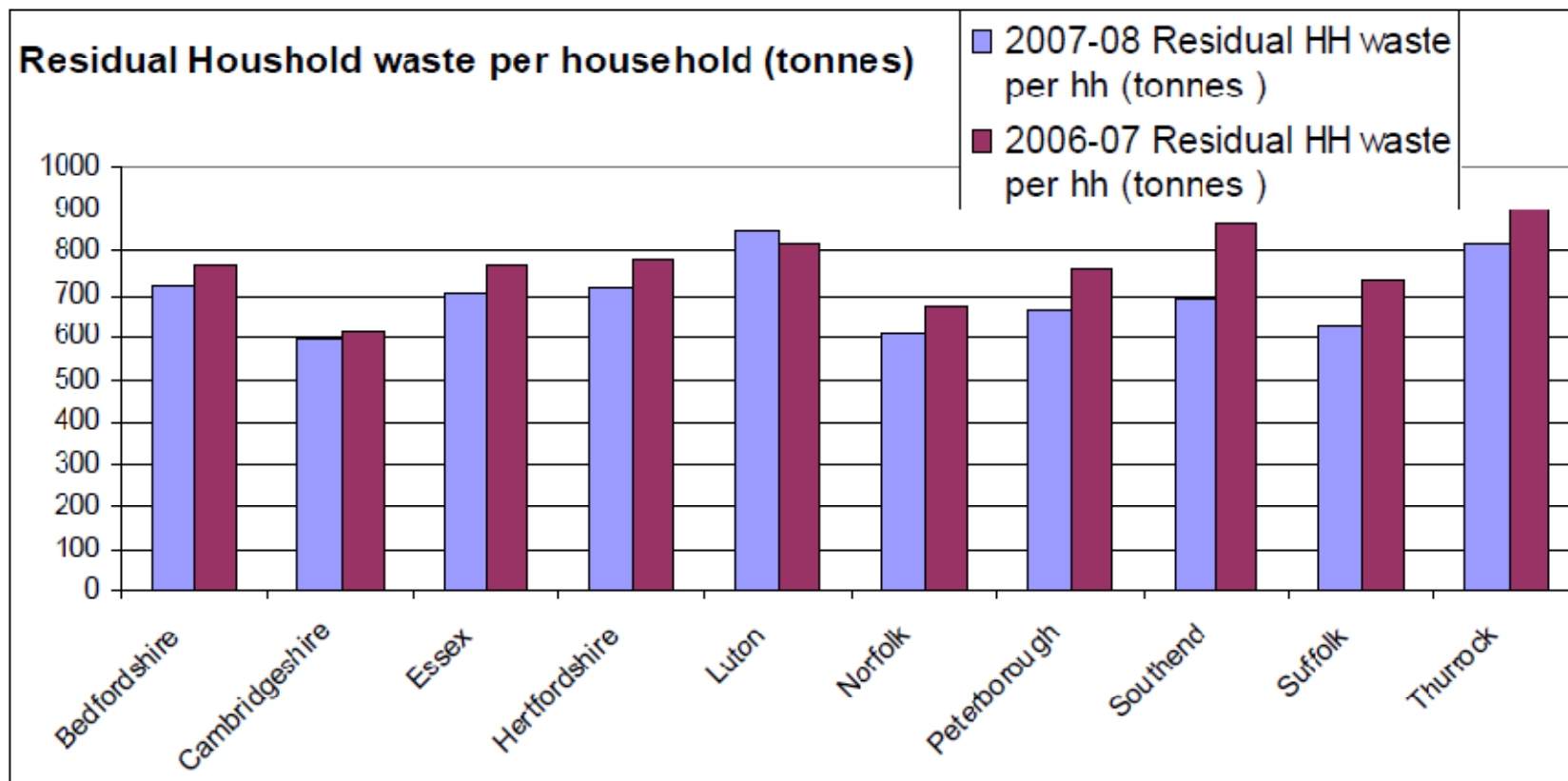
# East of England: municipal waste management to date



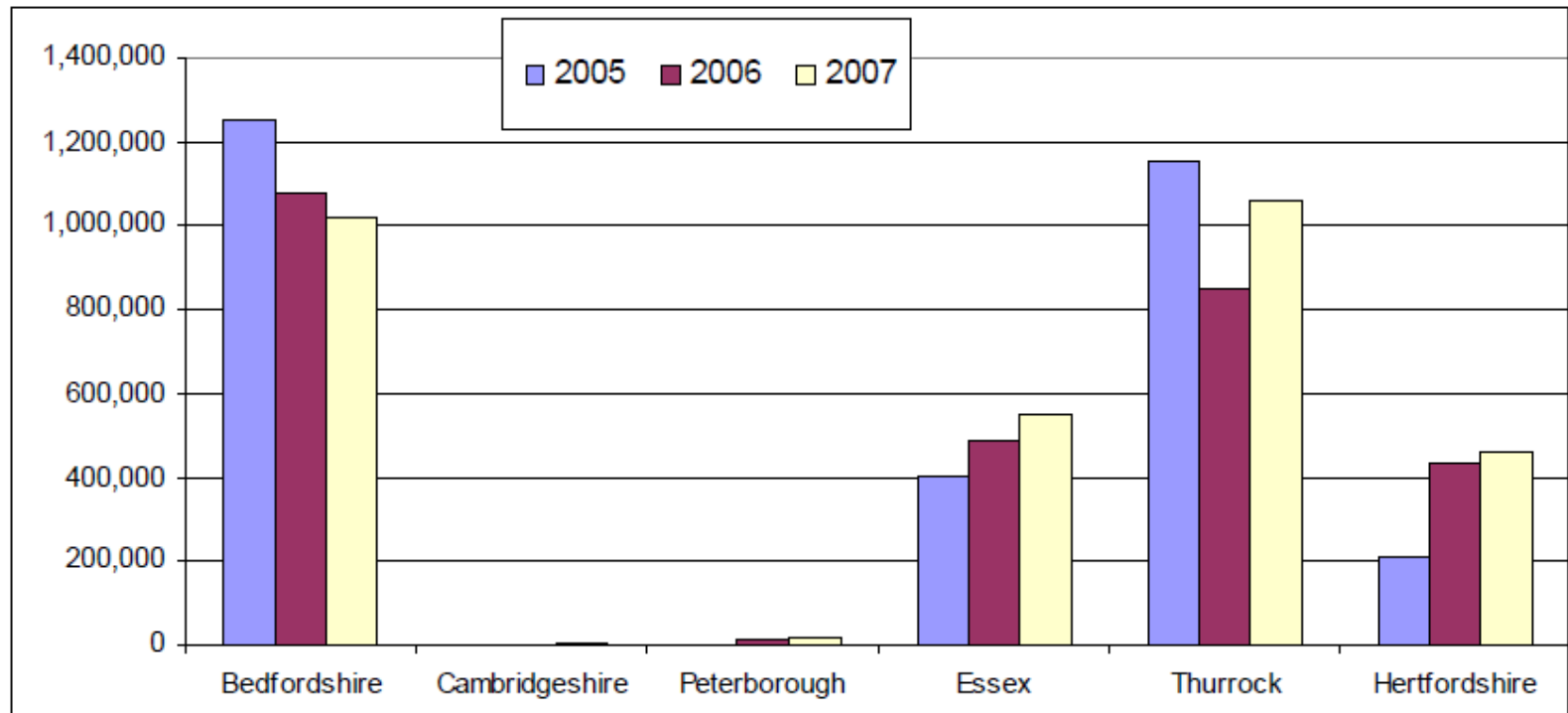
Source: Defra



# East of England: residual municipal waste per household

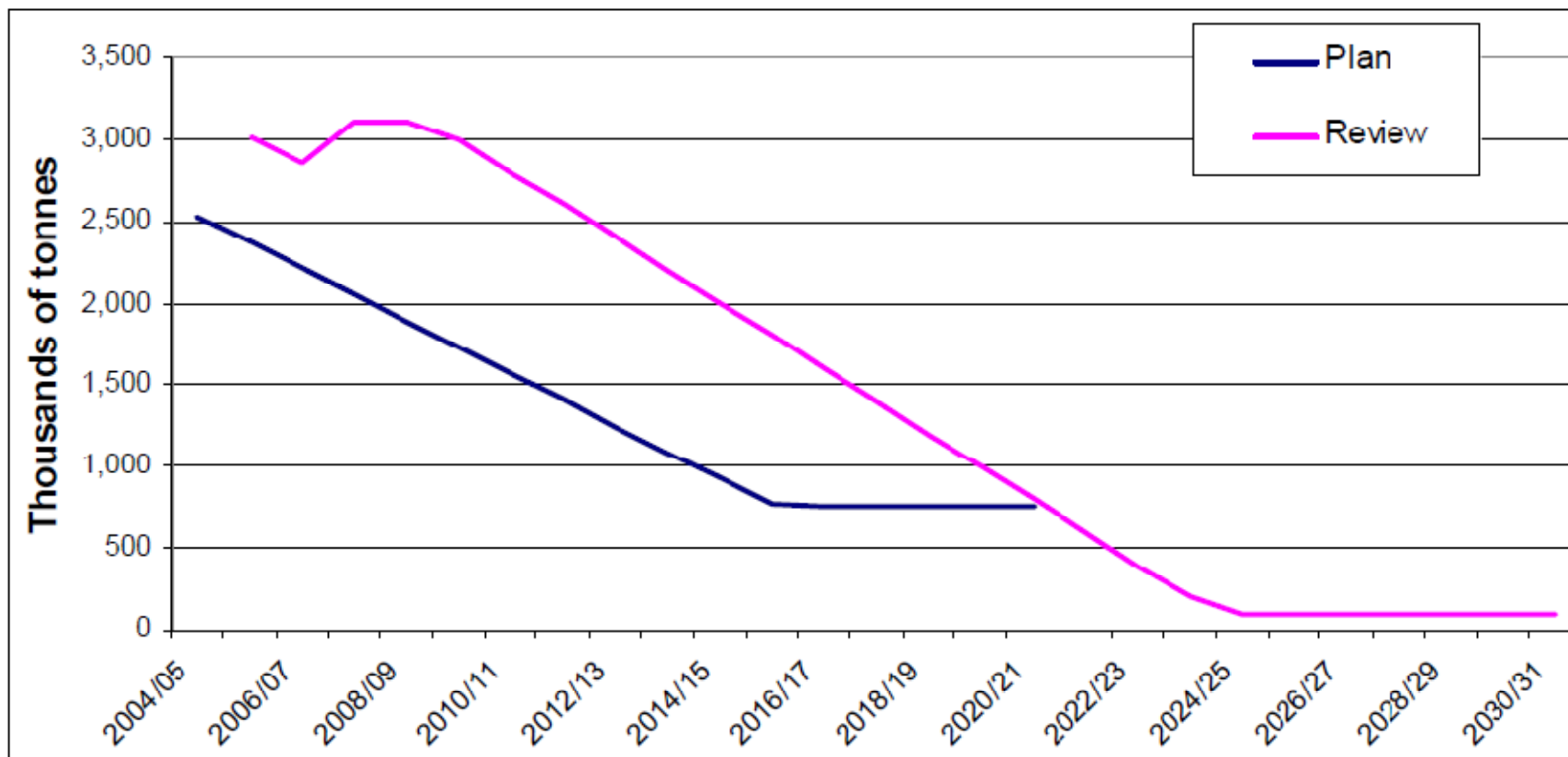


# East of England, import of waste from London



Source: Defra Waste Statistics team

# Future indication of London waste imports



Source: EERA RTAB Technical Paper on Waste, September 2009

## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 2 Notes

### Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel – Notes Meeting 2 6<sup>th</sup> October 2009, 18.30 – 20.20

#### Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room

Attended: See attached

The meeting chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.com](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.com)

#### Issues from the last meeting – actions

KF confirmed that Gary Summerfield and Tim Hill had been invited to join the CLP as agreed by the CLP at Meeting 1.

Presentations on this agenda are for items requested by the CLP at Meeting 1.

KF reported general feedback from the first meeting: Generally fairly satisfactory, more time required for questions/input from the CLP, mid meeting coffee break requested. Agenda this time has been adjusted to meet those requirements.

Some members of the CLP had also felt that their views about the design of the building and its impact on the landscape had not been given due regard. RN explained that Covanta is in the process of giving serious consideration to the requests of the CLP on design matters. The design process has already been very robust and lengthy. As such the team was able to confirm that many of the design issues raised by the CLP had already been explored, this does not mean however no due regard has been given to the CLP suggestions. For example, and as suggested by the CLP, Covanta are continuing to investigate whether the visible height of the building could be reduced through deepening the pit (noting that this is significantly constrained by the hydrogeological conditions of the site). This work had been commissioned by Covanta a week before CLP Meeting 1 and would be concluded in time for presentation at the next CLP meeting. The programme for submitting the application had been delayed by about a month to enable this important design test to be robustly worked through. Work was also in hand to look further at the CLP's suggestions for natural coverings on the building, bunding and landscaping – aspects which had not been covered at Meeting 1 due to lack of time. All of these design iteration results will be brought back to the next CLP meeting.

RN re-emphasised that Covanta would not fix the design for environmental impact assessment purposes until all options had been fully investigated, and that this review was delaying the planning application date (now expected to be submitted in November/December 2009). RN said that Covanta will continue to present work in progress and is listening to the CLP views.

The CLP said that they wanted to see a representation of the building showing the impact on the view of the Vale. **Action - Covanta to provide at next meeting**

The CLP asked what they feel is a key question – why is the building so big? RN said that some of this is to do with capacity that would be addressed at this meeting, but also to do with process design and arrangement of equipment in the plant, to be considered at a future meeting.



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 2 Notes**

**Action - Plant and process design added to list of issues for presentation by Covanta to a future meeting**

### **Waste sourcing and volume (materials presented attached)**

Kirsten Berry (KB) from ERM presented on national, regional and local waste tonnage, how much is recycled or composted and therefore how much is residual waste potentially available for treatment at a facility such as the Rookery South RRF.

KB advised the proposal is driven by the need to manage residual wastes arising within Bedfordshire authorities and Luton but recognising cost efficiencies meant there was a benefit to bringing waste in from beyond these authorities. KB provided data on the cost efficiency of EfW plants and explained that there is a cost benefit with increased tonnage – for this plant on average 585,000 tonnes per year over lifetime of plant. However there is a limit to how far waste can be transported cost effectively and this depends on tonnage amounts and mode of transport. .

National and Regional policy has shifted from constricts of self-sufficiency and the proximity principle. Modern policy is more holistic, integrating waste management and energy generation, but with increased emphasis on the waste hierarchy, which affords a role to energy from waste once reduction, re-use and recycling/composting have been achieved and to reduce the need for landfill.

Covanta are bidding for handling of residual municipal waste (MW) from local authorities and residual commercial and industrial (C&I) waste contracts to fill the capacity of the plant. Currently, most of this MW waste is going to landfill/other facilities in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire and Kent. The primary catchment area is Bedfordshire (MW and C&I waste) and Buckinghamshire (MW only). They then have a secondary catchment area covering Milton Keynes, Northamptonshire, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Windsor and Maidenhead. It is estimated that some 2 million tonnes of residual wastes arise within this total study area.

Waste collection authorities have recycling and composting targets to achieve. Appropriate provision is made available to separate these materials, leaving the residual wastes for alternative treatment or disposal. Commercial waste collection companies collect C&I wastes and will separate out recyclables. Both collection bodies have a financial drive to separate out as much recyclable material as possible: Revenue is gained by selling on materials and costs can be cut through reducing the amount of waste that goes to landfill or further treatment.

In Bedfordshire the BEaR project is a result of the requirement for local authorities to put residual waste treatment capacity in place. Covanta are planning to bid for the tender to provide this treatment and believe that they have an environmentally sound and cost-effective option.

MC confirmed that Covanta have no interest in taking London waste to the Rookery South plant. He also confirmed that the plant is not planned to expand if successful – Covanta is planning a number of facilities across the UK which are geared to the optimum size for the local streams. It is very expensive to expand them later.

The plant will receive waste that has already been sorted on the doorstep or factory, so there will be no need for a recycling facility at the plant. However the process will recover

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 2 Notes**

both ferrous and non ferrous metals and Covanta will recover the bottom ash into a secondary aggregate. Approximately 96% of waste being processed at the Rookery South RRF will have value recovered from it, with only 4% being disposed to landfill.

The CLP asked what alternative sites to Rookery South had been considered. **Action – Covanta to present the analysis of sites to a future meeting, added to issues list**

### **Traffic impacts (materials presented attached)**

Simon Davis (SD) from PBA Associates presented on transport issues.

Covanta are still assessing options to use rail transport to the plant albeit design work has confirmed that rail link cannot be provided on the Rookery South pit itself. The CLP are very keen to see rail as part of the transport plan, both to reduce road congestion and to secure the line which they feel is underused by passenger traffic.

MC commented that the CLPs view on this will be taken into account.

**Action – Covanta to inform the CLP of further progress on rail options**

The results of traffic forecasting work shows that, when operational, there will be 356 2-way HGV and 174 2-way car movements per day based on a 6 day week and with the majority occurring between 8am and 8pm. Covanta could arrange to reduce their traffic at rush hour times, but otherwise HGV traffic would be fairly evenly spread across the day. HGVs would be restricted to suitable routes by existing weight and height limits and by an HGV routing strategy which would be enforced by Covanta.

MC explained that each vehicle and driver would have card ID so individuals could be identified and disciplinary action taken against anyone using unsuitable routes.

RN said that the CLP would also act as a route for the community to identify unacceptable behaviour by drivers.

The level of HGVs seems large, but in the context of current and planned traffic changes would not make a large difference according to the traffic model used, which takes account of all proposed developments and the improvements to the A421. SD made some comparisons to illustrate this:

- Previous (2002) proposals for landfill/restoration at Rookery South (where agreement was reached with the highway authority) forecast 484 HGVs' per day 2way (RRF 356).
- 2-way HGV flows following the 2008 reopening of the Stewartby landfill access to Green Lane were 320 peak per day, 230 per day March average, with an allowable maximum of 1200 on any one day, and 800 averaged over a month.
- O&Hs' mixed use Stewartby development either side of Broadmead Road would be likely to generate 6,500 vehicles in total per day 2-way, more than ten times that of the RRF (530).

The CLP felt that the increase in traffic from the plant must produce extra congestion in an area where there are already huge problems for residents, and asked for data from the model for the specific local junctions around Stewartby and the A421, plus the railway crossing on Green Lane, showing current traffic levels, forecast without the plant and forecast with the plant in operation. SD noted that the A421 improvements would reduce congestion along the route which would also be likely to reduce the level of diversion of traffic to other routes which currently occurs.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 2 Notes**

MC confirmed that Covanta will seek to facilitate an upgrade the level crossing on Green Lane to address potential safety concerns arising from an increase in HGV traffic.

**Action – Covanta to provide model detail in layman's terms to the CLP before the planning application is made**

SD said that traffic in the construction phase will be an average of around 73 HGVs in and out per day or less and around 200 car movements in and out. However there will be a 3 – 4 month peak in the middle of the 36 to 40 month construction phase when these rates will be doubled.

SD gave some examples of the likely increases in traffic flows from the RRF on local roads in the area and the environmental impact of this in accordance with relevant guidance which, given the sensitivity of the routes in question, would be "minor" for both Green Lane and the "old" A421 south of Green Lane.

The CLP asked if HGVs would put mud on the roads and leave wind blown debris; this has been a problem in the past.

MC said that there would be no mud on tyres as the access to the site is all hard standing. Vehicles would be sheeted to avoid spillage. Loads are emptied inside the tipping hall under slightly negative pressure conditions so there should not be any wind blown debris from the plant.

### **Date of next meeting and items to cover –**

The design and landscaping update will be provided at **meeting 3 on 20<sup>th</sup> October 18.30 at the Forest Centre.**

The CLP agreed the following were its key issues:

- Where will waste come from, what type of waste will it be, is it truly non-recyclable waste what is the annual waste production of the UK now plus projections (covered)
- Will there be any recycling capability at the plant (covered)
- Volume of lorries planned, effect on road cleanliness/congestion/ leisure traffic, aggregate effect of this project plus NIRAH and Forest Centre traffic, affect on village life (covered, further detail requested)
- Potential to use rail for deliveries (covered, to be updated ongoing)
- Visual and noise impacts, plans to mitigate the natural environment and enhance green spaces (meeting 3)
- Why this site was chosen and what alternative sites to Rookery South had been considered, could it be put closer to urban areas where the waste is being produced
- Why is the building so big (capacity issue covered, process and equipment arrangement for a future meeting)
- Will the plant expand if it is successful (covered)
- What is the relationship between this project and Bear, will approval for this project result in a rumoured series of waste processing development at the Rookery site (to address this in part Covanta has suggested that BEaR be invited to present to the CLP in light of the roadshows it is presently undertaking in the local area and their offer to present to local groups)
- Is EfW an efficient way to produce energy
- What are the benefits to the local community of hosting this plant, is there any planning gain

These issues to be addressed at future CLP meetings.

## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 2 Notes

### Membership of the CLP

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill	Attended
Hugh Roberts	MMAG	Attended
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE	Attended
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower School	
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale	Attended
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council – Margaret Wright sub	Attended
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.	Attended
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting	Attended
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council	Attended
Kay Lynch	Wootton Parish Council	
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council	Attended
Richard Franceys	Resident	Attended
Ed Hiam	Resident	Attended
Ian Tomkins	Resident	Attended
Tim Hill	Bedfordshire Borough Council	Apologies
Covanta representatives	See below	Attended
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair	Attended

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Malcolm Chilton Managing Director, Rachel Ness Director of Planning

Presenting to the meeting:

Kirsten Berry – ERM, waste sources and volumes

Simon Davis – PBA, transport and access issues



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 3 Agenda**

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 3 20<sup>th</sup> October 2009, 18.30 – 20.15**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**The Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedford MK43 0PR**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting will be chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.com](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.com)

## **Agenda**

- Terms of Reference update, actions from last meeting 10 mins
- Update on design and landscaping 5 mins
- Response to issues raised at CLP Meeting 1 20 mins
  - a) How the current form was developed
  - b) The number of stacks
  - c) A comparison of 1, 2 and 3 stream plants in terms of scale and operation
  - d) Material and colour studies
  - e) Options for green / brown roofs
- Comfort break
- Potential to lower the building - presentation of work done since CLP1 10 mins
- Integration in the landscape through bunding/landscaping 10 mins
- Questions on above 35 mins
- Date of next meeting and items to cover 10 mins



# Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 3

20th October 2009





## **Section 1.0**

### **Design Update**

## **Section 2.0**

### **Response to Issues Raised at Community Liaison Panel Meeting 1**

- 2.01 Development of Form
- 2.02 Number of Stacks
- 2.03 Comparison of 1, 2 and 3 Stream Plants
- 2.04 Materials and Colour Study
- 2.05 Green / Brown Roof Options

## **Section 3.0**

### **Lowering the Building**

## **Section 4.0**

### **Integration into the Landscape**



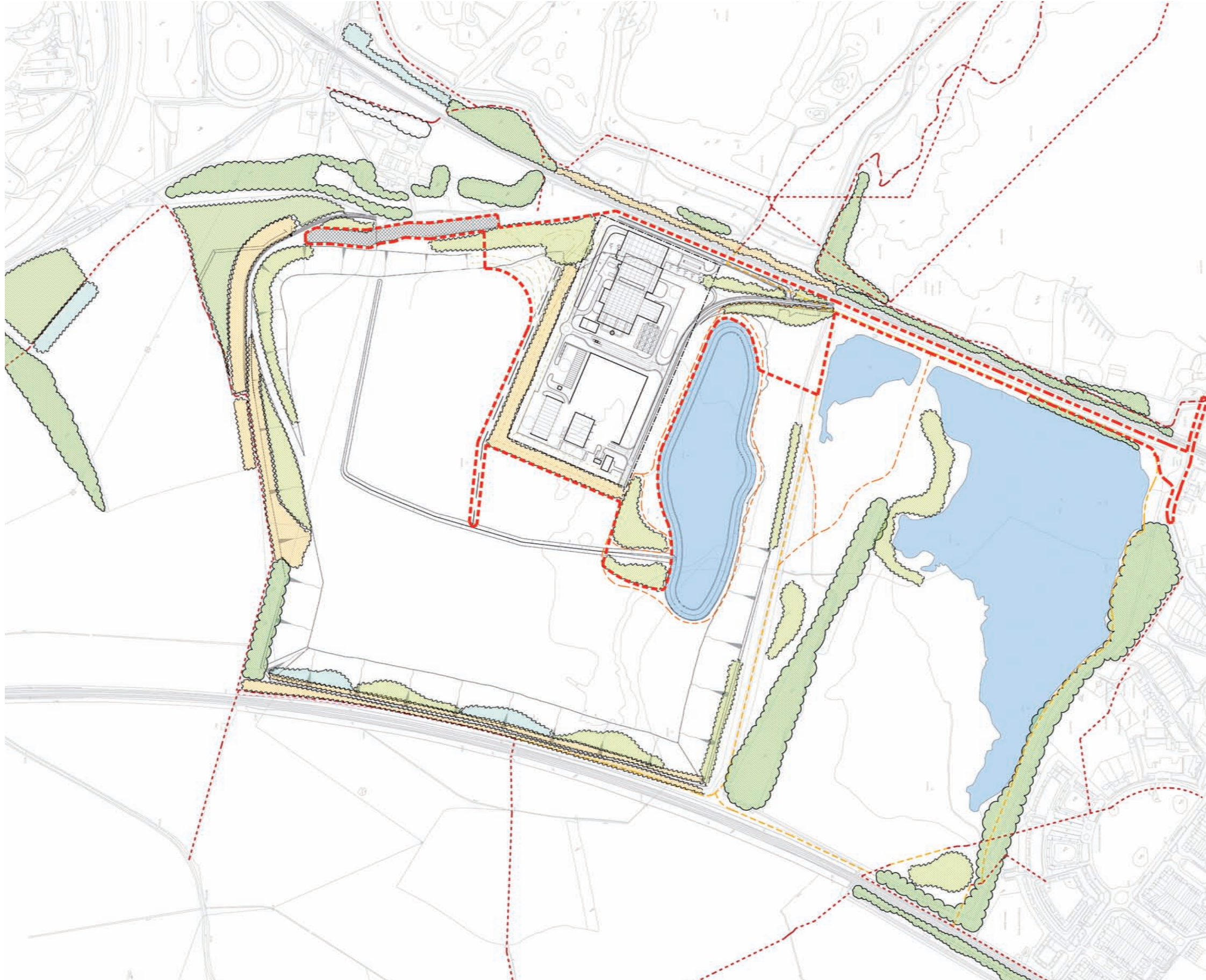
## 1.0 - Design Update





# 1.0 - Design Update

## Landscape Plan





1.0 - Design Update

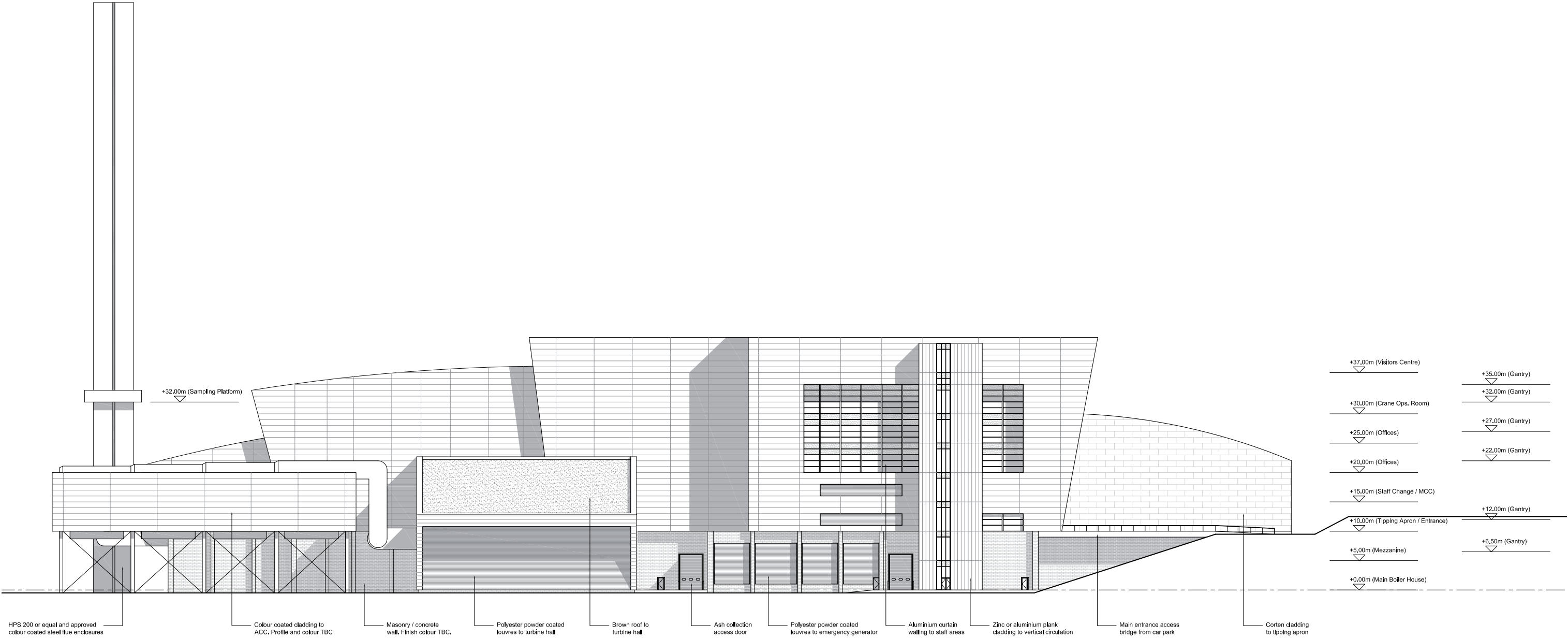
Site Masterplan





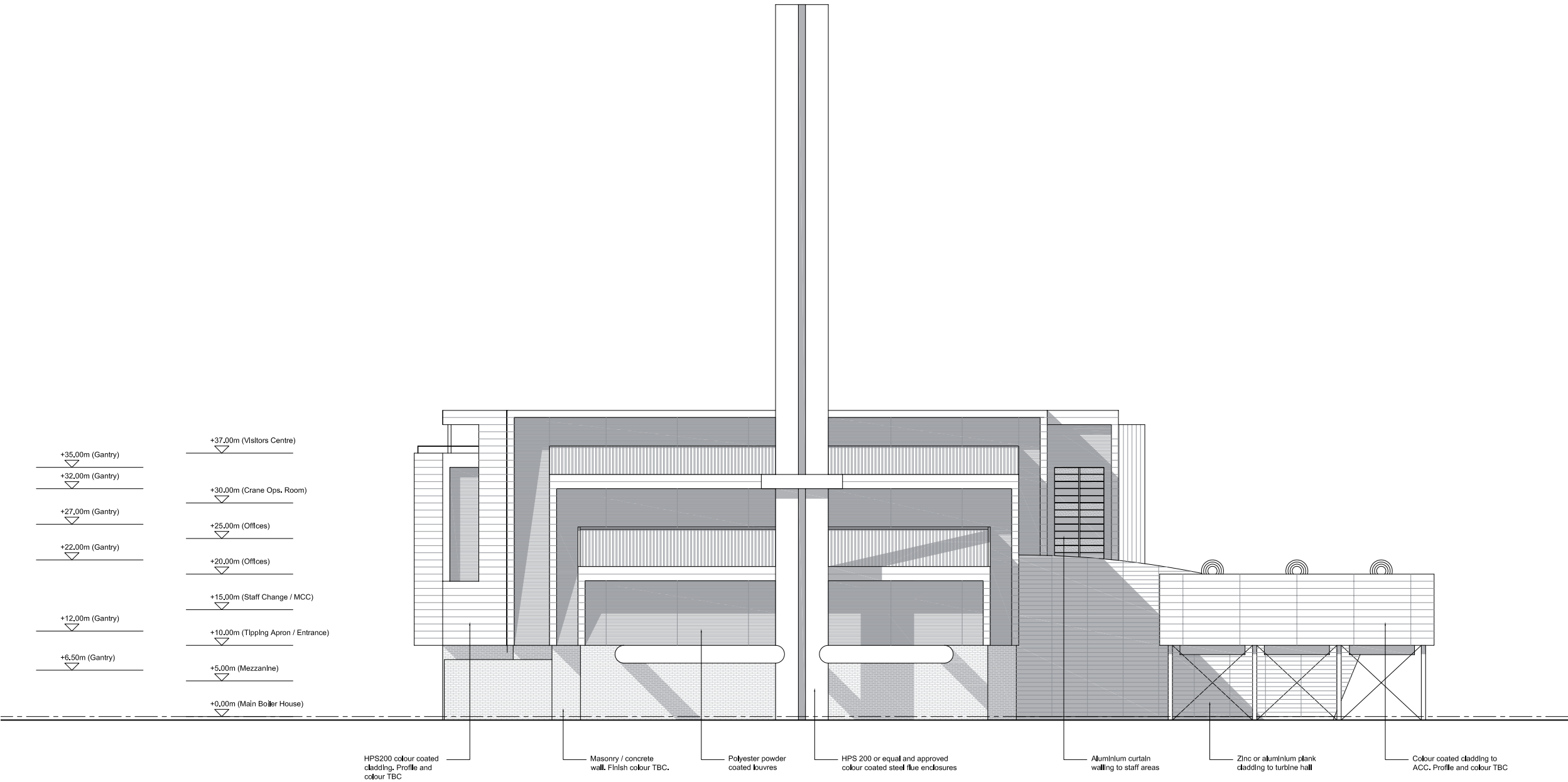
1.0 - Design Update

North Elevation



1.0 - Design Update

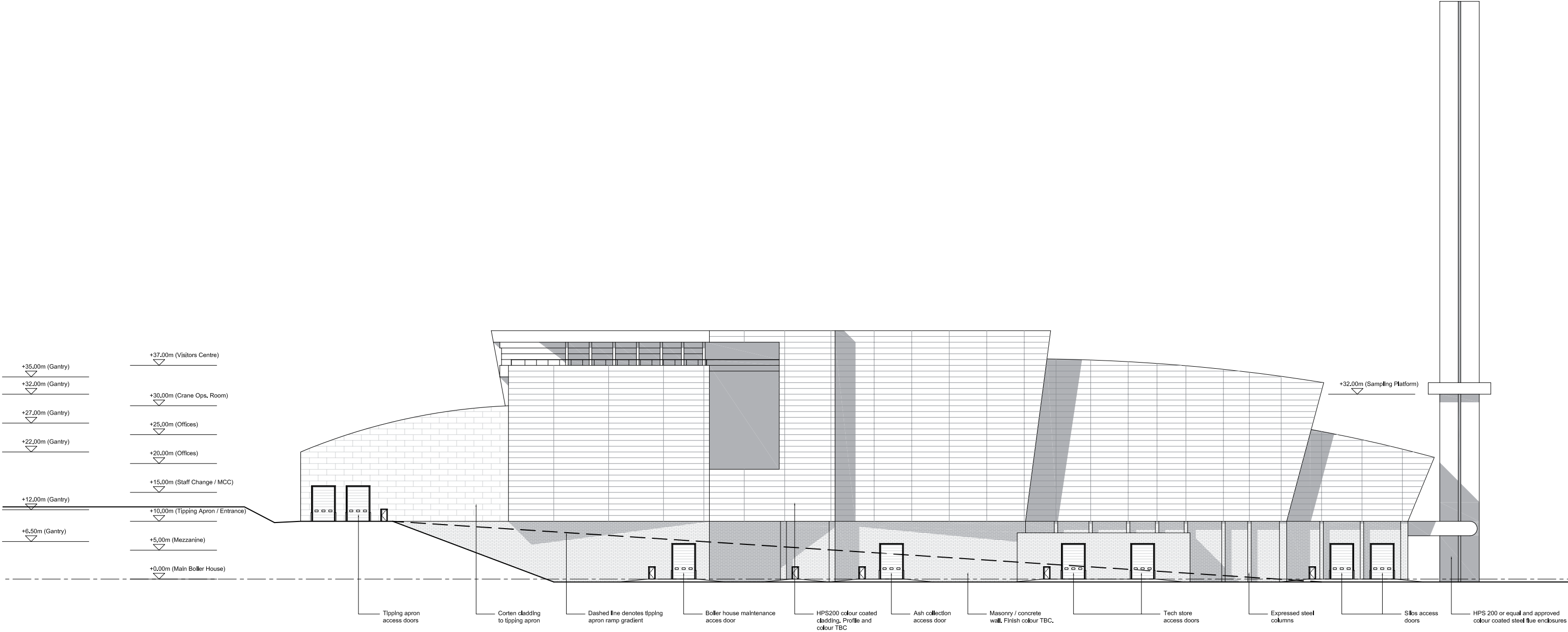
East Elevation





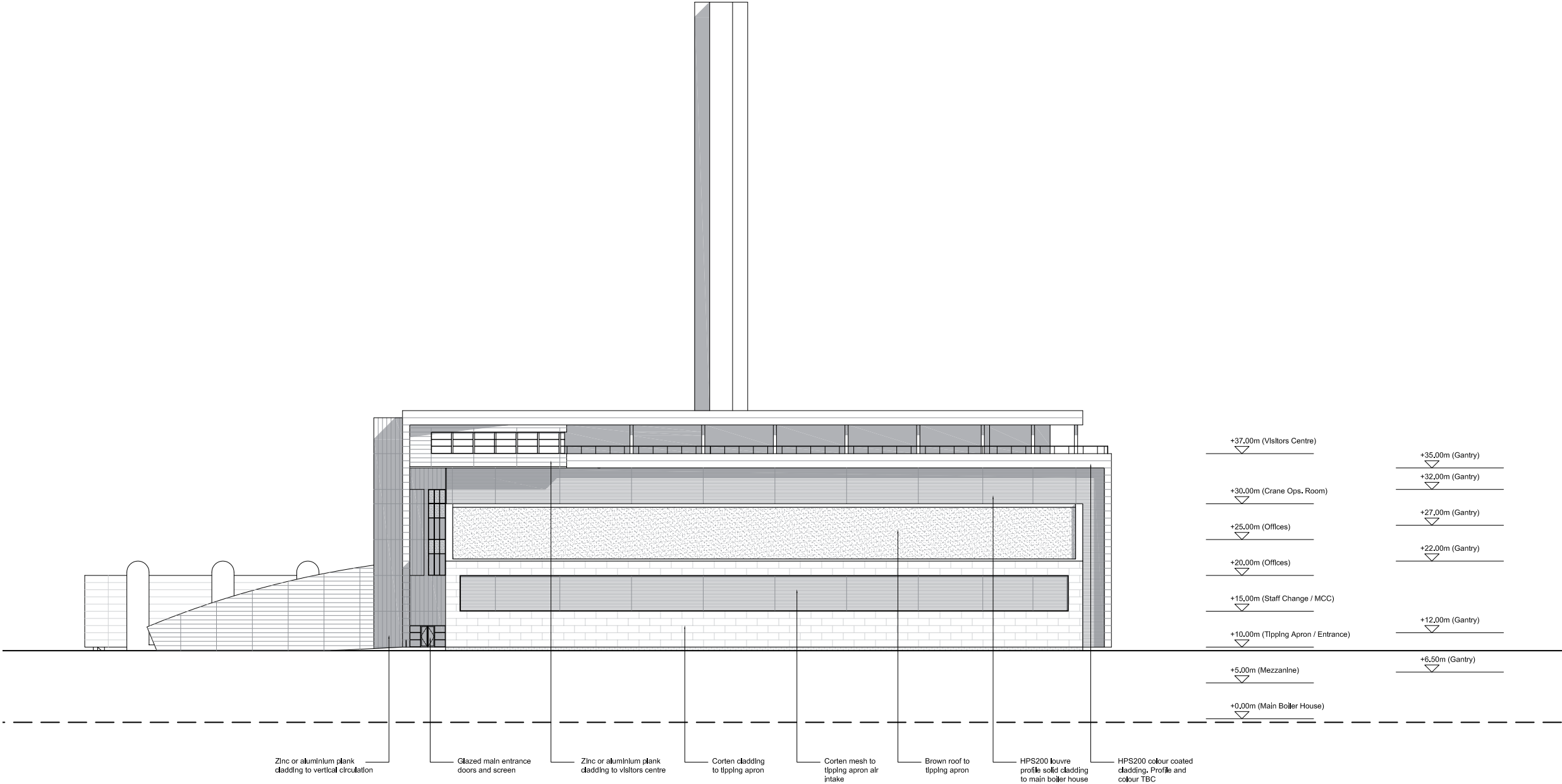
1.0 - Design Update

South Elevation

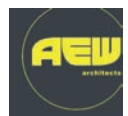


1.0 - Design Update

West Elevation



## 2.0 - Response to Issues Raised at CLP Meeting 1



LD&DESIGN





## 2.1 - Development of Current Form

### Original Curved Form - View From Forest Centre





## 2.1 - Development of Current Form

### Original Curved Form - View From St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park





## 2.1 - Development of Current Form

### Functional Boxes - View From Forest Centre





## 2.1 - Development of Current Form

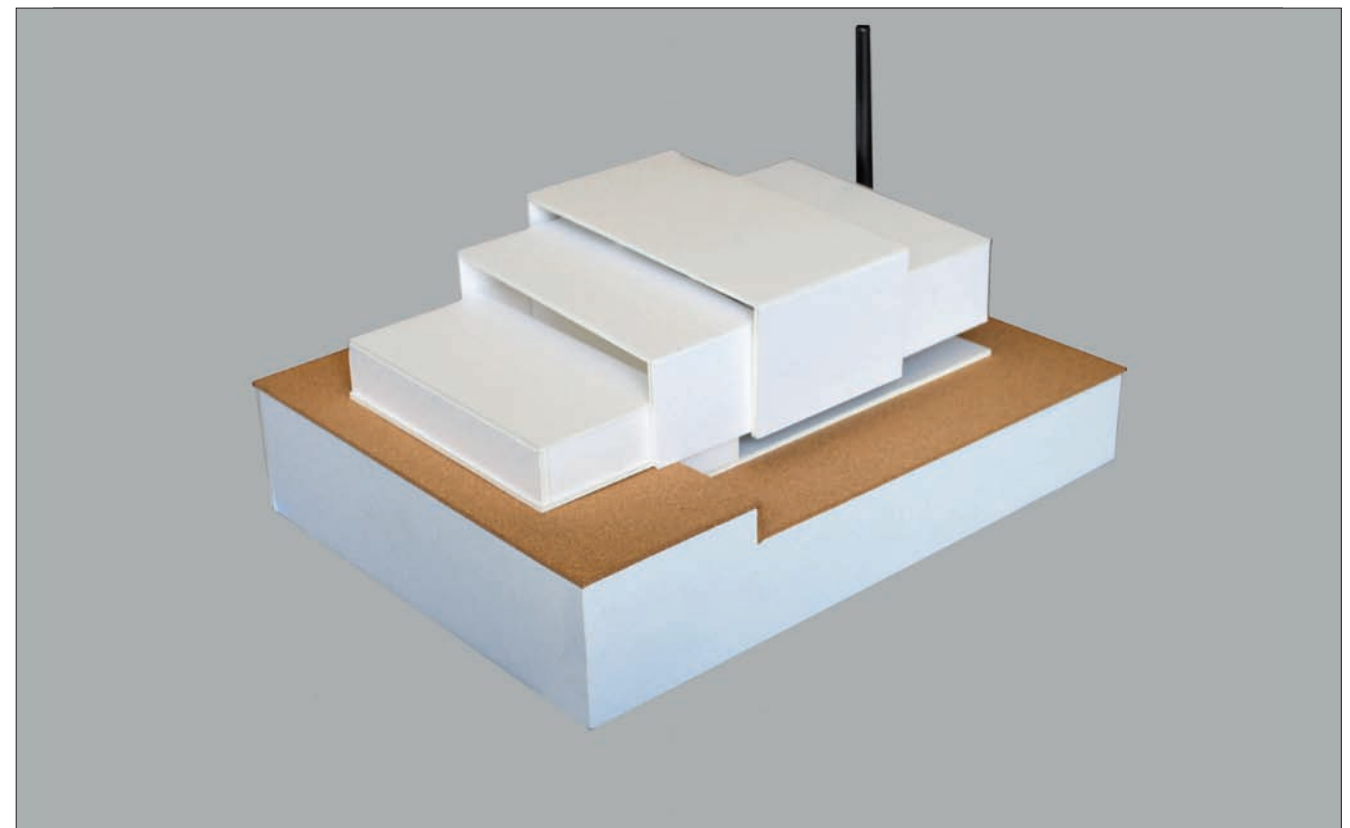
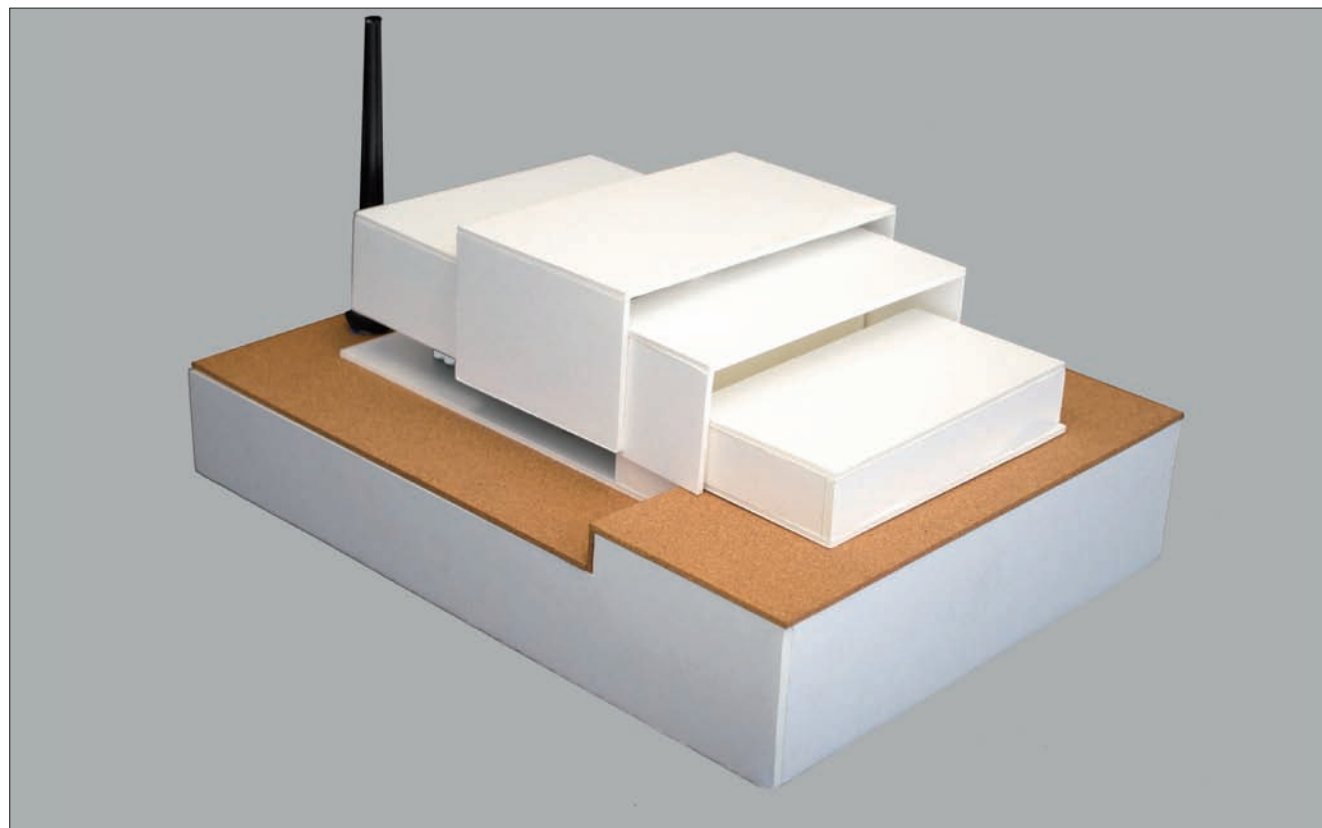
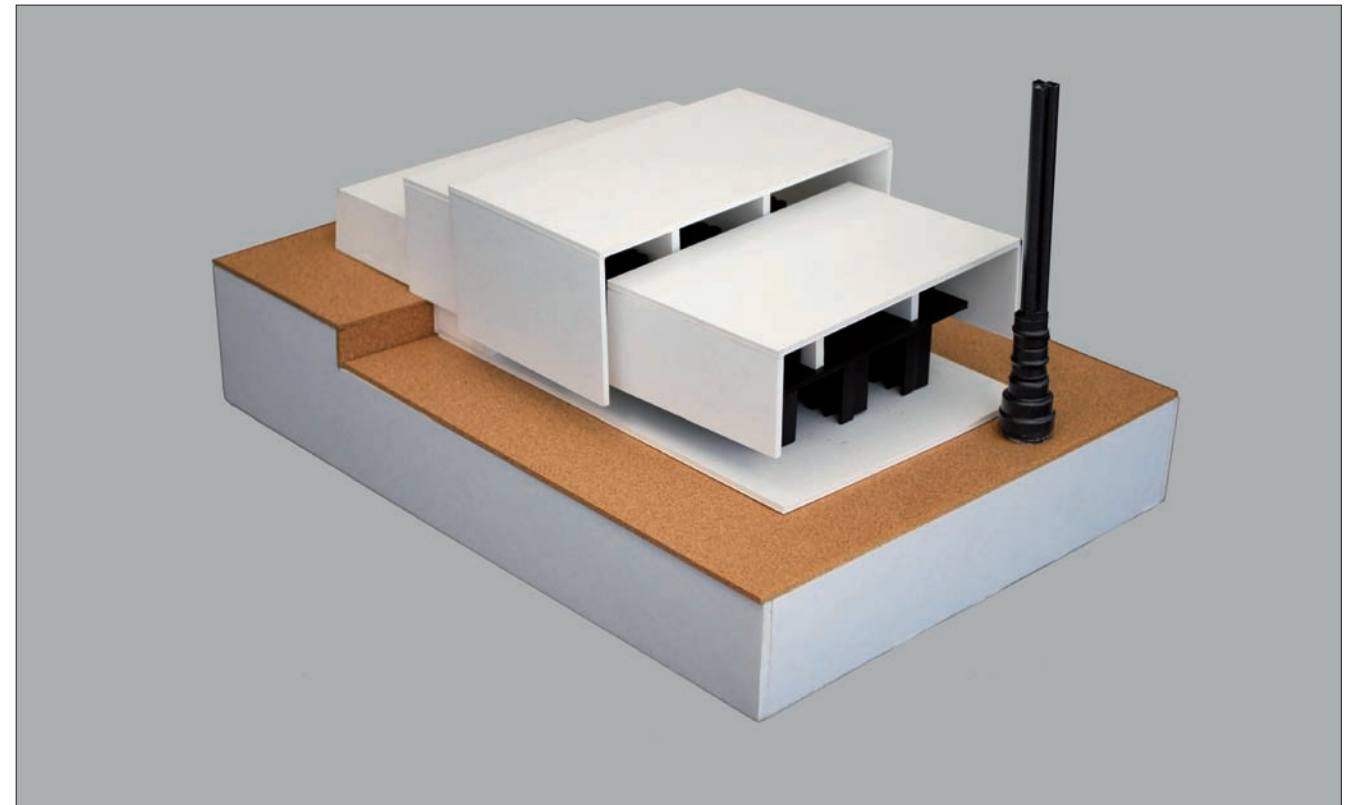
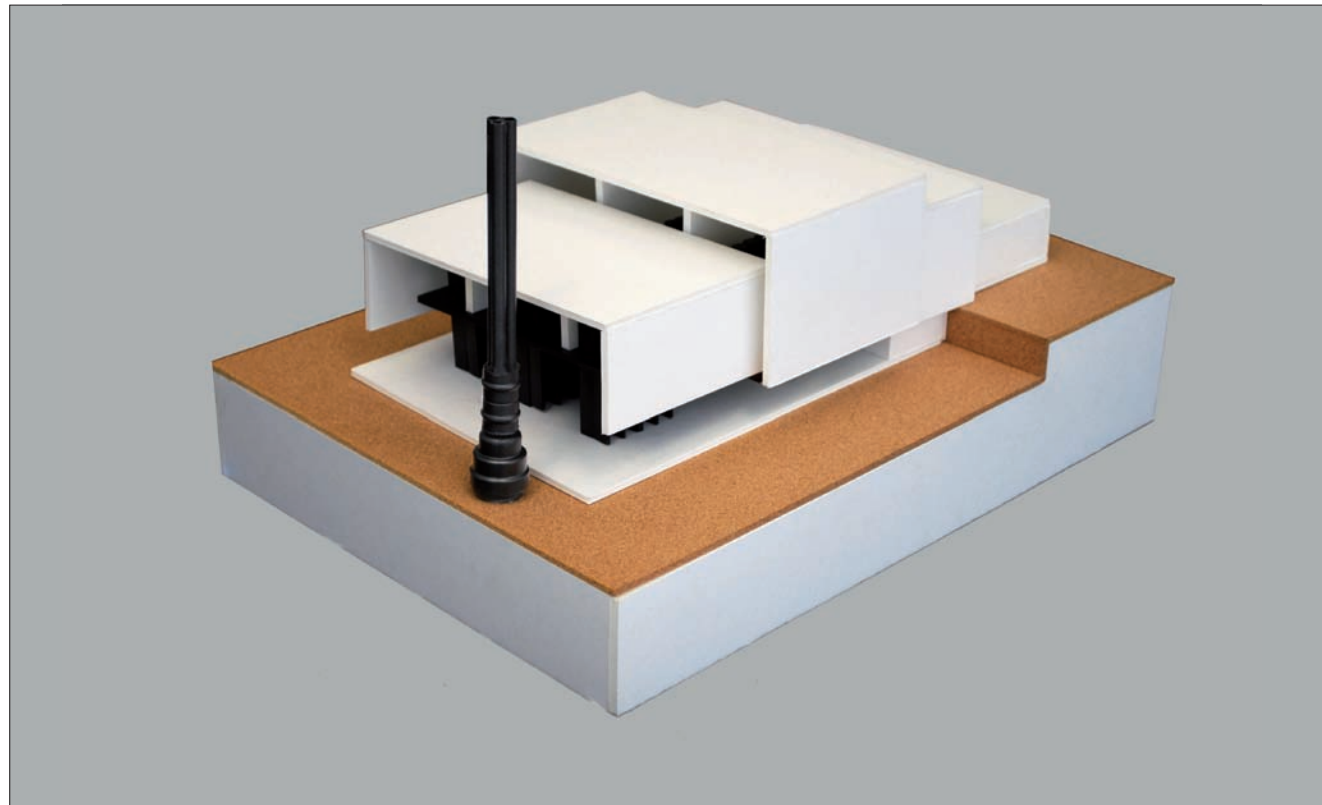
### Functional Boxes - View From St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park





## 2.1 - Development of Current Form

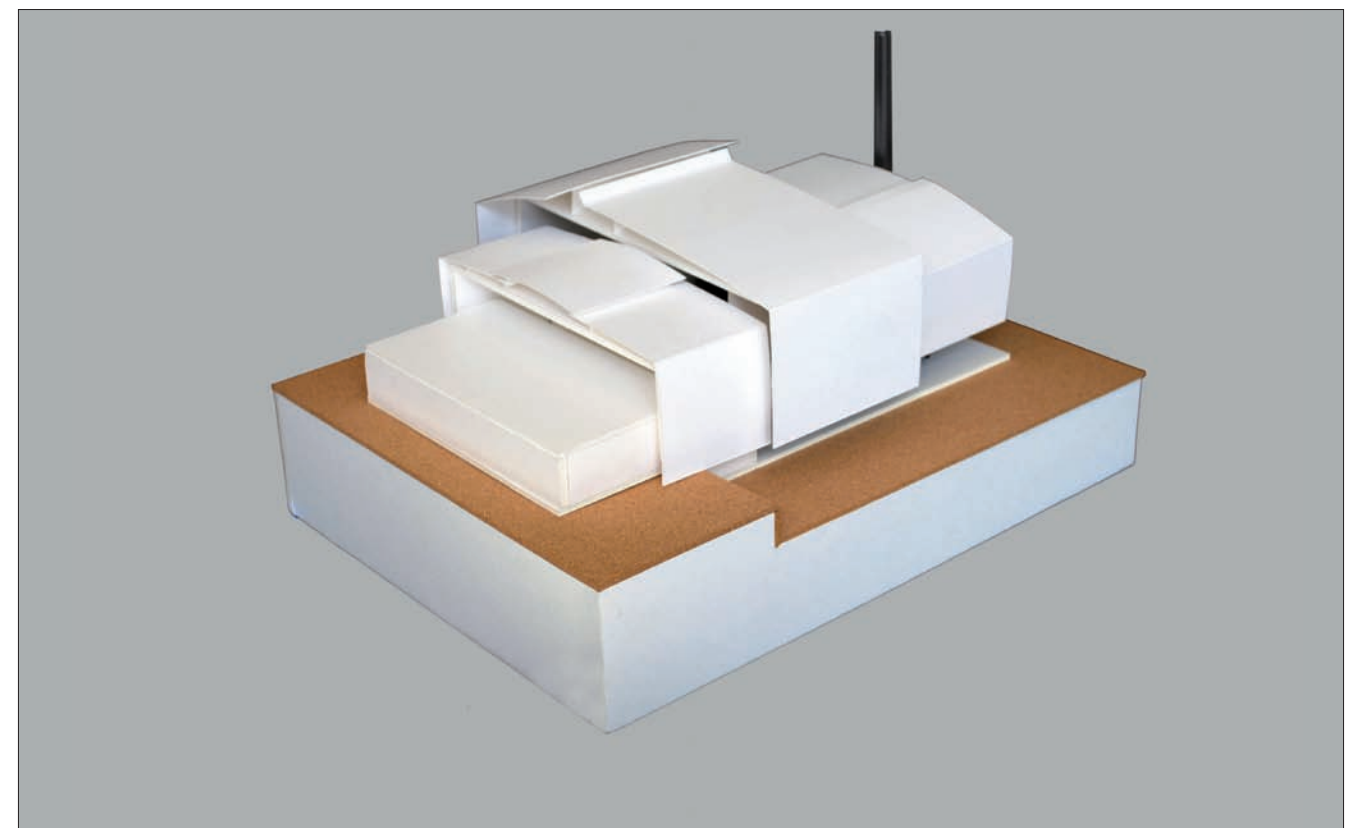
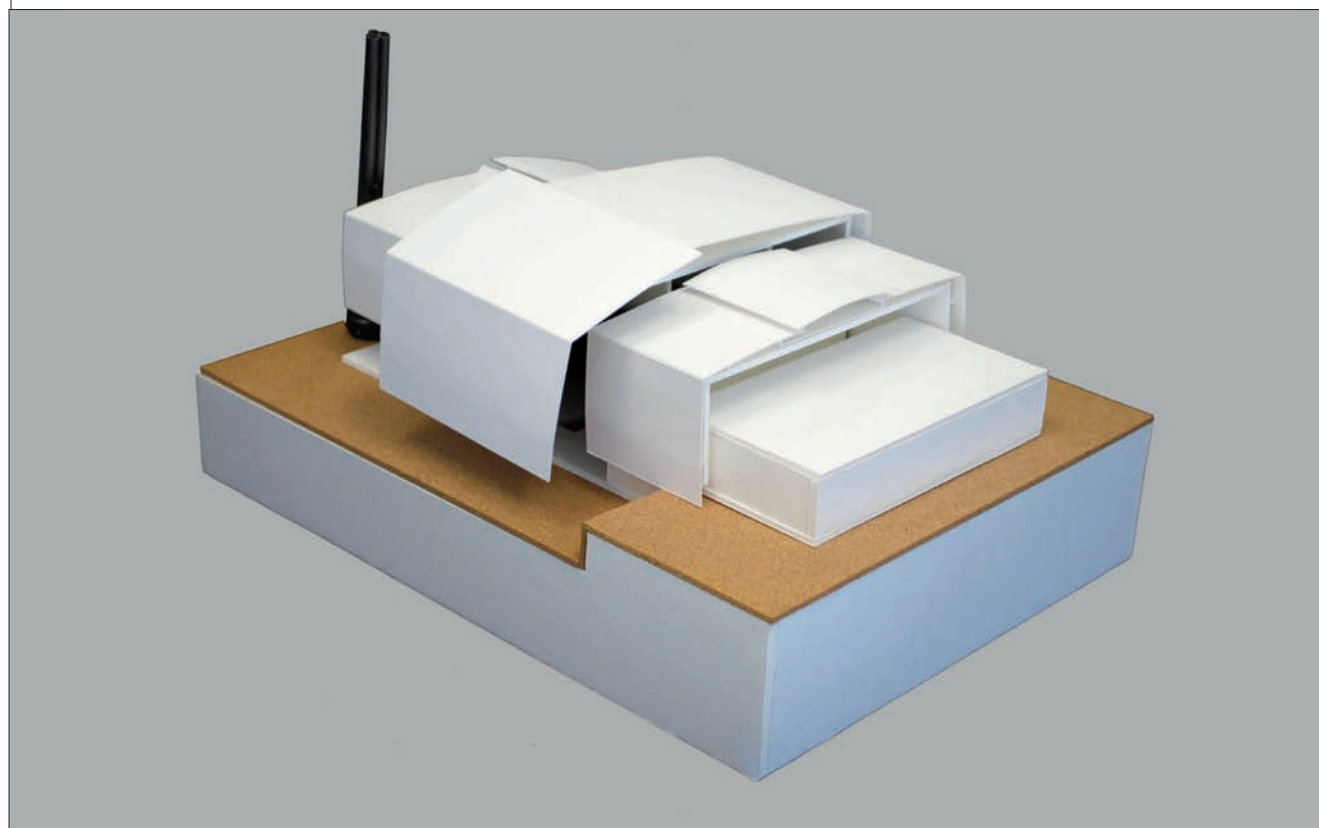
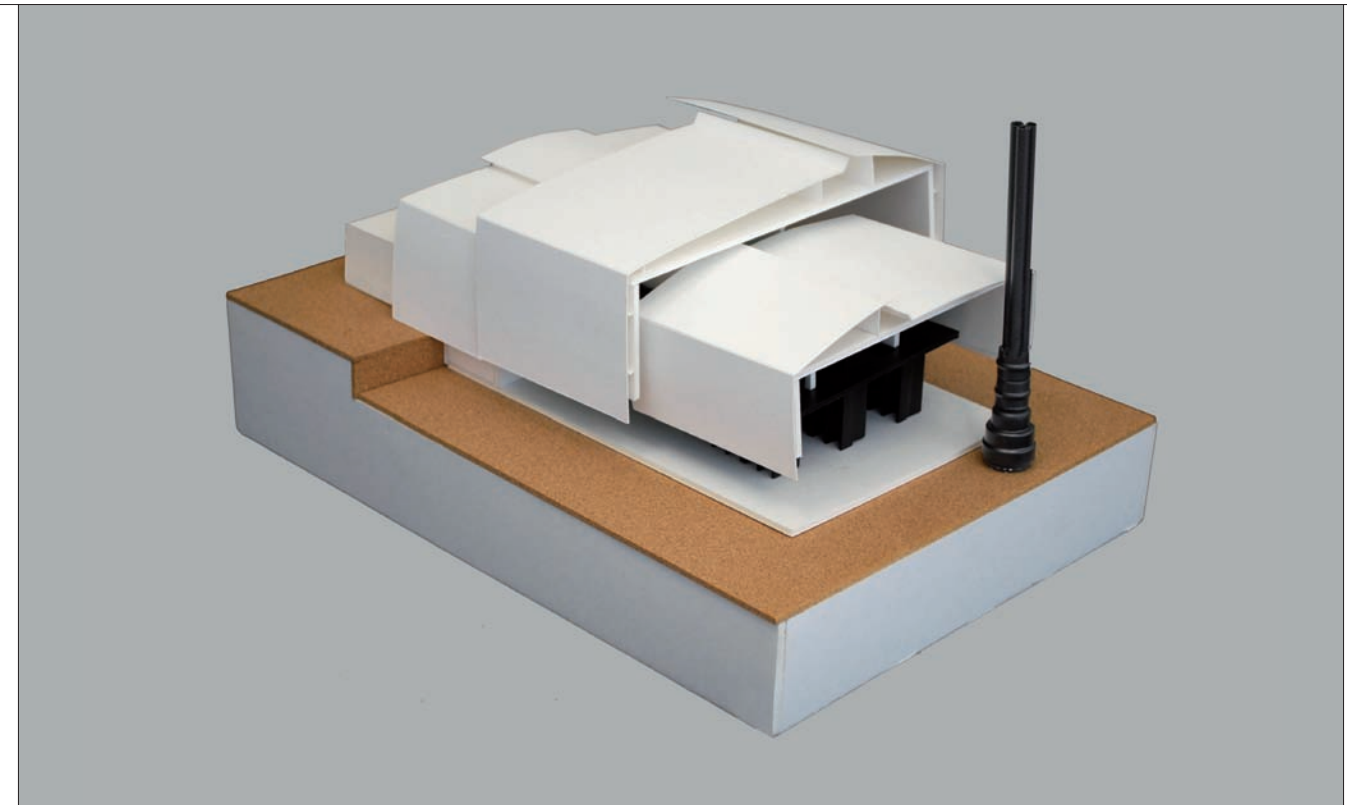
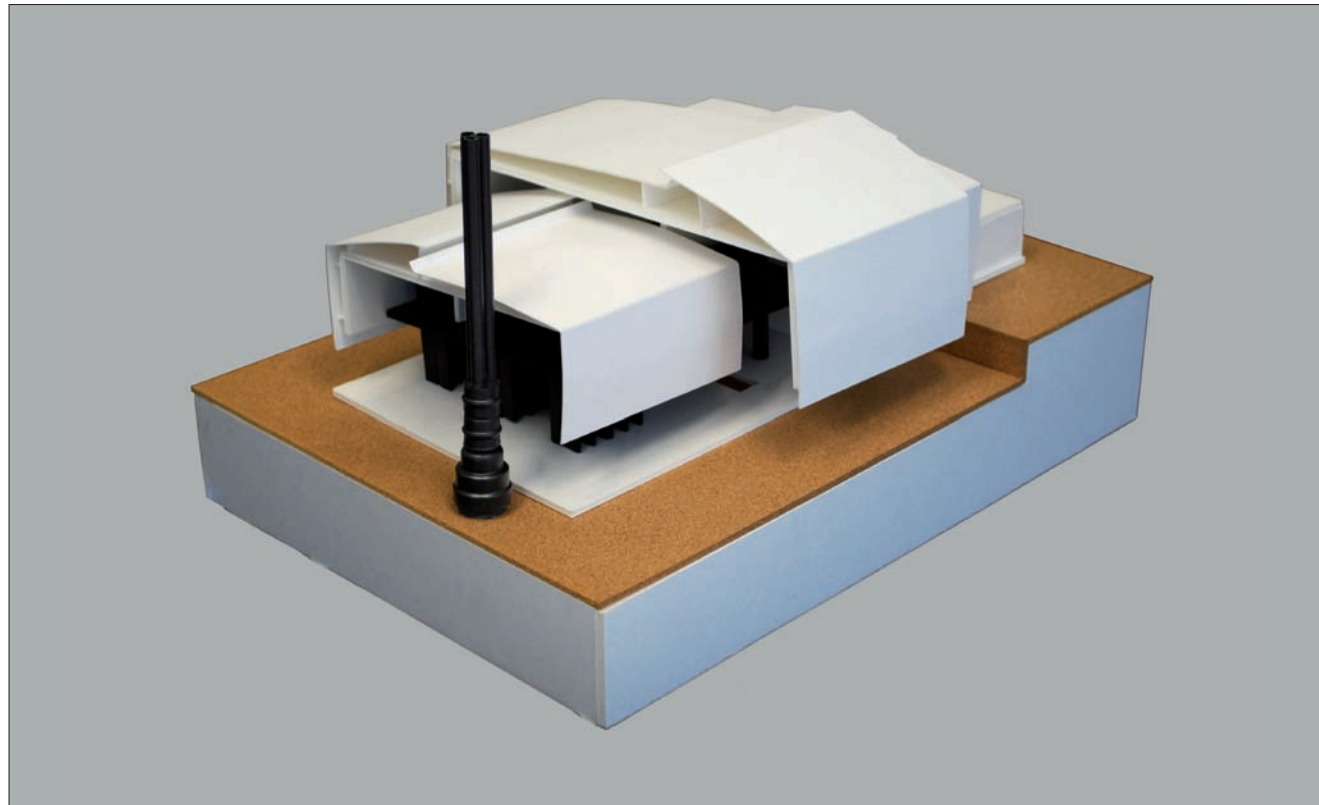
### Evolution of the 'Shells'





## 2.1 - Development of Current Form

### Evolution of the 'Shells'





## 2.1 - Development of Current Form

### Curved Shells - View From Forest Centre





## 2.1 - Development of Current Form

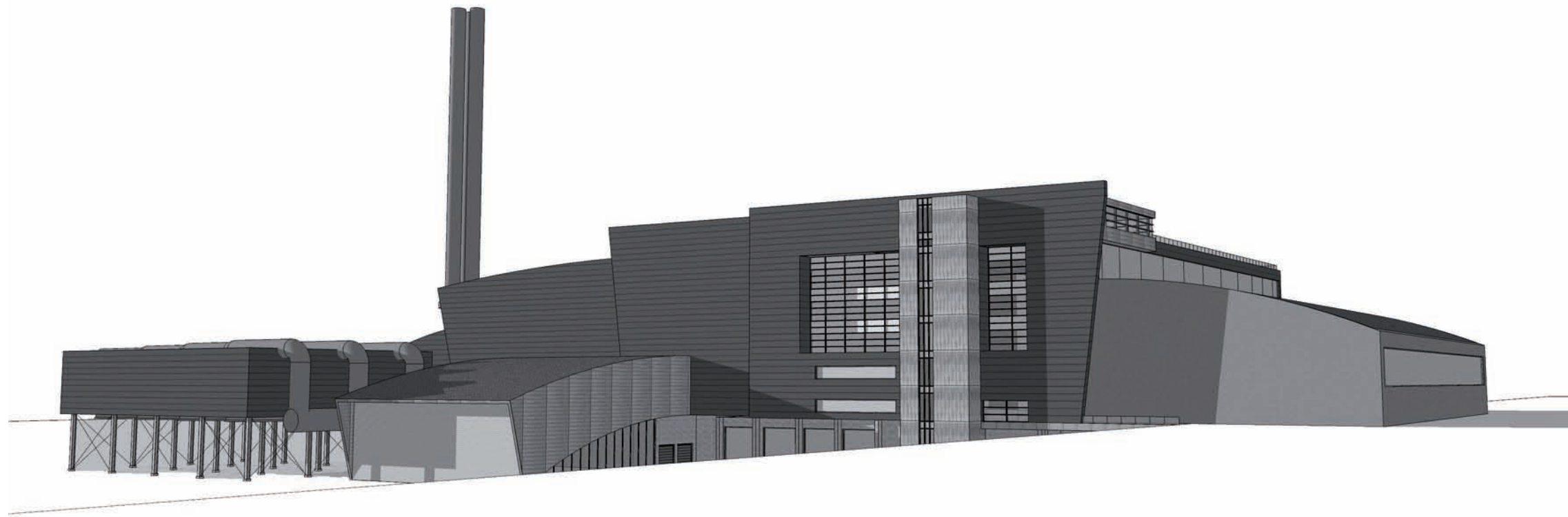
### Curved Shells - View From St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park



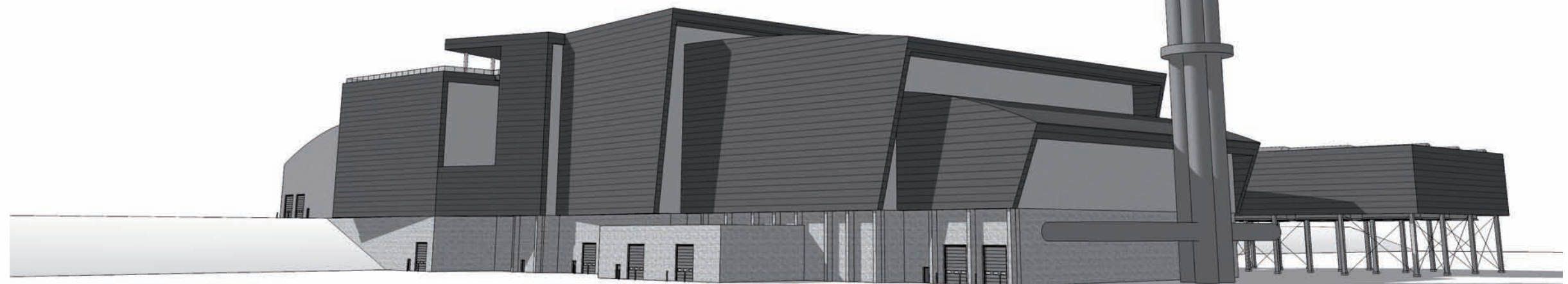


## 2.1 - Development of Current Form

### Current Design



View from the north west

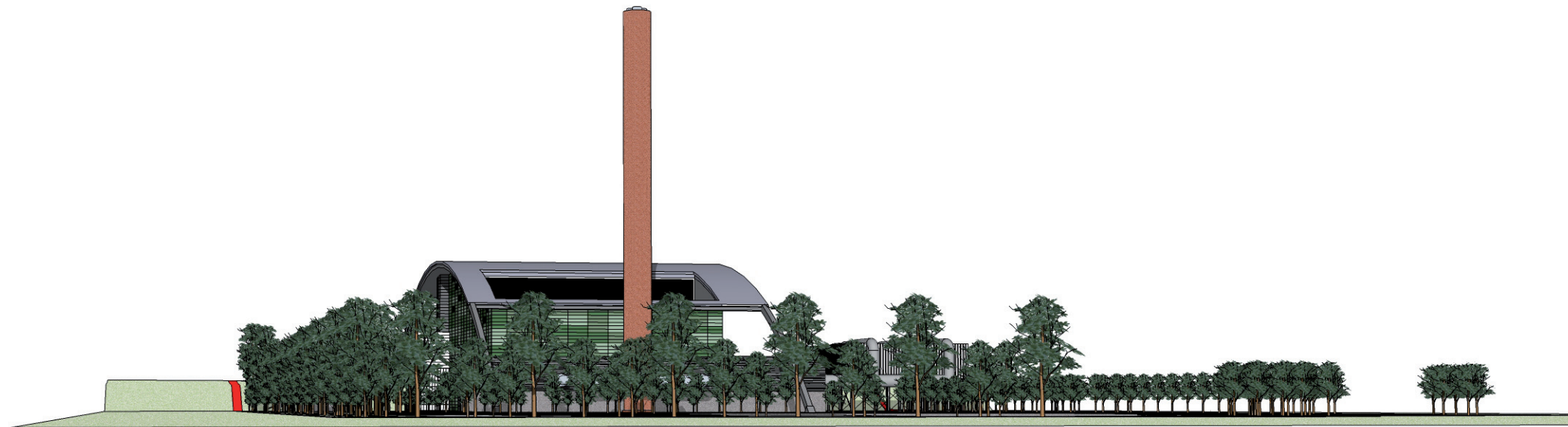


View from the south east

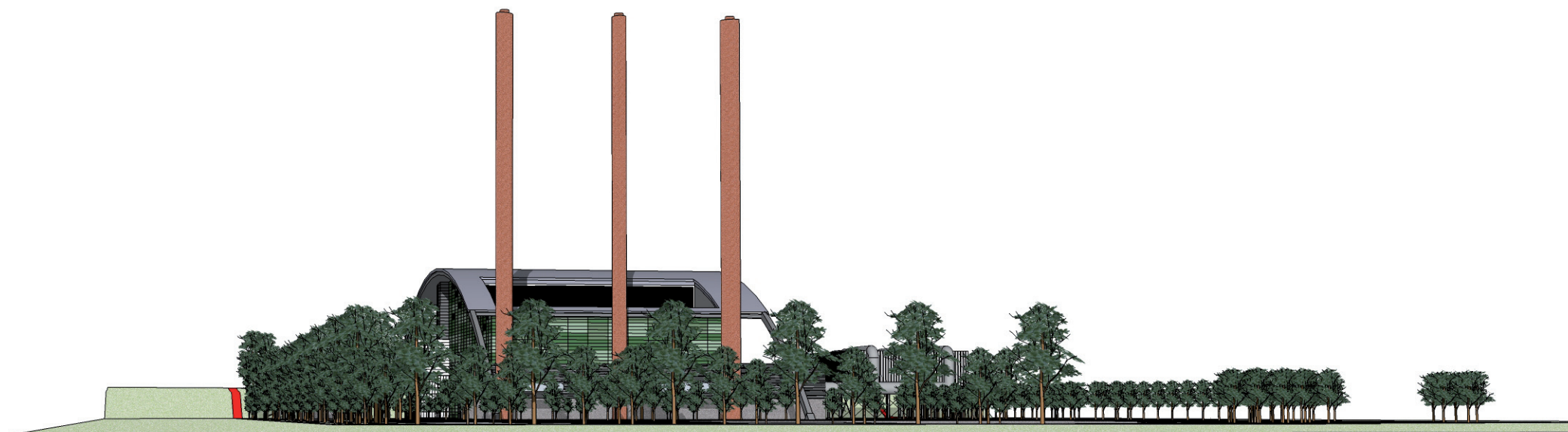


## 2.2 - Number of Stacks

### Original One and Three Stack Comparison



One stack option



Three stack option



## 2.2 - Number of Stacks

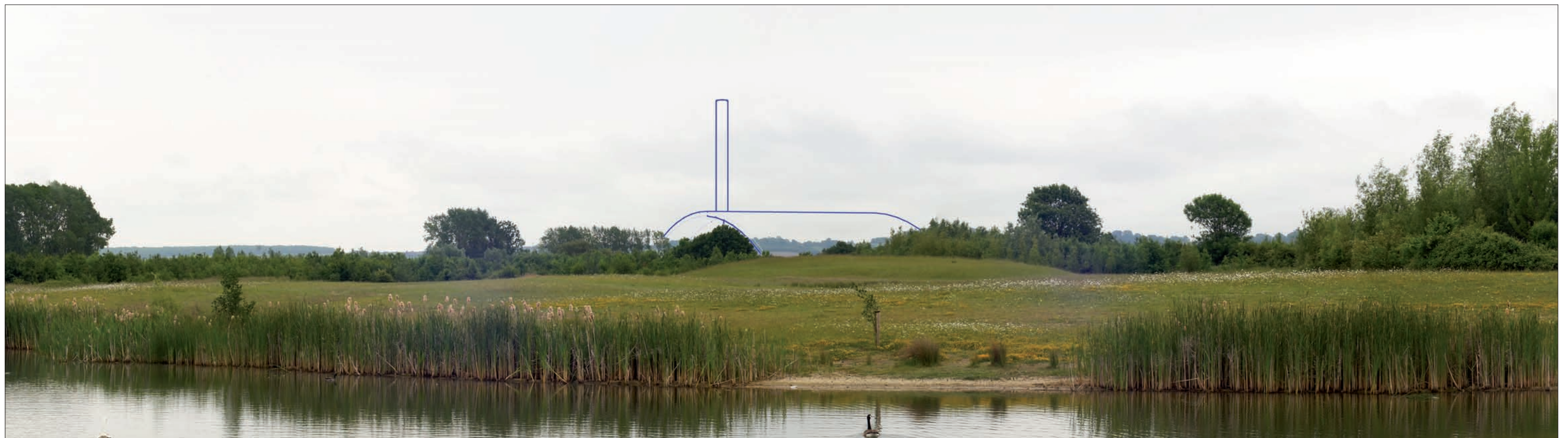
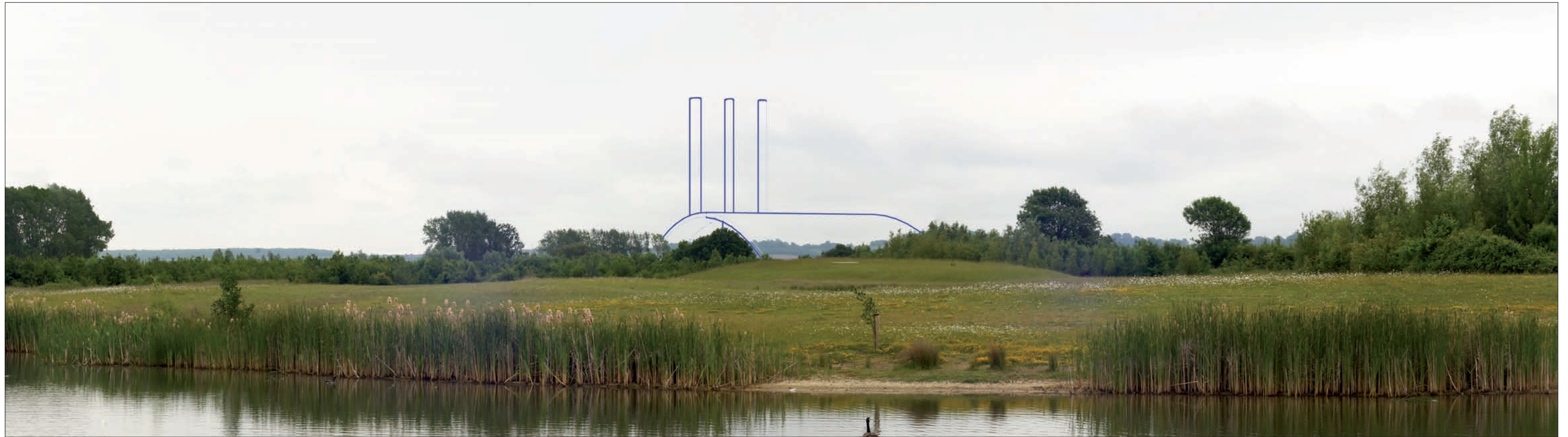
### 1 and 3 Stack Solution - View From Stewartby





## 2.2 - Number of Stacks

### 1 and 3 Stack Solution - View From Forest Centre





## 2.2 - Number of Stacks

### 1 and 3 Stack Solution - View From St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill





## 2.2 - Number of Stacks

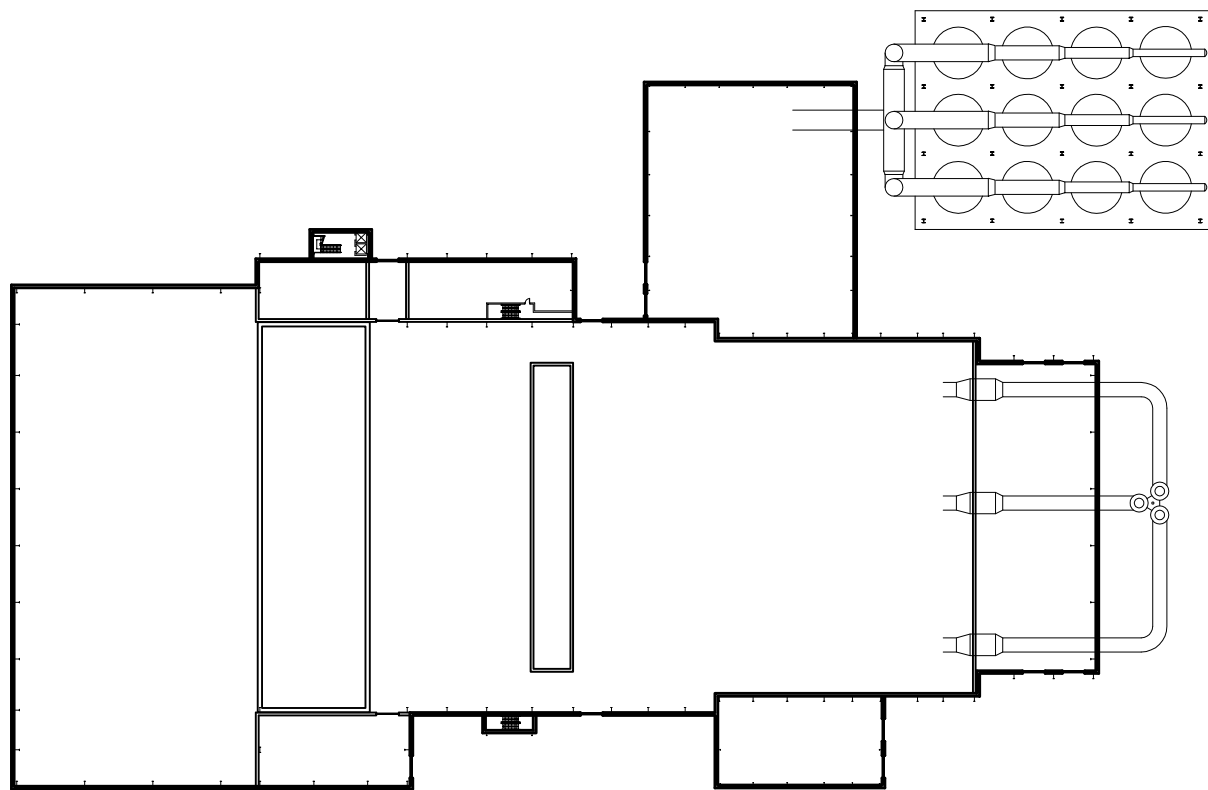
### 1 and 3 Stack Solution - View From Houghton House



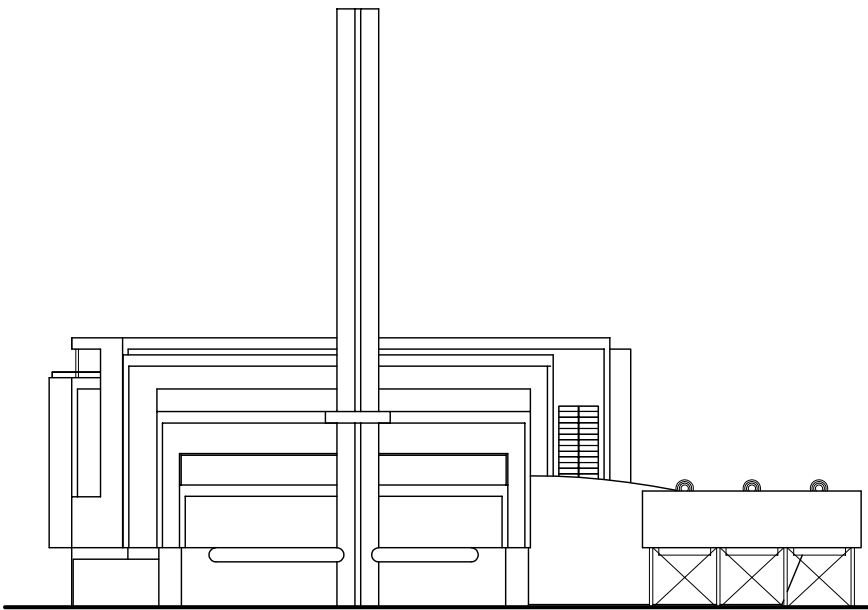


2.3 - 1, 2 and 3 Stream Comparison

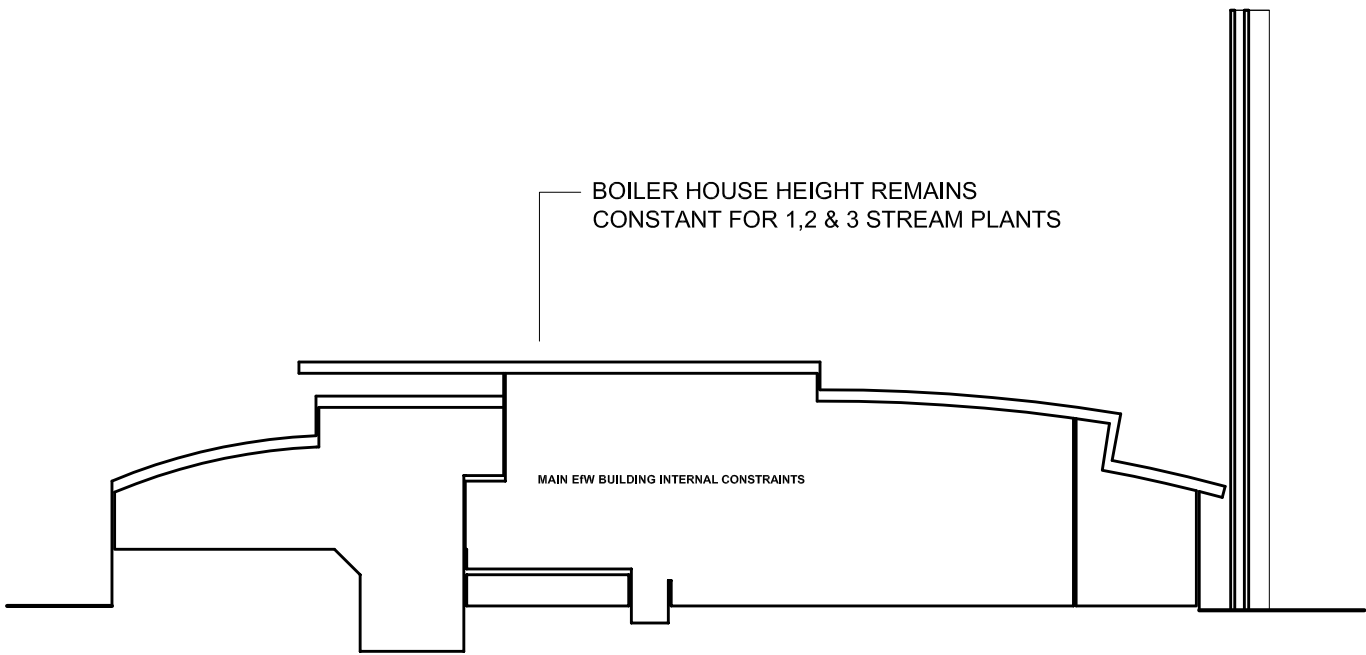
3 Stream Plant



PLAN FOR A TYPICAL 3 STREAM PLANT



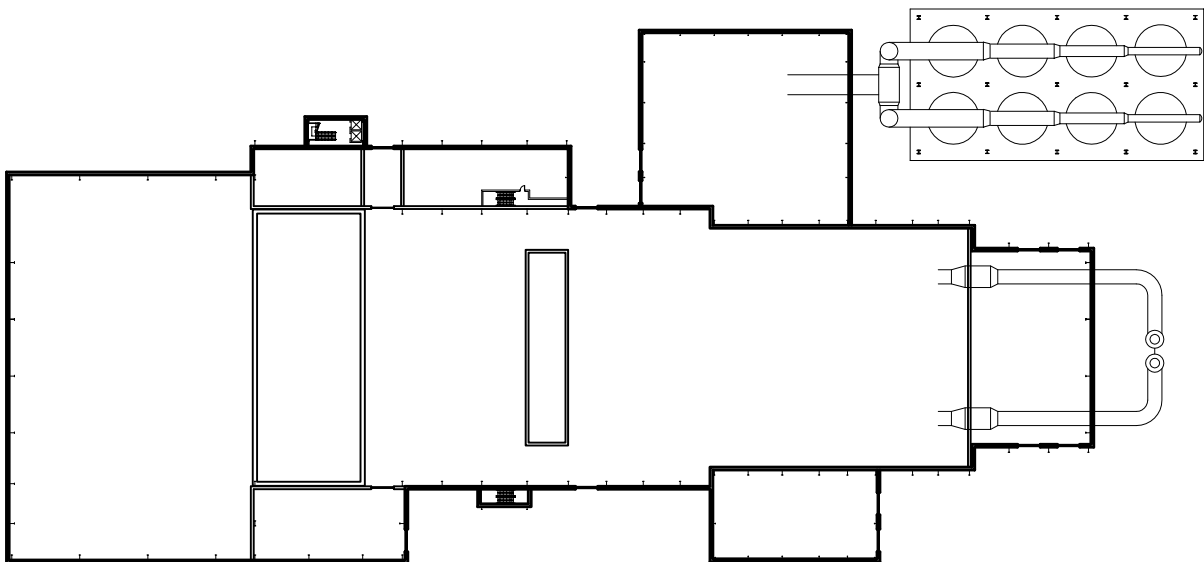
END ELEVATION FOR A TYPICAL 3 STREAM PLANT



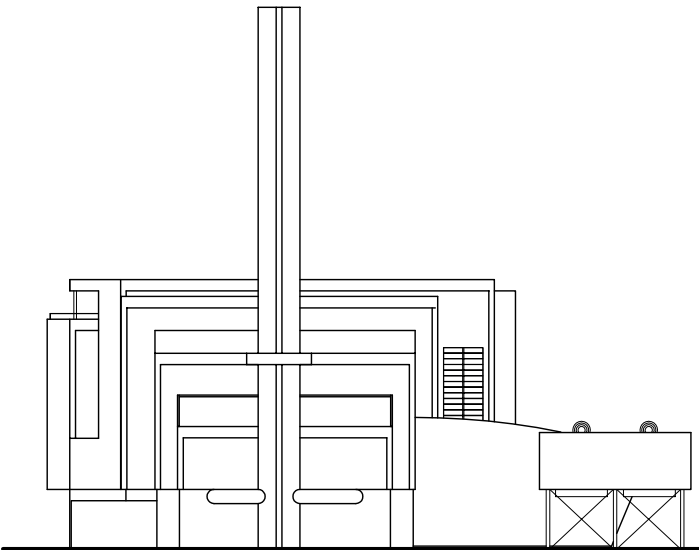
SECTION FOR ALL NUMBERS OF STREAM PLANT

2.3 - 1, 2 and 3 Stream Comparison

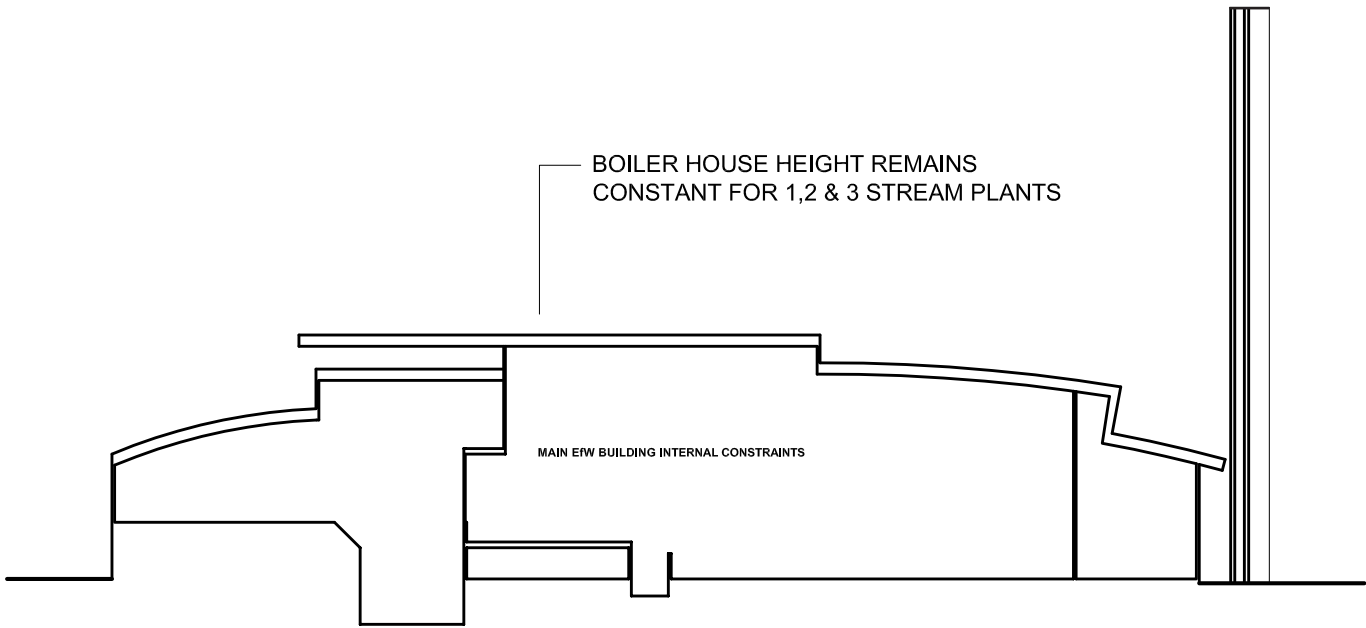
2 Stream Plant



PLAN FOR A TYPICAL 2 STREAM PLANT



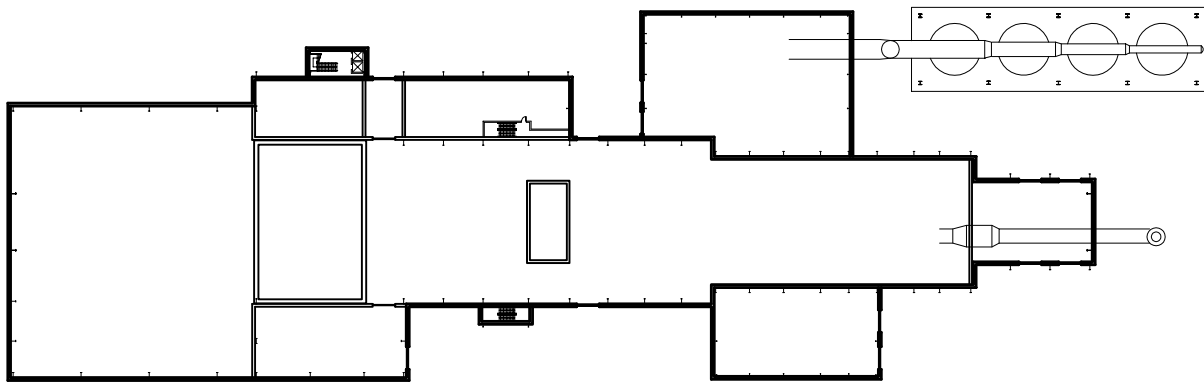
END ELEVATION FOR A TYPICAL 2  
STREAM PLANT



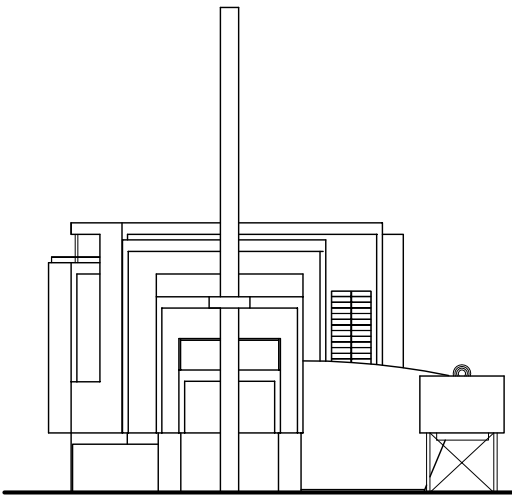
SECTION FOR ALL NUMBERS OF STREAM PLANT

2.3 - 1, 2 and 3 Stream Comparison

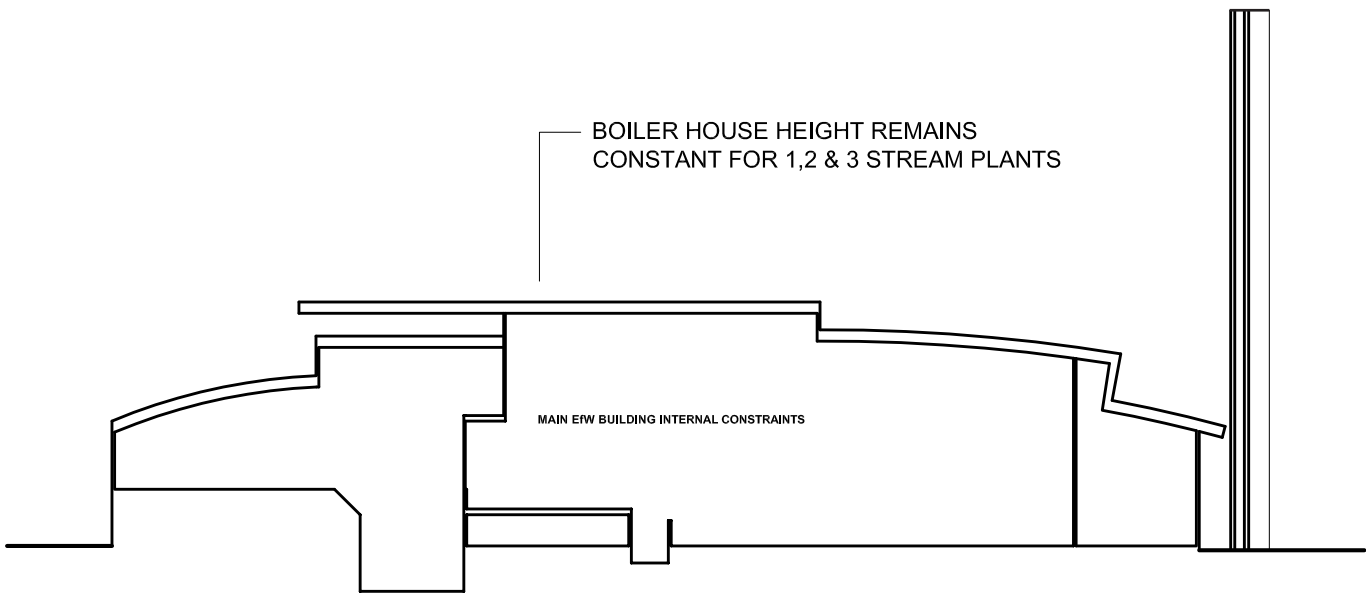
1 Stream Plant



PLAN FOR A TYPICAL 1 STREAM PLANT



END ELEVATION FOR A TYPICAL 1  
STREAM PLANT

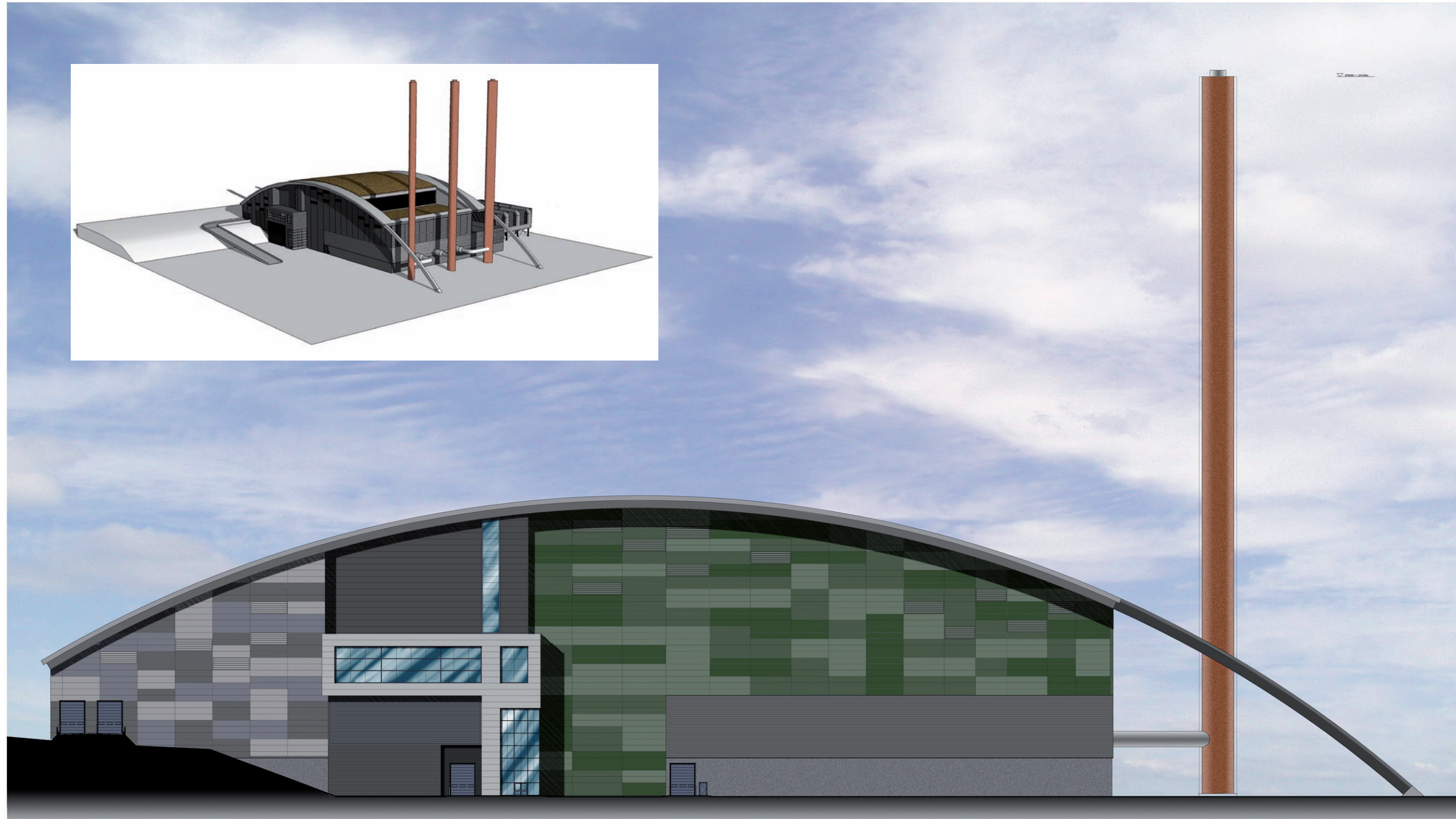


SECTION FOR ALL NUMBERS OF STREAM PLANT



## 2.4 - Materials and Colour Studies

### Initial 'Green' Elevation



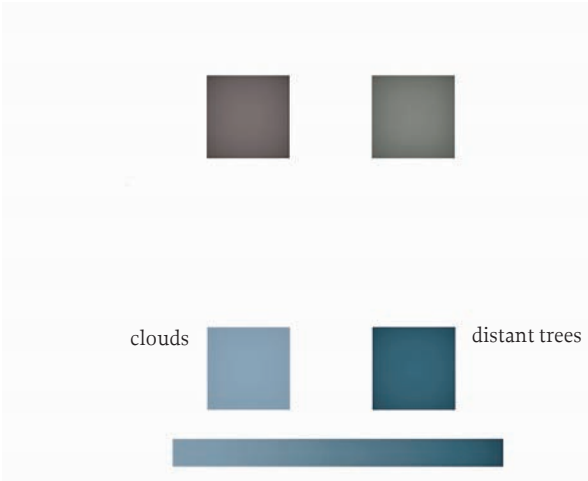


2.4 - Materials and Colour Studies

Colour Study

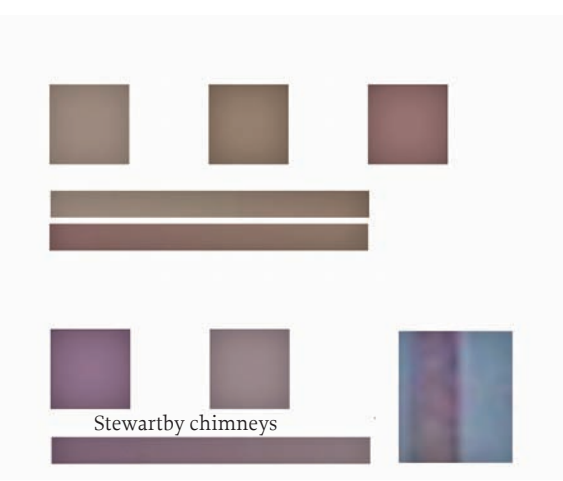


sides of clay pit in the middle distance



Long Range Views

paths in the clay pit



Mid Range Views

trees, shrubs, hedges and grass



Short Range Views



## 2.4 - Material and Colour Studies

### Colour Studies - View From St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill





# 2.4 - Materials and Colour Studies

## Cladding Colours

### Colours Identified by LDA



Clay pit edges



Clouds and trees



Stewartby chimneys



Paths in the clay pit



Trees and shrubs

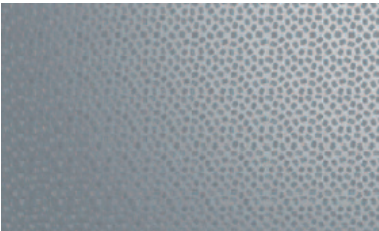
### Colorcoat HPS 200 Ultra / Urban



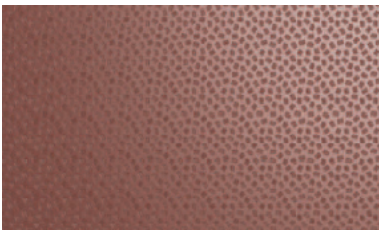
Anthracite



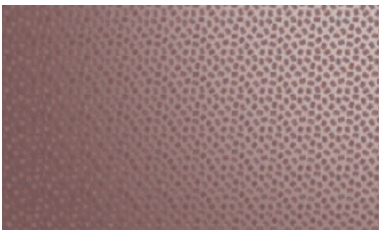
Merlin Grey



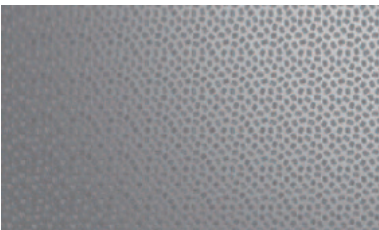
Pure Grey



Terracotta



Fox

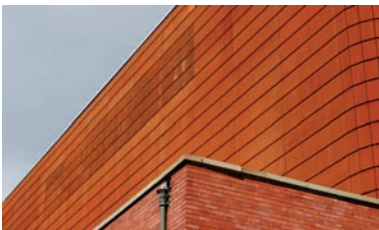


Seal

### Natural Materials



Zinc

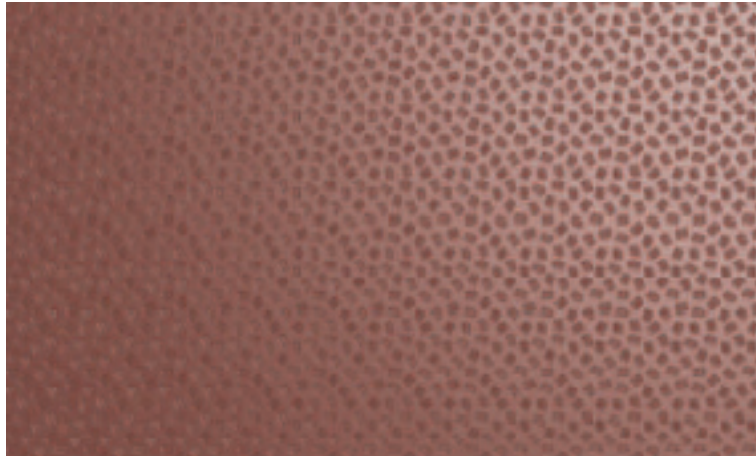


Corten Steel

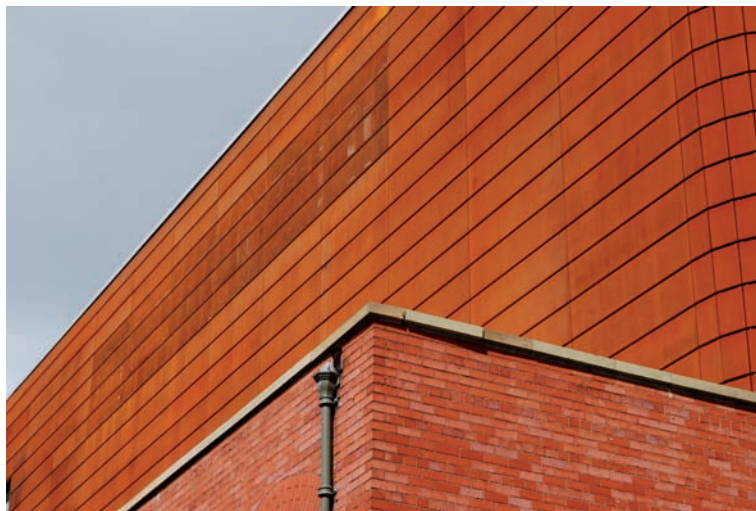


## 2.4 - Materials and Colour Studies

### Key Colours - Brickworks



Colorcoat HPS200: Terracotta / Matt Terracotta



Corten Steel Cladding



Stewartby Brickworks



## 2.4 - Materials and Colour Studies

### Key Colours - Distant Backdrop



Colorcoat HPS200: Anthracite / Matt Anthracite



Dark grey cladding

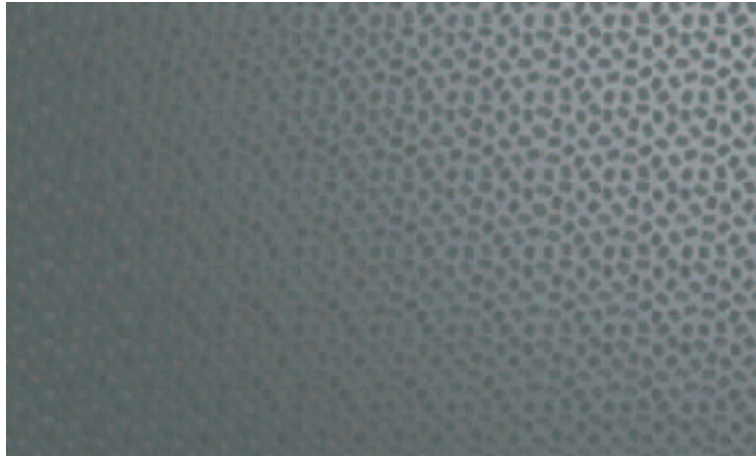


Distant buildings

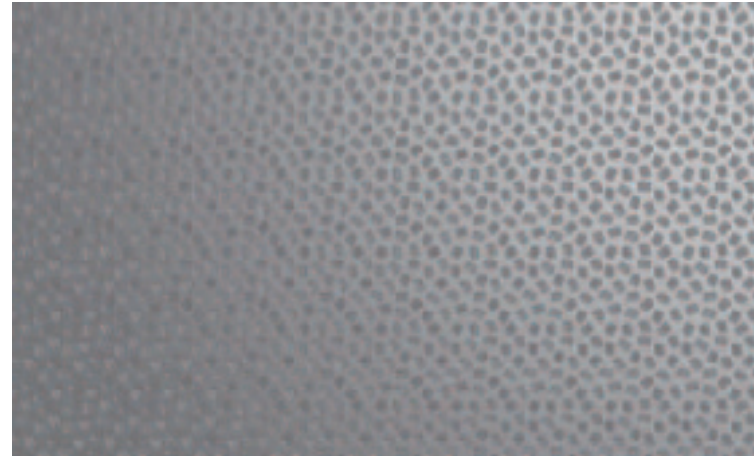


## 2.4 - Materials and Colour Studies

### Key Colours - Middle Ground



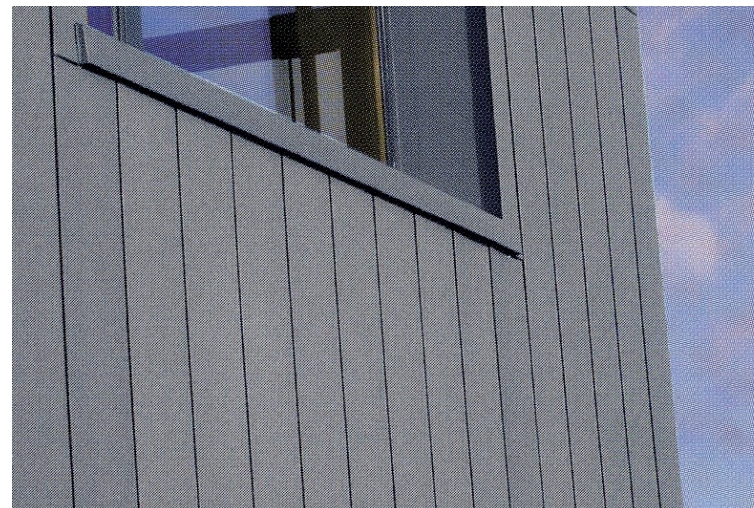
Colorcoat HPS200: Merlin Grey



Colorcoat HPS200: Seal



Zinc Cladding



Buildings in the middle ground



## 2.5 - Green and Brown Roof Options

### Green Roofs





## 2.5 - Green and Brown Roof Options

### Sedum Roofs



## 2.5 - Green and Brown Roof Options

### Brown Roofs





### 3.0 - Potential to Lower the Building

View from Forest Centre - Existing Building





### 3.0 - Potential to Lower the Building

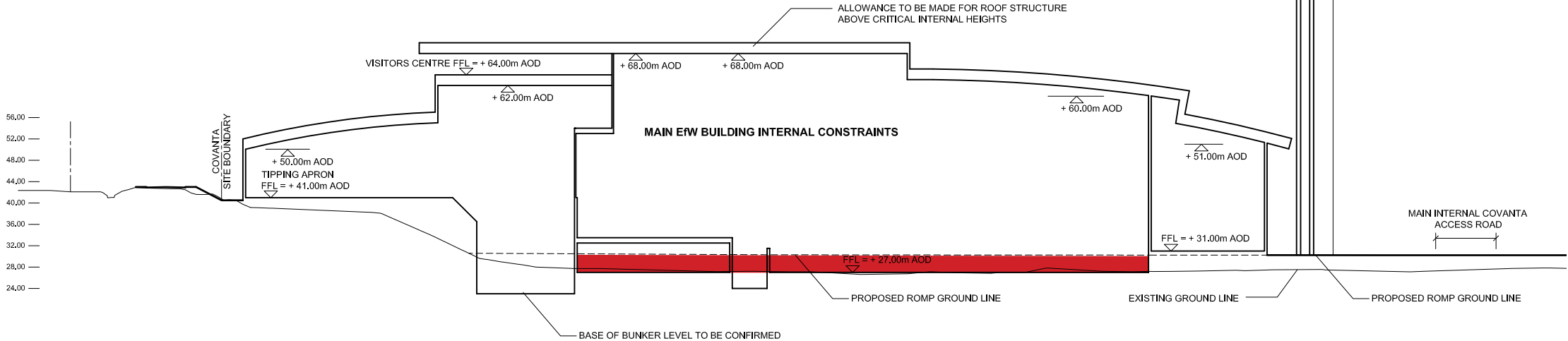
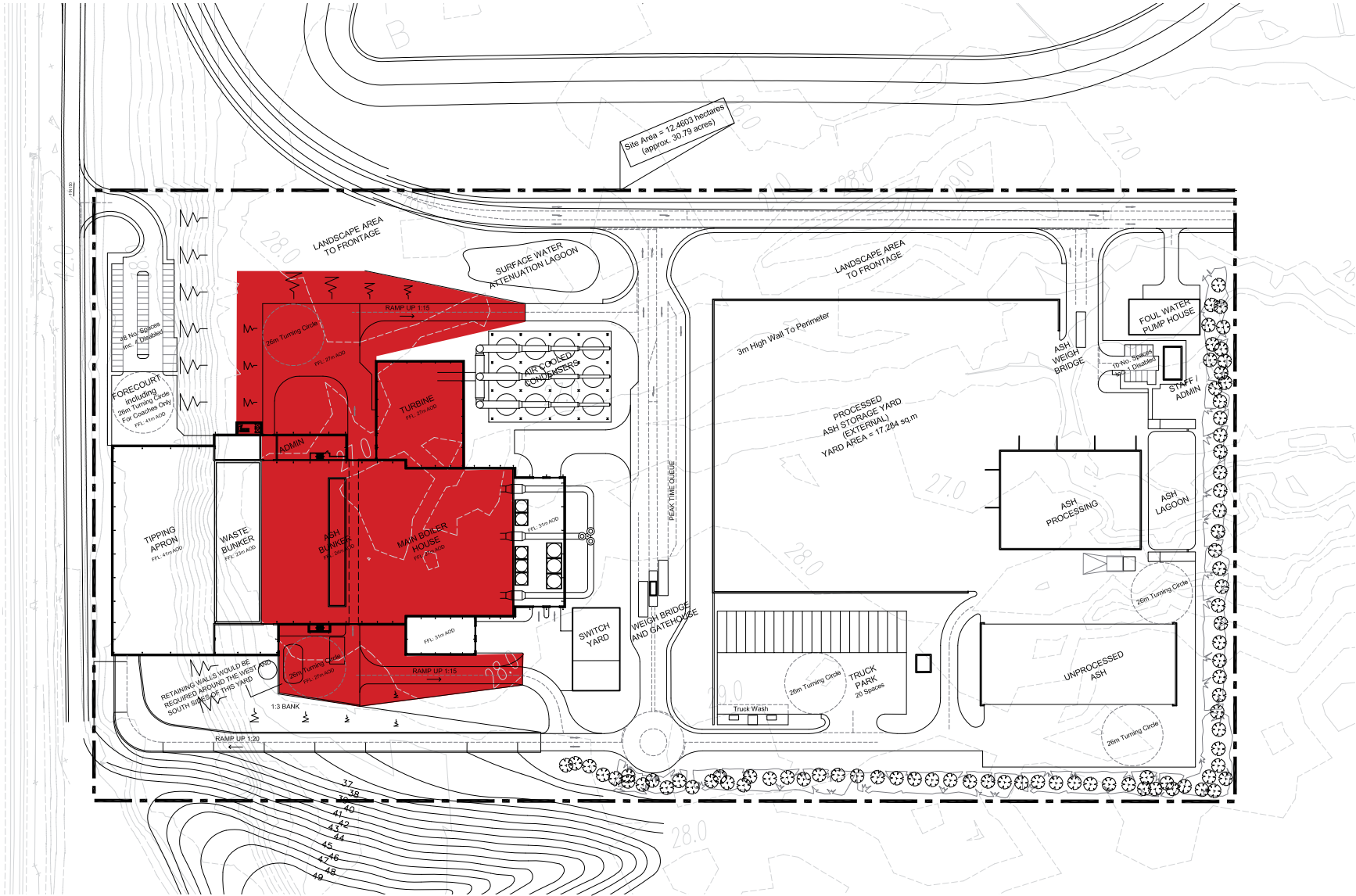
View From Forest Centre - With Curved Tipping Apron and Reduced Building Height





# 3.0 - Lowering the Building

## Potential 4m Lowering into the Pit





## 4.0 - Landscape Integration

### Landscape Masterplan





## 4.0 - Landscape Integration

### Visualisation





## 4.0 - Landscape Integration

### View From Forest Centre - Future Planting Heights





## 4.0 - Landscape Integration

### View From St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park - Photomontage of Proposed Planting and Bund

No Planting



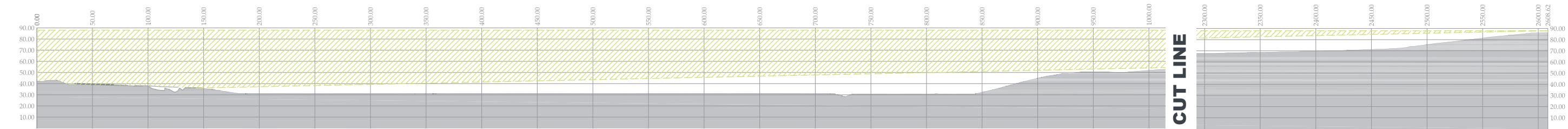
Planting at Year 10



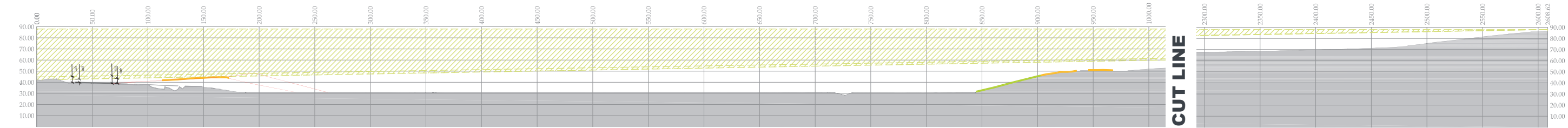


# 4.0 - Landscape Integration

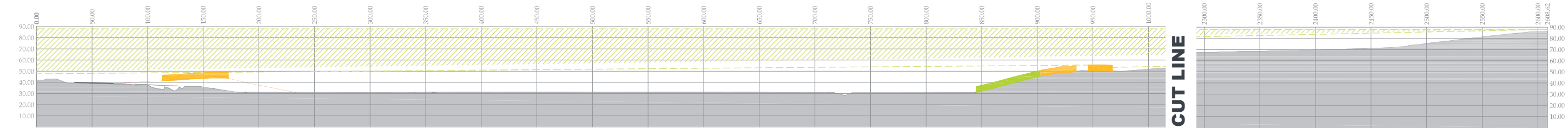
## View From Ampthill House - Sectional Analysis of Proposed Planting and Bund



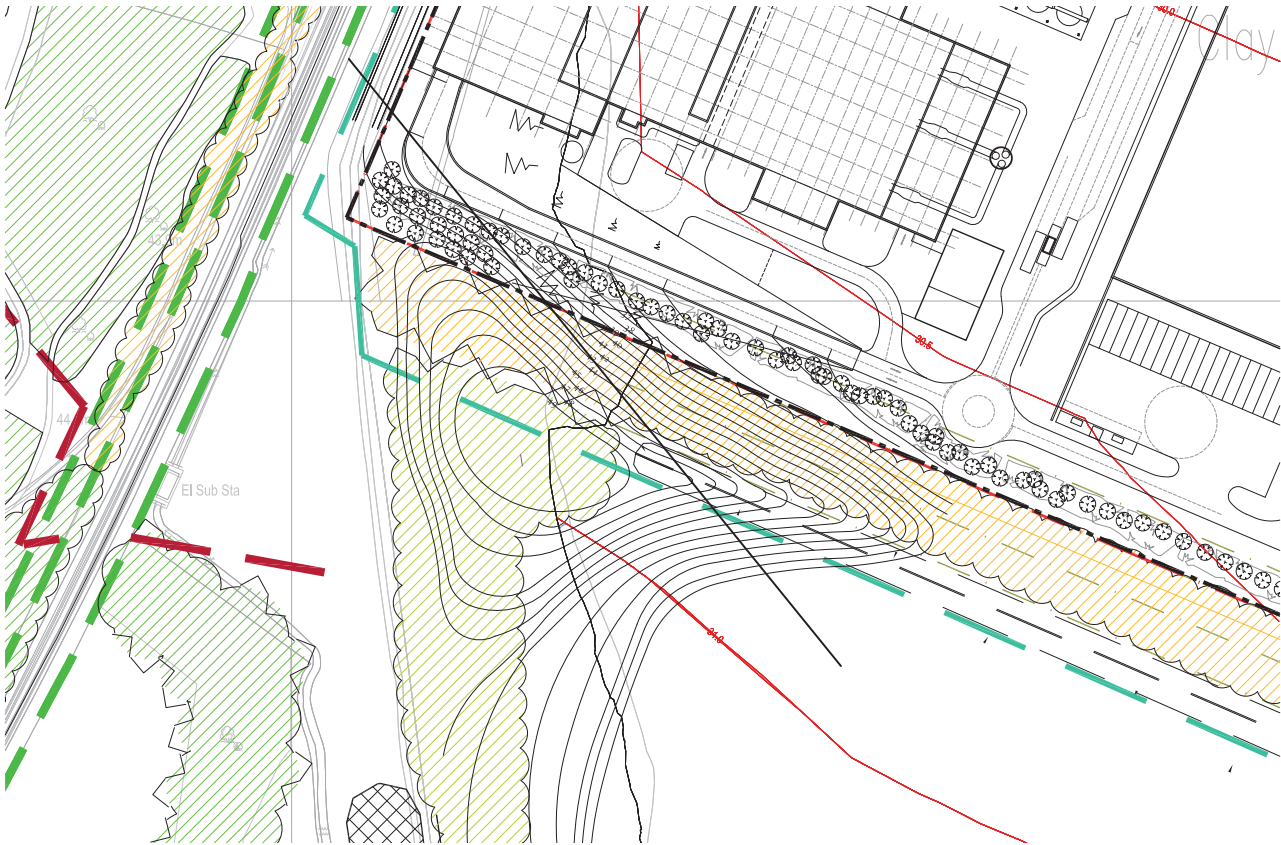
Section A: Ground floor, existing view. Scale 1:2,500



Section A: Ground floor, year 1. Scale 1:2,500



Section A: Ground floor, year 10. Scale 1:2,500





## **Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility Community Liaison Panel**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

#### *PURPOSE*

The Community Liaison Panel ("the panel") has been set up voluntarily by Covanta in response to interest expressed by the local community. It is a key part of the communications arrangements, which have been put into place in order to ensure two-way communications about the proposed Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF).

Membership of the CLP does not imply either support for or objection to the RRF proposals. Rather it is an opportunity to facilitate the flow of information between Covanta and the local community in the following areas:

- To identify and respond to issues of local concern
- To better understand local concerns
- To provide a channel so those issues can be articulated
- To help inform and educate local opinion formers
- To provide a structured arena for constructive debate
- To hear how best to communicate with the local community
- To update the local community on the progress of the development
- To resolve any questions that may result from the construction and operation of the EfW plant.

The formation of the panel will also help to build up trust between the local community and Covanta. The panel is advisory and has neither legal status nor executive powers to influence the development and operation of the RRF.

Where relevant, it is expected that the panel members will report back as appropriate to the people they represent. Covanta will make information about the project available in an electronic format to assist with this.

The facilitator will fulfil the role of Chairperson and nominees may themselves appoint a substitute to attend any particular meeting in his or her place.

Covanta will provide presenters and specialist technical input approved by the panel as required.

#### *ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT*

Covanta will provide a meeting room and basic refreshments. The panel will be serviced by the facilitator, who will facilitate the meetings, provide agendas and notes of the meetings. Meeting notes and presentation materials will be available for public enquiry on the Covanta website and any other local website as deemed appropriate by the CLP.

#### *FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS*

It is proposed that the panel will meet at 2/3 monthly intervals or a frequency to be agreed by the panel.



## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 3 Notes

### Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 3 20<sup>th</sup> October 2009 - Notes

**Meeting held at Marston Forest Centre.**

**Attended** – See attached.

#### **Terms of Reference update, actions from last meeting:**

KF reported that Kay Lynch had withdrawn from the CLP because she felt that by being a member it was assumed that she supported the development. Covanta were very keen to emphasise that the CLP is only about communication, not support or objection to the proposal. KF tabled a revised form of the Terms of Reference for the CLP which made this clear, and **the CLP agreed the changes** (see attached).

KF explained that she had contacted the Wootton Parish Clerk to clarify if they wished to replace Kay on the CLP, but had had no response.

KF asked the CLP for their view on whether they would like a representative from the BEaR project to attend a future meeting, as the relationship between the two projects was on the list of issues for the CLP. **The CLP agreed that this was not appropriate** as there could be a conflict of interest - the BEaR project will be asking for bids and Covanta will be submitting one. Members can take the opportunity to attend a BEaR Roadshow as advised in KF's email.

KF advised that a number of CLP members had responded to her request for ideas for community benefits from the project and that if there were any further ideas to come in she would pass them on to Covanta. RN explained that the request was to progress the CLP issue on what the benefits of hosting the plant would be to the community. Covanta has had a wide range of responses from local people from its consultation activities. **CLP members to provide ideas to KF if they wish.**

#### **Update on design and landscaping:**

Alan Lamb and Alistair Kratt provided a booklet which covered each of the following topics (further copies available on request to KF) -

- Response to issues raised at CLP Meeting 1
  - How the current form was developed
  - The number of stacks
  - A comparison of 1, 2 and 3 stream plants in terms of scale and operation
  - Material and colour studies
  - Options for green / brown roofs
- Potential to lower the building - presentation of work done since CLP1
- Integration in the landscape through bunding/landscaping

The presentation provided details on the considerable efforts that the project team had made to play down the building in the landscape. This includes a building design that is stepped; the structure has a "nest of tables" effect so that shadows fall across the elevations and breaks up the scale of the building in the landscape. The tallest part of the building has been compressed to 43 metres high, reduced from 47 metres, and originally 50 metres in the Scoping Report.

Originally there had been a plan to produce three chimneys to reflect the old brickworks chimneys, but this made the chimneys seem larger from most views, so a single stack was now planned, and would be

## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 3 Notes

105 meters high representing a reduction of 10m from the original of 115m. The chimney design permits different material options to be considered including colours similar to the old brick chimneys.

The plans of a 1, 2, and 3 stream plant were provided to show that the highest part of the building remains the same at 43 metres regardless of the number of streams, but the width of the building is larger as capacity increases. The stack is slightly smaller for lower capacity.

Details of colour studies were provided, showing examples of the impact of different colours in the countryside. The building will have materials of predominantly dark colour which are considered to be more regressive in views and with materials which will minimise the reflection of sunlight.

There are parts of the building that will have 'green' roofing, using a variety of plants sympathetic to the local environment. These areas of roofing have been incorporated to address local views including the Forest of Marston Vale Visitor Centre.

The CLP had asked for Covanta to specifically look at ways to lower the building - the result of this has been to reduce the height of the stack by 10 metres, and the highest part of the building by 4 metres. Covanta has commissioned engineering reports on sinking the building further into the ground, but this deepening of the pit has proved to be impractical – the water table is high and environmental projections suggest will increase with potential for more regular flooding, meaning that there would be a danger of the buildings flooding, endangering workers. Additionally the water pressure even at 4 meters down would require major engineering work to stabilise the building.

Details of plans for landscaping and bunding around the plant were presented – these mainly assist with screening low level structures and movements from the south and east views.

The building will be large in the view from Ampthill Park, but colour, materials and design will reduce the impact.

### Questions and Answers:

When the design will be fixed: RN replied that it will be fixed in a fortnight to allow the Section 36 application to be made before Christmas (environmental impact assessments have to be completed on a specific design), however once the application is made the formal public consultation period begins and the design could change if required as a result of that consultation.

The CLP asked for the photomontage photos to be taken on a clearer day so colours selected would be more clearly demonstrated and visual/landscape impacts more readily understood as examples provided were on grey days. **Covanta agreed to make these available with colour modelling;** Covanta has already organised to have the photos retaken.

Do the plans take account of projections for water levels to rise in response to global warming: Covanta stated that the plans take account of projected changes, and that this is a requirement from the Environment Agency.

The CLP asked for context views showing the plant plus NIRAH and the Cardington Hangars. A plan showing NIRAH was provided. EH and Bedfordshire Borough have already asked for the view with Cardington Hangars and this is in hand **Covanta to provide plan also showing Cardington Hangars.**

How visible will the discharge from the stack be: The plume will only be visible on colder days and a heat haze on warm days. Covanta noted that the impact assessment would have to establish the frequency of a visible plume based on typical weather patterns. **Covanta to provide impression with a plume.**

What will levels of light pollution be, will the stack be a danger to light aircraft from Cranfield airfield: There will be lighting of certain areas on the pit floor to provide safety for workers as lorries move around, however this will only be on during working hours (the plant is 24 hour, but people are working from approx 6 am to 8 pm – exact hours yet to be finalised. Safety lighting will be kept to a minimum, no lights on the access road, low levels on the ramp. Cranfield Airfield has agreed that the stack does not need to

## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 3 Notes

be red and white striped, and that it only needs two constant red lights, positioned 1 meter from the top. Covanta have met with Cranfield Airfield about light aircraft training flight plans to avoid any danger.

How mature will trees used for landscaping be: Plans are to put in saplings 2 – 3 ft high, which grow at 1 – 1.5 ft a year. These would be supplemented with more mature trees to provide year one screening, but evidence from the Forest Centre shows that younger trees grow more quickly and are more healthy.

What level of extra support do green/brown roofs need: Extra 2 meters allowed in plans to provide structural support for these roofs where proposed, may require less if lighter covering used.

What is the life of the plant if it will take 15 years for trees to mature: Plant is planned to run for 35 years.

Substitute members asked some questions re air quality and levels of residual waste in Covanta's catchment area. **KF to copy meeting notes and supporting data to substitutes and new panel members.** Additionally the CLP would like more information about the carbon reducer credentials of the facility – how is it calculated that EfW facilities have an overall effect of reducing carbon emissions. **Details of how an EfW facility reduces overall carbon emissions to be brought to the next meeting.**

### AOB

Ian Tomkins circulated some papers he had found on the internet containing allegations about Covanta's US operations. **CLP agreed to add this to next meeting's agenda for Covanta to respond.** RN said that Covanta is aware of the allegations, many of which are unfounded and others taken out of context and exaggerated. They have arisen from a trade union dispute at one plant in the US. Covanta would be happy to respond to them in detail at the next meeting.

### Date of next meeting and items to cover

The CLP agreed the following were its key issues for the next meeting:

- How the plant is arranged and why it has to be so large
- How does an EfW facility reduce overall carbon emissions – calculations
- Is EfW an efficient way to produce energy – how does the facility work as a power station
- A layman's version of the traffic planning model showing the projections for traffic effects on key local junctions and the level crossing (provide as a document for circulation or at meeting 4) – to also include consideration of taking traffic under the railway instead of through the level crossing
- The Section 36 planning process (provide as a document for circulation or at meeting 4)
- Response to allegations about Covanta's US operations

NB If these subjects are too large to cover effectively in one meeting, KF to arrange a second meeting prior to the application being made.

**The next meeting will be on Monday 16<sup>th</sup> November at 18.30, at the seminar room at the Forest Centre.**



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 3 Notes**

### **Meeting 3 Attendance**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill – Apologies Jen Dancy substituting
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE - Apologies
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale – Apologies James Russell substituting
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting - Apologies
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council - Apologies
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident – Apologies Sean Tyrell substituting
Ed Hiam	Resident
Ian Tomkins	Resident
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Paul Cole Engineering Director

Presenting to the meeting:

Alan Lamb – AEW Architects

Alister Kratt – LDA Design

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 4 Agenda**

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 4 Monday 16<sup>th</sup> November 2009, 18.30 – 20.40**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**The Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedford MK43 0PR**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting will be chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.com](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.com)

## **Agenda**

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| • Introductions and actions from last meeting   | <b>5 mins</b>  |
| • Covanta response to Union allegations   | <b>15 mins</b> |
| • Processes within the EfW building, energy efficiencies, power station credentials, why the building is so large | <b>15 mins</b> |
| • Questions   | <b>15 mins</b> |
| • Layman's interpretation of the A421 model   | <b>15mins</b>  |
| • Questions   | <b>15 mins</b> |
| • Carbon credentials of the RRF   | <b>15 mins</b> |
| • Questions   | <b>15 mins</b> |
| • Planning application process update   | <b>15 mins</b> |
| • Date of next meeting and items to cover   | <b>5 mins</b>  |

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 4 Agenda**

### **Membership of the CLP**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower School
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council - Apologies
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident – Apologies Sean Tyrell substituting
Ed Hiam	Resident
Ian Tomkins	Resident
Tim Hill	Bedfordshire Borough Council
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Malcolm Chilton Managing Director, Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Paul Cole Engineering Director

Presenting:

Simon Davis – PBA, traffic modelling

Simon Aumonier – ERM, carbon credentials of RRF



## **CO2 Emissions from Proposed EfW facility**

### **1. Green house Gas Assessment**

To assess the net greenhouse emissions of the proposed EfW at Rookery South we have to consider the following:

- The emissions that result from the treatment of the waste.
- The offset from displaced power produced with Fossil fuels
- The savings from metal recycling
- The savings in emissions made by diverting waste from Landfill

### **2. CO2 Emissions from the proposed EfW at Rookery**

The proposed EfW will produce CO2 emissions due to the combustion of carbon in Waste.

The CO2 released from the thermal treatment of organic waste was initially extracted from the atmosphere via photosynthesis. Therefore, this biogenic release is classed as carbon neutral.

It is therefore only the CO2 released from the waste produced using fossil fuels (such as plastics) that will be considered in this assessment.

- The EfW facility is proposed to process a nominal 585,000 tonnes per annum of a mixture of MSW and suitable C&I waste
- The resulting mix of MSW and C&I waste contains approx 27% Carbon.
- 64% of the Waste is classed as Biodegradable by Defra and defined in the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (Government Legislation).
- The proposed EfW facility exports approximately 55 MW of electricity, assuming a net cycle efficiency of approximately 26%
- The plant will export approximately 720 kwh of electricity per tonne of waste
- This would release carbon emissions derived from fossil fuels of 356 kg

### **3. Displaced Fossil Fuel Power**

The export of electricity from the EfW will offset the power generated at other sources. Most of the power generated in the UK is derived from nuclear, gas-fired and coal-fired power stations with a small proportion from renewable sources.

Energy from Waste facilities seek to replace part of the energy produced by fossil fuel power stations. From a recent report by BERR (March 2008) stated that in 2007, carbon dioxide emissions per unit of electricity supplied by major power producers from fossil fuels was estimated to be 614 tonnes per GWh.

Therefore, treating one tonne of waste in the Rookery EfW will produce enough electricity to save 85 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> (than if the power was sourced from a fossil powered power station).

In one year, the plant will treat a nominal 585,000 tonnes of waste which would produce enough electricity to offset just under 50,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> (than if the power was sourced from a fossil powered power station).

### **4. CO<sub>2</sub> savings from recycling metals.**

The proposed RRF will also recover metals which can be sent to be recycled. Manufacturing metals from its ore is a very energy intensive process. Defra has stated that for every tonne of ferrous metal recycled the CO<sub>2</sub> savings are equivalent to 1.3 tonnes. Non-ferrous metals can save 9 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> for every tonne of non-ferrous metals recycled.

For every tonne of waste processed, we will recycle just more than 21 kg of ferrous metals and 4.7 kg of non-ferrous metals. This gives a saving of 70 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> saved from recycling metals processed by the RRF.

### **5. Displacing Waste deposited at Landfill**

The provision of the proposed EfW will divert waste from Landfill.

When waste is landfilled, then the organic waste content will begin to biodegrade.

The gas produced during this process contains a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide (in an average split of 55:45).

Methane has a global warming potential of 21. This means that 1 kg of methane in the atmosphere has the same global warming effects as 21 kg of carbon dioxide.

Therefore, landfill gas is collected where possible and used in gas engines to produce electricity. However, not all of the gas can be collected (due to practicalities) and also not all the captured gas can be utilised to produce electricity.

In this assessment, the assumptions used by a 2004 report for Defra has been used, these assumptions consist of:

- 200m<sup>3</sup> of landfill gas produced per tonne of waste
- A collection rate of 75% over life of the landfill, with energy production of 203 kWh per tonne of waste landfilled being produced.
- Carbon dioxide releases are unaccounted for as these again will be biogenic and so carbon neutral.

This means that one tonne of MSW landfilled would result in emissions of methane equivalent to 410 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>.

However, the electricity produced from firing landfill gas would result in an offset of 125 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> (based against fossil powered power stations).

This will result in a net increase of carbon dioxide of 285 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per tonne of waste landfilled.

## **6. Net Carbon Dioxide Savings:**

Taking into account both offsets from fossil fuel powered power stations and also from diversion of landfill, one tonne of waste treated in the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility would achieve carbon dioxide savings of approximately 440 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>.

**For a nominal 585,000 tonnes of waste, this equates to total CO<sub>2</sub> savings of over 250,000 tonnes per year.**

The provision of heat as well as power would also increase the savings of carbon dioxide as this would offset additional power requirements for heating of local homes and industries.





## **Energy from Waste – Energy Efficiency**

The European Commission state waste is recovered if:

- Its combustion generates more energy than is consumed by the process itself;
- Most of the waste is consumed during the operation
- Most of the energy generated is recovered and used ( either as heat or electricity)
- The waste replaces the use of a source of Primary Energy

The European Commission has produced a revised Waste Framework Directive (revised WFD) that comes into force in England in December 2010.

- This Framework seeks to clarify the distinction between recovery and disposal
- Make it clear that facilities whose principle purpose is the treatment of waste may be classified as Recovery.

But facilities dedicated to treating MSW have to meet specific requirements regarding energy efficiency as provided in the WFD in order to be classed as Recovery.

- To be regarded as “Recovery”, the revised WFD expects incineration facilities to achieve an energy efficiency factor of at least 0.65.
- Plants that do not achieve this factor are likely to be considered as “disposal” ie comparable to landfill and the option of last resort for waste management.

Some of the detail relevant to the calculation used to determine the energy efficiency factor set out in the revised WFD is yet to be agreed. However, a calculation procedure has been designated and these key principles have been used for the calculations set out below.

The principle is quite simple:

A designated calculation procedure takes the amount of useful electricity and heat DESIGNED to be produced by the facility and applies appropriate factors to determine the amount of energy necessary to produce this with modern plant. It then compares this energy requirement with the energy used by the facility.

This approach uses a complicated set of data including:

- Start-up oil,
- Standby power,
- Imported power,

- Energy required to run the plant and
- Energy required for dust removal and gas clean up.

If the factor produced is  $< 0.65$  the facility is classed DISPOSAL.

If the factor produced is  $\geq 0.65$  the facility is classed RECOVERY.

The definition of energy efficiency used in the revised WFD is:

$$\text{Energy Efficiency} = \frac{(E_p - (E_f + E_i))}{(0.97 \times (E_w + E_f))}$$

where:

$E_p$  means annual energy produced as heat or electricity. It is calculated with energy in the form of electricity being multiplied by 2.6 and heat produced for commercial use multiplied by 1.1

$E_f$  means annual energy input to the system from fuels contributing to the production of steam

$E_w$  means annual energy contained in the treated waste calculated using the lower calorific value of the waste

$E_i$  means annual energy imported excluding  $E_w$  and  $E_f$

0.97 is a factor accounting for energy losses due to bottom ash and radiation.

### **Energy Efficiency (Factor) at Rookery South EfW**

The Energy Efficiency Factor as calculated above = **0.7**

Under the terms of the revised WFD the EfW Facility at Rookery South is therefore classed as “Recovery”.

It should be noted that the energy efficiency figures provided above are Factors and not true cycle efficiencies. The true cycle efficiency of the EfW Facility is calculated in its very simplest form by dividing the energy (electricity) produced by the EfW Facility by the energy contained within the incoming fuel (waste).

The typical value for this cycle efficiency for an EfW is approximately 26%.

- This Efficiency takes into account the combustion efficiency ( combustion on the grate)
- The boiler efficiency ( heat transfer to boiler)
- Turbine/ generator efficiency
- Overall Operating efficiency ( how well the boiler and associated plant are operated)



This level of cycle efficiency is better than most of the earlier existing EfW facilities, and is achieved through the use of modern advances in boiler technology and flue gas treatment etc.

### **Comparison With Other Generating Methods**

- Coal Fired Power station: 37% efficient
- Gas Fired CCGT: 41% efficient
- Waste Fired Power Station (EfW) 26% Efficient

### **Definition of an Energy Generating Station**

The Rookery South EfW Facility is an energy generating station by virtue of section 15 of the Planning Act 2008. This is because the facility is located on shore and will generate more than 50 MW. This is the same threshold as was previously used in the the Electricity Act 1989.

Through the use of the above calculations, the EfW Facility at Rookery South is classified as “Recovery.” Further, due to the amount of electricity that the facility is capable of generating, it is also an energy generating station that is recognised as a nationally significant infrastructure project.

## **EfW Process Description**

### **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1** The Energy from Waste process is essentially a Waste incineration plant that recovers energy in the form of heat and electricity from residual waste (the remaining waste after kerbside recycling).
- 1.2** In the UK all waste incineration plants must comply with the Waste Incineration Directive (WID) This Directive sets the most stringent emissions controls for any thermal processes regulated in the EU.

### **2.0 The EfW Process**

The process comprises of the following:

- Waste reception and handling
- Combustion process
- Energy recovery plant
- Flue Gas treatment plant
- Ash handling
- Ash processing.

The following description should be read in conjunction with the typical process flow schematic diagram below. The various items of plant and equipment in the diagram are numbered and referred to in brackets below.

- 2.1 Waste reception:** Waste collection vehicles deliver to the facility and pass over the weighbridge to be weighed; from here they are directed to a tipping bay located within the Tipping Hall (1) and tip their waste load into the refuse bunker (2) at this point. A large refuse handling crane (3) located above the refuse bunker, mixes and turns the waste to create a more uniform fuel and to prevent it becoming anaerobic and thereby reduce the production of odour. It also loads the waste into the feed hopper (4), which feeds waste into the combustion process.
- 2.2 Combustion process:** The Combustion process comprises of the grate (5), where the waste is burnt. The combustion of the waste requires air, which is drawn via the primary air fan (11) from above the refuse bunker located in the Tipping hall and through the grate to support the combustion process. Drawing from the tipping hall creates a flow of air from outside of the building through the tipping hall, taking with it all odours and dust from within the tipping hall and bunker, together with vehicle emissions. These are destroyed in the combustion process. The movement of air creates a slight negative

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pressure in the tipping hall ensuring that odours and dust do not escape from the building.

The heat released in the combustion process is in the form of combustion gasses and these pass through the furnace (5a) located directly above the grate and the boiler (6) which comprises of banks of water tubes. As the gasses pass through the boiler they give up their heat to the water within these tubes converting it to steam. The steam is collected in a steam drum located at the top of the boiler. In the steam drum, water trapped in the steam is removed and this dryer steam is passed through the superheater (6a) where the steam is heated further to remove any traces of moisture, and creates a high pressure superheated steam in a condition suitable to pass through the steam turbine.

**2.3 Energy Recovery Plant:** The energy recovery plant comprises of a steam turbine (21) and generator (22). The superheated steam drives the turbine which in turn rotates the generator. The generator produces electricity that is used to drive motors and operates the plant; the remaining electricity is transmitted to the nearby electricity grid system. As the superheated steam passes through the steam turbine it gives up its energy and changes its state back to low pressure steam. The system is closed loop and the steam has to be converted back to water to allow it to be pumped back into the boiler. This is done via the Air cooled condenser (23), the steam is passed through the ACC which comprises of banks of tubes where large slow speed fans blow air over the tubes, this cools the steam and condenses the steam into water. The water can then be pumped back into the boiler. Before the water enters the boiler it is passed through the boiler economiser (6b), where the water is heated by the hot combustion gasses that are exiting the boiler. This increase in temperature improves the efficiency of the system.

**2.4 Flue Gas Treatment Plant:** To ensure that the combustion gasses meet the stringent requirements of the WID before they are discharged up the chimney stack (10), they have to be treated. This treatment starts in the furnace (5a) where the gasses are designed to have a residence time of 2 seconds at 850 C, this ensures that dioxins and furans are destroyed. The configuration of the furnace also reduces the production NOx. The production of NOx is further reduced by the injection of ammonia into the gas stream. After combustion, gasses are rapidly cooled in the boiler to minimise the risk of dioxin reformation before they are discharged for further treatment to ensure compliance with the WID. This Flue Gas treatment plant requires the gasses to pass through the Gas scrubber (7) where lime and active carbon is introduced to neutralise any acid gasses and to capture mercury and any dioxins that may have reformed. The final stage of the treatment process is the bag filter where particulate matter is removed. The whole process ensures that the combustion gasses are treated to a



level well below the stringent requirements of the WID. The gasses are drawn through the boiler and the gas treatment plant by the ID fan (9) and discharged up the stack. The stack is designed to ensure that the treated combustion gasses are dispersed at a height and a velocity such that they have no significant impact on the surrounding area. The treated emissions are constantly monitored by the emissions monitoring equipment (26). This provides continuous readings of the emissions to demonstrate that they do not exceed the WID limits and if there is adverse trending in the levels, then alarms are raised and corrective action taken.

**2.5 Ash Handling and processing:** After combustion of the waste an ash residue remains, this is known as incinerator bottom ash (IBA). The IBA is discharged from the grate, quenched with water to cool it and to prevent dust, and then discharged into the Ash Bunker (16). All waste process water and some harvested rainwater is used to quench the ash.

The IBA is removed from the bunker by an overhead crane (15) and into a dumper truck. The IBA is transported to the on-site Ash Processing area. Here the IBA is passed through trommels and screens where it is graded into different sizes to form Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA). This material is used as a secondary aggregate in the construction industry. During the treatment process ferrous and non ferrous metals are recovered for recycling.

In addition lighter fractions of ash, known as fly ash, is deposited in the boiler and collected in hoppers beneath. These ashes are collected separately and discharged to the Flue Gas treatment residue storage silo (19).

Residues are also produced in the Gas scrubber; these are discharged into the emissions treatment residues silo (19). The bag filter collects the particulate matter (dust) from the combustion gasses, this particulate material is removed from the filter using a pulse of air and is collected in the hoppers below, from here it is conveyed to the flue gas treatment residue silo (19). This material, which represents 4% of the total incoming waste, is disposed of at a specialist land fill site.

- 1 Tipping Hall

2 Refuse Bunker

3 Refuse Handling Crane

4 Feed Hopper

5 Grate

5a Combustion Zone

6 Beller

6a Beller Superheater

6b Beller Economiser

7 Gas Scrubber

8 Bag House Filter

9 Induced Draught Fan

10 Chimney

11 Primary Air Fan

12 Air Heater
- 13 Ash Discharger

14 Ash Conveyor

15 Ash Crane

16 Bottom Ash Storage

17 Secondary Air Nozzles

18 Beller Ash Conveyor

19 APC Residue Silo

20 Active Carbon Injection Silo

21 Steam Turbine

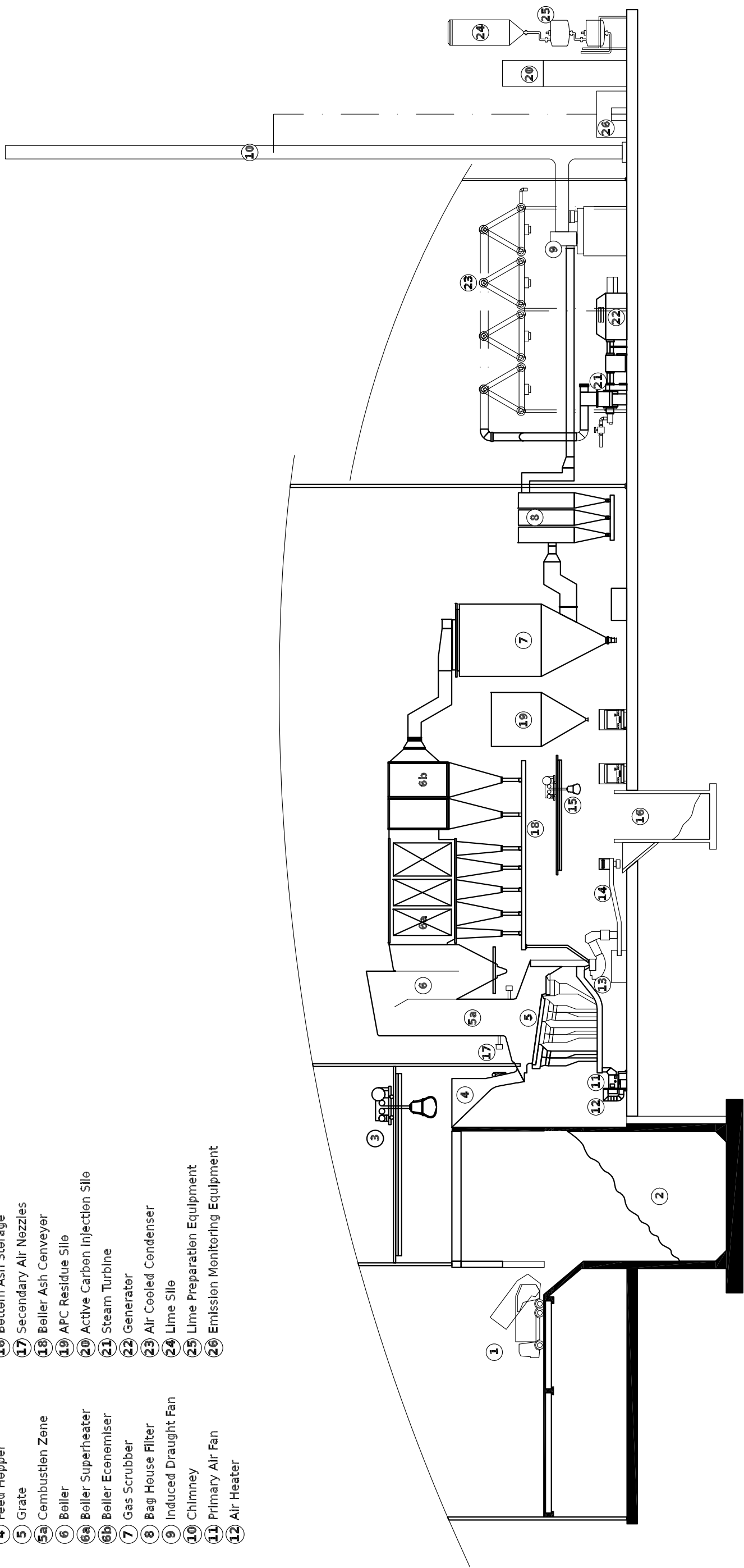
22 Generator

23 Air Cooled Condenser

24 Lime Silo

25 Lime Preparation Equipment

26 Emission Monitoring Equipment



ENERGY FROM WASTE PLANT TYPICAL SYSTEM DIAGRAM

## ROOKERY SOUTH RRF COMMUNITY LIAISON PANEL

### NOTE ON ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

#### *Introduction*

At the 20 October meeting of the Community Liaison Panel (CLP) members' attention was drawn to two documents that included references to breaches of environmental controls at Covanta plants in the United States. A verbal response was given to the CLP at its meeting on 16 November.

After some discussion, Covanta undertook to provide a short written brief on the company's environmental record.

#### *Covanta's environmental commitment*

Covanta takes its role as an environmental steward and global citizen very seriously. Protecting our natural resources for future generations is a fundamental principle of Covanta's mission.

In line with this, Covanta is engaged in a process of continuous improvement with a focus on reducing the company's environmental impact. Covanta employs "best practice" in environmental monitoring and management and our corporate mandate is to operate with zero emissions exceedances. While we have not always achieved this objective, deviations from permit limits typically are short-lived.

Test failures are unacceptable and represent a significant departure from our normal operations and performance expectations.

#### *Overall environmental record*

Covanta's pursuit of zero emissions exceedances has resulted in outstanding, and improving, environmental performance in recent years. Table 1 below shows that over the last eight years, we have achieved 99.9% compliance. The table shows for each year the total number of hours operated by our fleet of plants in the United States and the proportion of time in each year that the plants were compliant with their environmental licences. Typically, actual emissions fall 60% to 80% below permitted levels.

Table 2 provides data from over 3,500 stack tests over the last nine years. It shows the number of occasions in each year when stack tests recorded an exceedance of the permitted levels of emissions of the most significant substances. The data is divided to show in addition the number of such incidents recorded at plants using the same technology that Covanta proposes to use in its future plants in the UK. It highlights that of 20 incidents in total over the nine years, just four were recorded in plants using the technology proposed for the UK.



Table 1: Percent of time compliant

<b>Year</b>	<b>Operating hours</b>	<b>Compliance (%)</b>
2001	612,739	99.8
2002	628,035	99.8
2003	628,775	99.8
2004	637,868	99.9
2005	630,228	99.9
2006	631,214	99.9
2007	653,995	99.9
2008	705,217	99.9
<b>8 year average</b>	<b>643,891</b>	<b>99.9</b>

Table 2: Number of stack test exceedances

<b>Year</b>	<b>PCDD<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Hg</b>	<b>HCl</b>	<b>Pb</b>	<b>Ni</b>	<b>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>PM</b>	<b>Sum</b>
2001	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
2006	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	<b>3</b>
2007	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	<b>4</b>
2008	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	<b>9</b>
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	<b>3</b>
Non UK	3	0	0	1	3	0	9	<b>16</b>
<b>UK</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

*Commentary on exceedences highlighted in documents circulated to CLP*

Documents circulated to the CLP at its meeting on refer to a number of specific instances in which regulators imposed some form of penalty upon Covanta in response to a breach of environmental controls at company plants. All of these are covered by data provided in Table 2 above.

As CLP members commented the most potentially serious of these relate to releases of dioxins (PCDDs) at levels above those permitted. This is of concern, to regulators and operators alike, because of the known carcinogenic properties of dioxins. It will be seen from Table 2, that between 2001 and 2009, Covanta has suffered very few dioxin exceedences. Only one instance is recorded of a dioxin exceedance at a plant using the type of technology that the company proposes to utilise in the UK. It should be noted also that the majority of exceedences recorded were in plants that were not designed and built by Covanta, but acquired by it subsequent to development by other operators. Covanta has invested heavily to bring these plants up to its own very high standards.

Both in the US and the UK it will be a condition of obtaining the appropriate operating licence from the relevant environmental regulator that all emissions are continuously monitored with the exception of dioxins for which the technology does not exist for continuous monitoring. Any breach of a continuously monitored emission automatically raises an alarm and is brought to the plant operator's attention. The operator may decide to take manual remedial

action, but in most cases the plant will quickly revert to the desired level automatically. If the operator identifies a plant failure that will not correct itself he will close the plant down and arrange for the necessary repairs to be carried out.

In the UK, the continuous monitoring equipment will record throughout this period and the readings are sent to the Environment Agency (EA). The EA will determine if any fine or other action is appropriate. For emissions that cannot be continuously monitored the EA will require a 6 monthly independent test to be carried out. Over time the EA may reduce the frequency to once per year.

In setting emissions limits for licensing purposes, the EA is guided by expert advice from a range of bodies and, with regard to dioxins, from the Committee on the Toxicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer products and the Environment (COT). On COT's advice the current limit for emissions of dioxins and furans from municipal waste incinerators is 0.1 nanogram per cubic metre of emitted gases. (A nanogram is one billionth of a gram.).

Taking this limit as a starting point, the Health Protection Agency (HPA) recently carried out a review of research undertaken to examine the suggested links between emissions from municipal waste incinerators and effects on health. This was published by the HPA in September 2009 as a position statement on "The impact on health of emissions to air from municipal waste incinerators". It concluded that:

"Modern, well managed incinerators make only a small contribution to local concentrations of air pollutants. It is possible that such small additions could have an impact on health but such effects, if they exist, are likely to be very small and not detectable."

A further study by the equivalent agency in Scotland, Health Protection Scotland (HPS) noted that most of the epidemiological studies carried out to date in this field related to the historic performance of incinerators designed, constructed and operated before the more stringent emission limits that apply today came into effect. The HPS report "Incineration of waste and reported human health effects" published in October 2009 concluded that:

It must be emphasised, however, that the majority of epidemiological studies to date related to incinerators operating before introduction (in Europe) of the waste Incineration Directive and associated domestic (UK) legislation. Hence emissions in the past were likely to have been higher than at present. Consequently, any associations identified with adverse health effects and incineration in the past cannot be extrapolated automatically to the present."

The significance of this can be seen in the context of the reported 2007 dioxin exceedance at Covanta's Wallingford plant, the subject of one of the breaches reported in the materials seen by the CLP. In that case, dioxin emissions from one of three units were found to exceed the permitted limit by around 4%, as indicated in Table 3 below.

At the same time, emissions from the two compliant units were substantially below permitted levels, and the plant's overall level of dioxin emissions at no point exceed a level around below 50% of that permitted.

Table 3: 2007 Dioxin exceedance, Wallingford

<b>Unit</b>	<b>Permitted concentration</b>	<b>Actual concentration</b>	<b>Actual concentration as % of permitted</b>
1	30	31.2	104
2	30	3.1	10.33
3	30	11.8	39.33
Total	90	46.1	51

### *External recognition*

Covanta's efforts in pursuing environmental excellence have been widely recognized. In recent years, the company has been honoured to receive many awards for its contribution to a range of important environmental objectives and for exemplary operational standards. These have included:

- Covanta Energy received the Energy Innovator Award from the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.
- Covanta U.S. facilities have consistently been recognized by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for excellence in plant operations.
- Covanta Alexandria admitted to the Virginia Environmental Excellence Program.
- Covanta Honolulu received the KOA Community Environmental Achievement Award
- Covanta Kent received the Michigan Clean Corporate Citizen designation
- Covanta Lake received the Council for Sustainable Florida's "Sustainable Florida Promising Practices for Outstanding Achievement" award
- Covanta Mid-Connecticut received a U.S. EPA New England Environmental Merit Award
- Covanta Montgomery received the SWANA Waste-to-Energy Excellence Award
- Covanta SECONN received an EPA Environmental Merit Award.

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<sup>i</sup> The substances identified in the table are:

- PCDD: polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (generally shortened to dioxin)
- Hg: mercury
- HCl: hydrochloric acid
- Pb: lead
- Ni: nickel
- H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>: sulphuric acid
- PM: particulate matter



## **A Summary of the Publicity Requirements and Opportunities for Public Involvement in Planning Process**

Further help and guidance on the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) can be found on their web site: [www.independent.gov.uk/infrastructure](http://www.independent.gov.uk/infrastructure)

To speak to a member of the IPC about a proposal, call their helpline: 0303 444 5000 or e-mail the IPC at [ipcenquiries@infrastructure.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ipcenquiries@infrastructure.gsi.gov.uk).

<b>Under the: Town and Country Planning Act via the Local Authority (Significant Scale)</b>	<b>Under the: Electricity Act via the Department of Energy and Climate Change</b>	<b>Under the: Planning Act 2008 via the Infrastructure Planning Commission</b>
<b>Pre Application</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake public consultation taking account of Local Authority advice</li> <li>• Likely to include exhibitions, press coverage, web site information, liaison groups (where established) etc</li> <li>• You can make representations at this stage to the Local Council, form campaign groups etc</li> </ul>	<b>Pre Application</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake public consultation – good practice advocated</li> <li>• DECC undertakes minimum direct consultation itself (Local Authorities, Environment Agency, Natural England) in conjunction with applicant undertaking wider consultation including with the local community</li> <li>• Likely to include exhibitions, press coverage, web site information, liaison groups (where established) etc</li> <li>• You can make representations at this stage directly to DECC and or the Local Council, form campaign groups etc</li> </ul>	<b>Pre Application</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publicise the proposed application</li> <li>• Consult and agree Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) with Local Authority</li> <li>• Publicise Statement of Community Consultation via local newspaper allowing at least 28 days by which responses to the consultation must be received.</li> <li>• Consult with prescribed consultees (approx 50 listed)</li> <li>• Undertake consultation with local residents in accordance with SOCC</li> <li>• Likely to include exhibitions, press coverage, web site information, liaison groups (where established) etc</li> <li>• You can make representations at this stage to the applicant (you can also make them to the Local Council if you so wish), form campaign groups etc. Representations to the IPC are for the next stage.</li> <li>• Applicant is <b>required</b> to take account of consultation responses</li> </ul>
<b>Application Process</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicant submits application documentation including a Statement of Community Consultation (good practice)</li> <li>• Publicised by way of press notices, site notice, neighbour notifications etc</li> <li>• You can make representations on</li> </ul>	<b>Application Process</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicant submits application documentation including a Statement of Community Consultation (good practice)</li> <li>• Publicised by way of press notices, site notice, neighbour notifications etc</li> <li>• You can make representations on</li> </ul>	<b>Application Process</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be a valid application IPC will need to be satisfied that sufficient and good enough consultation has taken place by the applicant</li> <li>• Applicant submits application documentation including a Consultation Report (a requirement)</li> <li>• Application will have to demonstrate</li> </ul>

<p>the application to the Local Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Authority determines the application</li> <li>If application refused, then potential for an Appeal (adversarial style) and for further representations (written or oral) to be made at an Inquiry</li> <li>Decision: approve or refuse</li> </ul>	<p>the application directly and/or via the Local Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If Local Authority object, DECC obliged to call a Public Inquiry. DECC could call a Public Inquiry even if no objection from Local Authority</li> <li>You can make written and oral representations at the Inquiry (adversarial style)</li> <li>DECC (Secretary of State) determines the application – approve or refuse (no right of appeal)</li> </ul>	<p>that public feedback has been considered and taken into account</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applicant must publicise the application has been made</li> <li>You can register as an interested party with IPC and be kept informed of process and timetable</li> <li>You can attend a preliminary meeting chaired by the IPC, which sets out how the application will be examined - this will affect how you take part</li> <li>Send in written representations see other written representations submitted and make your own comments upon them.</li> <li>You can request a public hearing (inquisitorial style)</li> <li>You can speak at a public hearing either on specific issues or at an "open floor" session</li> <li>Local Authority can send in Local Impact Report</li> <li>Always an opportunity for a public open floor hearing</li> <li>IPC makes the decision where there is an approved National Policy Statement, where there is no such Statement the IPC will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State</li> </ul>
<p><b>Post Decision</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A 3 month period for legal challenge but in reality Courts expect such challenges to be made within 6 weeks</li> <li>If approved, Local Authority processes schemes submitted to satisfy planning conditions etc</li> </ul>	<p><b>Post Decision</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A 3 month period for legal challenge but in reality Courts expect such challenges to be made within 6 weeks</li> <li>If approved, Local Authority processes schemes submitted to satisfy planning conditions etc</li> </ul>	<p><b>Post Decision</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A six week period for legal challenge</li> <li>If approved, IPC processes schemes submitted to satisfy planning conditions etc</li> </ul>

## **Rookery – EfW Reason for Building Size**

The building is sized to encapsulate the process within. The largest piece of equipment is the boiler and grate and this primarily dictates the size of the building.

The boiler is designed to meet the stringent requirements of the Waste Incineration Directive (WID), in all aspects.

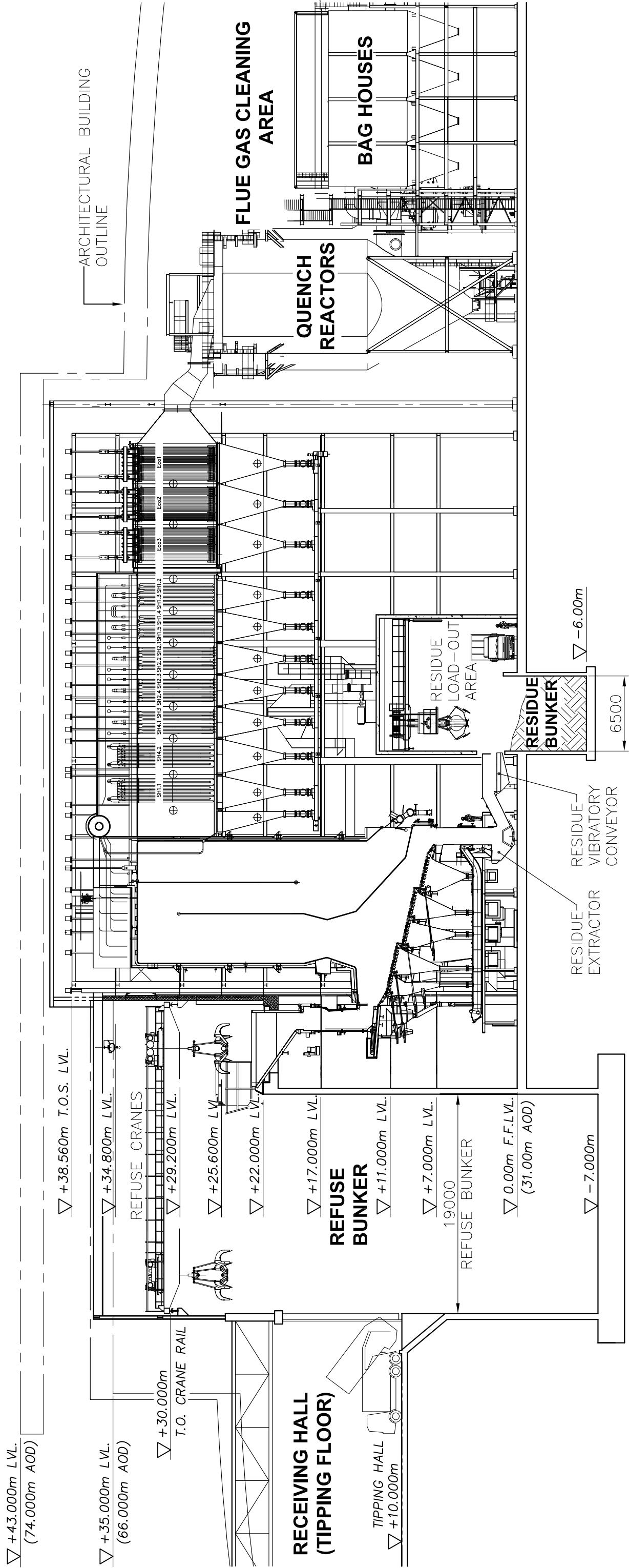
*“Incineration plants shall be designed, equipped, built and operated in such a way that the gasses resulting from the process is raised, after the last injection of combustion air, in a controlled and homogeneous fashion and even under the most unfavourable conditions, to a temperature of 850 C, as measured near the inner wall or at another representative point of the combustion chamber as authorised by the competent authority, for two seconds.”*

### **So what does this mean?**

This means that the combustion gasses that are produced in the combustion process on the grate must remain in the combustion chamber of the boiler for a period of at least 2 seconds. So as the gasses rise above the grate they must remain within the combustion chamber for this period and always above a minimum temperature of 850C. The height of the combustion chamber / boiler is therefore designed to ensure that these conditions are achieved.

- The height of the boiler as designed for the Rookery EfW proposal is shown on the attached drawing. It can be seen that there is little space above the top of the boiler and boiler support structure and the boiler house roof, the space provided here is required for maintenance access.
- The other limiting factor is the grate and ash discharge located at the bottom of the boiler.
- Covanta have, with the grate and boiler manufacturer designed the boiler and grate to provide a reduction of 4m in the height of the boiler house.
- The length of the boiler is also dictated by the boiler and the Flue Gas treatment plant.
- The boiler is designed to provide sufficient heating surface within the combustion chamber, the boiler heating surface, the Superheater and the economiser, to ensure that the heat produced is absorbed to produce superheated steam and to ensure that the exit temperature of the economiser is suitable for entering the Flue gas treatment plant.
- The size of the Flue gas treatment plant is a function of the mass flow of the combustion gasses produced on the grate.

DRAFT



Note! The Details shown on this drawing are indicative

ROOKERY SOUTH - PART SECTIONAL ELEVATION THROUGH PLANT



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 4 Notes**

### **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 4 Monday 16<sup>th</sup> November 2009, 18.30 – 20.40**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk)

#### *Introductions and actions from last meeting*

KF apologised that design books and red books (emission data from Meeting 1) had not yet gone out to remaining CLP members – there had been a delay as the information had had to be printed, but had now been delivered and would be coming out shortly.

Covanta have some design actions outstanding which should be available for the next meeting.

KF had re-sent all meeting notes and documents to new members.

Other actions are on the agenda for this meeting.

#### *Covanta response to Union allegations*

##### **Confidential item**

MC made a response to claims made about emission violations – see paper attached.

#### *Processes within the EfW building, energy efficiencies, power station credentials, why the building is so large*

PC presented papers attached covering these issues.

Questions:

##### **Does metal extraction during the process affect the temperature required?**

It has an insignificant impact on the temperature in the furnace because the quantity of metal in the waste is small and therefore, does not impact significantly on the efficiency of power generation.

Metal recovered after it has passed through the combustion process is sterile and does not require additional processing before being sold off for further recycling, and is therefore a better method of recovering metals.

##### **Is it still part of the plan to take heat out to the local area?**

Heat in the form of hot water and / or steam can be removed from the system for CHP purposes. The facility will be built with extraction points in the steam and condensing system so that this can be achieved but as yet (and this is quite usual for a proposal at this stage) Covanta do not have a contract to provide CHP, and if/when they do, they will submit a separate planning application to put in pipelines to deliver.

##### **Why does this plant have to go to government for planning permission?**

The plant produces 65 MW – plants less than 50 MW are determined by Local Authorities. Larger than 50 MW and applications have to go to the Department of Energy and Climate Change as they are deemed to be power stations (but see item below on planning application update).

##### **What happens to hazardous waste from the process?**

The only hazardous waste is the flue gas treatment residues which represent approx 4% of the waste input by weight. It is the lime content in this residue (lime is added in the process for emissions control) which results in it being classified as a hazardous waste as it is an irritant if in

## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 4 Notes

contact with skin. It will be transported in sealed containers from the site to one of a number of hazardous waste landfill sites in the UK where it will be mixed with other wastes to neutralise it.

### What happens to the bags?

They are re-used; the lifetime of the bags is forecast to be 3 years. **Action Covanta will come back with information on how the bags will be disposed of.**

### Will the plant produce a huge vapour plume as can be seen on plants on the continent?

The system is designed to reduce the visibility of the plume using dry or semi dry scrubbers to clean the flue gasses. However, on very cold days the plume will be visible above the stack; this is caused by the moisture in the flue gas condensing with the cold air. Whereas on the continent wet scrubbers are used that use more water, thereby producing a large plume at the stack.

The proposed EfW process will use a closed loop steam / water system, using air cooled condensers to condense the steam; these are large fans that blow air over a bank of radiators to condense the steam back to water. This is used instead of water cooling towers that use water in an open system to condense the steam, and will therefore produce large plumes of water vapour. The use of an air cooled condenser prevents this water vapour loss and dissipates heat into the air, some of this waste heat can be recovered prior to reaching the condenser for use in the CHP process as discussed above.

### *Layman's interpretation of the A421 model*

Covanta are not yet ready to present the detailed graphical version of the traffic forecast as some other operational aspects that directly affect traffic flows (e.g. opening hours, noise levels) have not yet been finalised due to the need to complete detailed technical appraisals.

**Action Covanta to present this item at the next meeting** (the CLP wants to see flows at local junctions and along the routes to be used as a graphic, comparing current traffic levels with those taking all agreed developments into account and with those with the Covanta plant in operation).

### *Planning application process update*

RN presented papers attached covering this issue.

RN informed the CLP that it is still in consultation with key bodies and that it is unlikely to be fully ready to submit an application until the spring, rather than before Christmas as previously advised. This (amongst other reasons) has prompted Covanta to decide to take a different route for the application and, rather than use the Section 36 process under the Electricity Act 1989, take the application to the new Infrastructure Planning Commission, which is receiving applications from 1st March 2010. Covanta will take forward to this new process all of the design, environmental impact and consultation work completed so far.

There are two main differences with the IPC process – it is intended to be a faster process to avoid applications becoming stuck in the system for years, as is often the case at present, and it aims to be fairer as it gives better opportunities for public participation.

A key part of the IPC process is that there has to be much wider and more robust consultation with key bodies (e.g. English Heritage) and the local community than previously required. The IPC will only accept as valid those applications where enough time has been given to allow as much information to be provided to consultees as is appropriate for meaningful engagement. There is also a requirement to demonstrate that the outcomes of consultation have been considered and addressed appropriately in the finally submitted proposals.

Covanta has already consulted widely and well beyond the formal requirements of the Electricity Act 1989. However it now needs to agree a consultation strategy with the Local Authorities to fully

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 4 Notes**

meet the IPC requirements. RN has a meeting with Central Bedfordshire Planning Officers and has invited Bedfordshire Borough Planning Officers to also attend in order to agree this strategy. In the next few weeks Covanta will submit to the Local Authorities a draft Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) which will set out the proposed consultation strategy going forwards until the IPC application is submitted. The Councils have 28 days to respond to the SOCC. Covanta will then publish the SOCC in a local newspaper along with a notice advising of Covanta's intention to submit an application to the IPC. The public and the CLP will be consulted again by Covanta on the evolving proposals (including via an exhibition) prior to the application being formally made to the IPC.

When they make the application to the IPC Covanta will submit a Consultation Report documenting the Community Consultation covering all its activities, and this includes the CLP as well as exhibitions. The report will have to include all feedback received, whether positive or negative, and this information would be in the public domain. There would also be further opportunities to make representations when the application has gone to the IPC.

The CLP discussed the issue of participating in the consultation process. The consensus view was that the members were there to provide information on issues of concern to the local community to produce a proposal that, should consent be granted, would be as acceptable to them as possible, and so are committed to participating in the consultation process. This does not in anyway mean that CLP organisations would not object strongly to the Covanta proposals if that was felt to be appropriate.

Questions:

**Is the IPC route possible, as it is still being formed and many aspects of its working are open to discussion, also it may be changed if there is a change in Government**

Covanta feel the IPC route would remain in one guise or another should there be a change in Government as there is a cross party recognition that renewable energy applications need to be decided more quickly if the UK is to meet carbon emission targets, so if the IPC cannot do the job another body will have to be put in place. If the IPC is not in a position to decide on the application by the time Covanta is ready to present its case, the application will go the Secretary of State for a decision as would have happened anyway. The additional consultation is worth doing as best practice in either case.

**How do local viewpoints get registered/advised to IPC**

This happens in a number of ways. The Consultation Report prepared by Covanta has to include all feedback whether positive or negative. Covanta puts forward in the report its response to the feedback, and in its other application documentation will still make the case for the facility. CLP members' organisations and individuals will be able to make representations when the proposed application is formally advertised and again directly to the IPC once the application is made to them. Representations have to be made against the policies that are applicable to the application.

**The CLP commented that local communities are not really in a position to counter the case that Covanta will make with the benefit of specialist support at their disposal.**

MC said that this process is more balanced than has been the case in the past, the style of the IPC examination is not aggressive, there will be a more limited role for lawyers and representations have to be published and responded to in the application.

**How do organisations and individuals know what policies apply so that they can make effective representations**

Covanta can provide detail of these to the CLP. **Action Covanta to provide presentation on the policies that the application has to address to the next CLP meeting**

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 4 Notes**

### **What is the consultation strategy and timescale**

Strategy to be agreed with Local Authorities, intend to start in January. **Action Covanta to provide consultation timetable as soon as possible, and to come back to the CLP with the consultation strategy next meeting**

The CLP proposed ideas for improving the consultation process:

- Have a permanent exhibition at e.g. the Forest Centre so that residents can come and look at the proposal
- Include a architectural model of the facility in the context of the Vale and with detail of road, rail, towns and villages and other developments (NIRAH, Cardington Hangars etc) so that people can see the overall effect
- In all exhibitions/ other consultation methods :
- Include the photomontage views from villages and Ampthill
- Include details of policies application is being measured against so people can make informed comments
- Include feedback sheets for people to give views back to Covanta and promote the members of the CLP as additional place to register feedback and ask questions for the CLP to bring to the meetings

### *Carbon credentials of the RRF*

MC presented to the paper attached.

Questions:

**Have wider impacts such as the embodied carbon in the building itself and carbon produced in transporting waste to the site been included in these figures.**

Research elsewhere has indicated that these “capital burdens” contribute between 5% and 10% of the overall emissions per tonne of waste managed at a plant like the Resource Recovery Facility.

Covanta’s calculations are that the additional efficiency of energy recovery of a larger, centralised plant over smaller, more local facilities more than off sets the carbon emissions resulting from the additional miles travelled in transporting waste to the much larger facility. The margin is significant, and sufficient to justify transport across the planned catchment area of the Resource Recovery Facility.

### *Date of next meeting and items to cover*

The next meeting will be on Monday 14<sup>th</sup> December at 18.30 in the Forest Centre Seminar Room. Items on the agenda are:

- Graphical representation of the traffic effects of the facility
- Public Consultation strategy details
- Details of the policies that the application is matching itself against



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 4 Notes**

### Attended:

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower School – did not attend
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council - Apologies Margaret Wright substituting
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council - Apologies
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident – Apologies Sean Tyrell substituting
Ed Hiam	Resident
Ian Tomkins	Resident - Apologies
Tim Hill	Bedfordshire Borough Council - Apologies
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

### Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Malcolm Chilton Managing Director, Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Paul Cole Engineering Director

### Presenting:

Simon Davis – PBA, traffic modelling

Simon Aumonier – ERM, carbon credentials of RRF

**1.1****IDENTIFYING RELEVANT POLICY AND STRATEGY**

Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that the determination of a planning application should be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Whilst the proposal will be submitted to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) as an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) reference to the development plan remains appropriate.

The development plan for Rookery South is complicated due to the transitional period in moving from local plans to local development frameworks. The development plan for this application is considered to comprise:

- The East of England Plan 2001-2021, May 2008 (EoE Plan);
- Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan First Review, adopted 2005;
- The Mid Bedfordshire Local Plan, First Review, adopted December 2005 saved policies; and
- Central Bedfordshire Submission Draft Core Strategy North Area – as required to be amended by Inspector's report of 18 September 2009.

The primary policy reference for the IPC will be the National Policy Statement (NPS). The NPS may also be a material consideration for 'regular' planning applications. A number of draft NPS have recently been published for consultation, the two that are relevant to this proposal are:

- Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy, November 2009 (EN-1); and
- Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure, November 2009 (EN-3).

There are also a number of documents which, whilst not strictly part of the adopted development plan, are considered to constitute material considerations relevant to this application:

**European**

Providing the framework for the national, regional and local policy of relevance to this application are three key European Directives:

- Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (the Renewable Energy Directive).
- Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste (the Waste Framework Directive or WFD); and
- Directive 2000/76/EC on the incineration of waste (the Waste Incineration Directive or WID).

## **National**

- Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development, January 2005 ;
- Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, December 2007 (PPS 1 Supplement);
- Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, August 2004;
- Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Considerations, August 2005;
- Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, July 2005 (PPS 10);
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport, April 2001;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 14: Development on Unstable Land, April 1990;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, September 1994;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning, November 1990;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, July 2002;
- Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy, August 2004 (PPS 22);
- Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control, November 2004;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and Noise, October 2004;
- Planning Policy Statement 25: Planning and Flood Risk, December 2006;
- UK Renewable Energy Strategy, July 2009;
- UK Low Carbon Transition Plan, National Strategy for Climate and Energy, July 2009;
- Energy White Paper: Meeting the Challenge, May 2007; and
- Waste Strategy for England, May 2007.

## **Regional**

- Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub Regional Strategy; and
- Technical Paper on Waste for the Review of the East of England Plan, September 2009.

## **Local**

- Bedfordshire and Luton Waste Core Strategy: Issues and Options, October 2007;
- Bedfordshire and Luton Waste Site Allocations Document: Issues and Options October 2007;
- Bedfordshire Authorities Municipal Waste Management Strategy, April 2006;
- Bedfordshire Energy and Recycling Project (BEaR) documents;
- Bedford Borough, Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan, April 2008;
- Bedford Borough, Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document, December 2008; and
- Marston Vale Forest Plan, 2000.

**Energy**

The NPS makes clear the significant need for new major energy infrastructure and advises the IPC that it should start its assessment on the basis that need has been demonstrated. Further, that the IPC does not need to consider the relative advantages of one technology over another.

The PPS 1 Supplement and PPS 22 also provide national policy support for developing a robust renewable energy infrastructure, and are supplemented locally by policy in the EoE Plan, Central Bedfordshire Submission Draft Core Strategy North Area – as required to be amended by Inspector's report of 18 September 2009 and Bedford Borough, Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document, December 2008.

However, the application will need to provide detail on how energy will be exported (ie where a connection will be made) and will need to discuss the potential for CHP.

**Waste**

The NPS requires the application to demonstrate conformity to the waste hierarchy and the extent to which the proposal contributes to regional waste management targets.

These requirements are reflective of key principles of the Waste Framework Directive ie:

- Member States must establish an 'integrated and adequate' network of waste management facilities – ie concepts of 'proximity' and 'self sufficiency'
- to manage waste according to the 'waste hierarchy'. In the first place, Member States should prevent or reduce waste generation as well as its harmfulness. Where prevention and reduction is not possible and in order of priority, waste materials should be reused, recycled or recovered, including being used as a source of energy. If none of the above offers an appropriate solution, waste should be disposed of safely.
- Article 4, which specifically requires that risks to the environment and health must be avoided. Measures should be taken to ensure waste is processed:
  - without risk to water, air or soil, or to plants or animals;
  - without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; or
  - without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

These principles are also contained within the key planning objectives of PPS 10.

Within local policy the above concepts have been given a stronger emphasis, for example policy W3 of the MWLP states:

'Proposals for facilities primarily intended for the management of imported wastes by any means other than landfill will not be granted permission'.

The application will need to address the size of facility and that waste is being sourced from within an appropriate area.

**Impacts from development**

There will be local environmental impacts from the development, both positive and negative. The application will need to demonstrate that positive impacts have been enhanced and that negative impacts have been either designed out or mitigated so that the effects are not significantly detrimental. To enable this understanding, the Environmental Statement considers a wide range of topics, namely:



- Transport & Access;
- Air Quality incorporating human health risk;
- Noise & Vibration;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Landscape & Visual Effects;
- Ecology & Nature Conservation;
- Land & Water Quality;
- Hydrology & Flood Risk;
- Socio- economics;
- Archaeology;
- Waste Management;
- Utilities; and
- Impact Interactions & Cumulative Effects.

### **Site Choice**

Rookery South is not allocated in any development plan document for waste related development, although the MWLP Inspector recognised that it had a role to play in sustainable waste management.

PPS 10 advises that in searching for sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities, waste planning authorities should:

- consider opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises;
- consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to collocate facilities together and with complementary activities.
- give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, and redundant agricultural
- and forestry buildings and their curtilages.

It further advises that the following criteria should be considered in assessing a site's suitability:

- the extent to which they support the policies in this PPS;
- the physical and environmental constraints on development, including existing and proposed neighbouring land uses (see Annex E);
- the cumulative effect of previous waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential;
- the capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure to support the sustainable movement of waste, and products arising from resource recovery, seeking when practicable and beneficial to use modes other than road transport.

MWLP policies W7 and W13 identify the following locations as suitable for development of integrated waste management systems:

- as part of an integrated waste management facility [policy W13 only]; or
- within the area of an existing planning permission for a waste management related use; or
- on land designated for general industrial (B2) use; or
- on areas of despoiled, contaminated or derelict land.

The application will need to demonstrate that Rookery South is an appropriate site at which to locate the proposed development. This is most commonly addressed through an alternative site search, such as that completed by the BEaR project, which identified Rookery South as the preferred site for an EfW facility.

**Consultation**

Consultation has long been an important part of the planning process, for example PPS 22 requires developers of renewable energy projects to engage in active consultation and discussion with local communities at an early stage in the planning process. An application submitted to the IPC is required to deliver comprehensive consultation and engagement initiatives – this is a key test that the IPC will need to be satisfied on before it will validate the application.

## **PPS 10, ANNEX E - Locational Criteria**

In testing the suitability of sites and areas against the criteria set out in paragraph 20, waste planning authorities should consider the factors listed below. They should also bear in mind the envisaged waste management facility in terms of type and scale, taking account of best available technologies (not involving excessive costs). Advice on likely impacts and the particular issues that arise with specific types and scale of waste management facilities is given in accompanying practice guidance.

### **a. protection of water resources**

Considerations will include the proximity of vulnerable surface and groundwater. For landfill or land-raising, geological conditions and the behaviour of surface water and groundwater should be assessed both for the site under consideration and the surrounding area. The suitability of locations subject to flooding will also need particular care.

### **b. land instability**

Locations, and/or the environs of locations, that are liable to be affected by land instability will not normally be suitable for waste management facilities.

### **c. visual intrusion**

Considerations will include (i) the setting of the proposed location and the potential for design-led solutions to produce acceptable development; (ii) the need to protect landscapes of national importance (National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts).

### **d. nature conservation**

Considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and RAMSAR Sites) or a site with a nationally recognised designation (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves).

### **e. historic environment and built heritage**

Considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance (World Heritage Sites) or a site or building with a nationally recognised designation (Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Battlefields and Registered Parks and Gardens).

### **f. traffic and access**

Considerations will include the suitability of the road network and the extent to which access would require reliance on local roads.

### **g. air emissions, including dust**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors and the extent to which adverse emissions can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment and vehicles.

### **h. odours**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors and the extent to which adverse odours can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment.

### **i. vermin and birds**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors. Some waste management facilities, especially landfills which accept putrescible waste, can attract vermin and birds. The numbers, and movements of some species of birds, may be influenced by the distribution of landfill sites. Where birds congregate in large numbers, they may be a major nuisance to people living nearby. They can also provide a hazard to aircraft at locations close to aerodromes or low flying areas. As part of the aerodrome safeguarding procedure (ODPM Circular 1/2003) local planning authorities are required to consult aerodrome operators on proposed developments likely to attract birds. Consultation arrangements apply within safeguarded areas (which should be shown on the proposals map in the local development framework).

The primary aim is to guard against new or increased hazards caused by development. The most important types of development in this respect include facilities intended for the handling, compaction, treatment or disposal of household or commercial wastes.

**j. noise and vibration**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors. The operation of large waste management facilities in particular can produce noise both inside and outside buildings. Intermittent and sustained operating noise may be a problem if not kept to acceptable levels and particularly if night-time working is involved.

**k. litter**

Litter can be a concern at some waste management facilities.

**l. potential land use conflict**

Likely proposed development in the vicinity of the location under consideration should be taken into account in considering site suitability and the envisaged waste management facility.





## **Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF)**

## **Community Liaison Panel**

## **Transport Handouts**

**14<sup>th</sup> December 2009**

**Peter Brett Associates LLP**

### Table of Contents

#### Nominal Case (585ktpa):

- Vehicle calculation sheet
- Temporal distribution sheet

#### Maximum Case (645ktpa):

- Vehicle calculation sheet
- Temporal distribution sheet

#### HGV Protocol

Plan of future development included  
in the A421 Model

#### Forecast traffic flows

#### Site Access Plan (21780/012/004B)

#### Construction Movements



Summary of potential Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility vehicle movements - Nominal throughput (585,000tpa)



Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) - 8 tonne loads



Rollon Vehicle - 8 tonne loads



Skip lorry - 8 tonne loads



Fly Ash Tanker - 24 tonne loads



Bulk Loader HGV - 24 tonne loads

Waste Source	Average Annual Tonnage (approx.)	Delivery Truck Type	Cargo Tonnage	Average number of trucks per annum (annual tonnage / truck tonnage)	Average number of trucks per month (number of trucks per annum / 12)	Average number of trucks per week (number of trucks per month / 4)	Average number of trucks per day (number of trucks per week / 6 days)
<b>Primary Catchment Area</b>							
Bedfordshire and Luton Municipal Waste	84,000	RCV	8	10,500	875	219	36
Bedfordshire Commercial and Industrial Waste	89,000	Bulk	20	4,450	371	93	15
Bedfordshire Commercial and Industrial Waste	108,000	RCV/Rollon/Skip	8	13,500	1,125	281	47
Buckinghamshire Municipal Waste	149,000	Bulk	20	7,450	621	155	26
<b>Secondary Catchment Area</b>							
Milton Keynes and South Northamptonshire Municipal Waste	118,000	Bulk	20	5,900	492	123	20
Windsor and Maidenhead Municipal Waste	37,000	Bulk	20	1,850	154	39	6
Other Waste from Primary and Secondary Catchment Areas	0	RCV/Rollon/Skip	8	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>585,000</b>			<b>43,650</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>152</b>

Fuel In	Average Annual Tonnage (approx.)	Delivery Truck Type	Cargo Tonnage	Average number of trucks per annum (annual tonnage / truck tonnage)	Average number of trucks per month (number of trucks per annum / 12)	Average number of trucks per week (number of trucks per month / 4)	Average number of trucks per day (number of trucks per week / 6 days)
Lime	10,350	HGV	20	518	43	11	2
Ammonia	2,460	HGV	20	123	10	3	0
Active Carbon	330	HGV	20	17	1	0	0
HCl	195	HGV	20	10	1	0	0
NaOH	90	HGV	20	5	0	0	0
Fuel	530	HGV	20	27	2	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,955</b>			<b>698</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>

Waste Products Exiting	Average Annual Tonnage (approx.)	Delivery Truck Type	Cargo Tonnage	Average number of trucks per annum (annual tonnage / truck tonnage)	Average number of trucks per month (number of trucks per annum / 12)	Average number of trucks per week (number of trucks per month / 4)	Average number of trucks per day (number of trucks per week / 6 days)
Bottom Ash	135,000	HGV	20	6,750	563	141	23
Fly Ash	20,000	HGV	20	1,000	83	21	3
Ferrous	3,300	HGV	8	413	34	9	1
Non Ferrous	1,950	HGV	8	244	20	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,250</b>			<b>8,406</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>29</b>

Staff	Per day
Operating staff	49
Ash processing staff	7
HGV drivers	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>

Visitors	Per day
Educational Visitors	4
Business Visitors	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

Maintenance Vehicles (cars / vans)	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Summary of total vehicle movements per day:			
	In	Out	Total (2-way)
Refuse Collection Vehicles	36	36	72
RCV / Rollon / Skip	47	47	94
Bulk loaders	68	68	136
Fuel in (HGVs)	2	2	4
Waste Products Exiting (HGVs)	29	29	58
<b>Sub Total HGV</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>364</b>
Staff	64	64	128
Visitors	11	11	22
Maintenance	9	9	18
<b>Total Movement</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>532</b>





Summary of potential Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility vehicle movements - Maximum throughput case (645,000tpa)



Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) - 8 tonne loads



Rollon Vehicle - 8 tonne loads



Skip lorry - 8 tonne loads



Fly Ash Tanker - 24 tonne loads



Bulk Loader HGV - 24 tonne loads

Waste Source	Maximum Annual Tonnage (approx.)	Delivery Truck Type	Cargo Tonnage	Average number of trucks per annum (annual tonnage / truck tonnage)	Average number of trucks per month (number of trucks per annum / 12)	Average number of trucks per week (number of trucks per month / 4)	Average number of trucks per day (number of trucks per week / 5 or 6 days)
<b>Primary Catchment Area</b>							
Bedfordshire Commercial and Industrial Waste	125,000	RCV/Rollon/Skip	8	15,625	1,302	326	65
Buckinghamshire Municipal Waste	149,000	Bulk	20	7,450	621	155	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>274,000</b>						
<b>Secondary Catchment Area</b>							
Other Waste from Primary and Secondary Catchment Areas (C & I):							
Direct	371,000	RCV/Rollon/Skip	8	46,375	3,865	966	193
<b>Total</b>	<b>645,000</b>			<b>62,450</b>	<b>5,788</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>284</b>

Fuel In	Maximum Annual Tonnage (approx.)	Delivery Truck Type	Cargo Tonnage	Average number of trucks per annum (annual tonnage / truck tonnage)	Average number of trucks per month (number of trucks per annum / 12)	Average number of trucks per week (number of trucks per month / 4)	Average number of trucks per day (number of trucks per week / 5 or 6 days)
Lime	11,385	HGV	20	569	47	12	2
Ammonia	2,706	HGV	20	135	11	3	1
Active Carbon	363	HGV	20	18	2	0	0
HCl	215	HGV	20	11	1	0	0
NaOH	99	HGV	20	5	0	0	0
Fuel	583	HGV	20	29	2	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,351</b>			<b>768</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>

Waste Products Exiting	Maximum Annual Tonnage (approx.)	Delivery Truck Type	Cargo Tonnage	Average number of trucks per annum (annual tonnage / truck tonnage)	Average number of trucks per month (number of trucks per annum / 12)	Average number of trucks per week (number of trucks per month / 4)	Average number of trucks per day (number of trucks per week / 5 or 6 days)
Bottom Ash	148,600	HGV	20	7,425	619	155	26
Fly Ash	22,000	HGV	20	1,100	92	23	4
Ferrous	3,630	HGV	12	303	25	6	1
Non-Ferrous	2,145	HGV	12	179	15	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,275</b>			<b>9,006</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>31</b>

<b>Staff</b>	<b>Per day</b>
Operating staff	49
Ash processing staff	7
HGV drivers	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>

<b>Visitors</b>	<b>Per day</b>
Educational Visitors	4
Business Visitors	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>
Maintenance Vehicles (cars / vans)	20

<b>Summary of total vehicle movements per day (Mon - Fri):</b>		
In	Out	Total (2-way)
Refuse Collection Vehicles	0	0
RCV / Rollon / Skip	258	258
Bulk loaders	26	26
Fuel In (HGVs)	3	3
Waste Products Exiting (HGVs)	31	31
<b>Sub Total HGV</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>636</b>
Staff	64	128
Visitors	11	22
Maintenance	9	18
<b>Total Movement</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>804</b>



21780 - Covanta - Rookery South Maximum throughout (645,000tpa)

Monday to Saturday

Time		Municipal Waste		Commercial and Industrial Waste				Staff						Fuel and Waste				Visitors						Total Movement			Total HGVs			Total Cars / LGVs					
		Buckinghamshire Municipal Waste		Bedfordshire Commercial and Industrial Waste		Other Waste from Primary and Secondary Catchments		Other Waste from Primary and Secondary Catchments		EiW Employees		Ash Processing Employees		HGV Drivers travelling to/from work		Bottom Ash, Residues, Ferrous, Non Ferrous		Lime, Ammonia, Active Carbon, HCl, NaOH, Fuel		Education Visitors		Business Visitors											Maintenance Visitors		
		Bulk		RCV/Rollon/Skip		RCV/Rollon/Skip		Bulk		Any mode		Any mode		Any mode		HGV		HGV		Any mode		Any mode		Any mode											
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	2-way	In	Out	2-way				
24	1																									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	2																									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	3																									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	4																									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	5																									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	6		7							1																9	7	16	0	7	7	9	0	9	
6	7			12	12	6	6			6		7														31	18	49	18	18	36	13	0	13	
7	8	7	7	12	12	6	6			27	6															62	31	83	25	25	50	27	6	33	
8	9			4	4	19	19			8																39	24	63	23	23	46	16	1	17	
9	10	7	6	3	3	19	19									4	4			4						38	33	71	33	32	65	5	1	6	
10	11			3	3	19	19									4	4									27	27	54	26	26	52	1	1	2	
11	12	6	6	5	5	19	19			1						4	4									36	35	71	34	34	68	2	1	3	
12	13			5	5	19	19				1					4	4	1	1							30	31	61	29	29	58	1	2	3	
13	14	6		5	5	19	19								8	4	4									35	37	72	34	28	62	1	9	10	
14	15			8	8	25	25									4	4	1	1							39	39	78	38	38	76	1	1	2	
15	16			8	8	25	25									4	4									38	38	76	37	37	74	1	1	2	
16	17					17	17				17					3	3	1	1		4						22	43	65	21	21	42	1	22	23
17	18										15		7														0	29	29	0	0	0	0	29	29
18	19									6	4																6	4	10	0	0	0	6	4	10
19	20										6																0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6
20	21																										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	22																										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	23																										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	24																										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 24 hour		26	26	65	65	193	193	0	0	49	49	7	7	8	8	31	31	3	3	4	4	7	7	9	9	402	402	804	318	318	636	84	84	168	

Source of each waste stream:  
Buckinghamshire Municipal Waste: Amersham, High Heavens & Aylesbury WTS  
Bedfordshire Commercial and Industrial Waste: RCV/Skip/Roll on  
Other commercial and industrial waste: RCV/Skip/Roll on



## 21780 – Covanta Rookery South RRF

### Heavy Goods Vehicle Protocol - Policing the routes utilised

Covanta will take the following approach to policing the routes used by the bulk waste hauliers from / to the Waste Transfer Stations to Resource Recovery Facility (RRF):

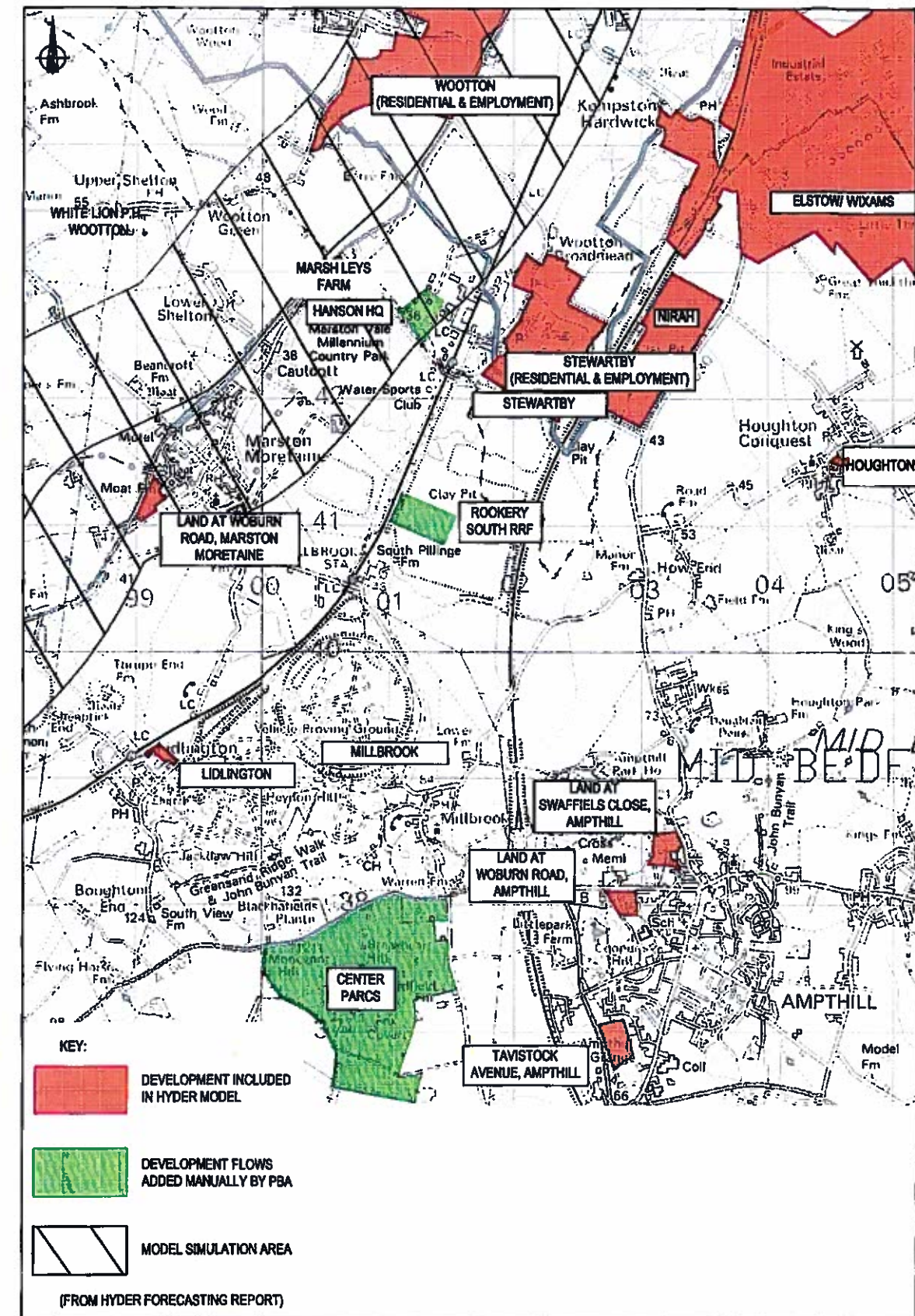
1. consult with the local highways authority to review the routes available for the Haulier to and from the RRF
2. agree the proposed routes with the Haulier
3. require Global Positioning Satellite systems to be used by the Haulier

Insert a live download link from the Haulier's software management system to enable Covanta to monitor the hauliers vehicles on those routes, using the Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) system. These are already used successfully for bulk waste haulage operations by Covanta in the United States.

The GPS tracking system will:

- Alert us when drivers speed – a HUGE source of wasted fuel
- Increase route efficiencies with live tracking and mapping
- Monitor excessive idle times
- Improve response time with Nearest Vehicle Locator
- Eliminate unauthorised vehicle use
- Reduce excessive overtime and paperwork, with automated time sheets
- Monitor time spent at a job for accurate billing
- Provide reliable measurements to reward productive employees
- Encourage safe driving techniques

## A421 Traffic Modelled Future Developments and Developments manually added by PBA











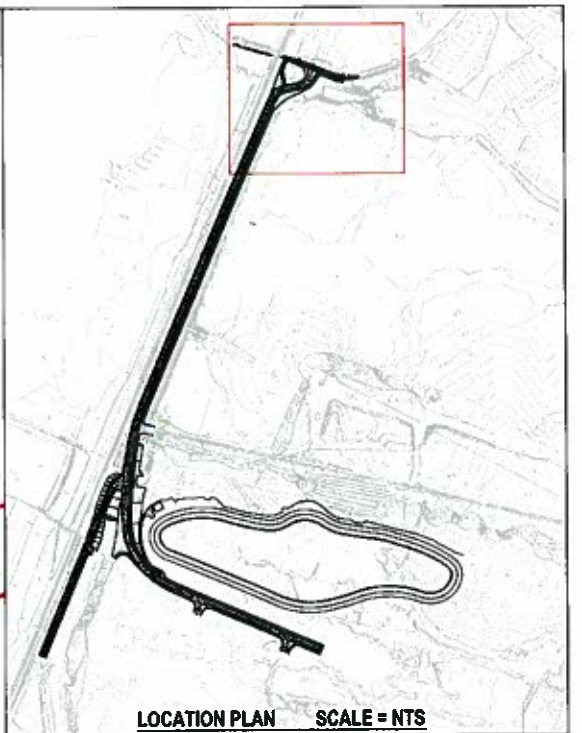
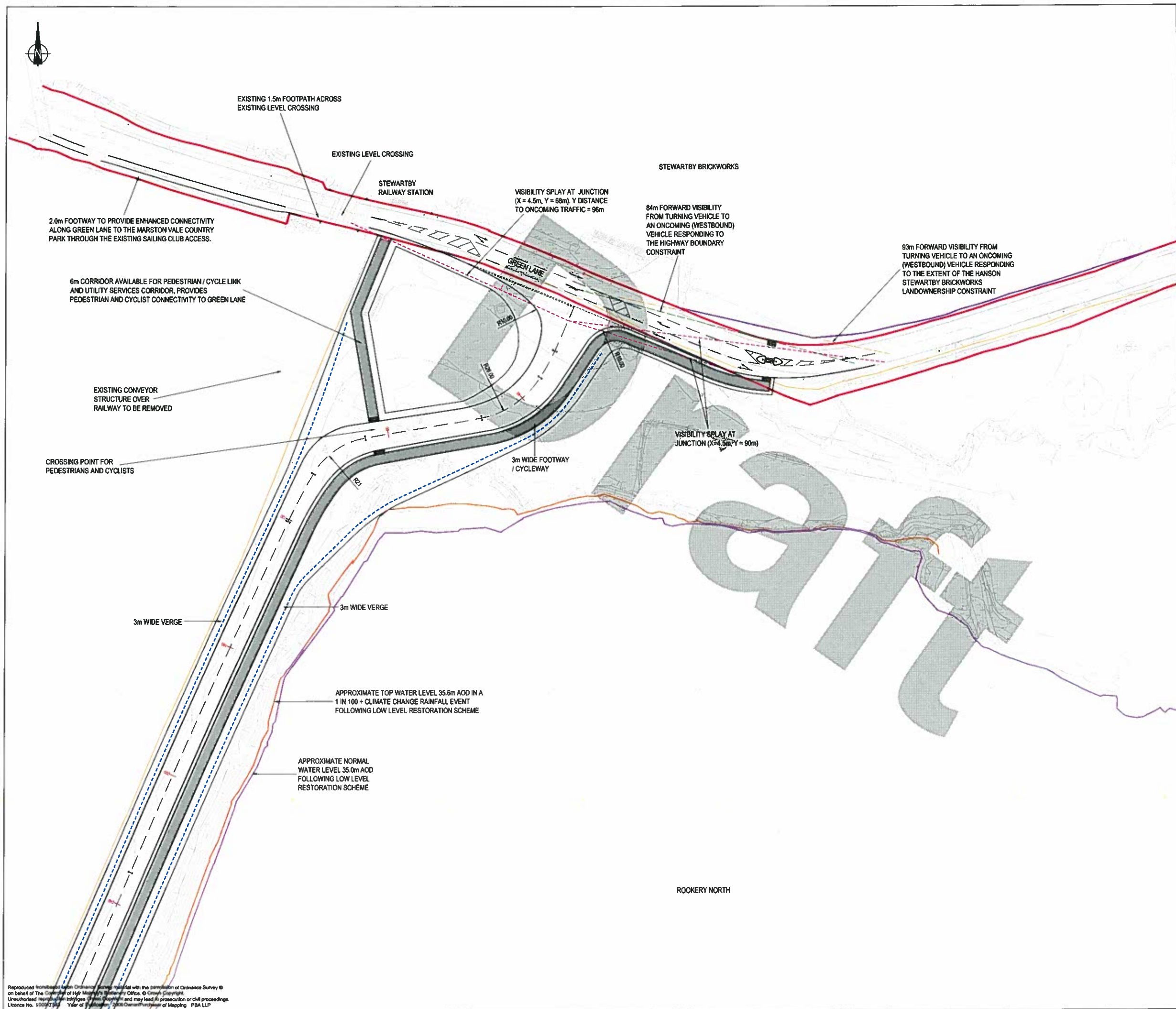












LOCATION PLAN SCALE = NTS

- KEY:**
- O&H PROPERTIES LANDOWNERSHIP BOUNDARY AS PER ASC DRAWING ASC.09.217
  - HIGHWAY BOUNDARY AS INDICATED BY BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
  - LOCATION OF HANSON, STEWARTBY BRICKWORKS LANDOWNERSHIP TAKEN FROM ASC DRAWING ASC.09.217
  - ROAD RESTRAINT SYSTEM

**NOTES:**

ALL PROPOSALS ARE SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN

VERTICAL ALIGNMENT SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN

ALL DIMENSIONS INDICATED ARE IN METRES

SURVEY DATA REFERENCED IN THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS PREPARED BY ASSOCIATED SURVEYING CONSULTANTS AS DETAILED IN DRAWINGS ASC.97.182, ASC.09.144 AND ASC.09.145

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH PBA DRAWINGS 21780/012/005 & 006

Mark	Revision	Drawn	Date	Chkd
A	UPDATED TO LATEST SURVEY AND DESIGN	EJC	14/10/09	PJ

SCALING NOTE: Do not scale from this drawing. If in doubt, ask.

UTILITIES NOTE: The position of any existing public or private sewers, utility services, plant or apparatus shown on this drawing is believed to be correct, but no warranty to this is expressed or implied. Other such plant or apparatus may also be present but not shown. The Contractor is therefore advised to undertake his own investigation where the presence of any existing sewers, services, plant or apparatus may affect his operations.

Drawing Issue Status

PLANNING

ROOKERY PIT, COVANTA PLOT  
PROPOSED GREEN LANE ACCESS  
JUNCTION OPTION 4- DOUBLE GHOST  
ISLAND PRIORITY T JUNCTION

Client

**COVANTA**  
ENERGY

Date of 1st Issue  
19/05/09

Drawn by  
EJC

A1 Scale  
1:500

Checked by  
PJ

Drawing Number  
21780/012/004

Revision  
A

**pba**  
peterbrett

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J:\21780 Rookery Covanta EFW\Excel\Construction Movements Dec 09\091207 - Amended Covanta Spreadsheet - Construction Traffic - Issued 091207.xls



## Public Engagement and Consultation Overview

		2008		2009												2010				
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
A	Stakeholder Audit	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
B	Consultation Launch	X																		
C	Design and Informal EIA Scoping					X	X													
D	S36 Formal Launch of Design and EIA Scoping Exercise								X											
E	IPC Formal EIA Scoping Exercise													X	X					
F	Exhibitions									X	X					X				
G	Door-to-door leaflet, posters etc								X	X	X		X			X	X			
H	Community Liaison Panel (CLP)	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x		
I	On going consultation with technical statutory consultees							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
J	Web based information	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
K	Public feedback mechanisms (web/forms/email)									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
L	Press advertising									X	X					X		X		
M	Information on proposals placed in libraries etc															X				
N	Submission to IPC																	X		

**A** A growing database of organisations and individuals who Covanta has identified or who have asked to be kept informed.

**B** Letter to all key stakeholders, followed by press release. Nominations for CLP requested together with recommendations on future communication channels

**C** Series of one to one design and EIA scoping meetings held with technical statutory consultees (approx 15 organisations such as EA, English Heritage, Utilities, Local Authorities, Highways Agency, Health Protection Agency). Advice sought from Local Authorities on approach to public consultation

**D** Formal pre-application consultation launched via press releases, direct mail to 15,000 properties within 5km of proposals, 220 individual letters to councillors, Parish Councils, local community representatives, landowners and those who had expressed an interest since Nov 2008, leaflets and posters distributed. Scoping Opinion received from DECC and comments from other interested parties

**E** Submit EIA Scoping Report to IPC for Scoping Opinion. IPC to consult with prescribed consultees and Covanta to consult other interested parties including CLP members

**F** 6 exhibitions held in Summer 2009 all in different locations within 5km of the proposals, interactive, staffed with technical professionals (approx 10), inclusive and accessible. 500 attended, and approx 100 feedback forms completed. Preview exhibition held for local MPs, Councillors, Parish Councils etc. Further 3 exhibitions proposed in January 2010 to consult on Preliminary Environmental report at venues to be agreed following discussion with CLP and Local Authorities. Balloon(s) flown depicting height of built development. Preview exhibition. Permanent exhibition proposed subject to identifying venue.

**G** Written in plain English, proposal leaflets (15,000) distributed door-to-door in a 5km radius. Other publications include posters, scoping report, EfW technology information etc

**H** Established when design and nature of proposals at early stage. Recruitment commenced in Nov/Dec 2008 and first mtg in Sept 2009. 15 members from 40 nominations representing cross section of community. Independently facilitated. 5 meetings to date covering wide range of issues selected by the CLP. On going role during planning construction and operation. Views received on approach to future consultation

**I** Further to dialogue in March/April 2009, follow on meetings held with growing number of technical statutory consultees that are informing the design response e.g. Network Rail & Cranfield Airfield

**J** There is a dedicated area on the Company website devoted to this proposal. It is also used for sharing and distribution of CLP documents.

**K** Multi-opportunities to feedback (forms, email, website, leaflet, CLP) - contributors are given feedback including via the Consultation Report submitted with the IPC application.

**L** Local and national newspaper advertisements to promote the exhibitions as well as meet IPC requirements (e.g. Statement of Community Consultation and advertisement of Proposed Application)

**M** Preliminary Environmental Report and Community Consultation Report - suggested that is placed in libraries, local council offices and Forest Centre (all subject to agreement) and Covanta local office

**N** Submit subject to outcome of public consultation

**ROOKERY SOUTH RRF COMMUNITY LIAISON PANEL**  
**NOTES MEETING 5, HELD ON 14TH DECEMBER 2009, 18.30 – 21.20**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**Attending - See attached**

Kate Fairweather was unable to attend the meeting due to transport problems and sent her apologies. The CLP agreed the meeting should continue, with Tony Talbot acting as Chair for the evening.

***Issues from the last meeting – actions***

Agenda items at this meeting covered actions on the graphical representation of the traffic impacts of the facility, the public consultation strategy details, and the policies that apply to the planning application.

NB The meeting over-ran so the policies item will be covered at the next meeting on January 11<sup>th</sup>. **Action: CLP to consider paper on policy and provide any questions – NB completed, general presentation requested**

Covanta had produced a paper on alleged emission breaches in the US as presented to the last meeting, and this had been circulated with the notes of that meeting.

The action regarding disposal of the APC bags at the end of their useful life to be followed up at a later CLP meeting. **Action: Covanta to advise on what happens to APC bags once they have been re used.**

There were some matters arising from the last meeting:

Re consultation ideas: Rachel Ness (RN) (Covanta) referred to Meeting 3 and a request to see relationship of EfW Facility with Cardington Hangars. This work had now been completed see attached 'Cardington Hangars – Comparison Study'. The CLP asked if they could see a photomontage of the proposed RRF as seen from Houghton House with both NIRAH and the Cardington Hangers in view. **Action: Covanta to provide this additional Photomontage from Houghton House**

There had been a suggestion in response to a request for additional consultation ideas for height balloons to be flown to show the scale of the built development. RN advised that she thought this was a helpful suggestion and she is investigating it in terms of the mechanics and accuracy. The CLP requested that the balloons should be presented on the site and show the key heights of the development i.e. stack and EfW Facility building. **Action: Covanta to confirm use of height balloons.**

The CLP advised that it also wished to understand the impact the RRF would make on views from Station Road, Millbrook e.g. at the Church. RN confirmed that English Heritage and local authority Landscape and Heritage Officers had been involved in agreeing view point locations, which had included some discussion about Cardington Hangars and also a location at Millbrook. **Action: Covanta to share the agreed viewpoint locations to CLP, and to consider whether there ought to be additional viewpoint locations along Station Road, Millbrook. The CLP to advise on other viewpoints they would like to see considered.**

An additional point raised concerned the presentation made by Covanta at Mtg 4 on the EfW process. The CLP asked for more information on planned CHP delivery to local developments, particularly Centre Parcs. RN responded that work is still underway and that all options are being explored. Jim Cleland (Covanta) had a meeting with Centre Parcs on 7/12/09 but RN had not seen note of meeting to date. **Action: Covanta to present to a future CLP meeting**

***Traffic Assessment – Presentation from John Hopkins, PBA***

John Hopkins (PBA) presented two documents covering these issues: a copy of the PowerPoint presentation and Transport Handouts (attached).

JH confirmed that the HGV numbers provided in the presentation included RCV collecting in local villages, and that one delivery movement = 2 trips - i.e. the trip to the facility and the trip away from the facility.

Questions:

**From how many villages would local RCV (refuse collection vehicles) be travelling, via Stewartby to Rookery South?**

This is unknown at present as detail rests with the local authority and has not been released to date. When this information becomes known it can be incorporated as appropriate into a Lorry Routing Agreement. Lorry Routing Agreements are legally binding on Covanta; they are not simply a gentleman's agreement.

**Are the Bedfordshire or Luton local authorities in contract negotiations with Covanta?**

No. Covanta has had general discussions with the authorities, presenting the Rookery South and Covanta's interest in bidding, but no contract negotiations or discussions have taken place.

**Have the recent changes to BEaR project changed planning assumptions?**

The BEaR project will be looking to procure a residual waste management facility – that facility may be the one proposed at Rookery South or another. The authorities will be inviting bids, to which Covanta will respond. Covanta is reviewing the recent changes to the BEaR project and any knock on effects to the Rookery project.

**The CLP asked how vehicle movements would be controlled.**

Jason Baldwin (JB) (Covanta) confirmed that:

- Bulk haulage vehicles would be contracted via credible firms, not 'one-man-bands'; all would be subject to Covanta movement control regardless whether these vehicles are operated directly for Covanta;
- All vehicles in Covanta's control would be fitted with GPS system so that their route and time of travel can be monitored (these systems are used by other major distributors, e.g. Tesco and other waste operators), these systems also have a second purpose in regard to fuel efficiency and ability to reroute drivers in the event of traffic incidents
- The weighbridge is fitted with a vehicle recognition system to record the vehicle entry to the site, so their time/ weight of entry would be recorded, and that they are authorised to enter site;
- drivers not conforming to Covanta requirements would be reprimanded, with appropriate severity (including financial penalties or ultimately a complete ban) so as to prevent reoccurrence;
- Covanta engineers and operational managers have experience of running and controlling vehicle fleets

RN confirmed that ultimate control rested in planning conditions and legal agreements that would accompany the permission.

JB clarified hours when the Rookery facility might expect most HGV movements:

- Household Waste deliveries tend to generate one or two peak movement periods per day, i.e. late morning and mid afternoon.
- Commercial and Industrial waste carriers tend to travel early in the morning to avoid peak hours (i.e. 6am to 7am) but should be finished by 4pm as drivers will not have any more driving time left "on their tachos"
- Covanta will look to bulk up waste deliveries in order to produce fewer traffic movements, however until contracts are in place, the associated traffic movements cannot be known. This is common for these types of planning proposals and reasonable working assumptions are made to address this uncertainty. Covanta is therefore quoting longer working hours and maximum traffic flows at present to enable operational flexibility subject to the environmental impacts being acceptable – this is presently being assessed and hours could change again.

Questions:

**What had driven the wide range of hours now proposed (5am to 11pm)?**

A mix of operational requirements and a better understanding of environmental constraints – particularly ongoing discussions with the Local Planning Authority Environmental Health Officers. Covanta do not believe there will be many instances when vehicles would travel up to 11pm, but need to build in operational flexibility where it can be demonstrated to be environmentally acceptable.

**Action: RN to ask EHO to visit Stewartby PC.**

The CLP commented that they are very concerned about the uncertainty in the hours of vehicle movements for the RRF proposal given that that local experience showed a lack of control at other facilities.

**Action: Covanta to follow up with more detail at a future meeting.**

**How many vehicle movements will there be on Saturdays?**

Numbers presented are for Monday to Saturday. However Covanta expect Saturday vehicle movements to generally be less than Monday-Friday. There will be no vehicle movements proposed on Sundays, or between 11pm to 5am at any time. Enough material is stored on site to enable the EfW Facility to continue working over these times.

**What has happened to suggested use of railway?**

Work is ongoing to understand railway options and it is still under review, but current advice indicates that it may not be feasible – there are many constraints on site (e.g. impact on ecology and noise) and it could be cost prohibitive. Rail provision is unlikely to be included in the current application, but it may be in the future should appropriate land resources and waste contracts be forthcoming.

Also, available sources of waste would need to be rail linked at source, and that is not currently achievable. There are sometimes pathway restrictions on the rail lines – i.e. just not enough capacity for rail freight transport as domestic routes take priority.

**The Renewable Energy Strategy requires multi modal transport and promotes use of rail – why not choose a site where rail can be delivered? How will the IPC consider this point?**

Covanta needs to demonstrate that they have an appropriate site, including highway capacity, access and consideration of environmental benefits and burdens. They are looking at what options would be appropriate should rail be feasible. The Preliminary Environmental Report will set out the rail options considered to date – this issue has not been shelved, it is being kept under review.

**The vehicle movements presented refer to 585,000 tonne Nominal throughput capacity plant, but not to vehicles required for lime, fuel delivery, nor the disposal of ash etc.**

Covanta confirmed that the throughput relates to the tonnage of waste only. The other movements are shown separately in the handout and are included in the assessment.

The CLP asked about the definition of a “sensitive receptor” and how this was used in the Environmental Assessment of Traffic. Covanta confirmed that Stewartby is the main place where sensitive receptors were identified but that there would be virtually no HGV movements within Stewartby. Covanta confirmed that, reflecting the Institute of Environmental Assessment’s Guidelines for Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic, residential houses are not specifically identified as sensitive receptors. This does not mean however that residential houses are not considered as sensitive receptors for other environmental impact reasons e.g. noise and these are being assessed as appropriate.

The CLP felt that local experience should be included in assessment i.e. the known pinch point at junction with current A421, relationship with level crossing, the major highway routes. Covanta agreed that more work needed to be done to double check sensitive receptors and to clarify conclusions going forward.

**Action: Covanta to reconsider sensitive receptors across a greater area and to clarify further at future CLP meeting. The CLP to suggest other sensitive receptors that it considers should be included in assessment**

**The CLP was concerned that Covanta will not have same control over construction related HGVs as they expect to have over operational HGVs delivering to the site.**

Covanta recognise it would be a more difficult task, but that they will have measures in place, such as CCTV at the entrance so that they can see which routes HGVs use to access the site. Again, suitable financial punishments would be applied to transgressors. Only a certain amount of parking will be provided so contractors will need to use bus to transport workers – so reducing vehicle movements. Covanta recognise



there will always be some who seek to break the rules, but Covanta would, as a responsible occupier, do all in their powers to control movements.

### **Consultation Timetable**

RN tabled a summary of the consultation going forward, reflecting the CLP comments gained via email feedback. CLP took away to consider. RN also tabled the Explanatory Memorandum that accompanies the draft SOCC. RN confirmed these would be on the Project website shortly.

**Action: RN to check that Greensand Ridge Trust is on list of consultees – NB this has been confirmed**

Questions:

**Would it be possible to have a site visit? Would it also be possible to have markers on the ground in addition to balloons, so that the scale of the development can be better understood?**

Covanta agreed that these suggestions seemed sensible and would seek to organise this, barring H&S or landowner opposition (the latter is not expected). **Action: Covanta to organise a site visit.**

The final agenda item was to cover details of key policies against which the application will be determined, however because the previous items produced more discussion and questions than expected the CLP agreed to defer this to be the main item at the next meeting:

*Next Meeting* – **Has now been reset for 25<sup>th</sup> January, 18.30 at the Forest Centre**

***Attending:***

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill	Apologies
Hugh Roberts	MMAG	Attended
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE	Apologies
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower School	Did not attend
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale	Attended
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council	Attended
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.	Apologies
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting	Apologies
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council	Attended
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council	Apologies
Peter Neale	Marston Moretayne Parish Council	Attended
Tim Hill	Bedfordshire Borough Council	Did not attend
Richard Franceys	Resident	Attended
Ed Hiam	Resident	Apologies
Ian Tomkins	Resident	Attended
Covanta representatives	See below	Attended
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair	Apologies

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Rachel Ness, Director of Planning

Jason Baldwin, Director of Transport and Logistics

Presenting to the meeting:

John Hopkins – PBA, transport assessment, in place of Simon Davis

Kirsten Berry – ERM, relevant policy

## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 6 Agenda

### **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 6 Monday 25<sup>th</sup> January 2010, 18.30 – 20.00**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**The Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedford MK43 0PR**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting will be chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk)

### **Agenda**

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| • Introductions and actions from last meeting                              | 5 mins  |
| • Details of key policies against which the application will be determined | 15 mins |
| • Questions  | 15 mins |
| • Update on Public Consultation Strategy                                   | 15 mins |
| • Questions  | 15 mins |
| • Plume visibility issue   | 10 mins |
| • Questions  | 10 mins |
| • Date of next meeting and items to cover                                  | 5 mins  |

Proposed date for next meeting **Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> February** to cover outstanding design/photomontage requests, traffic issues update.

CHP Issue can be covered in March

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 6 Agenda**

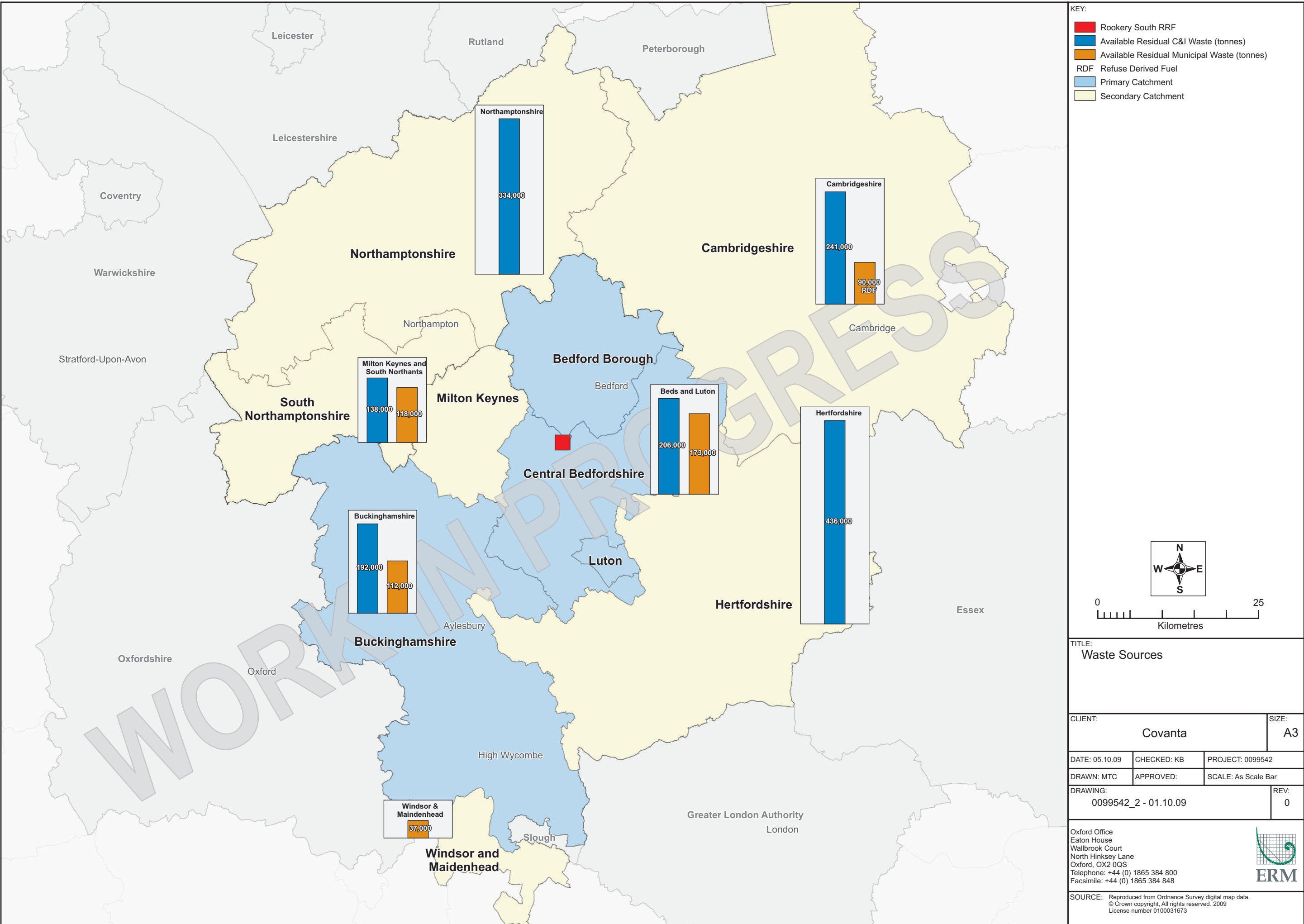
### **Attendance**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower School – did not attend
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident – did not attend
Ed Hiam	Resident - apologies
Ian Tomkins	Resident - apologies
Tim Hill	Bedfordshire Borough Council - Apologies
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:  
Rachel Ness Director of Planning

Presenters:  
Kirsten Berry, Chris Hazell Marshall ERM





**TITLE:**  
Waste Sources

<b>CLIENT:</b> Covanta		<b>SIZE:</b> A3
<b>DATE:</b> 05.10.09	<b>CHECKED:</b> KB	<b>PROJECT:</b> 0099542
<b>DRAWN:</b> MTC	<b>APPROVED:</b>	<b>SCALE:</b> As Scale Bar
<b>DRAWING:</b> 0099542_2 - 01.10.09		<b>REV:</b> 0

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**ERM**

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## *PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT FOR ROOKERY SOUTH RRF*

Covanta's proposals for the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) involve both an Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility, a post treatment materials recovery facility (MRF) and associated/ancillary development, including new access, green infrastructure, rights of way improvements and a visitor centre. The proposed EfW Facility is an electricity generating plant having an annual capacity in excess of 50 MWe. Having this capacity, the RRF proposal (the Project) is being promoted under the Planning Act 2008 (the Act) by an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC). As such, decisions on planning in relation to the RRF fall to be determined differently to a proposal which is promoted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 – the more normal route followed for planning permission. Nonetheless, planning policy is still (or may be) an important and relevant consideration in the determination of an application to the IPC. This note presents the planning policy context, and related considerations, as relevant to the Rookery South RRF.

The EfW Facility has the capacity to recover 65MW of energy (in the form of electricity) over 50% of which is renewable. This amount of electricity would supply the needs of approximately 82,500 homes, which is roughly equivalent to the residential requirements of Bedford, Amptill, Marston Moretaine, Wootton, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington and Stewartby combined. In addition, the EfW Facility will be designed to operate as a combined heat and power (CHP) plant, enabling the supply of heat to third party developments. Potential customers are being explored (e.g. NIRAH, the Wixhams development and Centre Parcs).

This document sets out a preliminary assessment of relevant planning and other policy. The formal views of Covanta's expert team will be contained in the documents that accompany the application for the RRF.

### **1 IDENTIFYING RELEVANT POLICY DOCUMENTS**

Section 104 of the Act requires that a decision of the IPC should be made in accordance with the relevant national policy statement (NPS) except in very limited circumstances. A number of draft NPSs have been published for consultation and the two that are relevant to the Project are:

- Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy, November 2009 (draft NPS EN-1); and
- Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure, November 2009 (draft NPS EN-3).

The consultation on these NPSs closes on 22 February 2010. The documents, and information on consultation, can be found at:  
<https://www.energynpsconsultation.decc.gov.uk/>

These NPSs incorporate requirements for the IPC to have regard to other planning documents, including the development plan and waste development plan documents for the relevant area.

The development plan for Rookery South pit is subject to change as the format and content of the relevant documents are reviewed or changed in order to comply with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This requires local planning authorities to put local development frameworks in place. The adopted development plan for the Project is considered to comprise:

- The East of England Plan 2001-2021, May 2008 (EoE Plan);

- Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub Regional Strategy, March 2005;
- Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan First Review, adopted January 2005 (Minerals and Waste Local Plan); and
- Central Bedfordshire Core Strategy and Development Management Policies, adopted November 2009 (CBC Core Strategy).

There are also a number of documents which, whilst not strictly part of the adopted development plan, are likely to constitute important and relevant considerations in respect of the Project. These documents are set out below starting with the European level.

### **European**

Providing the framework for the national, regional and local policy of relevance to this Project is the law contained in three key European Directives:

- Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (the Renewable Energy Directive).
- Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste (the Waste Framework Directive or WFD); and
- Directive 2000/76/EC on the incineration of waste (the Waste Incineration Directive or WID).

### **National**

The Government's approach to planning policy is contained in planning policy statements, ministerial circulars, white papers and other Government documents. Those relevant to this Project include:

- Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development, January 2005 ;
- Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, December 2007 (PPS 1 Supplement);
- Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, August 2004;
- Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Considerations, August 2005;
- Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, July 2005 (PPS 10);
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport, April 2001;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 14: Development on Unstable Land, April 1990;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, September 1994;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning, November 1990;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, July 2002;
- Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy, August 2004 (PPS 22);
- Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control, November 2004;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and Noise, October 2004;
- Planning Policy Statement 25: Planning and Flood Risk, December 2006;
- UK Renewable Energy Strategy, July 2009;
- UK Low Carbon Transition Plan, National Strategy for Climate and Energy, July 2009;
- Energy White Paper: Meeting the Challenge, May 2007; and
- Waste Strategy for England, May 2007.

## **Regional**

- Technical Paper on Waste for the Review of the East of England Plan, September 2009.

## **Local**

- Bedfordshire and Luton Waste Core Strategy: Issues and Options, October 2007;
- Bedfordshire and Luton Waste Site Allocations Document: Issues and Options October 2007;
- Bedfordshire Authorities Municipal Waste Management Strategy, April 2006;
- Bedfordshire Energy and Recycling Project (BEaR) documents;
- Bedford Borough, Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan, April 2008;
- Bedford Borough, Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document, December 2008; and
- Marston Vale Forest Plan, 2000.

## **2 KEY POLICIES**

### **Energy**

The draft NPS EN-1 makes clear the significant need for new major energy generating infrastructure and advises the IPC that it should start its assessment on the basis that need has been demonstrated. Further, the IPC is not required to consider the relative advantages of one technology over another. This policy is aimed at security of energy supply, provided through a diverse range of generating technologies.

Draft NPS EN-1 presents five objectives for the power generation industry to assist in delivery of the Government's climate change plan:

- To help deliver the UK's obligation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050 and work to the carbon budgets stemming from the Climate Change Act 2008, within the context of the EU Emissions Trading System.
- To ensure that investment provides security of energy supply through a diverse and reliable mix of fuels and low carbon technologies – renewables, nuclear and fossil fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage.
- To further ensure that investment delivers an electricity grid with greater capacity and the ability to manage larger fluctuations in supply and demand.
- To support the elimination of fuel poverty and protect the vulnerable through ensuring energy infrastructure is delivered in a cost effective way that keeps energy bills as low as possible.
- To contribute to sustainable development by seeking energy infrastructure development that helps reduce climate change while also minimising negative impacts on the local environment.

Draft NPS EN-3 states that electricity generation from renewable energy sources is an important element in the Government's transition to a low-carbon economy.

The UK Renewable Energy Strategy highlights the important enabling role of the planning system to help deliver a step change in the level of renewable energy infrastructure capacity needed to meet ambitious government targets. These targets are intended to ensure that 15% of energy generation within the UK comes from renewable sources by 2020.



Within the Renewable Energy Strategy, the 'lead' scenario for 2020, i.e. the scenario based on the success of the latest renewable energy strategies, suggests:

- more than 30% of electricity will be generated from renewables, which accords with the targets set out in the draft EN-1;
- 12% of heat will be generated from renewables; and
- 10% of transport energy will be generated from renewables.

The PPS 1 Supplement and PPS 22 also provide national policy support for developing a robust renewable energy infrastructure, and are supplemented locally by policy in the EoE Plan, CBC Core Strategy and Bedford Borough Council policy documents.

The East of England Plan urges local authorities to ensure that development in the Region contributes towards medium and long term emissions targets through planning policies. The Plan sets a regional target of 17% energy from renewable sources.

The CBC Core Strategy states that the Council will favourably consider renewable energy proposals as long as they benefit from good accessibility, uphold residential amenity (including noise and visual amenity), not compromise the scenic beauty of the Chilterns AONB and respect the character of the general landscape. In addition, larger residential and non-residential developments are expected to incorporate at least 10% of their energy use from onsite or near-site renewable or low carbon energy generation (unless impracticable or unviable).

One of the objectives of the Bedford Borough Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan is to promote the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources. Policy requires larger residential and non-residential developments to reduce carbon emission by 10% of that set by the normal requirement in the Building Regulations and that 10% of their energy use should be gained from decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources.

The Borough's Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document presents guidance relevant to the requirements of policy, recognising combined heat and power as a viable technology suitable to increase the energy efficiency of new, large-scale developments.

Policy (and law) also requires the Project to provide details of how energy will be exported (ie where a connection will be made with the Grid) and to discuss the potential for CHP.

### **Waste**

The draft NPS EN-3 requires the Project to demonstrate the extent of its conformity with the waste hierarchy and the extent to which the RRF proposal contributes to regional waste management targets.

These requirements reflect key principles of the Waste Framework Directive 2008 <sup>(1)</sup>, namely:

- Member States must establish an 'integrated and adequate' network of waste management facilities – this reflects concepts of 'proximity' and 'self sufficiency' to the extent relevant to projects.

(1) <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:312:0003:0030:EN:pdf>

- To manage waste according to the 'waste hierarchy'. As such the UK should prevent or reduce waste generation as well as its harmfulness. Where prevention and reduction is not possible, waste materials should (in order of priority) be reused, recycled or recovered. Recovery includes being used as a source of energy. If none of the above offers an appropriate solution, waste should be disposed of safely.
- Article 4 of the Directive, requires that risks to the environment and health must be avoided. Measures should be taken to ensure waste is processed:
  - without risk to water, air or soil, or to plants or animals;
  - without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; or
  - without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

These principles are also contained within the planning objectives set out at paragraph 3 of PPS 10. <sup>(1)</sup>

In 2008 and 2009 planning permission under section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 <sup>(2)</sup> was granted for EfW facilities at Runcorn (known as Ineos Chlor, BERR reference: 01.08.10.04/8C) and at Ince Marshes (DECC reference 01.08.10.04/36C). In both Secretary of State decision letters, the sourcing of fuel (waste) for the EfW Facility is viewed as a commercial matter for the applicant, with each application viewed on its individual merits. In his decision letter on the Ince Marshes application, the Secretary of State further commented that 'neither waste nor energy policy places a rigid cap on the development of waste management capacity' (paragraph 6.4).

The EoE Plan <sup>(3)</sup> apportions waste management capacity to each sub region (eg Bedfordshire and Luton). The annual rates are not intended to be a detailed forecast but to provide a benchmark for the preparation of waste development plan documents. In addition, the EoE Plan addresses the matter of waste imported into the Region and seeks to limit this through policy WM3:

'... Allowance should only be made for new non-landfill waste facilities dealing primarily with waste from outside the region where there is a clear benefit, such as the provision of specialist processing or treatment facilities which would not be viable without a wider catchment and which would enable recovery of more locally arising wastes.'

Rookery South pit is located to the west of the East of England Region and consequently has a spatial relationship with adjoining regions. As waste is intended to be treated at the facility from outside the Region, the application will consider the benefits and burdens of this importation, in the context of national policy and recent decisions by the Secretary of State.

Government policy, as presented in PPS 10 and applied through the Ineos Chlor and Ince Marshes decisions, is not reflected in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan <sup>(4)</sup>. This is not surprising as the Plan was adopted in the same year as PPS 10 was published and so would have been unable to incorporate the relevant policy objectives. A new waste development plan document, that should deliver national policy expectations, is currently being prepared. <sup>(5)</sup>

(1) <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147411.pdf>

(2) The current regime for energy plant generating over 50MW, which is replaced by the IPC.

(3) [http://www.go-east.gov.uk/goeast/planning/regional\\_planning/](http://www.go-east.gov.uk/goeast/planning/regional_planning/)

(4) [http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/images/Adopted%20Plan%202005\\_tcm5-7715.pdf](http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/images/Adopted%20Plan%202005_tcm5-7715.pdf)

(5) [http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/local\\_plans/minerals-and-waste-development-framework.aspx](http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/local_plans/minerals-and-waste-development-framework.aspx)

The policy Covanta considers to have been superseded is MWLP policy W3, which states:

"Proposals for facilities primarily intended for the management of imported wastes by any means other than land fill will not be granted permission."

### 3 *IMPACTS FROM DEVELOPMENT*

There will be local environmental impacts from the RRF proposal, both positive and negative. The application will need to demonstrate that positive impacts have been enhanced and that negative impacts have been either designed out or mitigated so that the effects are not significantly detrimental. To enable this understanding, the application for the RRF to the IPC will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement. This will consider a wide range of topics, including:

- Transport & Access;
- Air Quality;
- Noise & Vibration;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Landscape & Visual Effects;
- Ecology & Nature Conservation;
- Land & Water Quality;
- Hydrology & Flood Risk;
- Socio-economics;
- Archaeology;
- Waste Management;
- Utilities; and
- Impact Interactions & Cumulative Effects.

The Environmental Statement will also consider effects upon human health.

The Environmental Statement will also report on those alternatives considered, principally in regard to site location, site design and transport options.

Drawing on the Environmental Statement, the application will address the development management objectives set out in the development plan and the Marston Vale Forest Plan, 2000. The East of England Plan identifies the Forest of Marston Vale as one of only two green infrastructure assets of particular regional significance in Bedfordshire (policy ENV1) and specifically supports the target of creating 30% woodland cover across the Forest area (policy ENV5). The application will demonstrate how it will need to make a significant and positive contribution to the regeneration of the Marston Vale (Minerals and Waste Local Plan policy GE2, CBC Core Strategy policy CS16, Bedfordshire and Luton Strategic Green Infrastructure Plan) through exemplary design, landscaping, habitat creation and improvements to the rights of way network.

### 4 *SITE CHOICE*

#### *Waste specific*

The BEaR Project undertook an extensive site search in order to identify a reference site for delivery of the residual waste management plant. Rookery South pit was concluded to be the preferred location. The site is not specifically allocated in a development plan document for waste related development, although the MWLP Inspector recognised that it had a role to play in sustainable waste management. Further, it is not expressly excluded from waste uses.

In his decision letter on the Ineos Chlor proposal, the Secretary of State concluded that 'the choice of a specific location of a generating station is a commercial matter for the applicant, subject to meeting environmental and planning considerations.' (paragraph 3.5 e). At Ince Marshes, it is commented that 'the need for a study of broad locations (in line with paragraph 12 of PPS 10) reflects the acceptance of a large scale capacity gap and need for additional sites.' (paragraph 6.4)

Paragraph 12 of PPS 10 states:

The pattern of waste management facilities should look forward over a sufficient period to prove attractive to investment but not constrain movement up the waste hierarchy. Regional planning bodies should identify in the RSS the broad locations where the pattern of waste management facilities should be accommodated.

At paragraph 20, PPS 10 advises that in searching for sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities, waste planning authorities should:

- consider opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises;
- consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to collocate facilities and with complementary activities.
- give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, and redundant agricultural
- and forestry buildings and their curtilages.

It further advises (at paragraph 21) that the following criteria should be considered in assessing a site's suitability:

- the extent to which they support the policies in the PPS;
- the physical and environmental constraints on development, including existing and proposed neighbouring land uses (see Schedule A to this note);
- the cumulative effect of previous waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential;
- the capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure to support the sustainable movement of waste, and products arising from resource recovery, seeking when practicable and beneficial to use modes other than road transport.

Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies W7 and W13 identify the following locations as suitable for development of integrated waste management systems:

- as part of an integrated waste management facility [policy W13 only]; or
- within the area of an existing planning permission for a waste management related use; or
- on land designated for general industrial (B2) use; or
- on areas of despoiled, contaminated or derelict land.

### *Spatial policy*

Alongside Bedford and Kempston, the Northern Marston Vale is designated as a 'Key Centre for Development and Change' within the EoE Plan (Policy SS3). Policy H1 identifies a total of 19,500 houses to be built in this area, of which the Plan identifies that over 17,000 are still to be provided.

The Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub Regional Strategy focuses on meeting the housing and employment infrastructure required to achieve the economic goals of the sub region. It promotes development within the Northern Marston Vale and states that opportunities for resource efficiency and the use of renewables should be taken.



The CBC Core Strategy (covering the former Mid Bedfordshire area) present the Council's vision, objectives and policies for the plan area. Rookery Pit lies within the Northern Marston Vale Strategic Area (policy CS1), which is identified for planned growth that will bring about: environmental regeneration; support the urban renaissance of Bedford; and make the Vale a more attractive place to live, do business and enjoy leisure time. This policy also states that sites for the development of new homes, jobs and key infrastructure will be identified in forthcoming DPD.

The application will demonstrate that Rookery South is an appropriate site at which to locate the RRF proposal. This will be addressed through an alternative site search that will be reported in the documents accompanying the DCO application.

## 5 CONSULTATION

The Act makes it clear that early and effective public consultation will play an important part in the progress and success of projects. The Act requires an applicant to consult on its development proposals prior to submitting these to the IPC.<sup>(1)</sup>

Government guidance makes clear that a 'one size fits all' approach to consultation is not appropriate and there will be a variety of ways in which the requirement to consult persons living in the vicinity of the land may be satisfied. This will vary depending on the type of proposal and the nature of the community. As well as geographical considerations, the applicant must also consider those who work or use the area and interest groups - examples of consultation techniques that might be adopted including local exhibitions, workshops, telephone advice lines, the internet and the media. Applicants are encouraged to consider iterative phased consultation consisting of two (or more) stages. The guidance also advises that consultation will need to be proportionate.

Section 55(3) of the Act requires that the IPC must be satisfied that the promoter has properly discharged its duties in respect of pre-application consultation before it can accept an application. In doing so it must have regard to the extent to which the promoter has had regard to any guidance issued under section 50 of the Act.

In brief, the Act requires promoters to:

- consult a range of statutory consultees;
- set a deadline of at least 28 days by which responses to consultation must be received;
- notify the IPC of the proposed application;
- consult the relevant local authority on what should be in the promoter's Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC), which will describe how the promoter proposes to consult the local community about the proposals;
- have regard to the local authority's response to that consultation in preparing the SOCC;
- publish the statement in a locally circulating newspaper, and as required by secondary legislation, and carry out consultation in accordance with the SOCC;
- publicise the proposed application in accordance with regulations in secondary legislation;
- have regard to relevant responses to publicity and consultation; and
- prepare a Consultation Report and submit it to the IPC.

It is important that by the end of the principal consultation process, it is possible to clearly establish the following:

- What has been undertaken and why - the SOCC providing the context for this.

(1) <http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/>

- To produce, in effect, an audit trail of what has occurred – outlining how the issues raised during consultation have been addressed.
- To demonstrate/provide evidence that can be taken into account in the planning application process.

DRAFT

## **SCHEDULE A**

### **PPS 10, ANNEX E - Locational Criteria**

In testing the suitability of sites and areas against the criteria set out in paragraph 20, waste planning authorities should consider the factors listed below. They should also bear in mind the envisaged waste management facility in terms of type and scale, taking account of best available technologies (not involving excessive costs). Advice on likely impacts and the particular issues that arise with specific types and scale of waste management facilities is given in accompanying practice guidance.

#### **a. protection of water resources**

Considerations will include the proximity of vulnerable surface and groundwater. For landfill or land-raising, geological conditions and the behaviour of surface water and groundwater should be assessed both for the site under consideration and the surrounding area. The suitability of locations subject to flooding will also need particular care.

#### **b. land instability**

Locations, and/or the environs of locations, that are liable to be affected by land instability will not normally be suitable for waste management facilities.

#### **c. visual intrusion**

Considerations will include (i) the setting of the proposed location and the potential for design-led solutions to produce acceptable development; (ii) the need to protect landscapes of national importance (National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts).

#### **d. nature conservation**

Considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and RAMSAR Sites) or a site with a nationally recognised designation (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves).

#### **e. historic environment and built heritage**

Considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance (World Heritage Sites) or a site or building with a nationally recognised designation (Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Battlefields and Registered Parks and Gardens).

#### **f. traffic and access**

Considerations will include the suitability of the road network and the extent to which access would require reliance on local roads.

#### **g. air emissions, including dust**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors and the extent to which adverse emissions can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment and vehicles.

#### **h. odours**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors and the extent to which adverse odours can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment.

#### **i. vermin and birds**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors. Some waste management facilities, especially landfills which accept putrescible waste, can attract vermin and birds. The numbers, and movements of some species of birds, may be influenced by the distribution of landfill sites. Where birds congregate in large numbers, they may be a major nuisance to people living nearby. They can also provide a hazard to aircraft at locations close to aerodromes or low flying areas. As part of the aerodrome safeguarding procedure (ODPM Circular 1/2003) local planning authorities are required to consult aerodrome operators on proposed

developments likely to attract birds. Consultation arrangements apply within safeguarded areas (which should be shown on the proposals map in the local development framework).

The primary aim is to guard against new or increased hazards caused by development. The most important types of development in this respect include facilities intended for the handling, compaction, treatment or disposal of household or commercial wastes.

**j. noise and vibration**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors. The operation of large waste management facilities in particular can produce noise both inside and outside buildings. Intermittent and sustained operating noise may be a problem if not kept to acceptable levels and particularly if night-time working is involved.

**k. litter**

Litter can be a concern at some waste management facilities.

**l. potential land use conflict**

Likely proposed development in the vicinity of the location under consideration should be taken into account in considering site suitability and the envisaged waste management facility.





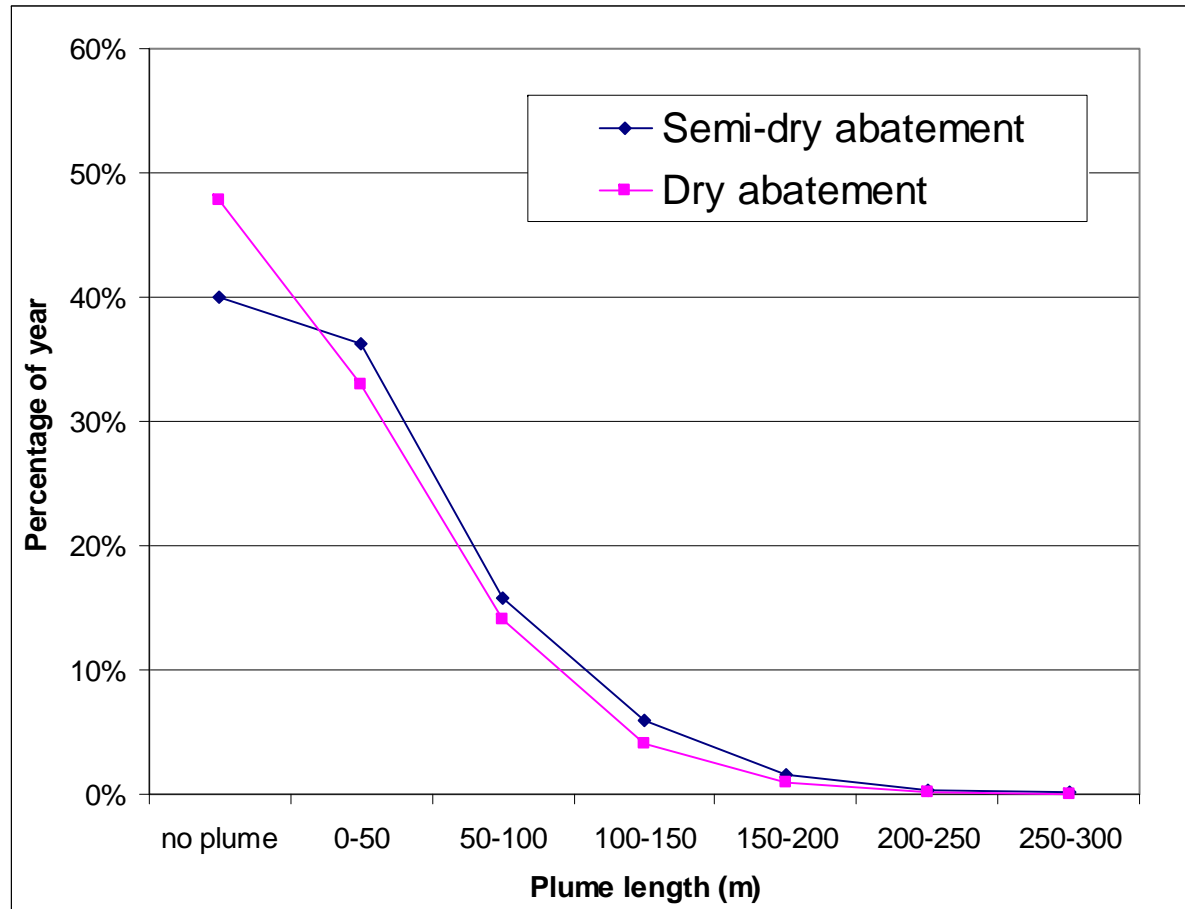
# Plume visibility

**Occurrence and appearance of visible emissions from the proposed facility**

# Why are there visible emissions?

- **Combustion (of anything) produces water vapour as a combustion product; this is emitted from the stack**
- **Under some weather conditions the water vapour will condense and be visible as a white or light grey plume:**
  - Cold, clear conditions (occur mainly at night)
  - Days with high relative humidity (ie wet and damp weather)
- **Visible plumes are not due to particles – particles are emitted at too low concentration to be visible**

# How often will the plume be visible?



## Key points:

**Covanta chose dry abatement technology for the facility to minimise visible plumes**

**No plume for 48% of the year**

**No plume longer than 300m**

**Plume is:  
<150m from >98.5% of the year  
<50m for 80% of the year**

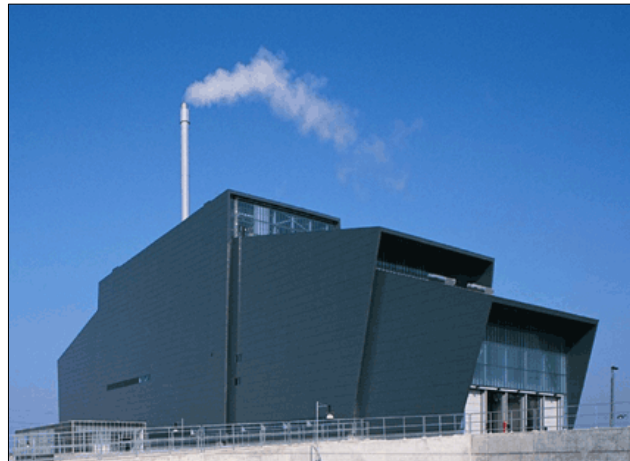
# What will the plume look like?



**Isle of Man**  
(for reference,  
the stack is  
70m high)



**Paris**



**Rugenburger  
Damm, Germany**



# Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 6

**Monday 25<sup>th</sup> January 2010, 18.30 – 20.00**

## **Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

Attendance – See attached.

The meeting was chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk)

### **1. Introductions and actions from last meeting**

Two amendments were advised to the Notes of Meeting 5 in December –

Item re hours amended to: “The CLP commented that they are very concerned about the uncertainty in the hours of vehicle movements for the RRF proposal given that that local experience showed a lack of control at other facilities.”

Nigel Milway advised he had sent his apologies for the meeting.

**These amendments have been made and the notes reissued to the CLP.**

All actions are to be covered in the agenda or at February or March meetings except request for information on how the APC bags once they have come to the end of their life: Rachel Ness (RN) confirmed that they will be sent to a hazardous waste landfill facility at the end of their operational life (they are reusable over a period of three years).

CLP members had asked for further photomontage viewpoints in Marston Moretaine and Stewartby and Kate Fairweather (KF) confirmed she had passed these on to Covanta who were considering the requests and a response would be provided at the February meeting.

Additionally a request had been made for further sensitive receptors to measure traffic impacts in Marston Moretaine and KF confirmed she had passed these on to Covanta who were considering the request and a response would be provided at the February meeting. **Action CLP members to provide any further sensitive receptor locations by return for these to be included in the presentation in February**

### **2. Details of key policies against which the application will be determined**

Kirsten Berry presented this item – see handout.

Questions:

**There was a discussion about opportunities to make representations about the application** – two members of the CLP had asked for a CLP meeting without Covanta and asked why Covanta had refused this: RN pointed out that KF had responded that such a meeting was outside the CLP agreed Terms of Reference and so she could not arrange it, and Covanta had agreed with this response.

RN added that the CLP members were obviously entitled to meet outside the CLP meetings and make representations as part of the consultation process if they wished. Other members of the CLP felt they could arrange a meeting themselves.

**The CLP asked a number of questions about Covanta’s proposal around the issue of where the waste will come from** - This was specifically related to policies on regional waste policy and the Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan First Review (2005) which (to different degrees) preclude permission for treatment facilities that will be primarily importing waste. Covanta considers that the location of Rookery South pit on the western edge of the East of England Region means it has an appropriate spatial relationship with adjoining regions. As waste is intended to be treated at the Facility from outside the Region, the application will consider the benefits and burdens of this importation. Recent EfW decisions made clear that the sourcing of waste for an EfW Facility is

viewed as a commercial matter for the applicant, with each application viewed on its own merits. Covanta considers that more recent national policy and recent decisions by the Secretary of State supersede regional and local policy and, in the case of local policy, this is not surprising as it is now relatively old and produced at a time when it could not have incorporated the relevant national policy objectives. *See Page 4 – 6 of the handout for the sources and exact wording of these policies.*

**Members of the CLP expressed a strong view from their organisations that it was not appropriate for this large facility to be located in Bedfordshire if it would not be handling Bedfordshire Municipal Waste, and that policies encouraged waste to be managed inside regional boundaries.**

**The CLP also commented that there was a possibility, if the Local Authority residual waste contracts were awarded to another company and the Covanta application were approved, that the area could end up with two EfW facilities.**

Covanta responded that its application would be judged by an independent panel on its merits.

Covanta confirmed that it was usual practice for planning applications to be made without contracts for waste being in place, and referred to the catchment area where they are planning to tender as advised in CLP meeting 2 (see map provided at Meeting 2 attached). Had Covanta not been awarded preferred bidder status for the Buckinghamshire contract they would still be putting in this application as there is a very large demand for new waste treatment capacity in the catchment area (approx. 2 million tonnes of residual waste requiring management on an annual basis).

Covanta also confirmed again that they will tender for the Bedfordshire and Luton sub region residual waste management contracts to manage local waste through the Rookery South RRF. Should they be unsuccessful in winning the contract they will tender for residual Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste within the Bedfordshire and Luton sub region as well for other residual Municipal and C&I waste from the wider catchment area.

Covanta confirmed again that they would not be tendering for contracts to manage residual London waste through this facility.

**The CLP then asked for a clear explanation of the choice of the Rookery South site – why the site had been chosen and what other sites had been considered. They felt it was very important for this to be clear in the public consultation process.**

Covanta explained that they had completed an audit of several hundred potential alternative sites, and were preparing a report demonstrating why Rookery South is an appropriate location and Covanta's preferred site. **Action Covanta to present to the March meeting the detailed criteria applied to each of the sites considered, to list the main alternatives and explain the process that has led to Rookery South being identified as an appropriate location and why it is Covanta's preferred location.**

**The CLP asked if there were policies on protecting the landscape as this is a key issue for the local community**

Covanta confirmed that National Planning Policy Statements 7 and 15 as well as the Marston Vale Forest Plan and other local policies address landscape issues. There is more detail on how the application will address these in the Preliminary Environmental Report which is due to be published on February 12<sup>th</sup>. **Action Covanta to present on this issue at the March meeting**

The CLP felt that the policies were very detailed and needed some time to read the detail and consider further questions – RN confirmed that the Preliminary Environmental Report will give more detail and suggested that if the CLP had further queries on the policy aspects then Covanta would be happy to address them at a future CLP meeting. **Action Discussion of issues arising from the Preliminary Environmental Report to be added to the February CLP Meeting Agenda**

### 3. Update on Public Consultation Strategy

RN updated the CLP on progress on the consultation strategy and draft Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) provided at the last meeting: NB CLP members not attending the meeting have not been circulated with this document – **Action KF to circulate**

The strategy and draft SOCC had been taken to the Central Bedfordshire and Bedfordshire Borough Council for comment – these had now been received and Covanta are responding to these. CLP members can request copies of the responses from the Council either from the Authorities or Covanta. Covanta will produce their formal SOCC by the end of this week. **Action Statement of Consultation to be circulated to the CLP members by email at the end of the week**

RN advised that the timetable advised to the CLP at the last meeting had now slipped – the planned date for submission of the application is now the end of April 2010. RN provided revised dates:

**NB The dates advised at the meeting have now changed so as to ensure the exhibition is held at Stewartby (venue availability has proved difficult to secure) and to accept the CLP view that the exhibitions should also be held at Ampthill and Millbrook. There has been a knock on effect on other dates – see below for details.**

Key interim dates are:

Preliminary Environmental Report published **19th February**, issued to local libraries and the Forest Centre, plus a Non Technical Summary to be issued to CLP members and some 250 local organisations for comment

#### **Exhibitions:**

Saturday, 6th March, 2010, Millbrook Village Hall 10am - 6pm

Friday, 12th March, 2010, Marston Moretaine Village Hall 10am - 6pm

Saturday, 13th March, 2010, Houghton Conquest Village Hall 10am - 5pm

Sunday, 14th March, 2010, Parkside Hall, Ampthill 10am - 6pm

Saturday, 20th March, 2010 Stewartby Village Hall 10am - 6pm

Permanent exhibition at the Forest Centre

Exhibition details will be notified to local households in parishes within 5 km of the site, including all of Ampthill and Millbrook, by leaflet, adverts and posters at least 2 weeks in advance of the exhibition dates, balloons will be flying (weather permitting) on these dates showing relative heights of building and stack.

NB RN advised that she thought there were technical issues with flying a balloon at each corner of the footprint and may have to fly just two to represent the building maximum height and the stack height balloons. **Action RN to clarify – RN has checked with the specialists and the response is as set out below:**

“There are technical difficulties with flying balloons at each building corner, at the highest building height and the top of stack. This is because the balloons need to be sufficiently separated to avoid them becoming entangled. On this site there is only 'space' to mark the building with one balloon, while allowing for a further balloon for the stack.”

**Site visit** for CLP members 27<sup>th</sup> February – now confirmed

**6 weeks consultation period** on the Preliminary Environmental Report will conclude on 5<sup>th</sup> April.

RN explained that the delay was the result of comments from the Council for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) asking for the building design to be simplified and the need to discuss the proposal with English Heritage. This means that the design to be consulted on in the Preliminary

Environmental Report needs to be amended and this has consequently delayed going out to consultation.

The revised design, with all the photomontages previously provided (but with clearer photos as requested by the CLP), will be presented to the February CLP Meeting.

Questions:

**Can organisations make their own representations to CABE about Covanta's proposed design?**

Yes, representations can be made to CABE direct.

**Where will the exhibitions be held?**

Planned for Marston Moretaine, Houghton Conquest and Stewartby as suggested by the local authorities. However Covanta have not been able to book a venue in Stewartby for the dates planned and were considering the options available to them e.g. other public venues in Stewartby or perhaps at the Forest Centre although this was not preferred. The CLP felt strongly that the exhibition must be in Stewartby – D Cooper said he would investigate options. **Stewartby date now confirmed – see revised exhibition schedule above**

**Why is there no exhibition planned for Ampthill and Millbrook, whose residents will be affected by the proposal?**

Both Ampthill and Millbrook residents will be invited to the exhibition. The CLP felt strongly that both should also be exhibition venues. **Action Covanta will investigate the possibility of holding additional dates for these locations and report back – see revised exhibition schedule above including Ampthill and Millbrook.**

**Could Parish Councils hold an exit opinion poll at the exhibitions?**

RN felt this would be acceptable subject to such polls taking place after attendees had looked around the exhibition.

**The CLP would like to comment on Covanta's draft Feedback Questionnaire to provide an objective view of the questions to be asked.**

RN said she would arrange for the draft questionnaire to be circulated to the CLP for comment. **Action Covanta to circulate the draft Feedback Questionnaire to the CLP for comment**

**Site visit request from last meeting:**

RN confirmed that the Site Visit was feasible as requested at the December CLP meeting, and said that, provided access could be arranged that protected the newt population, and Covanta could resolve technical and safety issues around access due to water depth (too deep for a tractor and too shallow for a boat), the visit would be able to go along the proposed access road route and view the footprint of the building laid out with markers at the corners. The CLP agreed that a Saturday morning would be best for them. **Action RN to confirm which date the technical advisors can make and confirm – visit now confirmed for 27<sup>th</sup> February subject to technical and safety issues being resolved – see revised schedule above.**

**Action CLP members to confirm what they particularly want to see or have explained at the site visit so that Covanta can provide what they want.**

**Some members of the CLP felt it would be useful for local councillors and MPs to come on the site visit.**

RN has planned the 27 Feb site visit for just the 14 CLP members as the CLP had previously only requested the visit for their own purposes.

**Action CLP members to provide their list of people they would like to be invited to visit the site. Covanta to review if they can offer a site visit to the wider audience advised by the CLP.**



#### 4. Plume visibility issue

Chris Hazell-Marshall presented this item – see handout.

Questions:

No questions directly about the plume.

The CLP asked for information about the Isle of Man EfW Facility shown as the building height looks much smaller than the Covanta proposal.

RN said she would find out about the dimensions of this facility and report back.

**Action Covanta to report back on the dimensions of the Isle of Man facility and why this looks smaller than the proposed facility for Rookery South**

#### 5. Date of next meeting and items to cover

Agreed date for next meeting Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> February to cover:

Outstanding design/photomontage requests

Traffic issues update

Agreement of issues to be presented to the next meeting following circulation of the Preliminary Environmental Report on 19<sup>th</sup> February – **NB should CLP members feel that they have not had long enough to digest the PER at the February meeting then this item may be deferred to March for presentation in April**

The March meeting (date TBA) will then cover presentations on:

Issues agreed at the February meeting above

Agreement of issues arising from the site visit on 27<sup>th</sup> February (and the PER as required)

The detailed explanation of why Rookery South was selected

The detail from the Preliminary Environmental Report on landscape impacts with reference to relevant policies PPS 7 and 15 and local policies including the Marston Vale Forest Plan

The CHP issue requested at the December Meeting

## **Attendance**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower School – did not attend
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident – apologies
Ed Hiam	Resident - apologies
Ian Tomkins	Resident - apologies
Tim Hill	Bedfordshire Borough Council - apologies
Covanta	
representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Rachel Ness Director of Planning

Presenters:

Kirsten Berry, Chris Hazell Marshall ERM

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 7 Agenda**

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 7 Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2010, 18.30 – 20.50**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**The Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedford MK43 0PR**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting will be chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk)

## **Agenda**

Introductions and actions from last meeting	5 mins
Outstanding design/photomontage requests	30 mins
Questions	30 mins
Traffic issues update	30 mins
Questions	30 mins
Agreement of issues to be presented to the next meeting following circulation of the Preliminary Environmental Report on 19 <sup>th</sup> February	10 mins
Date of next meeting and items to cover	5 mins

Items to cover next meeting are:

Issues agreed at the February meeting above

Agreement of issues arising from the site visit on 27<sup>th</sup> February (and the PER as required)

The detailed explanation of why Rookery South was selected

The detail from the Preliminary Environmental Report on landscape impacts with reference to relevant policies PPS 7 and 15 and local policies including the Marston Vale Forest Plan

The CHP issue requested at the December Meeting

Additional items suggested for a further meeting:

Request from N Milway for a presentation from Covanta on benefits to the local community of hosting the plant – originally discussed at the 20<sup>th</sup> October meeting

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 7 Agenda**

### **Attendance**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower School
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident – did not attend
Ed Hiam	Resident - apologies
Ian Tomkins	Resident - apologies
Tim Hill	Bedfordshire Borough Council
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Jason Baldwin Director of Transport and Logistics

Presenters:

Alister Kratt LDA Design

Brian Plumb Waterman Boreham





# **Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF)**

Community Liaison Panel  
Transport Presentation  
22<sup>nd</sup> February 2010.

# Waterman Boreham Review of Transport Aspects of the Project.



## Waterman Boreham Review of Transport Aspects of the Project.

- Initial assessment work undertaken by PBA.
  - Proposed access arrangements.
  - Initial considerations of traffic flows.
  - Previous presentation to the CLP.
  - Notes of the last CLP meeting.

## Key Issues:-





## Key Issues:-

1. HGV's flows to and from the site.
2. Hours of operation.
3. Control over the routes of the HGV's
4. Impact of the development traffic.
5. Key receptors.
6. Potential mitigation.

## Key Issues:-

1. HGV's flows to and from the site.
2. Hours of operation.
3. Control over the routes of the HGV's
4. Impact of the development traffic.
5. Key receptors.
6. Potential mitigation.

All of the above in terms of the operation of the site and also the construction of the site.

## HGV flows to and from the site.

- Daily flows to the site will involved approx 180 vehicles per day, into and out of the site.
- 22 vehicles two way in the morning peak.
- in the evening peak period the HGV movements will be very low due to the nature of the waste operation.
- The busiest hour will be between 11.00 and 12.00 when there could be up to 50 vehicles two way. That is one vehicle entering and leaving every two minutes.

## HGV flows to and from the site.

- There will be some seasonal and weekly variations of up to 10% which will be considered, but generally the flows on a daily basis should be consistent.
- Although the business case for the site has been developed to handle 585,000 tonnes throughput of waste, consideration of waste up to 10% above this will be considered.
- It is likely that some refuse vehicles will be delivering to the site from the Bedford area and these are included in the figures above.



## HGV flows to and from the site.

- The types of HGV's delivering to the site will vary and these will range from Refuse vehicles to Bulk haulage lorries.

## HGV flows to and from the site.

- Types of Lorries.



Refuse Collection Vehicle



Skip Lorry



Roll On Lorry



Bulk Loader



FGT residues Tanker

## Hours of operation.

- The hours of operation will be 5.00 til 23.00.
- This is to allow flexibility, but generally HGV will operate between 6.00 and 17.00.
- The bulk Loader HGV's stored on site will leave the site between 5.00 and 7.00 in the morning and there will be 12 of these.
- The timing of the waste deliveries is to coincide with the operation of waste transfer stations.

## Control over the routes of the HGV's.

Covanta will enter into a HGV management plan with the Local Authority which will control the routes of vehicles. This will include:-

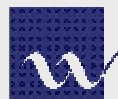
- No HGV's will be allowed to turn right out of the site or enter via Stewartby.
- CCTV, GPS and traffic surveys monitoring will be ongoing.
- New directional signage on local routes to ensure drivers use the correct routes.



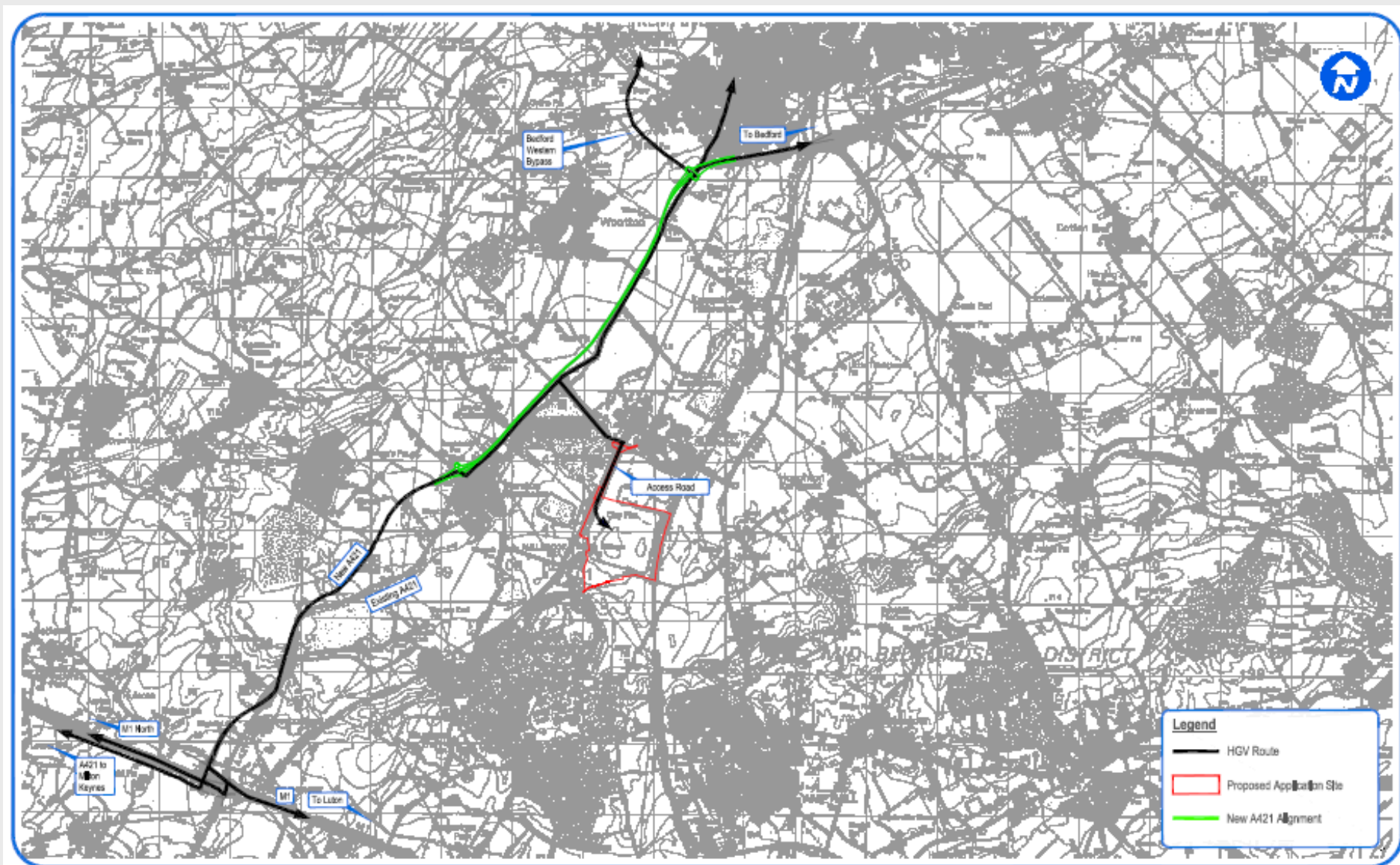
## Control over the routes of the HGV's.

- Regular liaison monitoring meetings with the Local Authority which could include local community groups.

These measures will be an obligation within the Section 106 agreement.



## Lorry routing plan



## Impact of the development traffic.

### Green Lane at junction with A421

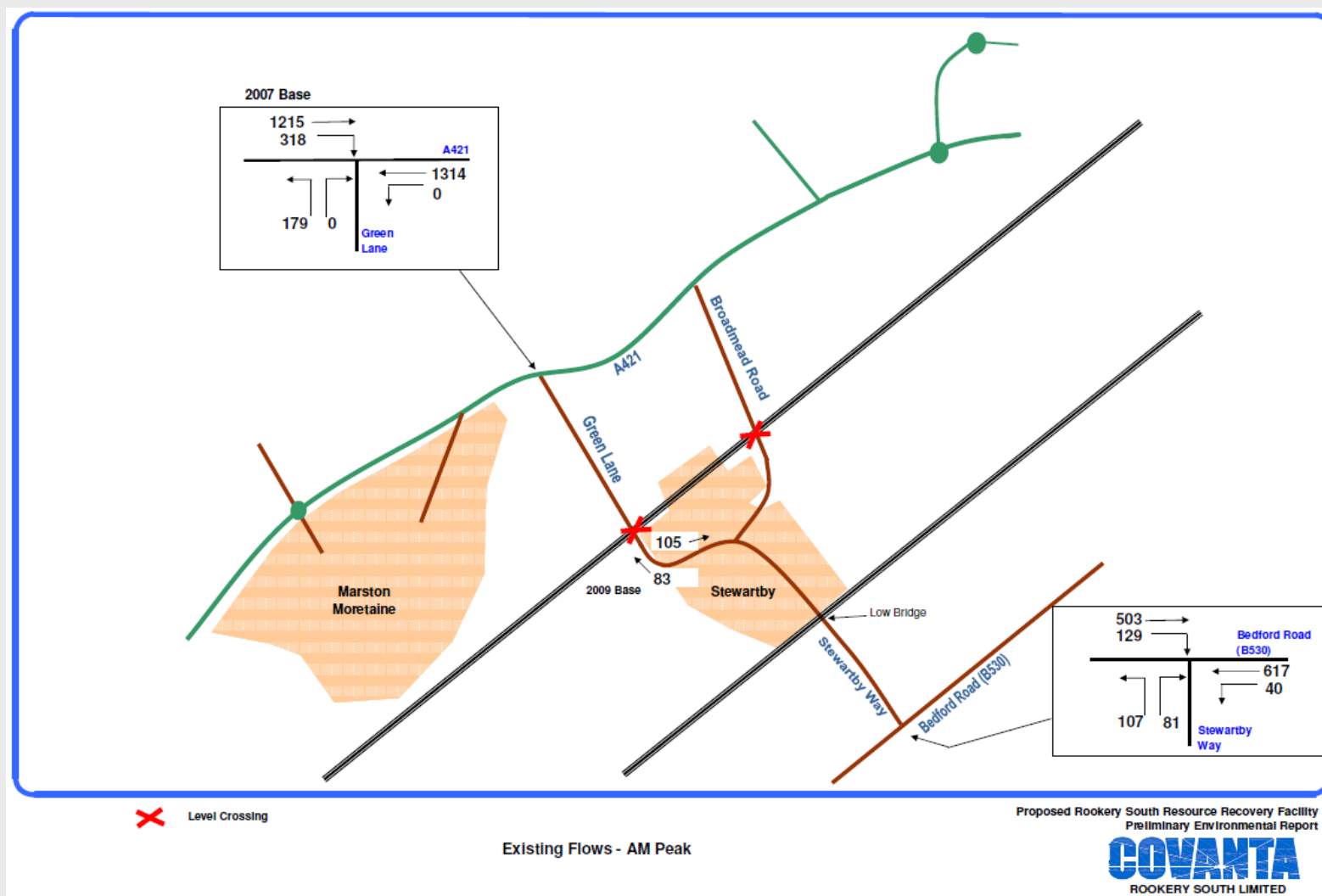
- The Highways Agency modelling of the new A421 suggests flows will be in the region of 500 vehicles in the future on Green Lane during the AM Peak period (08:00 – 09:00).
- The effect of the proposals on Green Lane will be to increase traffic by at most 73 vehicles, although the majority of these movements will occur between 07:00 – 08:00, prior to the Network Peak period. If at worst these vehicles did travel during this period there would be a 15% increase in vehicle movements between the site and A421.

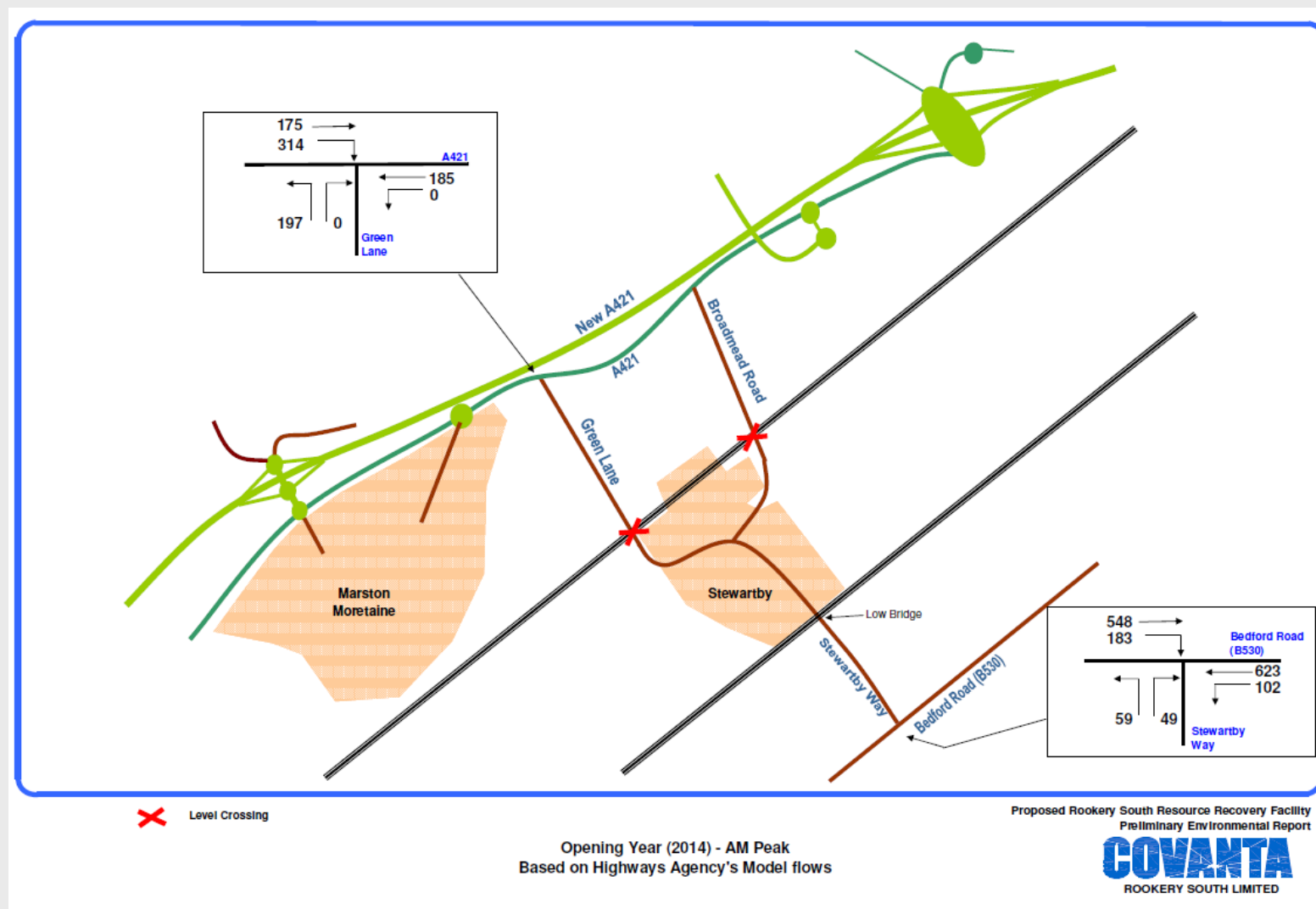
## Impact of the development traffic.

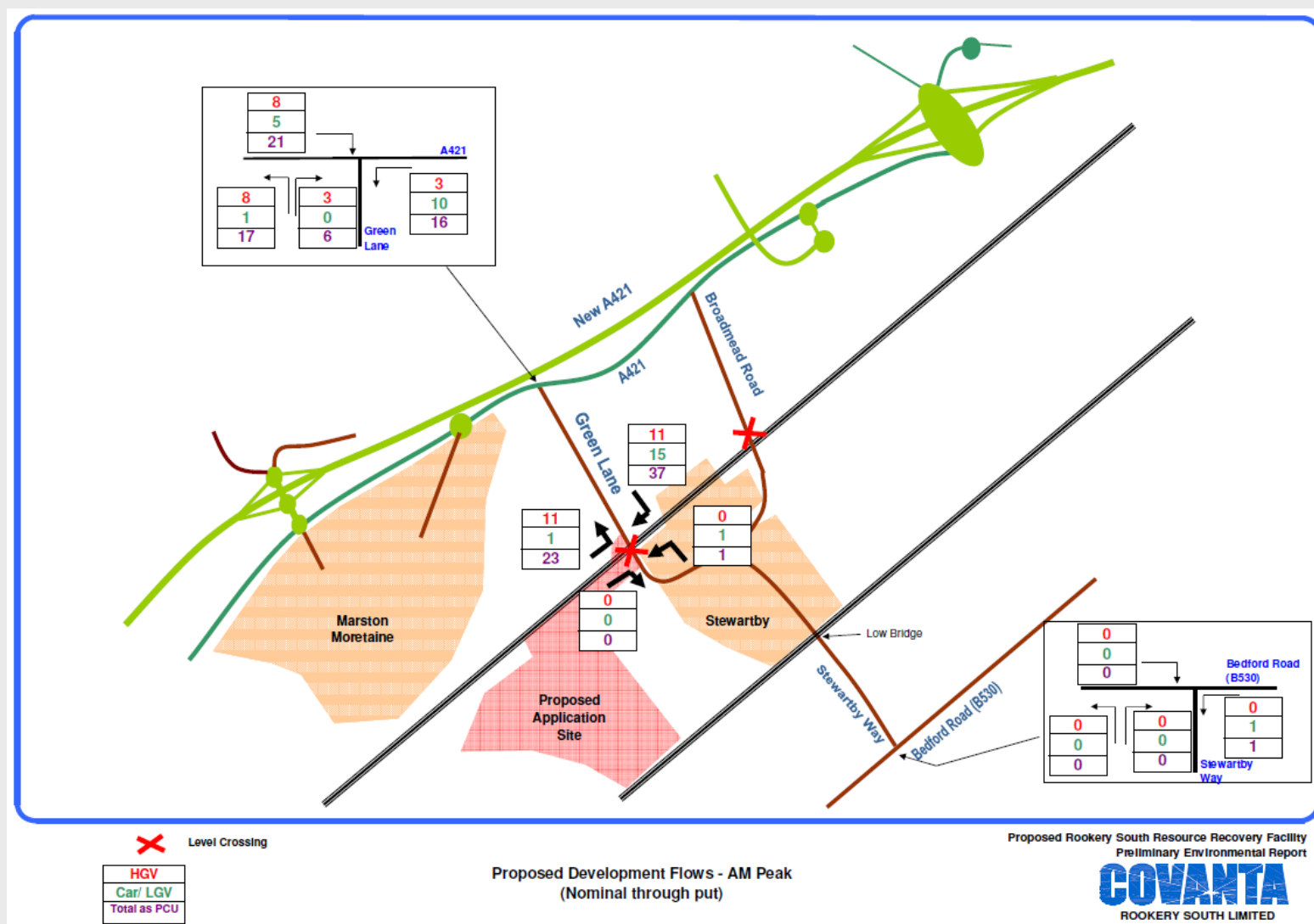
Looking at the existing A421 toward Marston Moretaine.

- Existing flows in the AM peak hour = 3,026 (two-way)
- Proposed Flows in the HA model = 871 (two-way)
- Development Traffic = 39 (two-way)
- Impact against proposed A421 movements = 4%









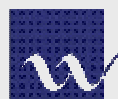
## Key receptors.

- **For the effect of traffic on issues including:-**
- **Severance.**
- **Driver delay.**
- **Pedestrian and Cyclist amenity.**
- **Fear and intimidation.**
- **Accident and Safety.**
- **And Hazardous Loads.**

Key receptors are the routes and junctions used by the development traffic.

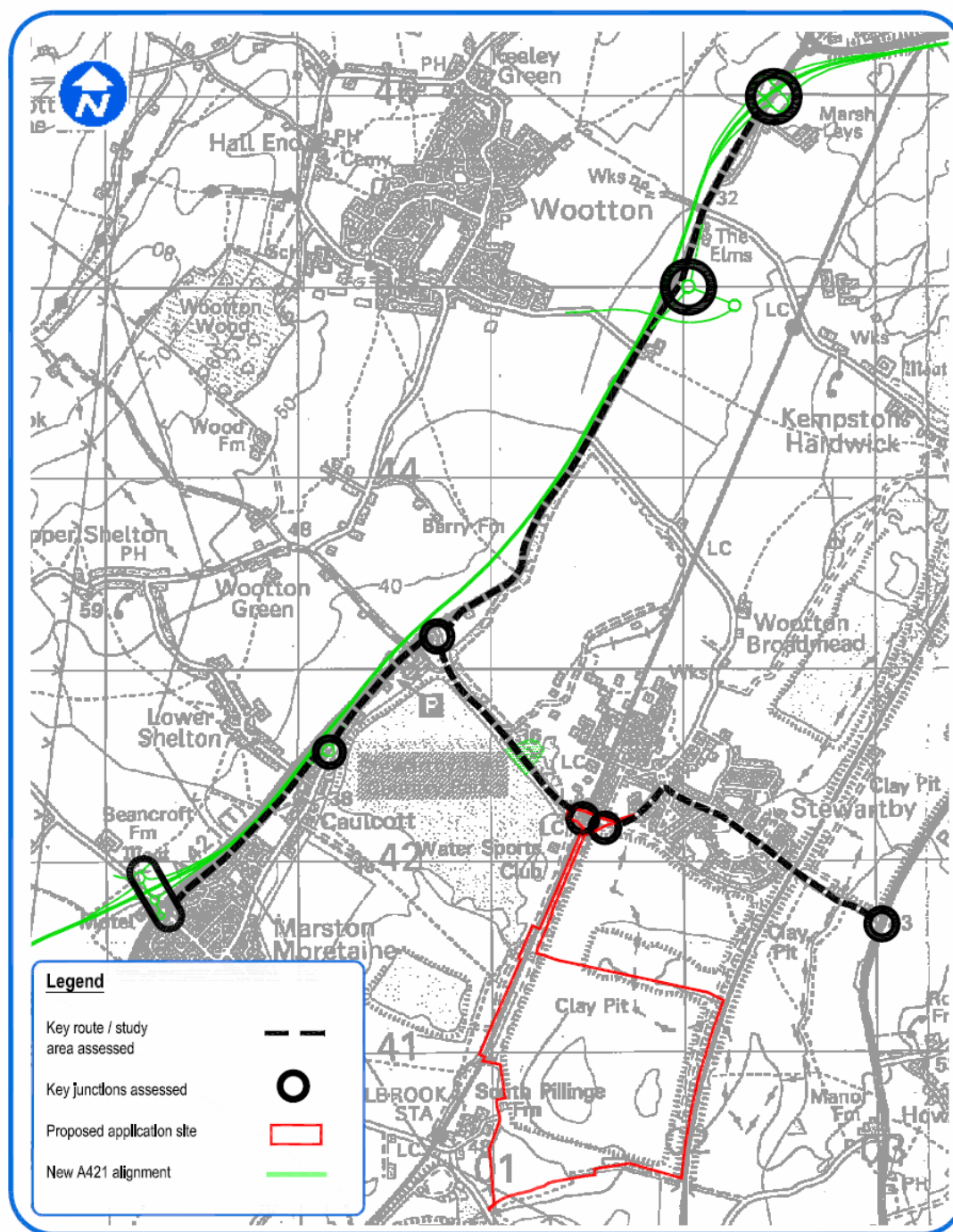






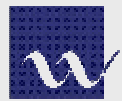
**Waterman Boreham**  
Transport Planning

## Routes and junctions assessed.



## Key receptors.

Only in the context of Noise and Air Quality, which take account of the changes in traffic flow, are specific buildings considered.



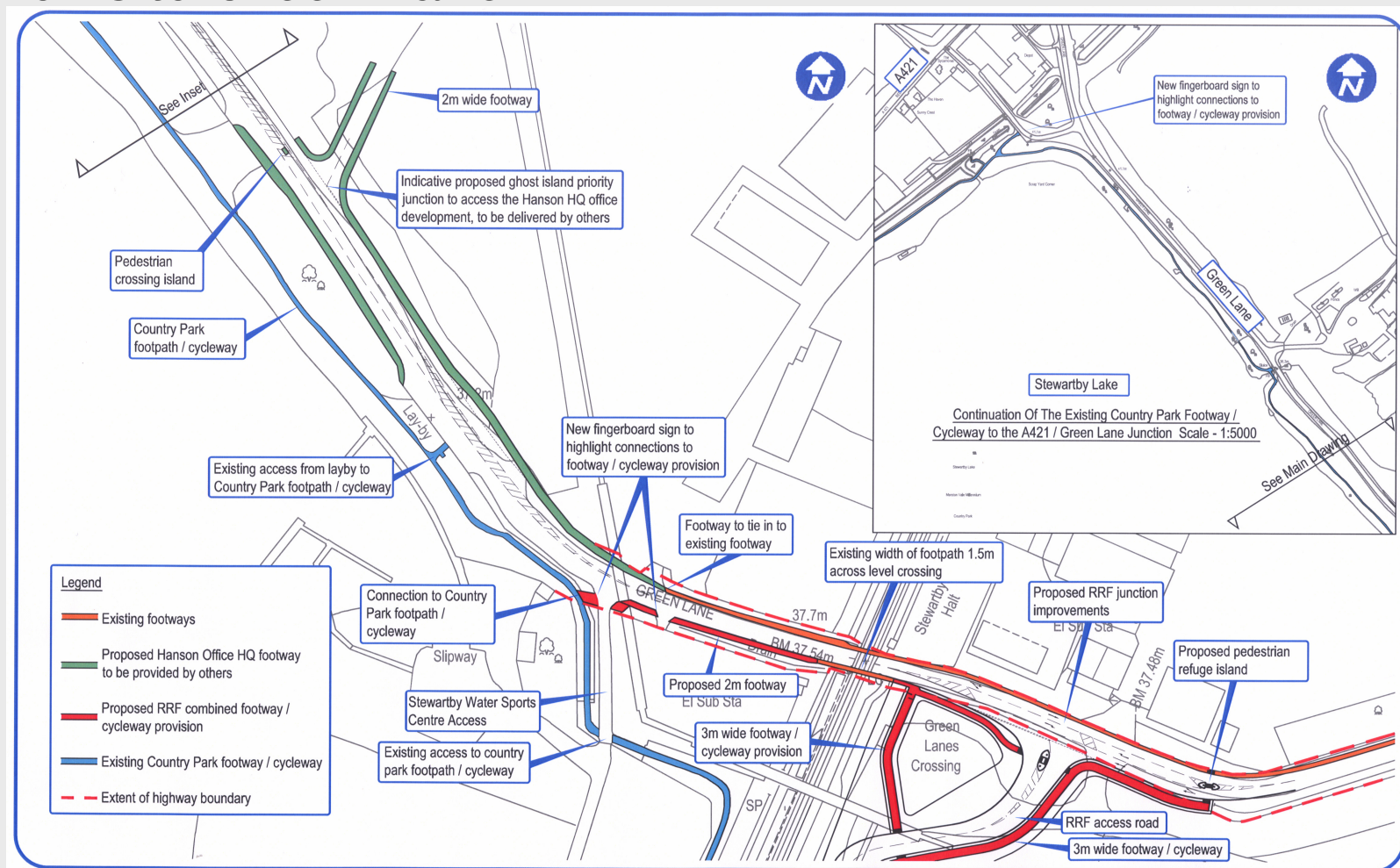
## Potential mitigation.

- Works to Green Lane.
- Assessment of the Rail crossing and potential upgrading.
- Ongoing monitoring.
- Records of CCTV and HGV movements.
- Continued liaison between Covanta and the Community.



## Potential mitigation.

## Works to Green Lane.





## Questions / Further Consultation.



## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 7 Notes

### Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 7 Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2010, 18.30 – 20.50

**Attended** – See attached.

#### Introductions and actions from last meeting

Actions from January Meeting:

- Further sensitive receptors identified by the Community Liaison Panel (CLP) members to be advised for consideration – none further received
- Presentation on Policies on protection of the landscape – on the agenda for March CLP
- Issues arising from the Preliminary Environmental Report (PER) for further agenda items – Kate Fairweather (KF) apologised to the CLP members that the PER had not been delivered to them on 19<sup>th</sup> February as promised as there had been some doubt as to whether CLP member addresses could be released to the distributing company. In light of that query it was decided that Rachel Ness (RN) would distribute the PER plus Non Technical Summaries and exhibition posters at the CLP meeting (non attendees have been advised that they can collect their copies from Covanta, or arrange local delivery if they wish). KF said she would contact all members after the site visit date to gather their issues on the PER and arrange for these to be presented at the March/April meetings.  
**Action KF to contact all CLP members after 27<sup>th</sup> February for issues for future agenda items**
- Consultation Strategy document to be printed and sent out to all CLP members who did not attend the December meeting – KF has posted out
- Formal Statement of Community Consultation to be emailed to CLP members – the content was advised to CLP members with the January Meeting Notes; however they had not had a copy of the document published in the local press. **Action Covanta to provide to KF to circulate: This has now been emailed to CLP members.**
- Covanta to clarify the balloon flight issue – the detail was sent with the January Meeting notes, but there is still some debate about where the balloons will be flown as there are technical and safety issues arising from the water in the base of the pit and the seasonal changes for great crested newts. This means that the balloons may not be in exactly the position of the building and stack for the exhibition, but Covanta still hope to fly one indicating the height of the stack and one indicating the highest point of the building.  
**Action Covanta to confirm any further developments**
- Site visit now planned for 27<sup>th</sup> February and 11 CP members have asked to attend. Agreed 10.00 start time, joining instructions provided at the meeting and emailed to non attendees.
- CLP members to state specific things they want to see at the site visit – it was agreed at the meeting that CLP members wanted the footprint of the building to be indicated in position (this would be done on the pit sides due to presence of water in the base of the pit), orientation maps to be provided, and to walk along the new access road route. No additional requirements specified.
- CLP members to provide details of people they would like to attend a further site visit if this can be agreed and arranged – no nominations received to date.
- Covanta to provide the dimensions of the Isle of Man facility in the Plume presentation, and why this building appears to be smaller than the proposed Rookery facility. **Action Covanta to provide to the next meeting**

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 7 Notes**

- Covanta to arrange additional exhibitions in Millbrook and Ampthill – these have been arranged.
- Covanta to circulate the draft exhibition feedback questionnaire for CLP comment. **Action Covanta to circulate this week**

### **Outstanding design/photomontage requests**

Alister Kratt (AK) presented the new design for the building following comments from CAGE and English Heritage (EH) – it is a simplified design but still based on the interlocking box concept and building design code presented to previous meetings.

AK presented a number of photomontage views.

#### **Questions:**

The CLP requested additional photomontage views from the high point of the village green in Stewartby Village, a possible night time view from Ampthill Park, and Houghton Conquest at either end of the village where it joins the B530 (at The Grove or Bedford Road).

**Action Covanta agreed to provide the Stewartby view after a review of additional information provided to EH upon their request which may be sufficient. Covanta will consider provision of night time and other views as part of the feedback from consultation process on the PER.**

#### **Have Ampthill Park managers been consulted as part of the design process?**

Covanta explained that they have consulted from the beginning with English Heritage (EH) Regional and District managers who are responsible for the Park and Garden. They have also consulted landscape and heritage officers from Central Bedfordshire Council, Ampthill Town Council and Ampthill Park House residents throughout the process.

The CLP asked if they could have EH contacts to speak to them directly about the proposal. **Action Covanta happy to provide contact details for English Heritage managers involved in the consultation – provided via email.**

#### **Would it be possible to see photomontages from Ampthill Park House itself?**

Covanta agreed to consider this request but these are private views and the residents would need to be asked if these could be made public. As a general point Covanta advised that private views are not a material planning consideration – no one has a right to a view. The photomontage presented was a private view agreed with EH to assist in the consideration of the setting of the building. The view from the right of way west of the house was the public view that could be provided.

#### **Why have the specific views presented been chosen for photomontages - they do not seem to be typical views for residents?**

Covanta confirmed that the views had been agreed with English Heritage and Local Authority Landscape Officers in accordance with good practice. The views are from publicly accessible locations with views from private land only selected in support of matters being considered by EH at Ampthill Park House.

#### **Has any thought been given to reorientating the building to reduce the impact from Ampthill Park?**

Covanta noted that the PER outlines the basis of building orientation. The issue is one of balancing effects on receptors who view the building at different distances. The longer distance views had different sensitivities from nearby receptors. The issue of orientation was of particular importance in addressing nearby receptors - for instance if the building was placed on a north south axis the effect on the Forest Centre would be more significant with a long elevation being more extensive in the view. Whilst the orientation of the building in longer range views is relevant the issue of integration and sensitive materials selection is key. Operational matters have been a

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 7 Notes**

consideration and influenced the orientation permitting the use of the pit slope to support the tipping apron as well as facilitate any future consideration of rail connection from the rail line to the west.

**From Ampthill Park there will be a view under the condensers to the lake, increasing the “industrial” nature of the building view.**

Covanta advised that there was a lattice of support legs under the condensers and that, with the angle of view, views between these supports would be very limited and backed by trees.

**The view from Ampthill Park is the most intrusive surely it will be impossible to hide such a large building in the landscape?**

Covanta advised that the open space function of the park is recognized in the assessment and its amenity function. The view from the park has been given considerable attention in developing integration strategies. It has always been accepted that Covanta would not screen the building but seek its integration through consideration of building design, material finishes and colour and the proportions and finishes for the chimney stack. In addition the integration strategy seeks to establish a fringe of woodland that screens the lower portions of the site and operational movement so that it appears as a static building in the landscape.

### **Traffic issues update**

Brian Plumb presented a review of the transport aspects of the project – see handout attached.

#### **Questions:**

**Can Covanta confirm volume of traffic presented (180 vehicle movements per day)?**

Covanta confirmed that the 180 vehicles referred to HGV movements, and it covers two way journeys, so means 360 HGV journeys per day – this figure does not include staff journeys to and from the site during the day.

Covanta also confirmed that the level of traffic quoted refers to an operating capacity of 585,000 tonnes throughput of waste, the transport impact assessment will take into account up to 10% above this level.

**When will the 12 bulk loaders based at the site be on the road?**

Covanta confirmed these would leave between 5.00 and 7.00 in the morning and return during the day from Local Authority waste transfer stations.

**The CLP remain very concerned that there may be regular evening HGV movements because Covanta have stated that operating hours will be until 23.00.**

The CLP feel that the forecast that HGVs will generally operate up to 17.00 is not robust, as Covanta have yet to gain contracts for Municipal and Commercial and Industrial Waste and their customers may want later collections of waste from their sites. Jason Baldwin (JB) explained that the forecast is based on normal practice at other locations, local authority waste transfer stations generally close at 19.00 so HGV movements would finish once these last loads are delivered. Commercial and Industrial waste deliveries tend to be between 6am to 4pm and are rarely later than these hours as drivers are governed by laws relating to the maximum number of hours per day that they can physically drive.

Covanta confirmed that the PER accounts for the noise of traffic movements up to 23.00. RN said that it was for Covanta to make the case that noise levels would be acceptable at this time should these be the “fixed” hours.

**Can the IPC put working hours planning conditions on the application, and how would Covanta change these working hours if customers wanted later waste collections, for example if they wanted to avoid day time traffic congestions?**



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 7 Notes**

RN said that the IPC may put planning restrictions on approval for the project, and would check the process for applying for a change to working hours at a later date. **Action RN to check and confirm the IPC process for changing working hours post application**

The CLP asked for an example of vehicle delivery hours from the Belvedere EfW Facility. **Action Covanta to provide information from the Belvedere facility**

**Can Covanta provide more detail about the forecast additional 4% increase in traffic flows on the A421 towards Marston Moretaine?**

They asked for detail of the proportion of HGVs in the 871 flow in the HA model, as this provided a better comparison. BP pointed out that the 39 additional vehicles from the Project will be both cars and HGVs – only 16 will be HGVs in am peak hours. **Action Covanta to confirm the level of HGV vehicles in the HA model.**

**What would happen to transport movement in the case of a major traffic incident on Green Lane?**

Covanta (JB) confirmed that they do have to put contingency plans to local authority customers in case of this type of emergency. Generally this involves holding waste at transfer stations for longer, or if the road is locked for days they would redirect waste to another facility/landfill. JB pointed out that the emergency services have an obligation once their investigation is completed to open road access as soon as possible, so lengthy closure would be very unlikely.

**Does the PER include use of rail?**

Covanta confirmed that in the PER rail use is considered (work done by Arup), but that it is not included in the current application, although it may be considered at a later date. A technical report on this would be provided in the application submission.

**Who would own the new access road to the site?**

Covanta confirmed that the detail of an option agreement is being worked up and further information on this would be provided to the CLP in due course.

### **Other items**

A CLP member commented that Covanta has made no mention of its existing preferred bidder status with Buckinghamshire County Council in the consultation documentation. The CLP member felt this was to allow residents to believe that most of the waste would come from Bedfordshire, where Covanta has no contracts. RN strongly disagreed with this view, stating that the documents clearly state that Covanta “intend to source waste from Bedfordshire and the Luton sub region and from nearby local authority areas, subject to contract awards”. She pointed out again that tenders will be invited for Bedfordshire waste and Covanta will be tendering for these contracts.

### **Date of next meeting and items to cover**

Next meeting 15<sup>th</sup> March 2010 in the Seminar Room at the Forest Centre, 18.30

#### **Items to cover are:**

Agreement of issues arising from the site visit on 27<sup>th</sup> February (and the PER as required)

The detailed explanation of why Rookery South was selected

The detail from the Preliminary Environmental Report on landscape impacts with reference to relevant policies PPS 7 and 15 and local policies including the Marston Vale Forest Plan

The CHP issue requested at the December Meeting

**Additional items suggested for a further meeting:**

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 7 Notes**

Request from N Milway for a presentation from Covanta on benefits to the local community of hosting the plant.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 7 Notes**

### **Attendance**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill Apologies
Hugh Roberts	MMAG Attended
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE Attended
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower School
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale Attended
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council Attended
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C. Attended
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting Attended
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council Attended
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council Attended
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council Attended
Richard Franceys	Resident Attended
Ed Hiam	Resident
Tim Hill	Bedfordshire Borough Council
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Jason Baldwin Director of Transport and Logistics, Simon McKee Planning Manager

Presenters:

Alister Kratt LDA Design

Brian Plumb Waterman Boreham

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Agenda**

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Monday 15<sup>th</sup> March 2010, 18.30 – 21.00**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**The Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedford MK43 0PR**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting will be chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk)

## **Agenda**

Introductions and actions from last meeting	5 mins
Policies regarding landscape that the application has to address	15 mins
Questions	15 mins
CHP	15 mins
Questions	15 mins
Site choice/alternative site assessment report	20 mins
Questions	30 mins
Update on Community Benefits	15 mins
Questions	15 mins
Date of next meeting and items to cover	5 mins



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Agenda**

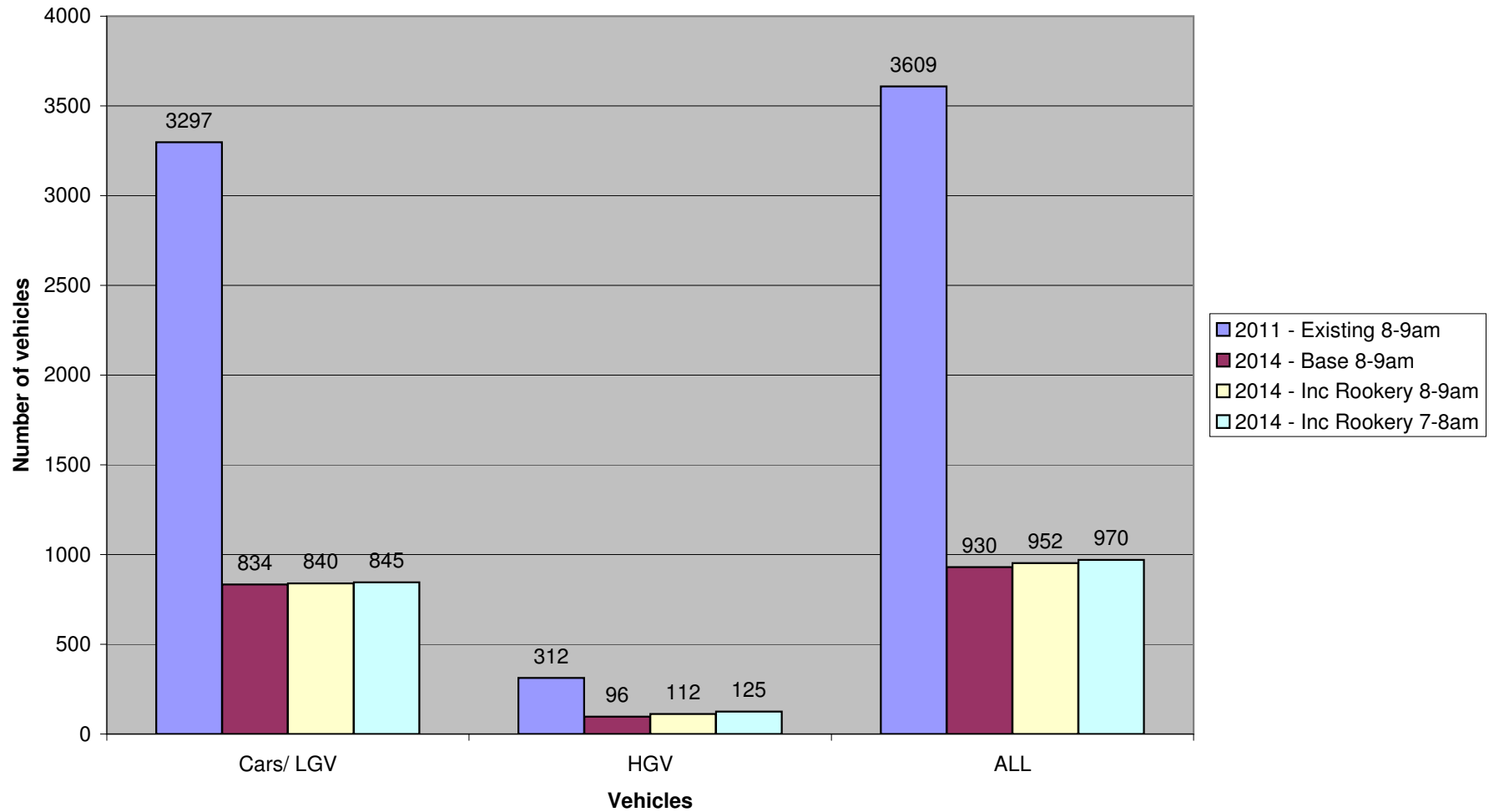
### **Attendance**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Kim Hewlett	Head Teacher Broadmead Lower School
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident – Apologies, sending representative
Ed Hiam	Resident
Tim Hill	Bedfordshire Borough Council
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:  
Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Jim Cleland

Presenters:  
Alister Kratt LDA Design  
Kirsten Berry ERM

**Rookery Resource Recovery Facility - A421 South of Green Lane Predicted change in two-way vehicle movements pre and post opening of New A421 Link Road During AM Peak Period**



## PHASE 1

### DEFINING THE STUDY AREA

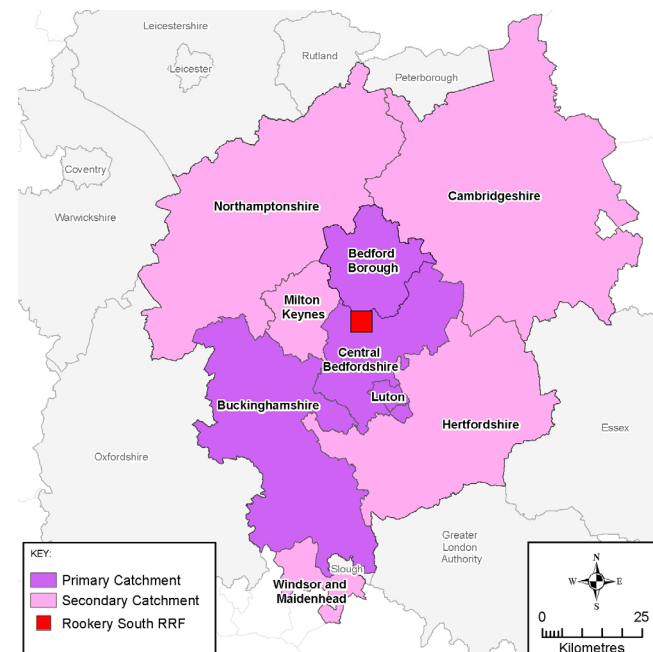
The Study Area covers the whole of the Waste Catchment Area.

#### PRIMARY WASTE CATCHMENT AREA

- Bedfordshire and Luton sub region
- Buckinghamshire

#### SECONDARY WASTE CATCHMENT AREA

- Milton Keynes
- Northamptonshire
- Cambridgeshire
- Hertfordshire
- Windsor and Maidenhead



## PHASE 2

### IDENTIFYING THE LONG LIST OF SITES

#### Sites identified from

Adopted or most recent emerging waste development plan document for each Authority.

and

National Land Use Database

Industrial estates across Central Bedfordshire, Bedford Borough and Luton Borough

## PHASE 3

### IDENTIFYING SITES POTENTIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR DEVELOPMENT

369 sites

#### PHASE 3A - Desk based assessment applying exclusionary criteria

SIEVE	DESCRIPTION
Sieve 1	<b>Site size</b> - Requires minimum area of 4 ha
Sieve 2	<b>Access</b> - Requires ready access to 'A' road
Sieve 3	<b>European Nature Conservation Designations</b> - Sites within 1 km of 'Natura 2000 sites' were discounted
Sieve 4	<b>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</b> - Sites within or adjacent to an AONB were discounted
Sieve 5	<b>Existing or Proposed Use</b> - Sites not identified for strategic waste development, employment or mixed use were discounted
Sieve 6	<b>Green Belt</b> - Sites located within Green Belt were discounted
Sieve 7	<b>Flood Risk</b> - Sites without flood risk or covered by Flood Zone 1 or 2 were retained
Sieve 8	<b>Deliverability</b> - Sites not deliverable for development of an EfW facility were discounted

66 sites

#### PHASE 3B - Site Visit

Of the 66 sites identified, enough information was gathered through Phase 3A to conclude that 11 of these sites should be subject to more detailed assessment (Phase 4). Site visits were carried out for the remaining 55 in order to clarify their potential for development.

#### The site visit considered:

- existing use and condition of the site
- surrounding uses
- access arrangements
- site context
- availability
- any other physical constraints eg overhead pylons

21 of these 55 sites were found to be suitable in principle for development of an EfW facility. All were significantly developed, many with modern buildings. None of the development plots appeared to offer the minimum site requirement of 4 ha.

#### PHASE 3C - Review of industrial estate plot sizes

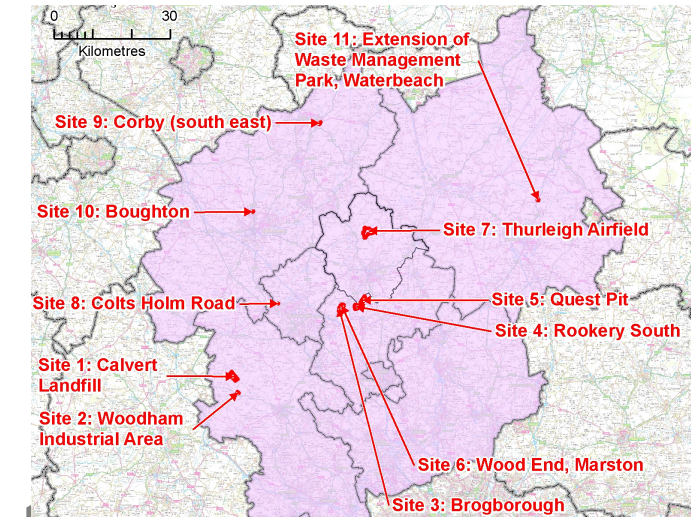
Plot sizes across all the industrial estates were checked. Few were found to provide 4 ha of land; all of these were developed or otherwise in use and so not available.

## PHASE 4

### THE DETAILED SITE ASSESSMENT

11 sites

The criteria used to consider the 11 sites were gained from the draft NPS EN-3, PPS 10 and each Authority's local policy.



#### PHASE 4A - Baseline data review

Desk based research and contact with local authorities and land agents to collate relevant information.

#### PHASE 4B - Site visits

Each site was visited to understand site specific opportunities and constraints.

## PHASE 5

### CONCLUSION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREFERRED SITE


Consideration of key benefits and constraints across all sites eg promotion in policy, CHP opportunities and detailed access arrangements.

#### SITE CHOICE - ROOKERY SOUTH, STEWARTBY

The alternative site assessment confirmed that Covanta's commercial decision to develop Rookery South was sound in planning terms.

#### Key benefits include:

- central location
- avoidance of "no go" areas
- location in an area designated for extensive regeneration and redevelopment (the Northern Marston Vale)
- large area which allows both an EfW facility and a MRF to be co-located
- combined heat and power opportunities
- opportunity to enhance green infrastructure
- avoidance of adverse environmental impacts
- suitable road access and future potential for rail

CLIENT: COVANTA		A3	TITLE: SITE SELECTION METHODOLOGY		
 <div>ERM Eaton House, Walbrook Court, North Hinksey Lane Oxford OX2 0QS T:01865 38 4800</div>	DATE: 02/03/2010		CHECKED: NM	PROJECT : 0099542	
	DRAWN: NT		APPROVED: KB	SCALE: N/A	
	DRAWING: Fig1.pub		REV: 5		
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Combined Heat and Power (CHP)  
CLP Presentation  
15<sup>th</sup> March 2010

Jim Cleland – Senior Development Manager

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Covanta Energy: for a cleaner world



## Introduction

- What is CHP
- Why CHP
- CHP and Rookery
- The impact of CHP
- CHP is an opportunity
- Broad benefits
- Timing and strategy

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## What is CHP

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Not CHP<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Energy in Waste recovered as steam</li><li>■ Steam used to drive a steam turbine</li><li>■ Turbine drives a generator to produce electricity</li><li>■ Electricity supplied to the grid</li><li>■ Efficiency optimised as steam condensed</li></ul></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ CHP<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Energy in Waste recovered as steam</li><li>■ Steam used to drive a steam turbine</li><li>■ Low pressure steam supplied to Heat Exchanger which generates hot water</li><li>■ Turbine drives a generator to produce electricity</li><li>■ Heat supplied to DH network and electricity to grid</li><li>■ Efficiency increased compared to non-CHP option</li></ul></li></ul> |
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### Policy context

- CHP
  - UK Waste strategy 2007
  - Planning Policy Statements 1 & 22
- Resource efficiency
  - East of England plan
  - Regional Economic Strategy
- Low Carbon Development
  - Draft Core Strategy, North Area (Central Bedfordshire)
  - Bedford Borough Core Strategy

■ CHP REPORT INCLUDED AS PART OF THE APPLICATION

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### Why CHP

**Environmental**

- ✓ Carbon reduction
- ✓ Energy efficiency
- ✓ Resource displacement
- ✓ Basis for future development

**Economic**

- ✓ Reduced energy cost
- ✓ Cost stability
- ✓ Revenue balance
- ✓ Growth potential

**Social**

- ✓ Policy support
- ✓ Fuel poverty relief
- ✓ Employment generation
- ✓ Education and promotion

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### Why CHP

**Environmental**

**Economic**

**Social**

Sustainable Solution

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### CHP at Rookery

**Production**

- ✓ ERW facility
- ✓ Energy in waste recovered as steam
- ✓ Steam used to generate electricity and hot water

**Distribution**

- ✓ Pumps located at ERW plant
- ✓ Pipes installed to distribute hot water
- ✓ Pipe network goes to each heat user

**Supply**

- ✓ Dedicated connection at each user
- ✓ Use of absorption chilling for cooling
- ✓ Full control and energy metering

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### Energy demands

**Influencing factors**

- Proximity
- Scale
- Energy utilisation
- Timing
- Existing or planned development

**Demand hierarchy**

- Existing industrial/commercial users
- Planned mixed use development
- Existing public sector
- Existing mixed use

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### Distance limits

Pipe length (m)	Energy Cost (£/MWh)
1,000	9.5
2,000	11.0
3,000	12.5
4,000	14.0
5,000	15.5
6,000	17.0

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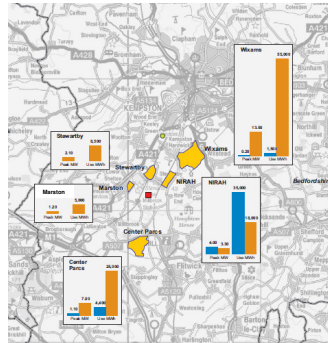
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## A core scheme



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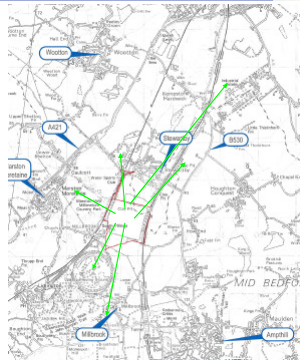
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## Getting from A to B



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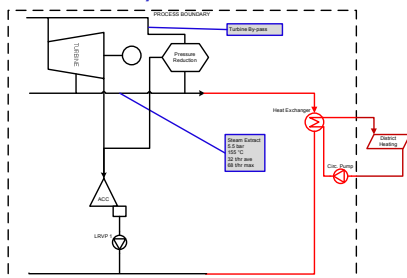
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## CHP at Rookery



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Covanta Energy; for a cleaner world

The impact of  
CHP – Primary  
Network



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Covanta Energy; for a cleaner world

The impact of  
CHP – Secondary  
Networks



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Covanta Energy; for a cleaner world

The impact of  
CHP – Secondary  
Networks



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### The impact of CHP – The end user

- No on site combustion
- Full consumer control
- Integrated energy metering
- Space saving for larger users
- Conventional internal heating systems

[www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk)

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### The impact of CHP – Households



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### CHP is an opportunity

- Not just about the core CHP scheme
  - Establish the principles
  - Overcome development barriers
  - Establish a local energy business
  - Develop partnerships
  - Long-term commitment
  - Low Carbon development

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## Wide ranging benefits

- Reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions support sustainable homes initiative
- Lower and stable energy cost to consumers = incentive to buy
- At least neutral cost to developer and builder
- Integrated development of utility connections
- Integrated planning approach and development of non-energy infrastructure
- Opportunities to develop long-term value from energy service provision
- Basis for attracting business to non-domestic development areas

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## Strategy

- Identifying potential heat users
- Establishing the key supply requirements
- Promoting the potential for heat supply from the Facility
- Defining the basis for a core CHP scheme
- Securing the commitment needed to facilitate the development of the core CHP scheme
- Establish the commercial structures to deliver CHP
- Implement the core CHP scheme
- Develop and expand the energy business

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## Timing

- Agreement to develop & review options – Mar '10
- Establish commercial principles – May '10
- Select ESCo partner – Jun '10
- Define CHP solution – Jul '10
- Evaluate CHP impact – Aug '10
- Promote CHP to all stakeholders – Sep '10
- Finalise commercial offer – Oct '10
- Agreement to proceed with CHP – Jan '11

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### **Procedure for Varying Development Consent Orders**

1. In the event that Covanta received a Development Consent Order ("DCO") for the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility consideration can be given to an application to vary any requirements attached to the DCO.
2. The Planning Act 2008 ("PA 2008") provides at Section 153 and Schedule 6 that changes and revocations can be made to orders granting development consent. This mechanism would in principle, for example, allow Covanta to vary the approved delivery hours by HGV. However, the regulations and prescribed forms applicable to an application made under Section 153 and Schedule 6 have not been drafted or published. Therefore, the precise details of the procedure for an amendment to a DCO are yet to be revealed.
3. It is anticipated that the procedure for an amendment to a DCO will be analogous to the procedures under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and Covanta has set out a response, as far as it is able to, with regard to both non-material and material changes below.

#### **Non-material Changes**

4. Schedule 6 provides under paragraph 2 (1) that the appropriate authority (the Secretary of State or the Commission, depending on who made the Order) may make a change to the DCO if it is satisfied that the change is not material. It would be necessary to convince the relevant authority at this point that the change was not material and that, for example, changing the delivery hours would not have material consequences.
5. Paragraph 2 (2) of Schedule 6 provides that in assessing whether the change is material, the appropriate authority must have regard to the effect of the change, together with any previous changes on the DCO as originally made. The power under paragraph 2 (3) includes a power to impose new requirements in connection with the development for which consent is granted by the DCO and to remove or alter the existing requirements.
6. Covanta could apply at a later date to the Commission or Secretary of State in order to remove or alter the existing requirements under paragraph 2 (2) of Schedule 6. The variation procedure will be prescribed, in accordance with paragraph 2 (5). There are also consultation provisions that must be complied with in accordance with paragraph 2(8) but the full requirements will not be clear until the relevant regulations are published.

#### **Material Changes**

7. Schedule 6 paragraph (3) (1) provides that the appropriate authority may by order make a change to, or revoke, a DCO.
8. Schedule 6 paragraph (4) (1) outlines that an application for a material change must be made in the prescribed form and manner; and it must be

accompanied by information of a prescribed description. Paragraph 4 (4) explains that the Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about the procedure to be followed before an application is made and the decision making process in relation to the exercise of the power conferred by paragraph 3 (1). In the absence of published regulations or guidance, the extent of the consultation required is not yet known. It is likely to be significantly more onerous than for non-material changes.

9. There are also limitations with regard to material changes to be made to the DCO at this stage. Paragraph 5 (2) of Schedule 6 provides that this power may not be exercised after the end of a period of 4 years, beginning on the date on which the relevant development was substantially completed. Paragraph 5 (4) (d) also explains that the powers include the ability to both impose new requirements in connection with the relevant development; and (e) to remove or alter existing requirements.
10. Compensation provisions are contained in Schedule 6 (1) (c) and (d) which allows a claim to be made where it can be shown that a person with an interest in the land, or for whose benefit the development consent order has effect, has incurred expenditure in carrying out the works which are rendered abortive by the change or revocation; or has otherwise sustained loss or damage which is directly attributable to the change or revocation. The claim must be made to the appropriate authority in the prescribed manner before the end of the prescribed period. Therefore a material change to the DCO may be costly in terms of the procedure to be undertaken, information to be provided and any potential claim for compensation.

### Enforcement

11. As a final point, non-compliance with the DCO requirements, once granted, would be unlawful. Section 161 of the PA 2008 explains the consequences with regard to any breach of terms. A person found guilty of a breach under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50,000, or on indictment to an unlimited fine.



## CLP Query on Traffic data

In response to the CLP query from mtg 7 regarding "Covanta to confirm the level of HGV vehicles in the HA model, I would advise that Brian Plumb from Waterman Boreham has provided the following response:

Since the CLP meeting we [*Waterman Boreham*] have obtained updated information from the HA over the composition of flow on the A421 and the level of HGV's, both existing and proposed. To this we have added the impact of the RRF traffic both for the network peak hour ( 8.00 til 9.00) and for the previous hour (7.00 til 8.00) which is the higher operational hour on the site.

The latest information from the HA shows the existing flows on the A421 to the west of Green lane are 3609 vehicles two way of which 312 are HGV's.

In the network peak hour the overall impact of the RRF traffic on the A421 to the west of Green Lane is to add 22 vehicles in total which represents a 2.4% increase in traffic. Of this traffic the HGV volume will increase from 96 vehicles to 112 vehicles two way.

When considering the previous hour to the network peak, ie the hour from 7.00 til 8.00, the overall impact of the development is to add 40 vehicles to the network which represents an increase of 4.3%. Of this traffic the HGV volume will increase from 96 vehicles to 125 vehicles two way.

The attached graph (A421 Traffic Flows.pdf) represents these figures.

For clarification the original figures given in the presentation were 3026 vehicles for the existing flow and 871 vehicles for the proposed flow. These figures have now increased to 3609 vehicles and 930 vehicles respectively as included above as taken from the latest HA data.







## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Notes**

### **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Monday 15<sup>th</sup> March 2010, 18.30 – 21.00**

#### **Introductions and actions from the last meeting**

Alasdair McKellar from the Environment Agency introduced himself – he is the PPC Compliance Officer, and offered to present to the next meeting on how the Environment Agency role fits in with the IPC process. This was agreed.

#### **Kate Fairweather (KF) to contact all Community Liaison Panel (CLP) members after the site visit for issues where they would like further presentations**

Completed – issues arising to be covered at next meeting are:

- Update on the benefits to the community
- Why the particular location on the overall Rookery South site had been chosen for the proposal?
- Why the chimney has to be so high if it is not emitting anything dangerous?
- How much oil is used per annum to fire the plant? – **to be covered before the Stewartby Exhibition 20<sup>th</sup> March** – Completed, email circulated 18th March

The overall feedback was that the CLP have had numerous presentations on the work in progress for the proposal and would now like to see the whole Covanta case with the final versions of design/landscaping, traffic, noise and air quality impacts, which will be included in the application to the IPC at the end of April (subject to consultation outcomes).

#### **Action Covanta to present the final planning case with more detail on the key issues for the CLP – design, landscape, traffic, noise, air quality – in May 2010 once IPC application submitted**

**KF to circulate Covanta's statement of community consultation as published in local press –**  
Completed, emailed to all CLP members

**Covanta to confirm any further development re balloons** – Rachel Ness (RN) confirmed that it had not been possible to fly the balloons last Sunday, but planned to have for this Saturday.

**Covanta to provide dimensions of the Isle of Man facility to the next meeting** – RN apologised that she had not completed this action yet; this will now be covered as an item at the next meeting.

#### **Covanta to circulate the draft of the Feedback Questionnaire to be used at the exhibitions this week**

Completed, a number of CLP members had provided comments, but had felt they had not had enough time to comment fully. RN apologised that the time to comment had been so short - this was the result of the huge amount of work required to set up the exhibitions but those comments that had been made (from some 5 or 6 CLP members) had been considered in the finalisation of the Feedback Form.

KF said that she had passed on the CLP member's comments about the final version of the Feedback Form, expressing their concern that there was no opportunity for people to say they did not want the facility and that Question 18 statements are leading. RN said that she would respond with a note on how CLP Members' comments had been taken into account, and if not, why not.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Agenda**

**Action Covanta to provide a note on how CLP members' comments had been considered**

**Covanta agreed to provide the Stewartby view after a review of additional information provided to EH upon their request which may be sufficient. Covanta will consider provision of night time and other views as part of the feedback from consultation process on the PER.**

An additional view from a higher point in Stewartby was provided at the meeting.

A CLP Member then commented that they were very concerned about the quality of information provided to the CLP regarding viewpoints for the photomontages – at the last meeting Covanta had stated in response to a question about who had chosen the viewpoints presented to the CLP that “the views had been agreed with English Heritage and Local Authority Landscape Officers in accordance with good practice. The views are from publicly accessible locations ...”

When they had queried this with the English Heritage officer, he had said that a number of viewpoints had been agreed, not just the one Covanta had presented to the CLP. The CLP member concluded that Covanta have presented the best view to support their case, rather than a range of views to give residents the full impact of the facility on the landscape.

**Action RN to discuss this issue with LDA Design and if necessary the English Heritage officer and report back to the CLP.**

The CLP then discussed the quality of information being provided by Covanta in light of this issue being raised. So far the CLP have accepted the information provided. However this issue will now lead CLP members to be more vigilant about questioning the information provided. The agreed outcome was that the CLP's role is to ask for information and, if dissatisfied with the information provided, to keep asking questions until they are satisfied with the response.

**Action CLP to continue to question Covanta about information they provide to ensure they are satisfied with the answers they receive.**

A CLP member pointed out that they had responded to a request for sensitive receptors to be taken account of in the traffic assessment, but at the last meeting it was stated that these were not going to be taken account of in the traffic assessment.

RN clarified that the scope of the traffic assessment was to look at junctions and links on the local highway network and details of these were given in the Preliminary Environmental Report (PER). It is not the function of the traffic assessment to consider the impact of traffic on sensitive receptors in respect of noise and air quality impacts. The assessments for noise and air quality do however consider such impacts arising from traffic. RN agreed that the distinction between the different assessment routes had not been made clear at the December meeting, but this had been clarified at the February presentation. RN pointed out that the CLP has not yet had a presentation on the noise impact assessment and only a very early view of the air quality one. Should the CLP wish to have more information on either of these topics this could be arranged at a future meeting.

**Action CLP members to consider whether they wish have a presentation on noise and air quality issues**

**Action RN to check and confirm the IPC process for changing working hours post application**

RN to circulate after the meeting - Completed

**Action Covanta to provide information from the Belvedere facility - Completed**

**Action Covanta to confirm the level of HGV vehicles in the HA model.**

RN to circulate after the meeting – Completed, see details of responses provided after the meeting below.



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Agenda**

### **Policies regarding landscape that the application has to address**

Kirsten Berry (KB) presented the main policy areas referring to landscape and cultural heritage that the application has to address (see notes attached). These are detailed in Chapters 8 and 9 of the Preliminary Environmental Report (PER).

### **Questions**

#### **Is Houghton House in the same Landscape Character Area as Rookery South?**

**Action Covanta to confirm – see detailed response below:**

Rookery South is in National Character Area 88 – Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands. The relevant details of which can be found at:

[http://p1.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/the\\_east/bedfordshire\\_and\\_cambridgeshire\\_claylands.asp](http://p1.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/the_east/bedfordshire_and_cambridgeshire_claylands.asp)

Approximately 1.3km to the south east of the site extends National Character Area 90 – Bedfordshire Greensand Ridge – this contains Houghton House and Amphill Park. Details at

[http://p1.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/the\\_east/bedfordshire\\_greensand\\_ridge.asp](http://p1.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/the_east/bedfordshire_greensand_ridge.asp)

**How does the overall impact of the facility on the landscape get assessed in an holistic way, what calibration of effect on the landscape is used i.e. is this a suitable facility for this landscape or not? The way the PER presents the information is against each individual policy and the CLP feels that this could prevent the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) from seeing the big picture. The CLP is very concerned that the Covanta case will not adequately present the full impact of the facility on the landscape.**

The overall impact will be presented in an holistic way in the Environmental Statement (ES) section of the application to the IPC - it will set out the policy context, the baseline as it exists and the detailed impact in the Landscape and Cultural Heritage sections.

RN commented that the role of the ES in the different topic areas is to assess the levels of significance of the impact of the proposal. The overall planning case for the Project is made in the Planning Statement (PS) of the application, which pulls all the different strands together and makes the case from an overall planning point of view.

**Action Covanta to present the Planning Statement case on landscape in May 2010 once the IPC application submitted (as action above)**

**Will the IPC see only the case made by Covanta, which will obviously be made to put the proposal in the best light, or will there be an independent statement, similar to the ones provided by Local Authority Officer's Reports in planning applications made to District/Borough Councils?**

The IPC takes a view on the case made in the application – they will do their own site visit, will access independent specialists in local and national bodies and take into account the views from the general public made in representations to them. The local authority (including Landscape and Conservation Officers) is required to submit a Local Impact Report setting out its initial comment on the application to enable the IPC to identify the key issues to be considered during the Hearings. The local authority is later expected to provide more detailed comment on the application in preparation for the Hearings. For landscape and heritage aspects the IPC is also expected to consult with English Heritage (EH) and CABI.

**Can the CLP see the comments made by EH, CABI to Covanta and the IPC?**

Covanta is consulting with statutory organisations with responsibility for matters such as cultural heritage, landscape, design, environmental health, human health etc. All these consultees have been

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Agenda**

provided with a copy of the PER. The consultees do not make a judgement on the basis of the PER, they will only make a judgement (and their representations) once the ES is provided, that is once the application is made to the IPC. The representations made are published on the IPC web site (see IPC presentation circulated). However Covanta's application has to include a statement of consultation feedback (the section 37 Consultation Report) which will cover all feedback received, including all public feedback, and how this has influenced the Project.

**Action Covanta to provide the section 37 Consultation Report to the CLP once it has been drafted. Work on collating this report is just starting and is being authored by LDA Design.**

### **CHP**

Jim Cleland presented on this item (see handout attached).

#### **Questions**

##### **How will hot water be supplied to Centre Parcs etc?**

JC confirmed that Covanta will lay a network of underground pipes that will use conventional services routes (usually along roads). This would cause disruption while being put in place, but once in the ground would not need to be disturbed again (like gas pipes).

##### **Will existing houses be able to join the network?**

Yes, once the core network is in the ground and sufficient large users established additional households can be added. The pipeline is specified to handle an additional 45% capacity for this purpose. It may be more costly for individual houses to join.

##### **Will there be grants for energy saving for households joining the scheme?**

There will be a Renewable Heat Incentive scheme that may assist.

##### **What will the price of heating be compared with other forms of energy?**

The energy will be metered and Covanta have estimated that they will need to offer a 10% reduction on comparable energy prices to attract sufficient consumers to the scheme.

##### **Has Covanta included further development on the Rookery South site in their business case for CHP?**

No, the case is based on the four planned developments only which are outside of Rookery South pit.

A member of the CLP commented that they have seen plans by O&H Properties for additional industrial and commercial development of the remainder of the Rookery South site, and that the provision of cheap CHP locally would make the site more attractive for this redevelopment. This means that the local community would have to cope with even more environmental impacts than the EfW facility on its own.

Covanta said that this was outside the planning case they are making for this proposal, and any future development in the pit would need to be subject to its own planning application and consultation process.

### **Site choice/alternative site assessment report**

KB presented the methodology that Covanta had used to identify their preferred site as Rookery South (see attached handout).

#### **Questions**

##### **Why was the 4 hectare minimum site size chosen?**

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Agenda**

This is the minimum size of site recognised to be useful for an EfW plant, of any size.

### **How many other sites were 95 ha like Rookery South?**

A number of the other sites considered were large, and so would also be able to accommodate the MRF. All the sites considered had pros and cons; the information gathered on each is presented in a series of tables annexed to the PER. The assessment was not a numerical scoring process; it was an evaluation of a range of issues identified with reference to relevant planning documents.

### **Was the site selection done at the same time as the BEaR assessment of suitable sites for EfW?**

No, it was done afterwards. The BEaR Project identified Rookery South following its own site assessment process and promoted the site as its preferred Reference Site. It was by this route that Covanta became aware of the site. The site assessment activities have taken about 12 months to complete.

### **Is Rookery South the best site for an EfW facility?**

It is not necessary within the planning requirements to apply a test of proving that Rookery South is the best site. It is necessary only to ensure that the site chosen for development is 'appropriate'; such that the proposed development (whatever that might be) can be developed and would not result in significant adverse impacts. The Alternative Site Assessment has therefore sought to identify all the locations that may be appropriate for development and to gather relevant information so that the benefits and constraints of each can be understood. In comparing these benefits and constraints, a conclusion can be made as to whether Covanta's commercial decision to develop Rookery South is sound in planning terms.

A CLP member commented that the BEaR project had arrived at a final three sites which were – Rookery South, Quest and Brogborough. Other more suitable sites were discounted because the landowner would not sell.

### **Why was so much greater weight given in the selection process to proximity to European Nature Conservation Designated sites than to historical, cultural and environmental sites that are highly valued by the local community? (Specifically referring to Ampthill Great Park and the historic view from St Katherine's Cross included as part of the park design by Capability Brown)**

The proximity to EU designated sites was measurable; Covanta could set a threshold for this to narrow down the original 369 sites. Impact on English Heritage sites is less measurable because a view cannot be assessed by distance – e.g. there could be a hill between the site and the property so there is no impact. However the impact on cultural, environmental and historical assets was reviewed on the detailed site assessments once the initial list was reduced to the 11 sites highlighted on the map (attached).

Some CLP members commented that this process did not fully take account of the high value of this historical view to the local community and the large impact that the EfW facility would have on that view.

**Action Covanta to present their environmental impact assessment regarding the effect of the facility on the landscape to a future CLP meeting (see item 1 above).**

### **Update on Community Benefits**

As the meeting over-ran it was agreed that this item would be taken at the next meeting.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Agenda**

### **Any other business**

During the discussion under item 2 on what information the IPC will see, and what Covanta will provide in their statement of consultation, the question was raised as to when the CLP gets to comment on the case Covanta plans to make.

KF restated that the Terms of Reference for the CLP is to provide the forum for the exchange of information between Covanta and the local community. The CLP organisations and individuals can make their representations at present to Covanta as part of the current consultation activity, and then to the IPC as advised by the IPC in their presentation to local organisations on March 12<sup>th</sup> (copied to all CLP members). A CLP member said they were preparing their representation to the IPC at present and other comments could already be viewed on the IPC web site.

Some CLP members then stated their serious concern that the IPC would view the CLP process as indicating that all CLP members had received information and therefore supported the proposal when they do not.

This was discussed in some depth, KF pointed out that the CLP Terms of Reference had been specifically amended by the panel to remove any implication that members agreed with the proposal:

**"Membership of the CLP does not imply either support for or objection to the RRF proposals.** Rather it is an opportunity to facilitate the flow of information between Covanta and the local community ..."

### **Action Covanta to ensure that this point is made clear in the section 37 Consultation Report that goes to the IPC**

This led on to a concern raised by some CLP members that the notes of meetings do not express the depth of feeling they have about the proposal, and that therefore they would challenge the accuracy of the notes as a true record of the CLP meetings in their representations to the IPC.

Other CLP members said that they do not share this concern, and feel that the notes are a fair representation of the issues raised at the meetings.

The consensus view was that the meetings are reported by notes, not minutes, and this is accepted by the CLP, and that KF should continue to convey the level of concern CLP members have.

### **Action KF to continue to ensure the notes convey a balanced representation of the depth of feeling CLP members express.**

It was agreed that CLP members should read notes on receipt and alert KF of any area where they feel their views have not been captured so that KF can provide final versions to the next CLP meeting.

### **Action CLP members to provide any comments on notes to KF on receipt**

### **Date of next meeting and items to cover**

Next meeting will be on Monday 26<sup>th</sup> April, 18.30 at the Marston Forest Centre.

Items to cover are (draft pending confirmation of presenter availability):

Review of photomontages showing views of the plant from Stewartby

Update on community benefits

Environment Agency presentation on their role and how it fits with the IPC process

Isle of Man facility height relative to the RRF

**NB See end of document for details of responses issued via email to CLP members after the meeting.**



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Agenda**

### Attendance

Nigel Milway - Attended	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts - Attended	MMAG
Barry Halton - Attended	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Tony Talbot - Attended	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield - Attended	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore - Attended	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas - Attended	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper - Attended	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard – Apologies	Maulden Parish Council
Peter Neale - Attended	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys– Apologies	Resident - Sean Tyrell substituted
Ed Hiam	Resident
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:  
Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Jim Cleland

Presenters:  
Kirsten Berry ERM

Also attended Alasdair McKellar from the Environment Agency

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Agenda**

### **Responses to questions from Meeting 8 provided after the meeting:**

#### **How much oil is used per annum to fire the plant?**

Oil will be used at Rookery predominantly through oil burners for the EfW Plant start up and shutdown to ensure the boiler reaches a temperature of over 850 deg C before waste can be added. Oil burners may also be used to help stabilise this temperature in occasional periods when the furnace temperature may fall below the 850 deg C.

Oil can also be used for small amounts of emergency power generation, to keep the Plant safe, in the unlikely event that there is a problem with generating and exporting power e.g. if the delivery line is temporarily lost in bad weather.

Typically the EfW Plant will burn less than 1% oil e.g. 585,000 tonnes of residual waste could require 530 tonnes of oil.

Of the oil consumption 90% is for start up, shutdown and stability during operation with 10% for emergency generation.

#### **Action RN to check and confirm the IPC process for changing working hours post application**

I promised to distil a very legalistic note from our lawyers on the process involved in amending any Development Consent Order (DCO) issued by the IPC.

I attach a note setting out what is known at the moment, and I have sought to summarise the key points below:

1. In essence the Planning Act (at S153 and Schedule 6) provides for changes to DCOs but that the relevant regulations and forms have yet to be drafted or published;
2. It is likely however that the procedure would be similar to that presently followed under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
3. It would include consideration of whether the change was non material (which involves assessing the effect of the proposed change). In such cases it is likely that there would be a requirement for some form of consultation.
4. If the change is considered to be a material change then the consultation requirements are likely to be more onerous. The ability to make material changes to the DCO appears to be time limited in that, after the end of 4 years beginning on the date on which the development was substantially completed, the power to make material changes cannot be exercised.
5. Lastly, non compliance with the DCO requirements would be unlawful and a breach can attract fines up to £50,000 or on indictment to an unlimited fine.

I trust the above and the attached note assists in what is presently a rather vague area of law.

#### **Action Covanta to confirm the level of HGV vehicles in the HA model.**

In response to the CLP query from mtg 7 regarding "Covanta to confirm the level of HGV vehicles in the HA model, I would advise that Brian Plumb from Waterman Boreham has provided the following response:

Since the CLP meeting we [*Waterman Boreham*] have obtained updated information from the HA over the composition of flow on the A421 and the level of HGV's, both existing and proposed. To this we have added the impact of the RRF traffic both for the network peak hour (8.00 til 9.00) and for the previous hour (7.00 til 8.00) which is the higher operational hour on the site.

The latest information from the HA shows the existing flows on the A421 to the west of Green lane are 3609 vehicles two way of which 312 are HGV's.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 8 Agenda**

In the network peak hour the overall impact of the RRF traffic on the A421 to the west of Green Lane is to add 22 vehicles in total which represents a 2.4% increase in traffic. Of this traffic the HGV volume will increase from 96 vehicles to 112 vehicles two way.

When considering the previous hour to the network peak, i.e. the hour from 7.00 til 8.00, the overall impact of the development is to add 40 vehicles to the network which represents an increase of 4.3%. Of this traffic the HGV volume will increase from 96 vehicles to 125 vehicles two way.

The attached graph represents these figures.

For clarification the original figures given in the presentation were 3026 vehicles for the existing flow and 871 vehicles for the proposed flow. These figures have now increased to 3609 vehicles and 930 vehicles respectively as included above as taken from the latest HA data.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 9 Agenda**

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 9 Monday 26th April 2010, 18.30 – 20.30**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**The Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedford MK43 0PR**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting will be chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk)

## **Agenda**

Introductions and actions from last meeting/follow up queries	10 mins
Review of photomontages showing views of the plant from Stewartby	15mins
Questions	15 mins
Update on community benefits	10 mins
Questions	10 mins
Environment Agency presentation on their role and the Environmental Permitting process	15 mins
Questions	15 mins
Rookery RRF plant height relative to other UK facilities	15 mins
Questions	10 mins
Date of next meeting and items to cover	5 mins



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 9 Agenda**

### **Attendance**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council –
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident
Ed Hiam	Resident
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Paul Cole Engineering Director

Presenters:

Alister Kratt LDA Design

Alasdair McKellar Environment Agency

Nick Gamble Fichtner Consulting Engineers Ltd

Convanta Energy Ltd  
Unit 7  
Water End Barns Water End  
Eversholt  
Milton Keynes  
MK17 9EA

**FAO: Rachel Ness**

**Our ref:** AC/2010/111182/01-L01

**Your ref:** AJC/AJC/316441/3

**Date:** 17 March 2010

Dear Sir/Madam

**PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER.  
ROOKERY SOUTH PIT, NEAR STWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE.**

Thank you for your letter regarding the above mentioned site, which was received on 25 February 2010. We have reviewed the information as submitted and wish to make the following comments. Further technical comments are included in a separate appendix.

**Flood Risk**

The Preliminary Environmental Report produced deals satisfactorily with all issues pertaining to fluvial and surface water flood risk at this stage.

Section 12.8 states that a FRA will be prepared prior to submission. We are aware that Peter Brett Associates are undertaking this work and that it is well on its way to completion. We will provide further comments on this once it is received.

**Groundwater**

**Please note our concerns raised in our previous letter, dated 19 January 2010, reference AC/2010/1105811 have not been adequately addressed.**

Evidence is required to show that the Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) will not produce potential polluting fines / dust that will blow off the 10m height storage heaps, impacting soil and surface water. Please provide confirmation of the dust control and mitigation strategy.

Evidence is required to show that all IBA contaminated water will remain on site or disposed under consent to foul main sewer, or be taken to a other appropriate permitted facility.

The EIA for the Energy from waste (EFW) plant is fundamentally dependent on the Low Level Restoration scheme (LLRS). The LLRS is likely to have conditions for surface water disposal (quality consents), contaminated land investigation and remediation of the former landfill, stability assessment and remedial design of the pit walls to ensure prevention of harm to human health (See our letter 19 January 2010).

Piling needs to comply with our guidance to prevent creating pollution pathways, from the secondary aquifers to the Blisworth limestone principle aquifer.

The Ash settlement lagoon design must demonstrate that the liner will not fail due to heave, and have an adequate liner in order to prevent the risk of pollution of the Kellaways sand aquifer.

Analysis results for background levels in soil and water of Waste Incinerator Directive (WID) metals are required as noted in the scoping.

Further work is required on the LLRS, with: a scheme to dispose of surface water to provide appropriate quality control via the consents to discharge; a scheme to deal with contamination risks from the former landfill; a scheme to ensure the stability of the pit sides, to ensure stability in the short medium and long term. The existing slope shows various significant failures and need regarding to less steep gradients with adequate drainage to maintain stability in the long term.

The IBA storage area will need to support the load on impermeable pavement with sealed drainage. The clean water needs to be kept separate from any water contaminated with IBA.

**Please see technical appendix (enclosed).**

### **Ecology**

Potential impact of the proposed facility on stoneworts as well as on statutory and non-statutory sites should be assessed (as highlighted in our scoping opinion response, letter dated 19 January 2010). Further ecological surveys may be required (also as highlighted in the scope), to update the baseline data.

### **Waste**

These types of facilities are important to provide recovery needs for waste disposal, in so doing reducing a need for landfill while producing an energy without detriment to the environment.

The importance of the waste hierarchy should not be diluted. Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste, that is accepted at the facility, should have been subject to pre-treatment, so that some recyclables should be removed to be recycled. This is adherence to the Landfill Directive and is a requirement for companies to ensure that their disposal of waste includes waste being sent for recycling. This has not been spelt out for C&I wastes, whilst municipal waste will be due to fixed recycling target rates set down by government.

If Covanta are unable to secure contracts with local authorities for their residual waste, how is it proposed to supplement the quantity throughput of waste? Would there be a requirement for such a size plant considering the fact that there is another Energy from Waste project on the adjacent site from the Local Authorities in Bedfordshire?

The Bottom Ash is subject currently to regulation as it is still considered a waste and it will be sometime before we produce a Bottom Ash position statement.

There does not seem to be any consideration given to contaminated waste that may need to be quarantined on site and how they propose to deal with such waste so as not to be harmful to the environment.

Before construction stage a Site Waste Management Plan must be completed as this is a requirement under the Site Waste Management Plans (2008) for sites with a value in excess of £300,000. It is noted that this is mentioned within the statement under item 4.11.9 of the Non-Technical Summary.

### **Water Resources**

It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that the development will not affect any water feature (ie. wells, boreholes, springs, streams or ponds) in the area, including licensed and unlicensed abstractions

We have no further comments to make at this stage. We look forward to providing further comments on this scheme as subsequent submissions are received.

Should you wish to discuss this matter further please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

**Mr Neville Benn**  
**Planning Liaison Officer**

Direct dial 01480 483996

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Direct e-mail [Planning\\_Liaison.Anglian\\_Central@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:Planning_Liaison.Anglian_Central@environment-agency.gov.uk)

**(enclosed)**



## **Technical Appendix – Groundwater**

The risk to groundwater and surface water from the IBA appears not to have been fully addressed. Section 6.1.8 states dust from IBA has been scoped out. **Please provide confirmation of the percentage of fines that are present in the raw bottom ash and in the processed (washed) bottom ash and how this dust is to be scoped out.**

**We require confirmation that all IBA contaminated waters will be retained on site prior to consented disposal to sewer or other permitted facility.**

The EIA for the EFW plant is fundamentally dependent on the LLRS. The LLRS is likely to have conditions for surface water disposal (quality consents), contaminated land investigation and remediation of the former landfill, stability assessment and remedial design of the pit walls.

Section 11.2 clearly shows that the EFW plant will be piled through the Kellaways and Cornbrash secondary aquifer, and be founded in the Blisworth limestone principle aquifer. This could create a pollution pathway. **Please provide confirmation that the piling will be constructed in accordance with our guidance** (Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention National Groundwater & Contaminated Land Centre report NC/99/73). This is in order to prevent the linking of the aquifers and the risk of contaminants impacting the aquifers.

Section 11.2 of the EIA also shows the Ash settlement lagoon excavated down into the Kellaways sand secondary aquifer. The report states that the base of the pit is approximately 28maod. This lagoon will need the appropriate lining system with protection against heave (Kellaways sand groundwater levels are noted as being 28 to 29maod in the pit and up to 31maod at the pit edge). This is necessary to prevent the risk of heavily contaminated ash water leaking into the Kellaways sand secondary aquifer. Failure of the Ash lagoon containment could impact the Kellaways sand, and via any pathways created by piles impact the Blisworth limestone principle aquifer. **Please provide confirmation of the intended type of lining system for the ash lagoon.**

As noted in the scoping response, it is necessary to establish the background levels of the WID metals (cadmium, thallium, mercury, antimony, arsenic, lead, chromium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel, vanadium, and dioxins and furans), in both the soils and the groundwater. The open storage of large quantities of Bottom Ash is likely to lead to emissions of some of these metals as dust to land or via surface water or groundwater.

The EIA should comment on the risk to soil, surface water and groundwater from these metals. Section 11.5.26 of the EIA indicates that metals are not elevated, except antimony in the additional samples taken in the Kellaways sand. **Please provide supporting data for the remaining WID metals.** Surface water and groundwater needs analysis for the WID metals to confirm the background levels before the IBA is stored in 10m high heaps in the open. The area outlined on Figure 2.8 could contain up to a maximum of 200,000 m<sup>3</sup>. The unwashed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) IBA is likely to have approximately 8% passing the 200# size 0.074 mm. **Please provide information on how the ash will be washed, and what the residual dust levels (percentages) are likely to be.** It is understood that the Ash handling will be subcontracted. **Please provide confirmation of the dust mitigation strategy.**

Section 11.7.1 states

- a) ground investigations have shown that significant contamination is not present. Therefore no mitigation is proposed for the existing site. **Further work is required in response to the LLRS on site investigation of the former landfill.**
- b) contaminative releases will not occur in construction due to following industry code of practice, This is acceptable.
- c) There may be potential for release of accumulated surface water from the Ash storage area. **The design of the impermeable pavement will need to support the IBA load without cracking to prevent leakage.**
- d) **The water from the IBA storage area needs to be kept separate from water, from clean areas of the site.**
- e) Water from construction activities will be routed via the attenuation lake. Which is good practice.
- f) The fresh waste will be contained within the incinerator building, so not an issue.
- g) The storage of hazardous materials such as the air pollution waste will be in appropriate closed containers until disposal to permitted Hazardous waste facility off site.
- h) The risk of slope stability impacting the incinerator building will in part be dealt with under the LLRS. **Further work is required on this aspect of the LLRS**
- i) Risk of inflow of ground water during construction will be addressed by pumping. **The risk of heave needs to be addressed during the design with a factor of safety against heave of 1.5. The risk of linking potential contaminated water from the ash lagoon to the Kellaways sand needs to be addressed further.**

**The risk of mixing groundwaters and causing contamination due to piling through the Kellaways sand aquifer, Cornbrash limestone aquifer and the into the Blisworth limestone principle aquifer needs to be addressed in accordance with our Piling guidance.**

## *PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT FOR ROOKERY SOUTH RRF*

Covanta's proposals for the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) involve both an Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility, a post treatment materials recovery facility (MRF) and associated/ancillary development, including new access, green infrastructure, rights of way improvements and a visitor centre. The proposed EfW Facility is an electricity generating plant having an annual capacity in excess of 50 MWe. Having this capacity, the RRF proposal (the Project) is being promoted under the Planning Act 2008 (the Act) by an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC). As such, decisions on planning in relation to the RRF fall to be determined differently to a proposal which is promoted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 – the more normal route followed for planning permission. Nonetheless, planning policy is still (or may be) an important and relevant consideration in the determination of an application to the IPC. This note presents the planning policy context, and related considerations, as relevant to the Rookery South RRF.

The EfW Facility has the capacity to recover 65MW of energy (in the form of electricity) over 50% of which is renewable. This amount of electricity would supply the needs of approximately 82,500 homes, which is roughly equivalent to the residential requirements of Bedford, Amptill, Marston Moretaine, Wootton, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington and Stewartby combined. In addition, the EfW Facility will be designed to operate as a combined heat and power (CHP) plant, enabling the supply of heat to third party developments. Potential customers are being explored (e.g. NIRAH, the Wixhams development and Centre Parcs).

This document sets out a preliminary assessment of relevant planning and other policy. The formal views of Covanta's expert team will be contained in the documents that accompany the application for the RRF.

### **1 IDENTIFYING RELEVANT POLICY DOCUMENTS**

Section 104 of the Act requires that a decision of the IPC should be made in accordance with the relevant national policy statement (NPS) except in very limited circumstances. A number of draft NPSs have been published for consultation and the two that are relevant to the Project are:

- Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy, November 2009 (draft NPS EN-1); and
- Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure, November 2009 (draft NPS EN-3).

The consultation on these NPSs closes on 22 February 2010. The documents, and information on consultation, can be found at:  
<https://www.energynpsconsultation.decc.gov.uk/>

These NPSs incorporate requirements for the IPC to have regard to other planning documents, including the development plan and waste development plan documents for the relevant area.

The development plan for Rookery South pit is subject to change as the format and content of the relevant documents are reviewed or changed in order to comply with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This requires local planning authorities to put local development frameworks in place. The adopted development plan for the Project is considered to comprise:

- The East of England Plan 2001-2021, May 2008 (EoE Plan);

- Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub Regional Strategy, March 2005;
- Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan First Review, adopted January 2005 (Minerals and Waste Local Plan); and
- Central Bedfordshire Core Strategy and Development Management Policies, adopted November 2009 (CBC Core Strategy).

There are also a number of documents which, whilst not strictly part of the adopted development plan, are likely to constitute important and relevant considerations in respect of the Project. These documents are set out below starting with the European level.

### **European**

Providing the framework for the national, regional and local policy of relevance to this Project is the law contained in three key European Directives:

- Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (the Renewable Energy Directive).
- Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste (the Waste Framework Directive or WFD); and
- Directive 2000/76/EC on the incineration of waste (the Waste Incineration Directive or WID).

### **National**

The Government's approach to planning policy is contained in planning policy statements, ministerial circulars, white papers and other Government documents. Those relevant to this Project include:

- Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development, January 2005 ;
- Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, December 2007 (PPS 1 Supplement);
- Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, August 2004;
- Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Considerations, August 2005;
- Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, July 2005 (PPS 10);
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport, April 2001;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 14: Development on Unstable Land, April 1990;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, September 1994;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning, November 1990;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, July 2002;
- Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy, August 2004 (PPS 22);
- Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control, November 2004;
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and Noise, October 2004;
- Planning Policy Statement 25: Planning and Flood Risk, December 2006;
- UK Renewable Energy Strategy, July 2009;
- UK Low Carbon Transition Plan, National Strategy for Climate and Energy, July 2009;
- Energy White Paper: Meeting the Challenge, May 2007; and
- Waste Strategy for England, May 2007.



## **Regional**

- Technical Paper on Waste for the Review of the East of England Plan, September 2009.

## **Local**

- Bedfordshire and Luton Waste Core Strategy: Issues and Options, October 2007;
- Bedfordshire and Luton Waste Site Allocations Document: Issues and Options October 2007;
- Bedfordshire Authorities Municipal Waste Management Strategy, April 2006;
- Bedfordshire Energy and Recycling Project (BEaR) documents;
- Bedford Borough, Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan, April 2008;
- Bedford Borough, Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document, December 2008; and
- Marston Vale Forest Plan, 2000.

## **2 KEY POLICIES**

### **Energy**

The draft NPS EN-1 makes clear the significant need for new major energy generating infrastructure and advises the IPC that it should start its assessment on the basis that need has been demonstrated. Further, the IPC is not required to consider the relative advantages of one technology over another. This policy is aimed at security of energy supply, provided through a diverse range of generating technologies.

Draft NPS EN-1 presents five objectives for the power generation industry to assist in delivery of the Government's climate change plan:

- To help deliver the UK's obligation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050 and work to the carbon budgets stemming from the Climate Change Act 2008, within the context of the EU Emissions Trading System.
- To ensure that investment provides security of energy supply through a diverse and reliable mix of fuels and low carbon technologies – renewables, nuclear and fossil fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage.
- To further ensure that investment delivers an electricity grid with greater capacity and the ability to manage larger fluctuations in supply and demand.
- To support the elimination of fuel poverty and protect the vulnerable through ensuring energy infrastructure is delivered in a cost effective way that keeps energy bills as low as possible.
- To contribute to sustainable development by seeking energy infrastructure development that helps reduce climate change while also minimising negative impacts on the local environment.

Draft NPS EN-3 states that electricity generation from renewable energy sources is an important element in the Government's transition to a low-carbon economy.

The UK Renewable Energy Strategy highlights the important enabling role of the planning system to help deliver a step change in the level of renewable energy infrastructure capacity needed to meet ambitious government targets. These targets are intended to ensure that 15% of energy generation within the UK comes from renewable sources by 2020.

Within the Renewable Energy Strategy, the 'lead' scenario for 2020, i.e. the scenario based on the success of the latest renewable energy strategies, suggests:

- more than 30% of electricity will be generated from renewables, which accords with the targets set out in the draft EN-1;
- 12% of heat will be generated from renewables; and
- 10% of transport energy will be generated from renewables.

The PPS 1 Supplement and PPS 22 also provide national policy support for developing a robust renewable energy infrastructure, and are supplemented locally by policy in the EoE Plan, CBC Core Strategy and Bedford Borough Council policy documents.

The East of England Plan urges local authorities to ensure that development in the Region contributes towards medium and long term emissions targets through planning policies. The Plan sets a regional target of 17% energy from renewable sources.

The CBC Core Strategy states that the Council will favourably consider renewable energy proposals as long as they benefit from good accessibility, uphold residential amenity (including noise and visual amenity), not compromise the scenic beauty of the Chilterns AONB and respect the character of the general landscape. In addition, larger residential and non-residential developments are expected to incorporate at least 10% of their energy use from onsite or near-site renewable or low carbon energy generation (unless impracticable or unviable).

One of the objectives of the Bedford Borough Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan is to promote the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources. Policy requires larger residential and non-residential developments to reduce carbon emission by 10% of that set by the normal requirement in the Building Regulations and that 10% of their energy use should be gained from decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources.

The Borough's Climate Change and Pollution Supplementary Planning Document presents guidance relevant to the requirements of policy, recognising combined heat and power as a viable technology suitable to increase the energy efficiency of new, large-scale developments.

Policy (and law) also requires the Project to provide details of how energy will be exported (ie where a connection will be made with the Grid) and to discuss the potential for CHP.

### **Waste**

The draft NPS EN-3 requires the Project to demonstrate the extent of its conformity with the waste hierarchy and the extent to which the RRF proposal contributes to regional waste management targets.

These requirements reflect key principles of the Waste Framework Directive 2008 <sup>(1)</sup>, namely:

- Member States must establish an 'integrated and adequate' network of waste management facilities – this reflects concepts of 'proximity' and 'self sufficiency' to the extent relevant to projects.

(1) <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:312:0003:0030:EN:pdf>

- To manage waste according to the 'waste hierarchy'. As such the UK should prevent or reduce waste generation as well as its harmfulness. Where prevention and reduction is not possible, waste materials should (in order of priority) be reused, recycled or recovered. Recovery includes being used as a source of energy. If none of the above offers an appropriate solution, waste should be disposed of safely.
- Article 4 of the Directive, requires that risks to the environment and health must be avoided. Measures should be taken to ensure waste is processed:
  - without risk to water, air or soil, or to plants or animals;
  - without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; or
  - without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

These principles are also contained within the planning objectives set out at paragraph 3 of PPS 10. <sup>(1)</sup>

In 2008 and 2009 planning permission under section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 <sup>(2)</sup> was granted for EfW facilities at Runcorn (known as Ineos Chlor, BERR reference: 01.08.10.04/8C) and at Ince Marshes (DECC reference 01.08.10.04/36C). In both Secretary of State decision letters, the sourcing of fuel (waste) for the EfW Facility is viewed as a commercial matter for the applicant, with each application viewed on its individual merits. In his decision letter on the Ince Marshes application, the Secretary of State further commented that 'neither waste nor energy policy places a rigid cap on the development of waste management capacity' (paragraph 6.4).

The EoE Plan <sup>(3)</sup> apportions waste management capacity to each sub region (eg Bedfordshire and Luton). The annual rates are not intended to be a detailed forecast but to provide a benchmark for the preparation of waste development plan documents. In addition, the EoE Plan addresses the matter of waste imported into the Region and seeks to limit this through policy WM3:

'... Allowance should only be made for new non-landfill waste facilities dealing primarily with waste from outside the region where there is a clear benefit, such as the provision of specialist processing or treatment facilities which would not be viable without a wider catchment and which would enable recovery of more locally arising wastes.'

Rookery South pit is located to the west of the East of England Region and consequently has a spatial relationship with adjoining regions. As waste is intended to be treated at the facility from outside the Region, the application will consider the benefits and burdens of this importation, in the context of national policy and recent decisions by the Secretary of State.

Government policy, as presented in PPS 10 and applied through the Ineos Chlor and Ince Marshes decisions, is not reflected in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan <sup>(4)</sup>. This is not surprising as the Plan was adopted in the same year as PPS 10 was published and so would have been unable to incorporate the relevant policy objectives. A new waste development plan document, that should deliver national policy expectations, is currently being prepared. <sup>(5)</sup>

(1) <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147411.pdf>

(2) The current regime for energy plant generating over 50MW, which is replaced by the IPC.

(3) [http://www.go-east.gov.uk/goeast/planning/regional\\_planning/](http://www.go-east.gov.uk/goeast/planning/regional_planning/)

(4) [http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/images/Adopted%20Plan%202005\\_tcm5-7715.pdf](http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/images/Adopted%20Plan%202005_tcm5-7715.pdf)

(5) [http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/local\\_plans/minerals-and-waste-development-framework.aspx](http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/local_plans/minerals-and-waste-development-framework.aspx)

The policy Covanta considers to have been superseded is MWLP policy W3, which states:

"Proposals for facilities primarily intended for the management of imported wastes by any means other than land fill will not be granted permission."

### 3 *IMPACTS FROM DEVELOPMENT*

There will be local environmental impacts from the RRF proposal, both positive and negative. The application will need to demonstrate that positive impacts have been enhanced and that negative impacts have been either designed out or mitigated so that the effects are not significantly detrimental. To enable this understanding, the application for the RRF to the IPC will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement. This will consider a wide range of topics, including:

- Transport & Access;
- Air Quality;
- Noise & Vibration;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Landscape & Visual Effects;
- Ecology & Nature Conservation;
- Land & Water Quality;
- Hydrology & Flood Risk;
- Socio-economics;
- Archaeology;
- Waste Management;
- Utilities; and
- Impact Interactions & Cumulative Effects.

The Environmental Statement will also consider effects upon human health.

The Environmental Statement will also report on those alternatives considered, principally in regard to site location, site design and transport options.

Drawing on the Environmental Statement, the application will address the development management objectives set out in the development plan and the Marston Vale Forest Plan, 2000. The East of England Plan identifies the Forest of Marston Vale as one of only two green infrastructure assets of particular regional significance in Bedfordshire (policy ENV1) and specifically supports the target of creating 30% woodland cover across the Forest area (policy ENV5). The application will demonstrate how it will need to make a significant and positive contribution to the regeneration of the Marston Vale (Minerals and Waste Local Plan policy GE2, CBC Core Strategy policy CS16, Bedfordshire and Luton Strategic Green Infrastructure Plan) through exemplary design, landscaping, habitat creation and improvements to the rights of way network.

### 4 *SITE CHOICE*

#### *Waste specific*

The BEaR Project undertook an extensive site search in order to identify a reference site for delivery of the residual waste management plant. Rookery South pit was concluded to be the preferred location. The site is not specifically allocated in a development plan document for waste related development, although the MWLP Inspector recognised that it had a role to play in sustainable waste management. Further, it is not expressly excluded from waste uses.



In his decision letter on the Ineos Chlor proposal, the Secretary of State concluded that 'the choice of a specific location of a generating station is a commercial matter for the applicant, subject to meeting environmental and planning considerations.' (paragraph 3.5 e). At Ince Marshes, it is commented that 'the need for a study of broad locations (in line with paragraph 12 of PPS 10) reflects the acceptance of a large scale capacity gap and need for additional sites.' (paragraph 6.4)

Paragraph 12 of PPS 10 states:

The pattern of waste management facilities should look forward over a sufficient period to prove attractive to investment but not constrain movement up the waste hierarchy. Regional planning bodies should identify in the RSS the broad locations where the pattern of waste management facilities should be accommodated.

At paragraph 20, PPS 10 advises that in searching for sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities, waste planning authorities should:

- consider opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises;
- consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to collocate facilities and with complementary activities.
- give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, and redundant agricultural
- and forestry buildings and their curtilages.

It further advises (at paragraph 21) that the following criteria should be considered in assessing a site's suitability:

- the extent to which they support the policies in the PPS;
- the physical and environmental constraints on development, including existing and proposed neighbouring land uses (see Schedule A to this note);
- the cumulative effect of previous waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential;
- the capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure to support the sustainable movement of waste, and products arising from resource recovery, seeking when practicable and beneficial to use modes other than road transport.

Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies W7 and W13 identify the following locations as suitable for development of integrated waste management systems:

- as part of an integrated waste management facility [policy W13 only]; or
- within the area of an existing planning permission for a waste management related use; or
- on land designated for general industrial (B2) use; or
- on areas of despoiled, contaminated or derelict land.

### *Spatial policy*

Alongside Bedford and Kempston, the Northern Marston Vale is designated as a 'Key Centre for Development and Change' within the EoE Plan (Policy SS3). Policy H1 identifies a total of 19,500 houses to be built in this area, of which the Plan identifies that over 17,000 are still to be provided.

The Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub Regional Strategy focuses on meeting the housing and employment infrastructure required to achieve the economic goals of the sub region. It promotes development within the Northern Marston Vale and states that opportunities for resource efficiency and the use of renewables should be taken.

The CBC Core Strategy (covering the former Mid Bedfordshire area) present the Council's vision, objectives and policies for the plan area. Rookery Pit lies within the Northern Marston Vale Strategic Area (policy CS1), which is identified for planned growth that will bring about: environmental regeneration; support the urban renaissance of Bedford; and make the Vale a more attractive place to live, do business and enjoy leisure time. This policy also states that sites for the development of new homes, jobs and key infrastructure will be identified in forthcoming DPD.

The application will demonstrate that Rookery South is an appropriate site at which to locate the RRF proposal. This will be addressed through an alternative site search that will be reported in the documents accompanying the DCO application.

## 5 CONSULTATION

The Act makes it clear that early and effective public consultation will play an important part in the progress and success of projects. The Act requires an applicant to consult on its development proposals prior to submitting these to the IPC.<sup>(1)</sup>

Government guidance makes clear that a 'one size fits all' approach to consultation is not appropriate and there will be a variety of ways in which the requirement to consult persons living in the vicinity of the land may be satisfied. This will vary depending on the type of proposal and the nature of the community. As well as geographical considerations, the applicant must also consider those who work or use the area and interest groups - examples of consultation techniques that might be adopted including local exhibitions, workshops, telephone advice lines, the internet and the media. Applicants are encouraged to consider iterative phased consultation consisting of two (or more) stages. The guidance also advises that consultation will need to be proportionate.

Section 55(3) of the Act requires that the IPC must be satisfied that the promoter has properly discharged its duties in respect of pre-application consultation before it can accept an application. In doing so it must have regard to the extent to which the promoter has had regard to any guidance issued under section 50 of the Act.

In brief, the Act requires promoters to:

- consult a range of statutory consultees;
- set a deadline of at least 28 days by which responses to consultation must be received;
- notify the IPC of the proposed application;
- consult the relevant local authority on what should be in the promoter's Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC), which will describe how the promoter proposes to consult the local community about the proposals;
- have regard to the local authority's response to that consultation in preparing the SOCC;
- publish the statement in a locally circulating newspaper, and as required by secondary legislation, and carry out consultation in accordance with the SOCC;
- publicise the proposed application in accordance with regulations in secondary legislation;
- have regard to relevant responses to publicity and consultation; and
- prepare a Consultation Report and submit it to the IPC.

It is important that by the end of the principal consultation process, it is possible to clearly establish the following:

- What has been undertaken and why - the SOCC providing the context for this.

(1) <http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/>

- To produce, in effect, an audit trail of what has occurred – outlining how the issues raised during consultation have been addressed.
- To demonstrate/provide evidence that can be taken into account in the planning application process.

DRAFT

## **SCHEDULE A**

### **PPS 10, ANNEX E - Locational Criteria**

In testing the suitability of sites and areas against the criteria set out in paragraph 20, waste planning authorities should consider the factors listed below. They should also bear in mind the envisaged waste management facility in terms of type and scale, taking account of best available technologies (not involving excessive costs). Advice on likely impacts and the particular issues that arise with specific types and scale of waste management facilities is given in accompanying practice guidance.

#### **a. protection of water resources**

Considerations will include the proximity of vulnerable surface and groundwater. For landfill or land-raising, geological conditions and the behaviour of surface water and groundwater should be assessed both for the site under consideration and the surrounding area. The suitability of locations subject to flooding will also need particular care.

#### **b. land instability**

Locations, and/or the environs of locations, that are liable to be affected by land instability will not normally be suitable for waste management facilities.

#### **c. visual intrusion**

Considerations will include (i) the setting of the proposed location and the potential for design-led solutions to produce acceptable development; (ii) the need to protect landscapes of national importance (National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts).

#### **d. nature conservation**

Considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and RAMSAR Sites) or a site with a nationally recognised designation (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves).

#### **e. historic environment and built heritage**

Considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance (World Heritage Sites) or a site or building with a nationally recognised designation (Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Battlefields and Registered Parks and Gardens).

#### **f. traffic and access**

Considerations will include the suitability of the road network and the extent to which access would require reliance on local roads.

#### **g. air emissions, including dust**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors and the extent to which adverse emissions can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment and vehicles.

#### **h. odours**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors and the extent to which adverse odours can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment.

#### **i. vermin and birds**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors. Some waste management facilities, especially landfills which accept putrescible waste, can attract vermin and birds. The numbers, and movements of some species of birds, may be influenced by the distribution of landfill sites. Where birds congregate in large numbers, they may be a major nuisance to people living nearby. They can also provide a hazard to aircraft at locations close to aerodromes or low flying areas. As part of the aerodrome safeguarding procedure (ODPM Circular 1/2003) local planning authorities are required to consult aerodrome operators on proposed



developments likely to attract birds. Consultation arrangements apply within safeguarded areas (which should be shown on the proposals map in the local development framework).

The primary aim is to guard against new or increased hazards caused by development. The most important types of development in this respect include facilities intended for the handling, compaction, treatment or disposal of household or commercial wastes.

**j. noise and vibration**

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors. The operation of large waste management facilities in particular can produce noise both inside and outside buildings. Intermittent and sustained operating noise may be a problem if not kept to acceptable levels and particularly if night-time working is involved.

**k. litter**

Litter can be a concern at some waste management facilities.

**l. potential land use conflict**

Likely proposed development in the vicinity of the location under consideration should be taken into account in considering site suitability and the envisaged waste management facility.

# The Environment Agency

Alasdair McKellar – PPC/COMAH  
Regulatory Officer

# The Environment Agency

- Who we are
- What we do
- Permitting
- Compliance

# The Environment Agency – Who we are

- Formed in 1996
- The Environment Act 1995
  - National Rivers Authority
  - Waste Regulation Authorities
  - Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution



# The Environment Agency – What we do

- Helping the people get the most out of their environment, including boaters and anglers.
- Restoring rivers and lakes.
- Looking after wildlife

# The Environment Agency – What we do

- **Protecting people from flood**
- Using Floodline
- Advice and help on what to do in the event of a flood
- Flood defences built in key areas
- Flood mapping

# The Environment Agency – What we do

- Working with industry to protect the environment and human health
- Taking action against those who don't take their environmental responsibilities seriously
- Influencing and working with Government, industry and local authorities
- Consult on relevant planning applications

# The Environment Agency - Permitting

- Covanta will need to apply for an Environmental Permit
- Covered by the requirements of the Waste Incineration Directive
- Body of permit is made up of conditions agreed nationally for all sites
- appendices containing site specifics



# The Environment Agency - Permitting

We will only grant a permit if:

- the applicant has demonstrated that the proposed facility meets the requirements of the Environmental Permitting Regulations and uses Best Available Techniques in its design and operation;
- the proposed design, construction and operational standards for individual EfW plants meet or exceed stringent controls;
- we have consulted members of the local community, the local authority and the health authority for their views on the potential effect on the environment and public health.

# The Environment Agency - Permitting

- relevant to permitting;
  - concerns about potential effects caused by, and from within the boundary of, the installation
  - local information not apparent to the applicant
- not relevant to permitting;
  - comments on the fixed conditions
  - comments on activities that occur outside installation boundary

# The Environment Agency - Permitting

- consultation via local paper and on our website
- on the initial application and on draft permit
- from initial application to final issue approximately 6 - 8 months

# The Environment Agency – Compliance

- Environmental Permitting Regulations
- Regulate industrial sites as identified in Schedule 1 Part 2 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007
- Powers under the Environment Act 1995 to enter property, stop processes/operations and seize evidence
- National Sector Groups and technical support



# The Environment Agency – Compliance

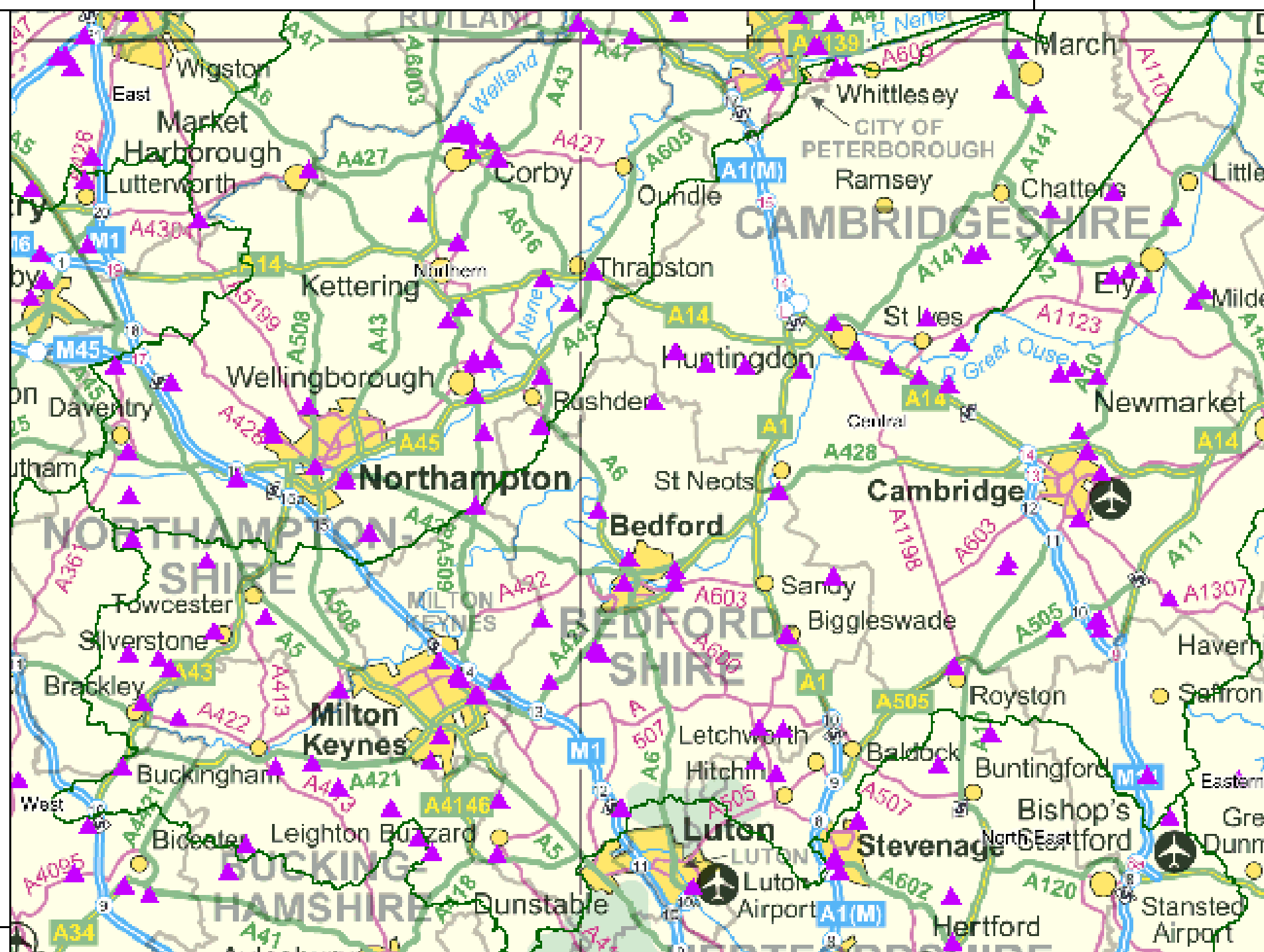
- We have the following sectors
  - Food and Drink
  - Landfill
  - Combustion
  - Incineration
  - Chemical
  - Metal
  - Mineral

## PPC West - area



### Legend

- ▲ PA2 Active IPPC Authorisations
- EA Water Management Areas



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# The Environment Agency – Compliance

- Carry out periodic inspections based on risk
- Assess submissions from operators
- Be a source of advice
- Ensure compliance with permits and take appropriate actions when breaches occur

# The Environment Agency – Compliance

- Look to set up ongoing Liaison Group if the site is constructed and permitted
- Made up of Environment Agency, Local Councillors, the Operator, County Council Representatives and Local Residents
- Raise issues of concern, feedback on relevant issues and ensure there is a dialogue between interested parties



further information is available on our website

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/103220.aspx>

# Any Questions?

**FICHTNER**

Nick Gamble  
Fichtner Consulting Engineers Limited



CONSULTING & IT

ENERGY


ENVIRONMENT

WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE

**FICHTNER**

**Main Themes**

- **What Determines the Height of an EfW building?**
- **The Relationship between size and Generation Efficiency**
- **The Relationship between size and economics**



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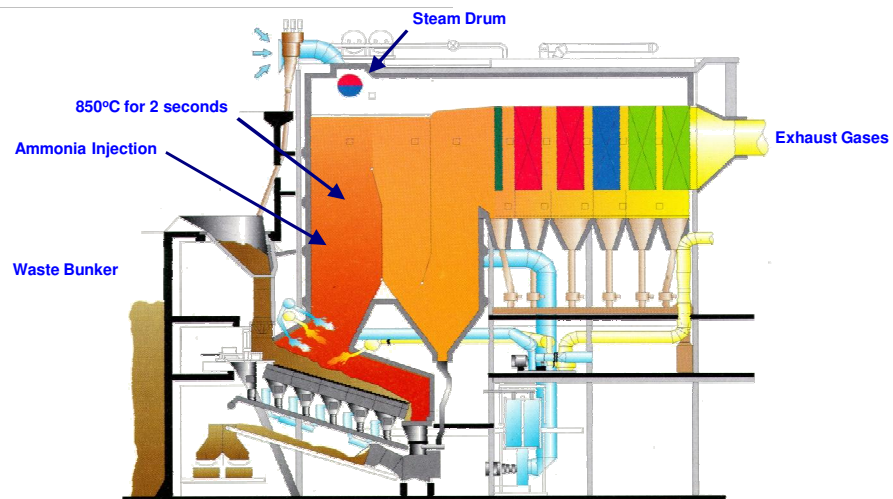
## What Determines Building Height?

- 1) **Boiler Capacity**
- 2) **Building Design**

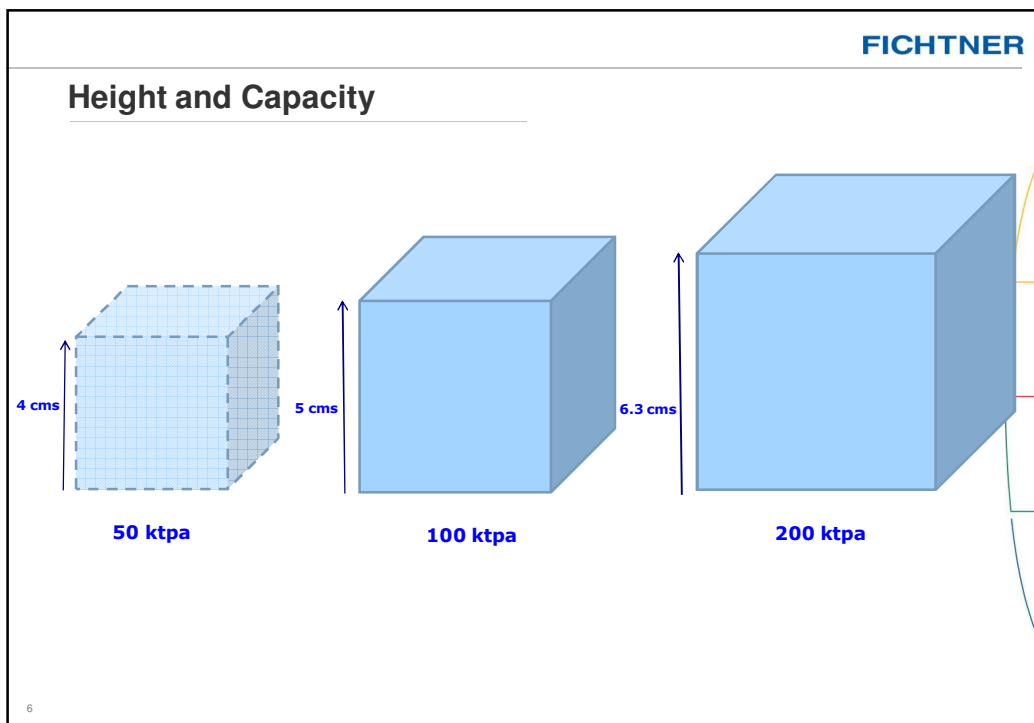
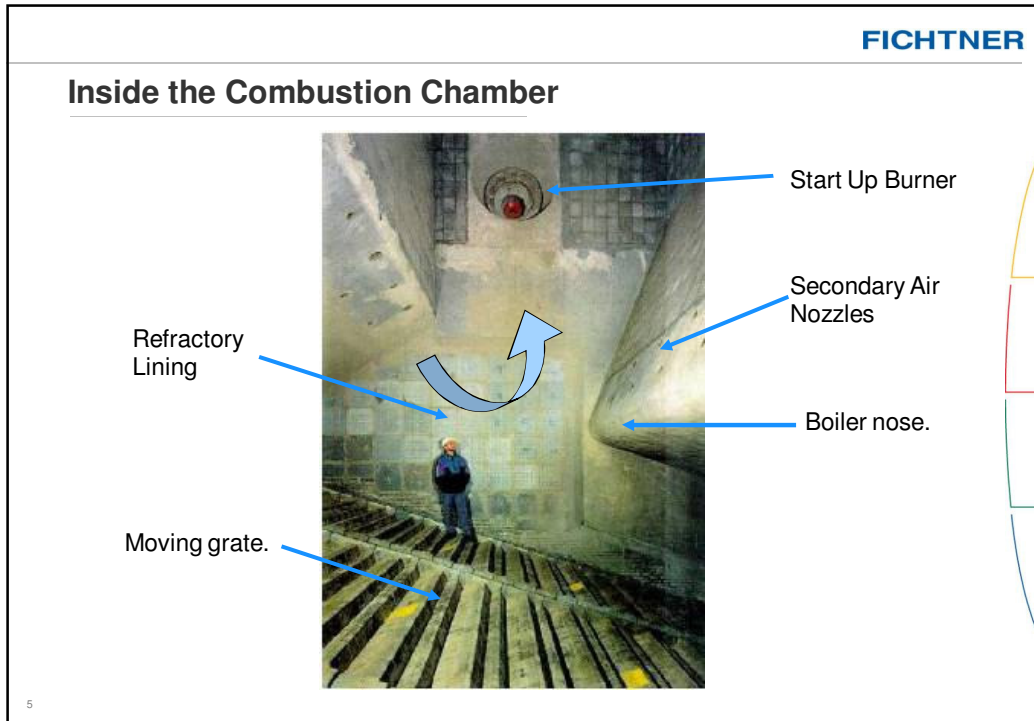
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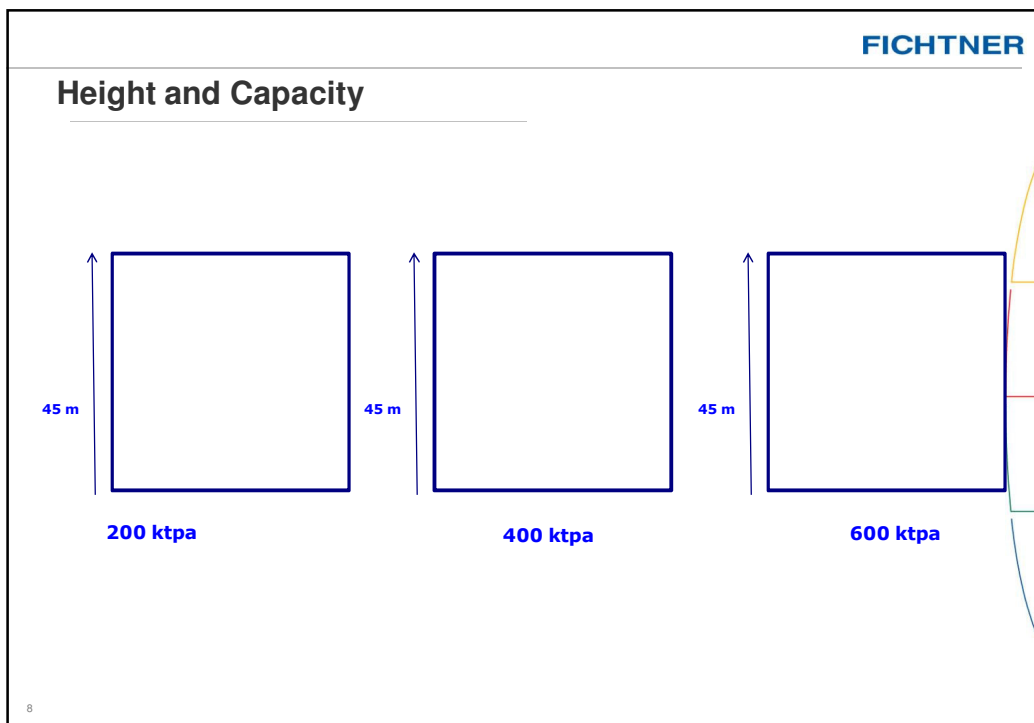
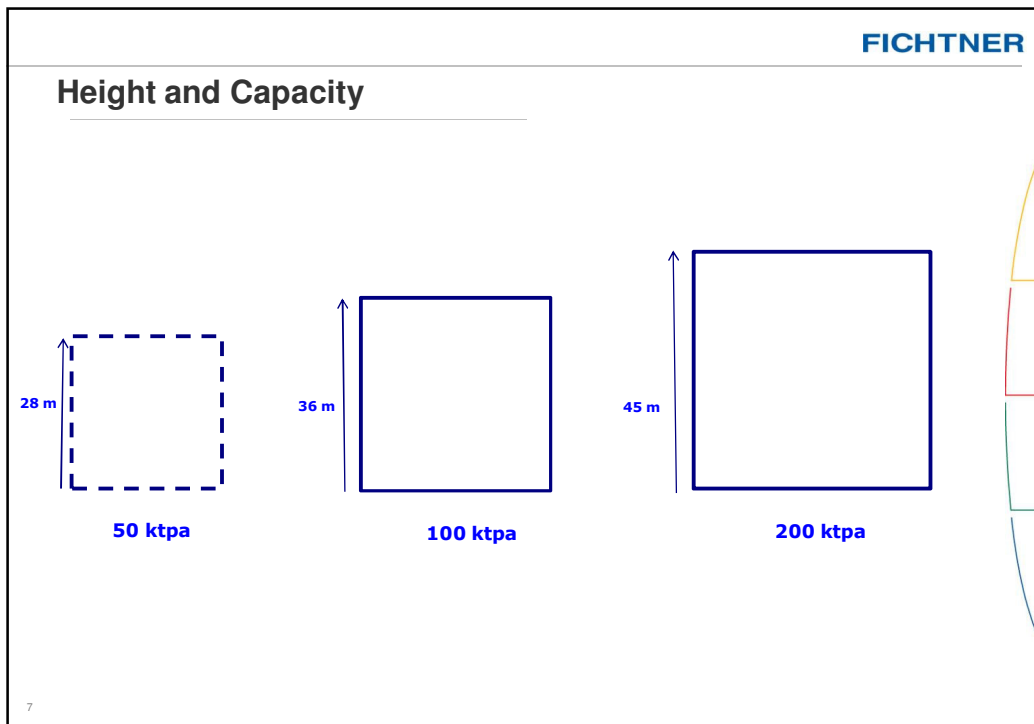
## The Boiler



4





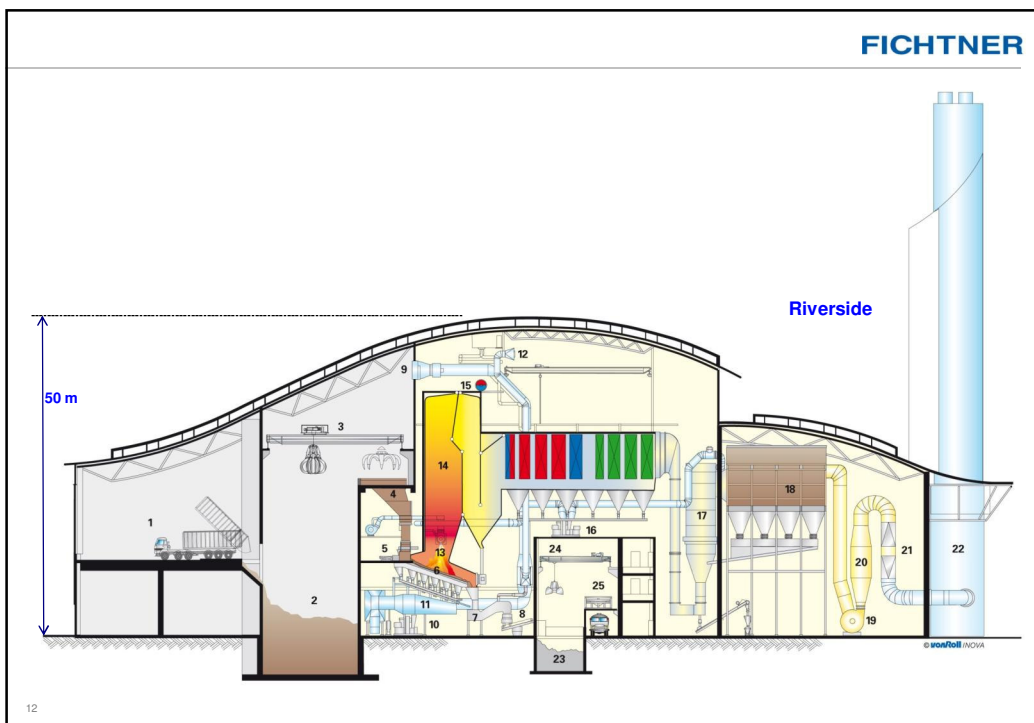


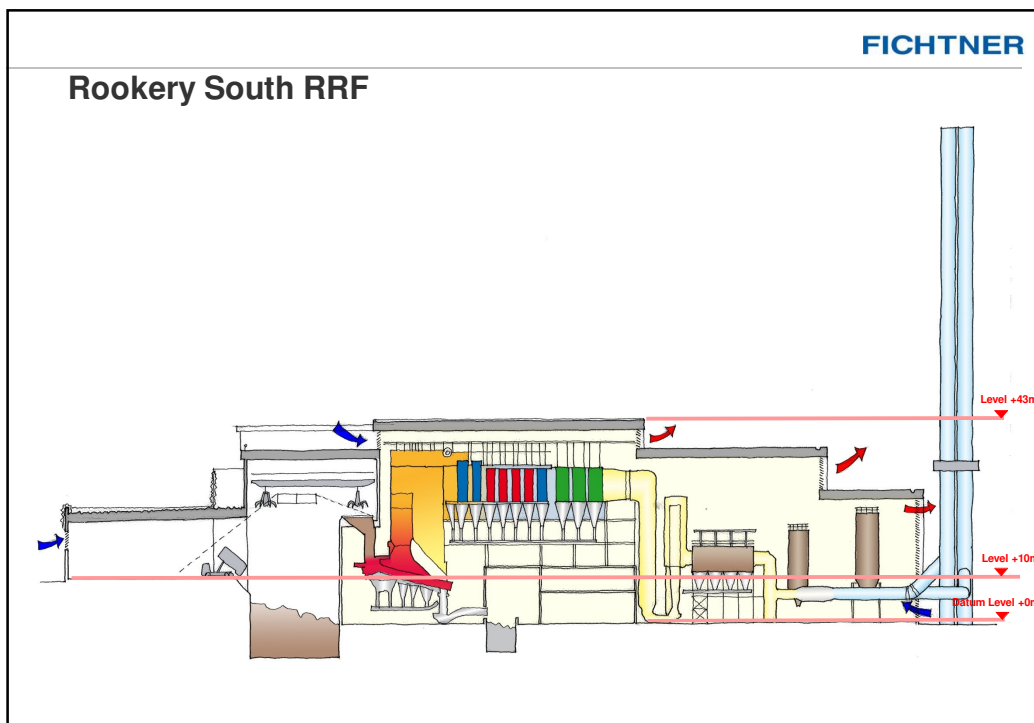
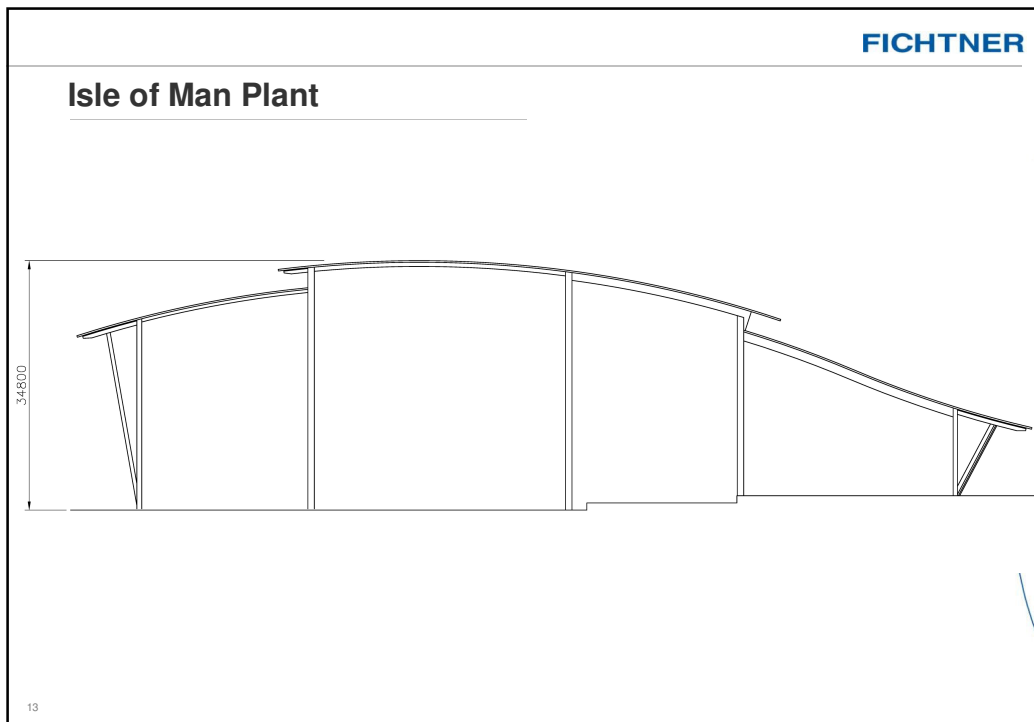
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## Influence of Building Design

9









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EFW Plant	Total Capacity (1000tpa)	No. of Streams	Capacity per Stream (1000tpa)	Height (metres)	Height if Adjusted to Rookery Capacity	Technology Supplier
Jersey	105	2	53	38	58	CNIM
Isle of Man	65	1	65	35	50	Fisia Babcock (Noell grate)
Eastcroft	160	2	80	31	43	Martin
Portsmouth	165	2	83	32	43	CNIM
Coventry & Solihull	250	3	85	35	46	Martin
Marchwood	180	2	90	36	47	CNIM
London waste	550	5	110	42	51	Deutsche Babcock
Cleveland	250	2	125	42	49	Volund
<b>Rookery</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>Fisia Babcock Steinmüller</b>
Tyseley	400	2	200	42	42	Steinmüller
Lakeside	410	2	205	42	42	Takuma
Sheffield	220	1	220	49	48	CNIM
Riverside	660	3	220	51	50	Von Roll

15

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**Size and Efficiency**

16

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## Efficiency

**The larger the plant, the higher the generation efficiency**

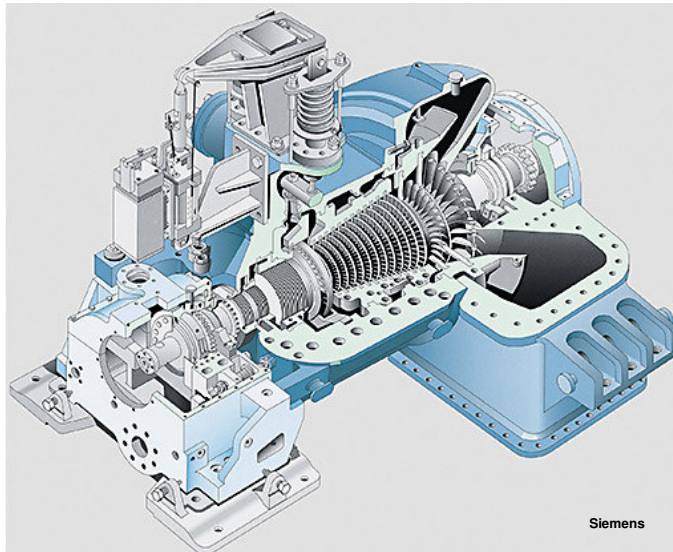
**This is because, as capacity increases:**

- **boiler heat loss per tonne/hour of waste decreases**
- **steam turbine efficiency increases**
- **thermal cycle efficiency increases**

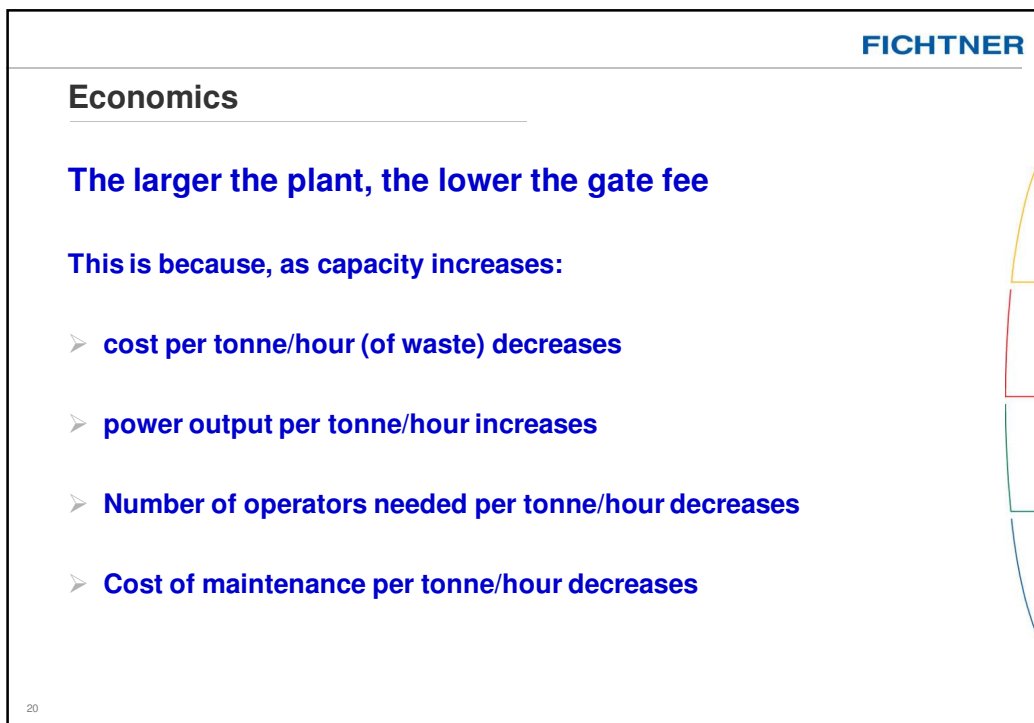
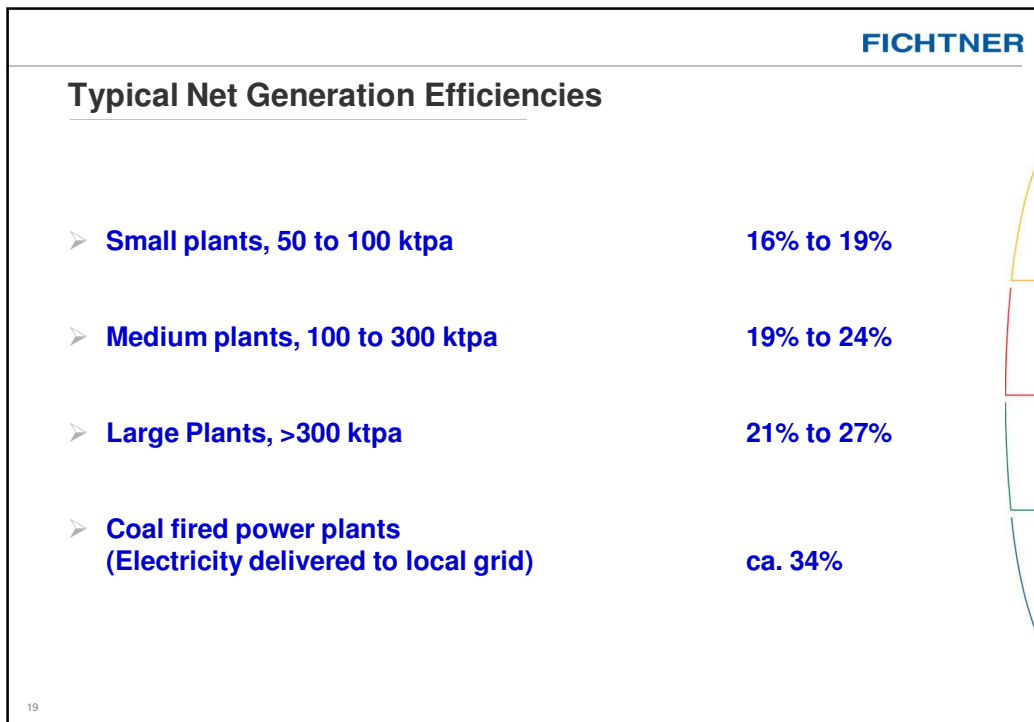
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## Steam Turbine



18



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*Thank you*



## ISSUES FROM CLP MEMBERS – April 2010

### OUTSTANDING ISSUES FROM CLP MEMBERS

These are outstanding CLP issues raised to date that have yet to be addressed (as identified by the CLP Facilitator, Kate Fairweather):

#### Site Layout Issue

**Follow up Question:** *I'm sure it was covered of at an earlier meeting of the CLP but could Covanta do a quick reprise as to why the Covanta are siting the Project exactly where they are in Rookery Pit, i.e. adjacent to the country park and railway line and not in a less conspicuous quadrant in the Pit - e.g. the south eastern end of the Pit.*

**Answer:** LDA Design to respond and will be addressed in Design and Access Statement submitted with IPC application.

#### Plant Operation Issues

**Further follow up Question:** *The figures provided on how much oil the plant will use per annum to fire do not stack up - 1% of 585000 is 5850 tonnes **NOT** 530!*

**Answer:** The above 1% figure of 530 tonnes is based on energy value not by weight as assumed by the CLP member – see the further clarification below:

Energy Input from waste = 585,000 tonnes X 10.19 GJ/ tonne = 5,916,150 GJ

Energy Input from oil = 530 tonnes x 43 GJ/tonne = 22,790 GJ = 0.4% by energy = < 0.1% by weight

Because of the complexities of each EfW Facilities Covanta generally quote < 1% oil by energy.

Some EfW facilities, particularly smaller ones will require more standby generation as a percentage also some poor quality wastes may require extra support oil to maintain 2 seconds above 850C at all times.

**Follow up Question:** *If there is nothing dangerous coming out of the incinerator chimney, why does it have to be so tall?*

**Answer:** The key point to recognise here is that the emissions from the stack do have the potential to result in harm to human health and sensitive ecology **if** they occur at sufficiently high concentrations at ground level. The tall stack is required to ensure that the emissions are adequately dispersed and diluted in the atmosphere before reaching ground level, so that when they do so they do not occur at concentrations that may cause harm.

The EfW Facility is designed to minimise the emissions from the stack to acceptable levels and operates to stringent emission limits as stipulated in the Waste Incineration Directive (WID). Also within the Environmental Statement (ES) that will accompany the application to the Infrastructure Planning Commission and the Environmental Permit (EP) application to the Environment Agency, it must be demonstrated that the emissions from the Facility are not predicted to result in unacceptable harm to human health or sensitive ecology.

## ISSUES FROM CLP MEMBERS – April 2010

In the forthcoming ES and EP application, dispersion modelling is used to accurately predict the impact on air quality from the pollutants emitted by the Facility. In addition, a study of the baseline air quality has also been undertaken, through additional monitoring and by making use of existing data. Using these data, the baseline pollution concentrations around the proposed Facility and at local population centres and sensitive ecological receptors has been established.

The results of the dispersion modelling are combined with the baseline pollution concentrations to predict what the likely future air quality will be. The modelling must prove that no air quality standard or guideline will be exceeded or approached (i.e. no more than 70% of the standard or guideline), or where the baseline is high that the contribution from the proposed Facility is less than 1% of the air quality standard or guideline. The stack height for the Rookery South EfW Facility is driven by the need to ensure that impacts at sensitive ecological receptors are less than 1% of the relevant assessment criterion, as the baseline concentrations of some pollutants at some sites are already greater than the guidelines.

In the case of air quality standards and guidelines for the protection of human health these are comfortably achieved at Rookery South (refer to Chapter 6 of the Preliminary Environmental Report, February 2010) and if these were the only consideration then the stack could be somewhat lower.

It is recognised that any additional pollutant burden may result in health impacts. The study undertaken and reported in the Preliminary Environmental Report quantifies the risks to health as a result of emissions. It identifies that the residual risks to health associated with emissions from the EfW Facility are negligible. This is in agreement with statements issued by the Environment Agency, Health Protection Agency and Committee on Carcinogenicity which confirm that the health effects associated with modern, well run facilities are not significant.

The final point to be acknowledged is that whilst it is recognised that there are emissions from the EfW Facility that have the *potential* to result in impacts to human health and sensitive ecology, the process should not be considered in isolation. The waste arisings treated at the Facility have to be treated somewhere and no treatment option is without environmental impact. As it is, this type of Facility is recognised as being one of the better options for treatment of these wastes as it is possible to recover energy from the waste and turn this into electricity and heat, it is possible to recover the bottom ash for use as aggregate and the process reduces the waste volume by 96% before a final disposal step.

### **Air Quality Question**

**Question:** *Would Covanta please explain in detail how their proposed plant would filter out micro particulate dust particles below PM4.0. In particular, how would they propose to stop particles of PM2.5 and below from entering the atmosphere and hence the residents of the Marston Vale?*

**Answer:** The proposed Rookery South EfW Facility will be fully compliant with EU legislation that requires emissions of particulate matter to be strictly controlled and minimised.

It will be equipped with filtration equipment that operates at a removal efficiency of 99.9% or better, including for the PM2.5 size fraction. The residual PM2.5 emitted will result in a very small additional concentration of PM2.5 in the air that people

## ISSUES FROM CLP MEMBERS – April 2010

breathe, which will be at least 200 times less than the PM2.5 concentration that is already present on Bedfordshire's air, at the most affected location. The health effect of this additional PM2.5 has been assessed explicitly within the EIA carried out to support the planning application.

### **Buckinghamshire Waste Procurement Bid**

**Question:** *Also, could someone clear up the "legal" issue over the "ownership" of Rookery Pit or whatever it is that has meant that Bucks Council have gone back to WRG (and Covanta) and asked them to re-submit their final bids again? I'm not sure I completely understood the press release that was made public a few weeks (month?) ago that was along these lines.*

**Answer:** Covanta was awarded preferred bidder status in September 2009. Due to a commercially confidential issue, the procurement competition has reverted to the final stage as Buckinghamshire County Council considered that the issue potentially affects their evaluation of Final Tenders. The Council is not able to disclose precise details of the issue because the matter is commercially confidential (to Covanta). Disclosing details could prejudice the competitive element of the Authority's procurement procedure going forward and undermine the Council's ability to run the competition. Covanta remains committed to the procurement process, and the bid re-evaluation process does not change the company's belief that Rookery South Pit remains an ideal location for processing residual waste from both Bedfordshire and Luton and Buckinghamshire.

### **Response to review of CLP Feedback on the exhibition feedback form**

*"I agree with the CLP member's point about Covanta dismissing the question and was planning to raise it at the next CLP. Essentially Covanta have ruled out a valid and central question on a technicality. Given that the overwhelming local concern is the size of the proposed facility and that Covanta's argument for the size is the economy of scale – the public's opinion on the cost/benefit is central. I would be very interested in the answer to the question:*

***If*** *energy from waste is the best practical solution to Bedford's waste problem, would you rather have:*

- a. A plant in Rookery pit that is sized to deal with Bedfordshire's waste only*

**Answer:** It would be misleading to consult on a scenario (i.e. a smaller plant) which Covanta Energy has no desire to progress. Consultation should be on the proposals not undeliverable options.

- b. A plant in Rookery pit that will save the tax payers of Bedfordshire £10m per year by processing waste from Bedfordshire and neighbouring authority areas?*

*There is nothing to stop the group asking this question of local people and presenting the evidence to IPC and others."*

**Answer:** A minor correction point to note is that the stated level of potential savings is approximately £8 million not £10 million. The potential saving has been identified through the following approach:

## ISSUES FROM CLP MEMBERS – April 2010

All Councils in the UK are having to look at alternatives to landfilling waste which cannot be sensibly and cost efficiently recycled or composted. From 2010, European and national laws impose heavy fines on Councils who fail to find alternatives to landfill.

At present Bedfordshire sends around 160,000 tonnes of waste to landfill every year (Source: Former Bedfordshire County Council). In addition to a service charge to dispose at a landfill site, each tonne of non hazardous waste is subject to the Landfill Tax, currently set at £48 per tonne and due to rise to £80 per tonne by 2014. In addition to this, all Councils will be subject to a fine (expected to be £150 per tonne) for every extra tonne of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill above the limit set by Central Government.

Covanta has calculated that on the current waste tonnages for Bedfordshire alone, utilising the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) will be **at least** £50 per tonne cheaper than a smaller 'Bedfordshire waste only' (bespoke sized) EfW facility.

E.g. 160,000 tonnes per year x £50/t = **£8million per year potential savings**

It's important to highlight, that Bedfordshire's Authorities are all seeking their own alternatives to landfilling and must abide by strict Local Government procurement rules of competitive tendering. Covanta hope that the Rookery South RRF will, in the future, provide Bedfordshire's authorities with the most cost efficient, proven and safe technological alternative to landfill and ensure that the cost savings can be realised. This is subject to the contract procurement process.

**Question:** *How much could Bedfordshire save?*

**Answer:** See above response.

### **Community Benefit Issues**

**Follow up Question:** *Apparently Covanta have released a press statement to say they are proposing a Community Trust Fund related to the Rookery proposals.*

- 1. Why were the CLP not informed about this prior to the press release?*
- 2. Could you please ask how the proposed figures were established?*
- 3. Whom would they propose should administer such a fund?*

**Answer:** Covanta agreed sometime ago to present to the CLP on community benefits, part of which would include reference to the proposed Community Trust Fund. The agendas for the CLP meetings however have focused on other issues which the CLP has prioritised over the community benefits item that is why information on the Fund was not shared with the CLP prior to the press release. The proposed Fund is consistent with that offered on other projects being pursued by Covanta. The way in which the Fund could be administered is has been the subject of public consultation.

### **Photomontage issues**

**Follow up Question from presentation to Meeting 7:** *Could a paper or electronic copy be provided of the photo montage shared with us at the last CLP of the view from Marston Moreteyne - there is no copy of it within the PER.*

**Answer:** Yes.



## **ISSUES FROM CLP MEMBERS – April 2010**

***Follow up Question:*** Can you let me know if there are any views of the proposed plant from Houghton Conquest. I know there are additional photo montages that have been produced, but I wonder if there was anything from either end of the village where it joins the B530 (at The Grove or Bedford Road).

***Answer:*** LDA Design to advise at CLP Mtg 9

# Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF)

*Evolving List of Documents being prepared for submission to the Infrastructure Planning Commission*



## Administration

1. Letter of application
2. Fee
3. Application Form

## Authorisation

4. Draft Development Consent Order
5. Explanatory Memorandum
6. Book of Reference
7. Compulsory Purchase Statement of Reasons and Funding Statement
8. Draft Development Consent Obligation
9. Grid Connection Statement
10. Consultation Report
11. Statement of Engagement
12. Land Plan
13. Works Plan
14. Rights of Way and Access Plan
15. Other plans showing site layout, elevations etc

## Assessment

16. Environmental Statement and Non-Technical Summary
17. Flood Risk Assessment
18. Report as to Effects (or absence of effects) upon European Sites
19. Natural Features Plan and Report of any Effects upon Natural Features.
20. Historic Environment Plan and Report of Any Effects upon Historic Features
21. Alternative Site Assessment Report
22. Health Impact Assessment
23. Combined Heat and Power Report

## Advocacy

24. Design and Access Statement
25. Engineering Analysis Report
26. Planning Statement (including need assessment)
27. WRATE, Carbon and Economies of Scale Report
28. Socio Economic Statement
29. Sustainability Statement

# Administration Documents

**1,2 and 3:** The **application form** is prescribed by the IPC and will be accompanied by an **explanatory letter** and application **fee**.

# Authorisation Documents

**4. Draft Development Consent Order ("DCO")** - will be called the Rookery South (Resource Recovery Facility) Order 201[X] and will be a Statutory Instrument. It will provide Covanta with the necessary authority/statutory powers to construct and operate the Resource Recovery Facility ("RRF"). It will also include the legal powers for acquisition of land.

**5. Explanatory Memorandum** - explains the purpose and effect of each article of, part and schedule to the draft DCO.

**6. Book of Reference** - Records and set out a full description of all the land to be acquired compulsorily and will be read in conjunction with the land plans. The book of reference will provide a comprehensive list of all parties with an interest in the land which may be affected/ or whose land is needed to be acquired, permanently or temporarily, in order to implement the Project.

**7. Compulsory Purchase Statement of Reasons and Funding Statement** - sets out reasons for the compulsory acquisition of land or rights over land in order to facilitate the development. The Funding Statement confirms that Covanta has the necessary financial resources.

**8. Draft Development Consent Obligation** - is a planning agreement for the RRF. The local planning authority will be the party who will enforce such obligations and would potentially be the beneficiary of financial contributions.



# Authorisation Documents cont.

**9. Grid Connection Statement** - sets out how the connection of the RRF to the main electricity grid will be constructed.

**10. Consultation Report** - will set out the parties consulted, any responses and how the responses have influenced the design of the Project before submission of the application to the IPC.

**11. Statement of Engagement of section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990** - sets out how Covanta will identify with the (local authority) and potentially mitigate any of the statutory nuisances that would arise (if any) with regard to the proposed development.

**12. Land Plan** - show the extent of the land to be used for the proposed development and illustrates the land and any rights required to implement the Project, as set out in the book of reference.

**13. Works Plan** - sets out the proposed positioning of the RRF and other works.

**14. Rights of Way and Access Plan** – sets out the proposed access arrangements and existing and proposed rights of way

**15. Other Plans** – scaled drawings showing elevations, site layout, landscaping etc.

# Assessment Documents

**16. Environmental Statement and Non Technical Summary** - sets out the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. It identifies any likely significant effects and any necessary mitigation with regard to the Project. The Non-Technical Summary is an easily digestible précis of the findings contained within the Environmental Statement.

**17. Flood Risk Assessment** - assesses the risk of the Project with regard to flooding. It analyses the risks and any works necessary in order to minimise the risk of flooding both on site and down stream. Could be incorporated with the Environmental Statement

**18. Report as to Effects (or absence of effects) upon European Sites** – identifies any site of European significance as receptors and any potential effects upon them

**19. Natural Features Plan and Report of any Effects upon Natural Features** - identifies any natural features as receptors and any potential effects upon them.

**20. Historic Environment Plan and Report of any Effects upon Historic Features** - records the location of any historic features and any environmental effects on them.

**21. Alternative Site Assessment Report** – sets out the work undertaken to audit Covanta's selection of Rookery South for the Project. It presents the reference sources to identify a long list of sites, the criteria used to assess site suitability and presents all the other sites considered within the work.

# Assessment Documents cont.

**22. Health Impact Assessment ("HIA")** - will assess the potential health impacts on the residents within the locality. The preparation of an HIA is not a mandatory legal requirement.

**23. Combined Heat and Power Report** - sets out the viability of utilising the heat by-product of the Energy from Waste Facility and turning it into reusable power (i.e. hot water or steam). It also considers the infrastructure requirements associated with the export and utilisation of the power.

# Advocacy Documents

**24. Design and Access statement** - This document explains and covers the design concepts, principles and access issues associated with the RRF.

**25. Engineering Analysis Report** - sets out the viable engineering options for an RRF at this specific location.

**26. Planning Statement** - identifies the context and need for the Project and includes an assessment of how the proposed development accords with relevant national, regional and local planning policies. The Planning Statement will draw together the analysis presented in the Assessment suite of documents, particularly the Alternative Site Assessment Report and the Environmental Statement

**27. WRATE, Carbon and Economies of Scale Report** - WRATE (Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment) is a Life Cycle Assessment software tool for comparing different waste management systems. It gives a measure of how the RRF will perform as compared to the landfill reliant baseline. The Report will also consider economies of scale and using other comparators will demonstrate the net carbon savings to be gained.

**28. Socio-Economic Statement** – considers the broader potential economic and social effects that are expected to accrue in the surrounding area as a result of the construction, operation and decommissioning activities of the RRF. This is being prepared in addition to the socio-economic assessment within the Environmental Statement.

**29. Sustainability Statement** -responds to specific planning policies and a broad range of sustainability criteria, including the requirement to generate a percentage of the site's energy from renewable technologies.



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 9 Notes**

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 9 Monday 26th April 2010, 18.30 – 20.30**

### **Introductions and actions from last meeting/follow up queries**

Actions from last meeting:

- Action Covanta to present the final planning case with more detail on the key issues for the CLP – design, landscape, traffic, noise, air quality – once IPC application submitted: Now application has been postponed this item to be deferred until the application is complete
- Action CLP members to consider whether they wish to have a presentation on noise and air quality issues – to be discussed for next meeting agenda below
- Action RN to discuss the issue of the choice of Stewartby views with LDA Design and if necessary the English Heritage officer and report back to the CLP - on agenda below
- Action Covanta to provide the section 37 Consultation Report to the CLP once it has been drafted, to include specific reference to the CLP Terms of Reference. Work on collating this report is just starting and is being authored by LDA Design – to be presented to a later meeting
- Action KF to continue to ensure the notes convey a balanced representation of the depth of feeling CLP members express. CLP members to provide any comments on notes to KF on receipt – completed, comment received re Meeting 8 Notes asking for clarification on how much oil the plant uses to fire, included in responses at end of these notes.

Follow up queries:

Kate Fairweather (KF) has circulated a full list of Covanta responses to CLP queries (see attached document).

**Action CLP members to review and inform KF by 10<sup>th</sup> May of any items they wish to add to the next meeting agenda**

### **Review of photomontages showing views of the plant from Stewartby**

Alister Kratt (AK) of LDA Design presented on this issue. He covered the stages that Covanta had gone through to select views for consultation and the IPC application:

The first stage, in June last year, was to prepare the method for the Cultural and Heritage Assessment which had been issued to English Heritage (EH) and the local authorities. It included how the Assessment would record Cultural Heritage Assets following good practice of taking into account assets within 3 km and 10km of the proposed site. It included views Covanta felt were relevant for photomontages using a photo and a location plan, plus historic features.

Additionally Covanta provided a similar method for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment that was agreed with Central Bedfordshire and Bedfordshire Borough Council officers. This used the same views where appropriate to give a common point of reference.

After preliminary acceptance of the method EH and the local authorities attended site meetings with Covanta in November to verify that the selected locations were right.

In Stewartby where Covanta had suggested a mid point on the Green, EH suggested two other views – the road at the back of the Village Hall and one at the back of the Common Room.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 9 Notes**

Other views agreed were from St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park House, Houghton Conquest, Marston Moretaine and Millbrook. Additionally views were requested from Wrest Park, Woburn and Cardington.

In response to requests Covanta had also re-photographed these views in sunnier weather to show how the plant would appear in a brighter background landscape.

In February Covanta met with EH and the local authorities to discuss the outcome and which views were to be provided as photomontages, which as wireframes only and which as photographs with descriptions. The choice of photomontage view was based on the best view covering North, South, East and West, so another view in the same plane and from a similar distance would be provided as a photograph and description.

In February the CLP had requested a further view from the high point on the Green in Stewartby which had been provided to the last CLP meeting.

EH have now requested fully rendered photomontages of the plume (as it will typically appear in the weather conditions when it will be visible) to indicate the cumulative impact of the plant, chimney and plume. Covanta will include this in both the Cultural Heritage and Landscape and Visual Impact chapters of the Environmental Statement accompanying the IPC application.

Altogether a total of 20 views have been agreed, all of which will be included in the Environmental Statement – the principle views in the main report and all the others in an appendix.

AK offered to provide the CLP with all views and photomontages to be used in the application on disc – the CLP agreed that this was the best format for them. Each photomontage will contain the current view, a wireframe model and the combined photomontage view. There may be minor changes to the presentation as the application work progresses in terms of labeling.

### **Action Covanta to provide the full set of view and photomontages to be used in the application to CLP members on disc**

Rachel Ness (RN) said that she had a letter from EH confirming that EH had agreed the photomontage locations with Covanta, to clarify the query at the last CLP meeting.

### **Action Copy of the letter to be distributed**

## **Update on community benefits**

RN referred to the Exhibition booklet where Covanta outlined their community benefit proposals (see Exhibition Leaflet circulated to CLP members in March). These include a 10% rebate on electricity, a Community Trust Fund of £150k year one and £50k per annum thereafter, a Forest of Marston Vale Trust Fund of £250k year one and £50k per annum thereafter, a Visitor Centre, and preliminary strategy to reconnect and enhance severed footpaths in and around the Rookery Pit.

Covanta are now analysing the 260 responses from the public in response to the consultation activity including the 120 feedback forms from the exhibitions to identify how the community benefits offer has been received and any changes that may be required.

RN confirmed that the offer of community benefits would be handled via a number of avenues including a draft legal agreement which will be submitted with the IPC application.

## **Questions:**

### **Will Covanta offer compensation to house owners suffering from “planning blight” as a result of the proposal?**

RN stated that energy from waste developers do not offer compensation, as the effect on the local housing market is not a planning issue, the issue is the suitability in land use planning terms of the site for this project.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 9 Notes**

### **Do the IPC judge whether the community benefit is a fair deal for hosting the plant?**

RN said that the IPC Commissioner will consider the public's views and the community benefits on offer as part of their consideration of the merits of the application. The IPC's primary focus however will be to make sure that the proposal is acceptable in terms of its environmental impacts. The IPC would be unlikely to make an increase in the financial benefits offered by Covanta a condition of approval. However Covanta want to be a good neighbour and would wish to ensure it makes a positive contribution in a number of different ways to the local community.

Some CLP members commented that the benefits are not commensurate with the loss of amenity to the local community of hosting the plant and taking waste from outside the region – these are hidden costs that are not taken into account in the planning process or the tendering process.

### **How can the local community be certain that the benefit of the lower unit cost from the larger EfW facility (a critical factor in the planning case) will flow through to the local authority, reducing the local tax burden?**

RN advised that this issue was outside of her planning remit and that Covanta will address this point at the next meeting.

### **Action Covanta to describe how lower costs will flow through to the local authority for the next meeting**

### **Are the Government National Policy Statements approved yet, if not will the previous policies which referred to waste being managed within the region producing it be applied?**

No, they are still in draft. The IPC will also take regional and local policies into account in their decision. For further information on policy see Policy presentation at the January CLP attached. If the relevant draft National Policy Statements are not approved by the time the application is to be determined goes in, the IPC will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State, who will judge it against the draft NPS and local policies, although it is not known how much weight they would give to the draft NPS.

### **Environment Agency presentation on their role and the Environmental Permitting process**

Alasdair McKellar (AM) of the Environment Agency (EA) presented – see handout attached.

#### **Questions:**

#### **Can the CLP see EAs input to the consultation process?**

See attached EA Scoping opinion.

### **Action EA to provide a copy of their opinion on the Rookery South EfW proposal to the consultation process to the next meeting**

#### **How long does the EA permit last?**

The permit lasts for the life of the site: However EA review their criteria for operation for each sector on a 6 – 8 year cycle and then update permits for all operators. Additionally EA continuously monitor the performance of each site to ensure compliance with requirements in the permit. Any proposed change to the operations on site could also lead to the permit being reviewed

### **If EA provide a positive view of the proposal in the planning process, is the permit a matter of course?**

No, the planning process and the permitting process are separate and Covanta have to convince EA that their methods of operation will meet the Permit requirements before the permit is given and the plant can operate. Covanta intend to apply for the Permit shortly after the validation of the IPC application.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 9 Notes**

### **Could the EA funding be cut with public sector cuts presently expected?**

Not likely, the EA's regulation of this industry is funded by a charge levied on operators. The size of the levy is based on the risk – an operator who contravenes acceptable limits is charged more. There are no plans for the method of funding EA to change.

### **What are the measures of air quality used?**

EA require operators to use approved dispersion models and maximum allowable limits to assess the impact on air quality in the surrounding area – these models have been proven effective over approximately 20 years so there is not a requirement to monitor air quality on the ground.

When operational, the plant will be required to continuously monitor the releases to air.

It was agreed that AM should attend further CLP meetings as an observer to input on issues relevant to EA

## **Rookery RRF plant height relative to other UK facilities**

Nick Gamble (NG) of Fichtner Consulting Engineers Ltd presented – see handout attached.

### **Questions:**

#### **Is the gate fee directly proportional to capacity?**

There is not a direct comparison between capacity and cost – there are many other factors that an operator can use to reduce prices for a tender than just plant efficiency. A rough indication is that a 100k tonne capacity plant operates at about £130/tonne; a 600k tonne capacity plant operates at about £70 – 90/tonne. Additionally a small plant may be less commercially viable, many small plants serving only their local community have to be underwritten by the local authority for a 30 year life span.

#### **Can energy generation rates be improved?**

There are examples of EfW achieving higher efficiency levels – however the main cap on efficiency is the quality of the waste: Plastic and food waste contain high levels of chlorine which restricts the operation of the boiler. The quality of waste is the local authorities responsibility and rates of recycling and what is recycled is very variable between local authorities.

## **Any other Business**

RN provided information on the initial feedback from the exhibitions: 560 people attended the exhibitions this year, of which 60% had not attended the exhibitions last year. 85 came to Ampthill, 73 Houghton Conquest, 125 Marston Moretaine, 70 Millbrook and 206 Stewartby.

The top three issues are Public Health, Traffic and Landscape/Visual Impact.

80% feel that Covanta had responded to feedback from the first exhibition.

A majority are opposed to the project, although a substantial minority is positive about it.

There have been 260 written responses to the Preliminary Environmental Report from the public, which Covanta are replying to at present, and 34 from prescribed consultees.

RN advised the CLP that the application date has been postponed for a number of reasons – the need to pick up issues raised in the consultation, some areas of the design are still not fixed, Fire and Rescue have asked for a risk assessment on access to the site (there may be a need for 2 access points) and the Primary Care Trust has asked for a full Health Impact Assessment (HIA) to be completed. The HIA will build on work already done, but requires further engagement with the public on health issues including the effects of noise and visual impact. NB Following the meeting the CLP will be invited to participate in this process.



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 9 Notes**

Additionally Covanta are still awaiting the final Scoping Opinion from the IPC on what the Environmental Impact Assessment needs to address and how –this should arrive within the next 2 weeks.

Consequently the application will not be submitted before mid-July, Covanta will be able to provide a better forecast at future meetings.

RN circulated an IPC submission signposting document showing what documents will be submitted to the IPC and what they will contain and their interrelationships. See attached.

### **Date of next meeting and items to cover**

The next meeting will be on May 24<sup>th</sup>, 18.30 at the Forest Centre.

Current agreed agenda –

Noise impact assessment

Air Quality impact assessment/HIA

Plus any items CLP members wish to cover from the Covanta responses to queries circulated just before the meeting – to advise to KF by 10<sup>th</sup> May so that presenters can be provided.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 9 Notes**

### Attendance

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE - apologies
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council - apologies
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident
Ed Hiam	Resident – Unable to attend
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Rachel Ness Director of Planning, Paul Cole Engineering Director

### Presenters:

Alister Kratt LDA Design

Alasdair McKellar Environment Agency

Nick Gamble Fichtner Consulting Engineers Ltd

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 10 Agenda**

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 10 Monday 24th May 2010, 18.30 – 20.30**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**The Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedford MK43 0PR**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting will be chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk)

## **Agenda**

Introductions and actions from last meeting	5 mins
Follow up queries: Covanta comment on East Cheshire District Council planning decision re Middlewich Incinerator	5 mins
Noise Impacts	20 mins
Questions	15 mins
Health Impact Assessment briefing	20 mins
Questions	15 mins
Air Quality Impacts	20 mins
Questions	15 mins
Date of next meeting and items to cover	5 mins
Proposed items for the next meeting – Ash Handling and Recycling	
Local Impact Report process briefing	

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 10 Agenda**

### **Attendance**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council – First hour only
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident
Ed Hiam	Resident
Robina Chatham	Resident - apologies
Independent Observers	
Sue Marsh	Principal Minerals and Waste Planning Officer, Central Bedfordshire Council
Alasdair McKellar	PPC Compliance Officer, Environment Agency
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:  
Rachel Ness Director of Planning

Presenters:  
Roger Barrowcliffe ERM





	Rookery South – implications for air quality and health			
	Roger Barrowcliffe, 24 May 2008			

# Rookery South – implications for air quality and health

**Roger Barrowcliffe, 24 May 2008**

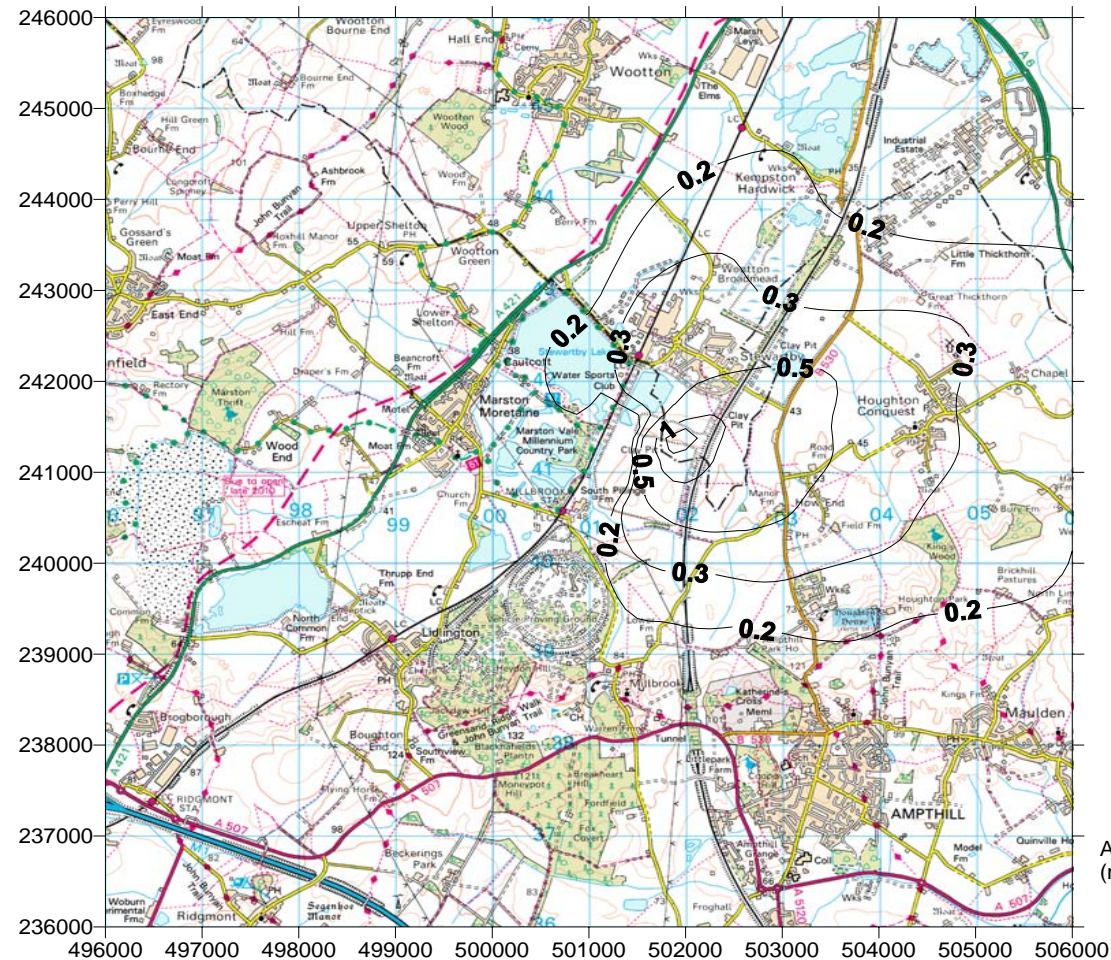
# Content

- **Changes to local air quality**
  - dispersion model results
- **Dioxins and metals – the food chain model**
  - effects on a hypothetical resident/farmer
- **Particles**
  - background knowledge on health effects
  - our calculation for the population around Rookery Pit

## Expected Annual Average Concentrations ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )

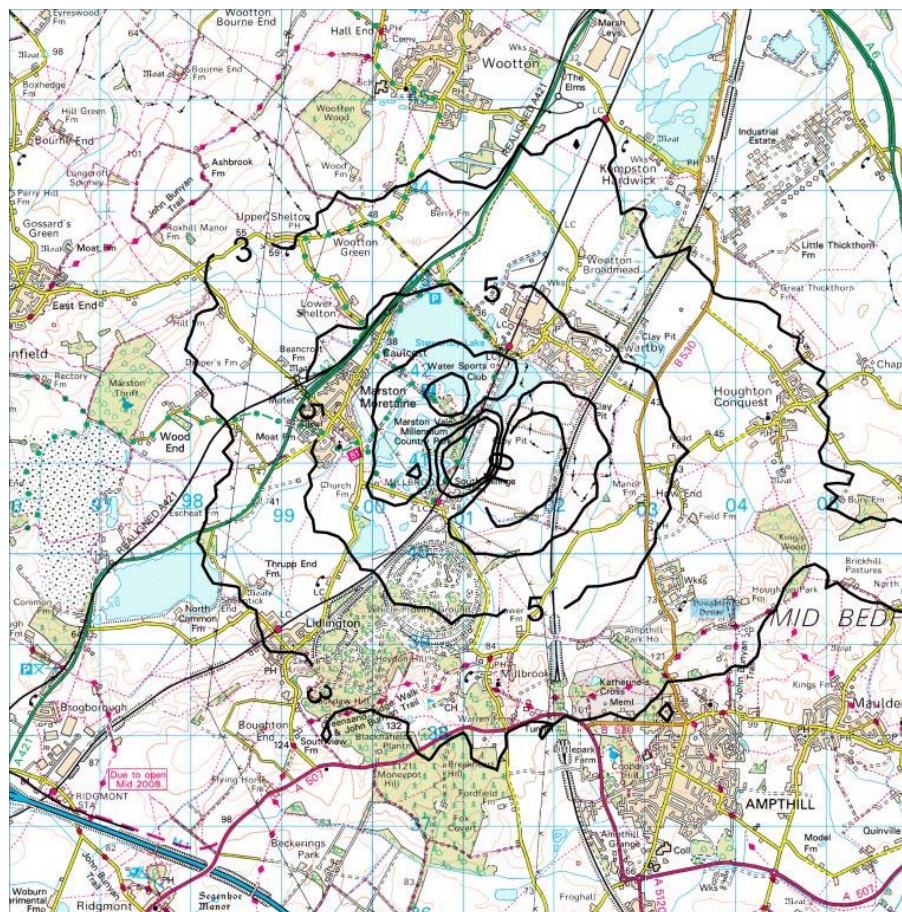
Pollutant	RRF Contribution (maximum point of impact)	Existing Concentration
Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	1.5	15-20
Sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	0.4	7
PM <sub>10</sub> /PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0.05	18/9
Dioxins	0.000 000 000 49	0.000 000 36

# Additional Annual Average NO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )



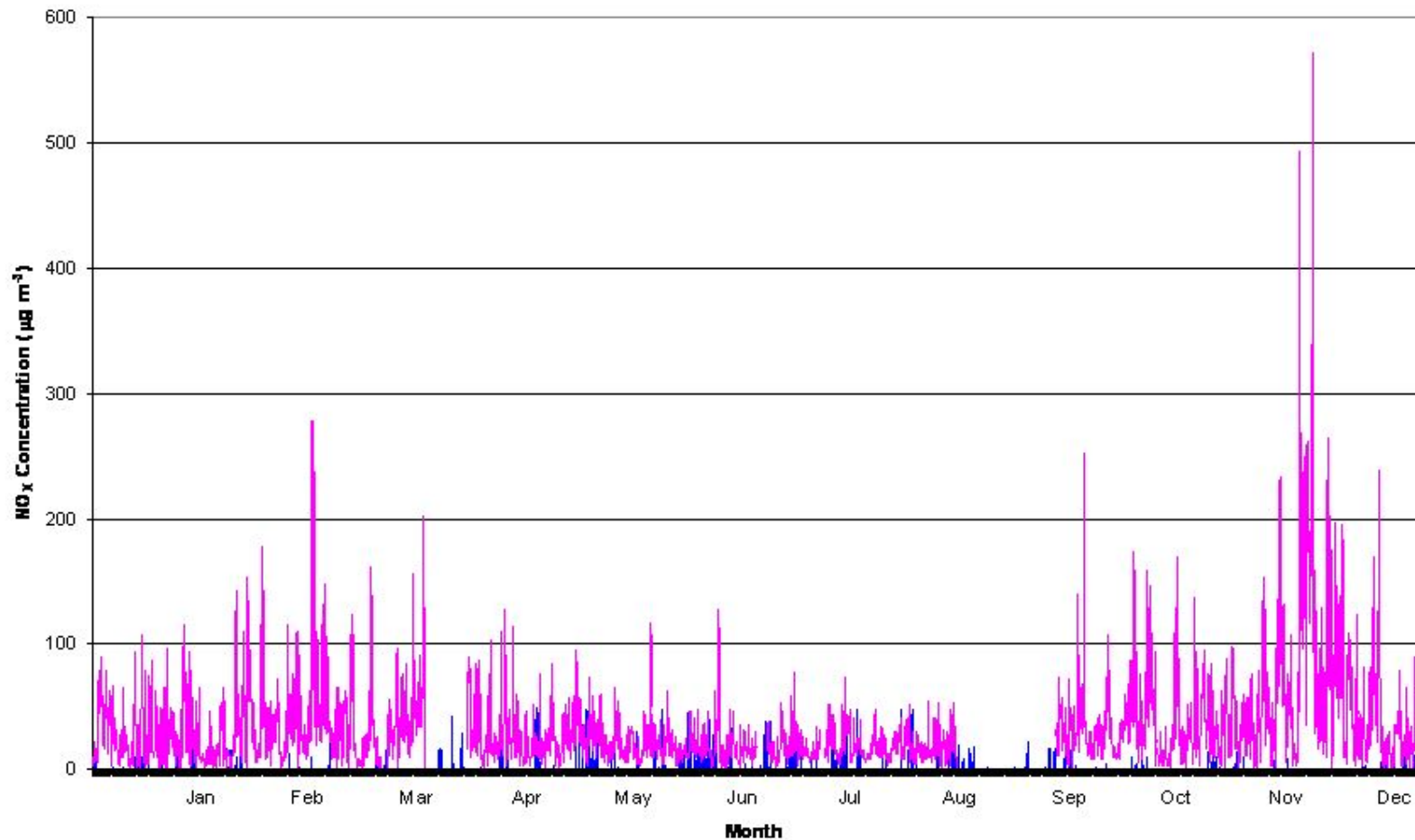


Additional maximum one hour average  
NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations ( μg m<sup>-3</sup>)



# NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations, at the location of maximum impact, hour by hour (2009)

(Pink = background, blue = EfW contribution)



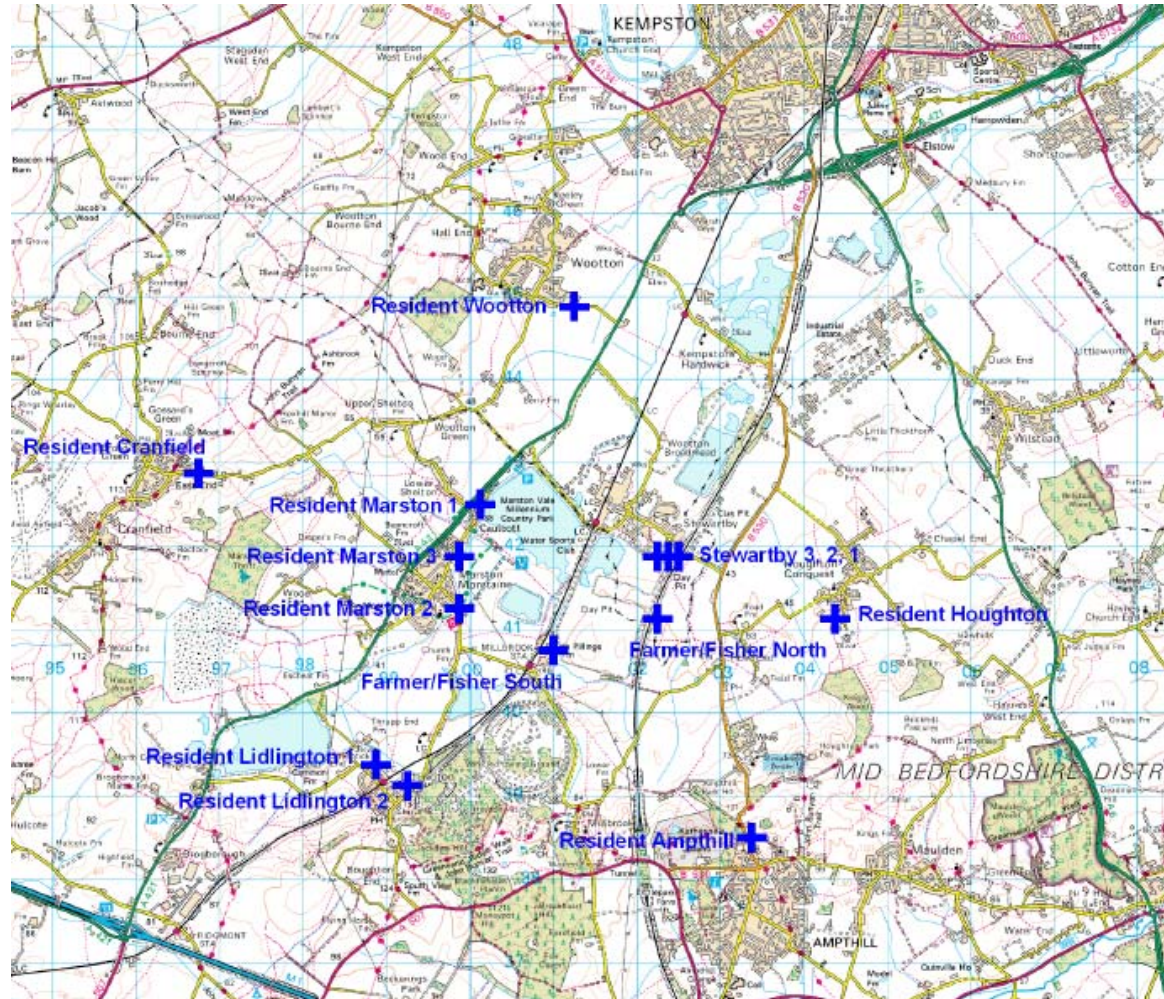
# Food chain modelling (dioxins and metals)

## Key points:

- the US EPA human health risk assessment protocol is followed by ERM;
- hypothetical residents/farmers defined for 'worst case exposure';
- along with their diet;
- for some metals, the health effect is described in terms of a carcinogenic *risk*
- for dioxins, the health effect is evaluated by calculating the additional *lifetime body burden*



# Location of Receptors





# Risk – what does it mean?

The table below shows the *annual* risks of fatality, based on simple incidence statistics

<b>Smoking 30 cigarettes per day</b>	<b>1 in 200</b>
<b>Man, aged 35-44</b>	<b>1 in 600</b>
<b>Motor vehicle accident</b>	<b>1 in 10,000</b>
<b>Accident at home</b>	<b>1 in 12,000</b>
<b>Accident at work</b>	<b>1 in 30,000</b>
<b>Rail accident</b>	<b>1 in 420,000</b>
<b>Terrorist bomb (in London)</b>	<b>1 in 5,000,000</b>
<b>Lightning strike</b>	<b>1 in 10,000,000 (=0.1 x 10<sup>-6</sup>)</b>
<b>Animal venom (wasps)</b>	<b>1 in 20,000,000 (=0.05 x 10<sup>-6</sup>)</b>

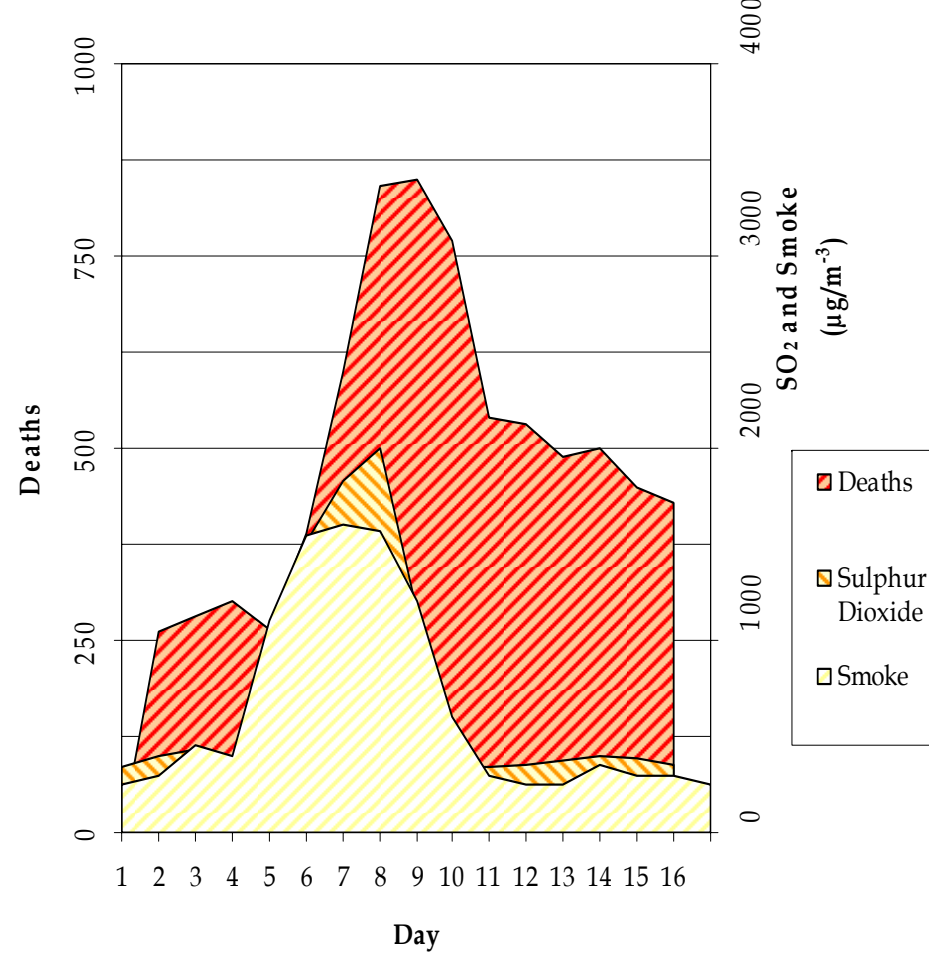
# Carcinogenic lifetime risk by pathway

<i><b>Pathway</b></i>	<i><b>Farmer (near Stewartby)</b></i>	<i><b>Resident (Stewartby)</b></i>
Inhalation	$0.47 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.24 \times 10^{-6}$
Ingestion - vegetation	$0.79 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.26 \times 10^{-6}$
Ingestion - beef	$0.44 \times 10^{-6}$	-
Ingestion- chicken	$0.00003 \times 10^{-6}$	-
Ingestion - milk	$0.0029 \times 10^{-6}$	-
Ingestion - soil	$0.000014 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.000065 \times 10^{-6}$
<i><b>Total:</b></i>	<i><b><math>2.0 \times 10^{-6}</math></b></i>	<i><b><math>0.5 \times 10^{-6}</math></b></i>

# Particles and Health – background and a brief history

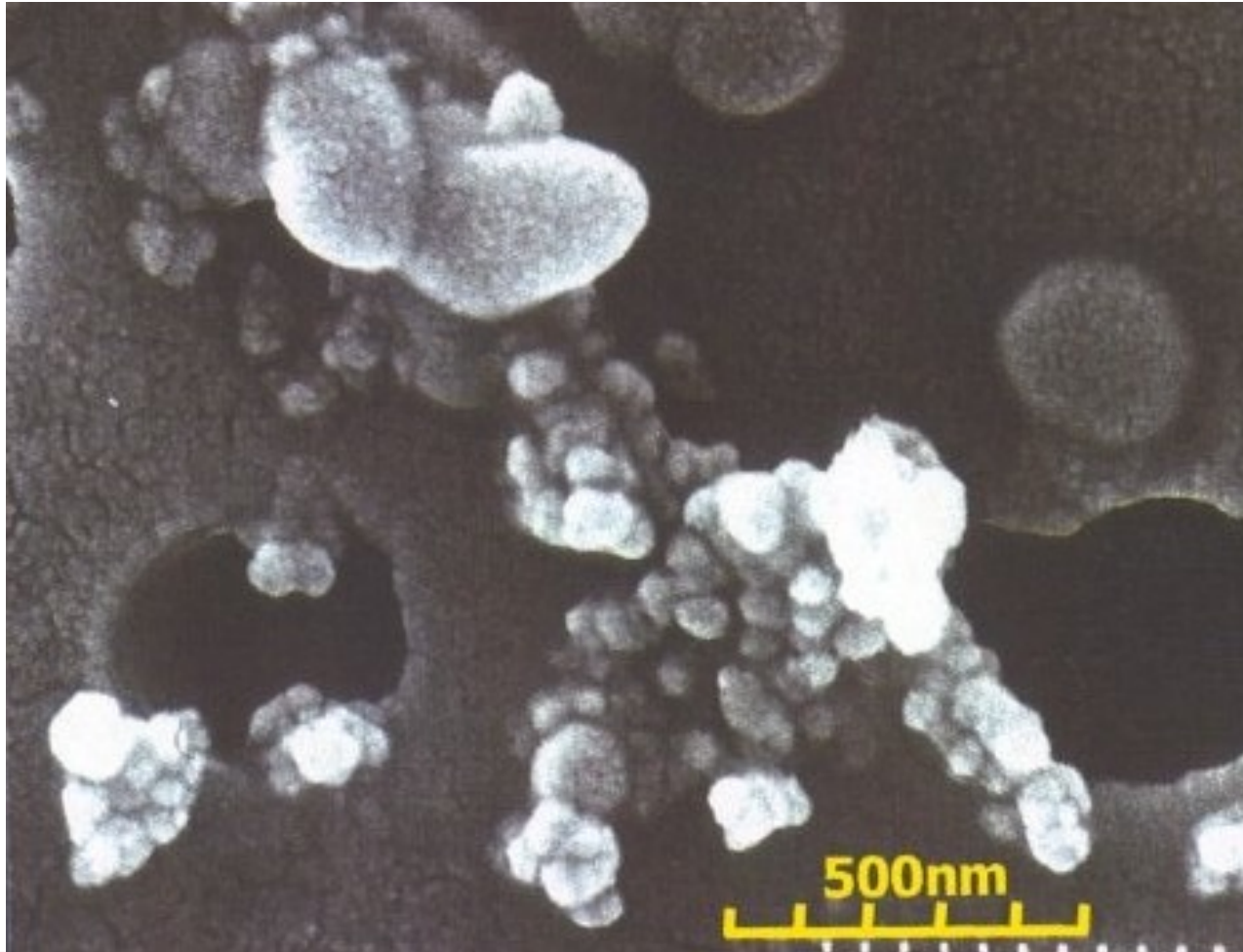
- **the historical perspective**
- **the epidemiological evidence**
- **a quick look inside the human respiratory system**
- **sources of advice and guidance**
- **methods of quantification**

## Deaths and Air Pollution during December 1952 in Greater London

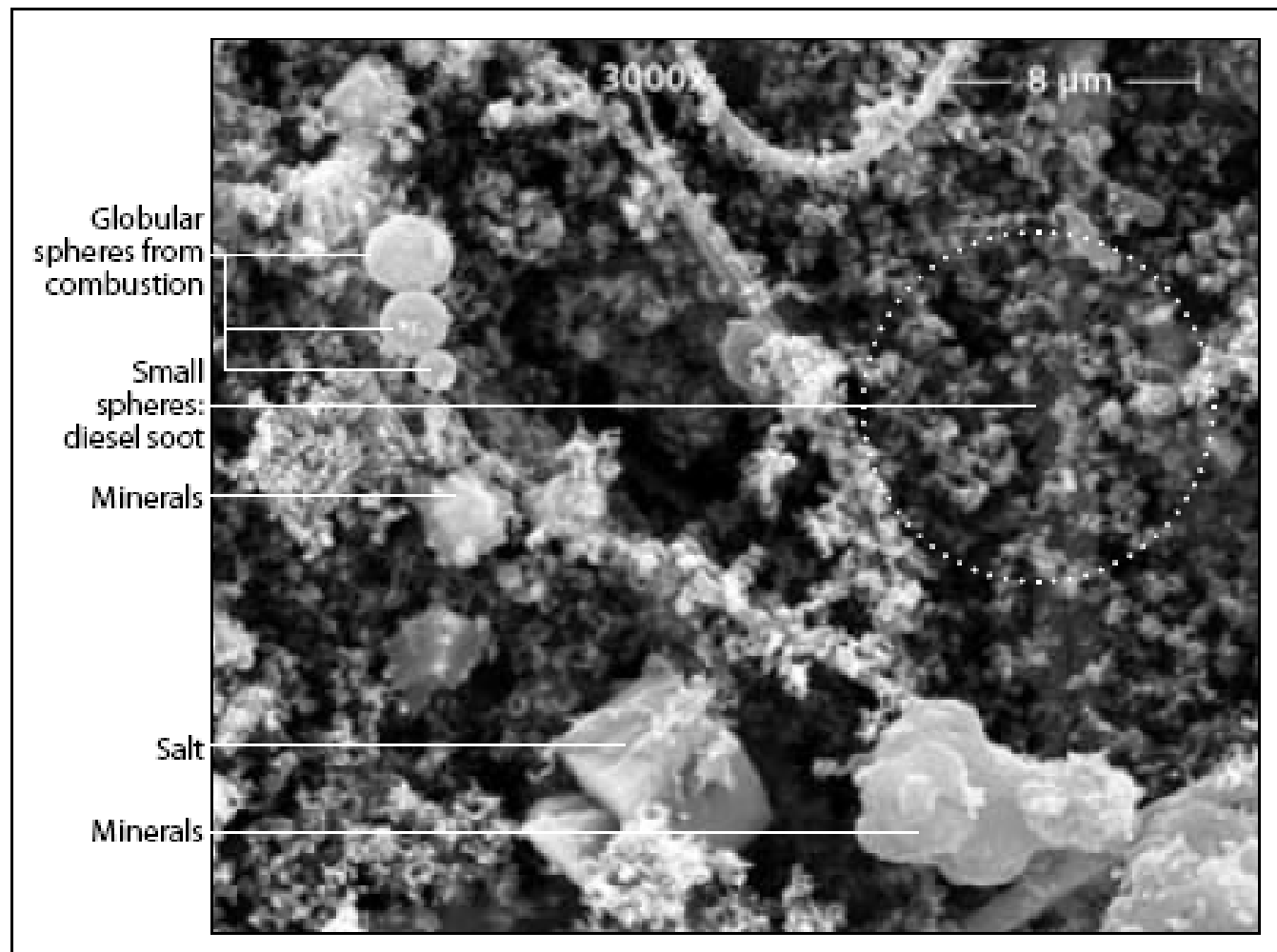




# Ultrafine particles (source: Univ of Birmingham)



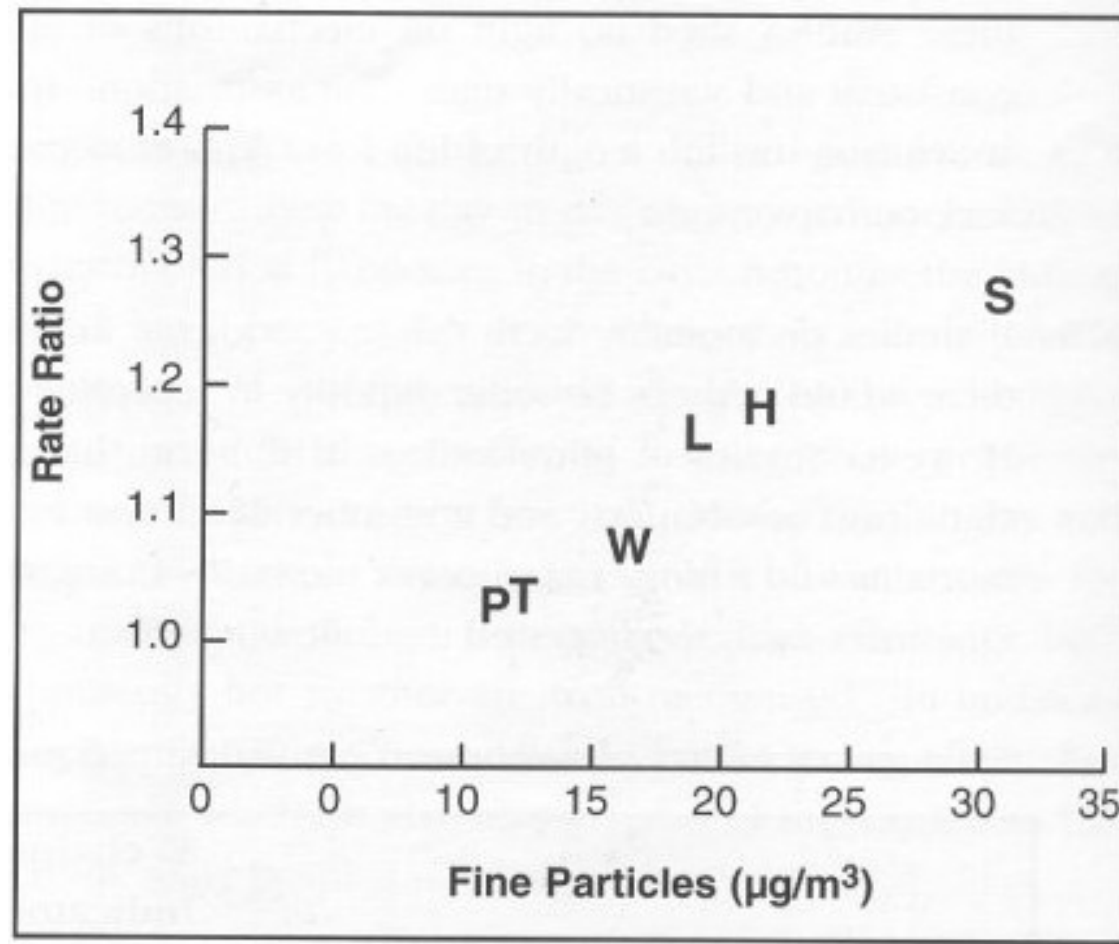
# Real life particles from a street (source: WHO)



# 1990s – the epidemiologists' discoveries

- **The 'Six Cities' Study**
  - Harvard School of Public Health
- **Other supporting North American studies**
  - Utah steel mills
  - 7<sup>Th</sup> Day Adventists
- **Results replicated in other countries**
- **Headline: particles associated with mortality, no threshold of effect**

# 'Six Cities' Study – The Key Result

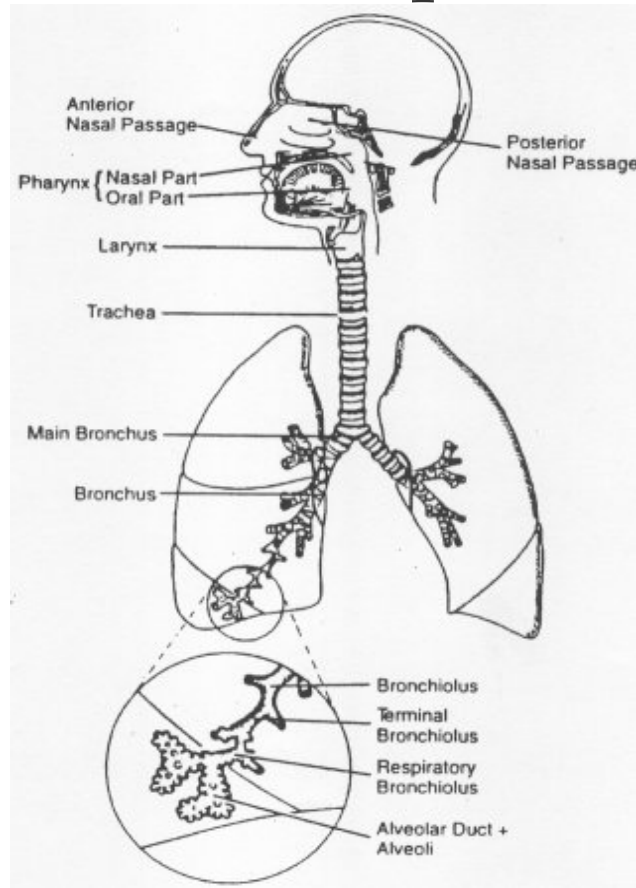




## Particles and Health – What we know

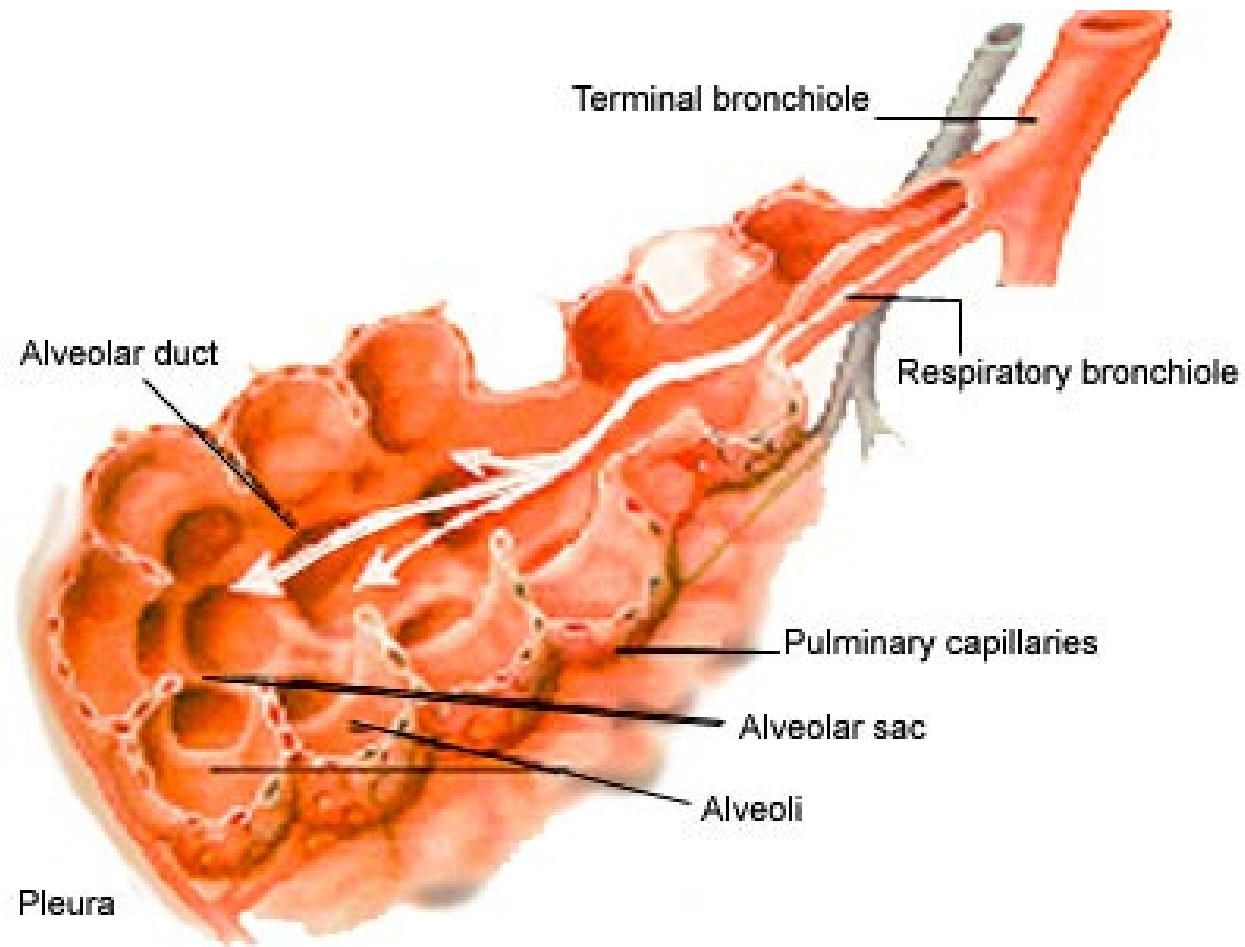
- **The epidemiologically observed association between premature death and long term residence in areas with high PM concentrations is robust.**
- **Deaths appear to be cardio-vascular related.**
- **Similar associations are observed with exacerbation of asthma and other respiratory disease.**
- **Proximity to busy roads, with a high density of diesel vehicles, increases the prevalence of negative effects in some studies.**

# Why might particles be harmful? A look at the human respiratory system

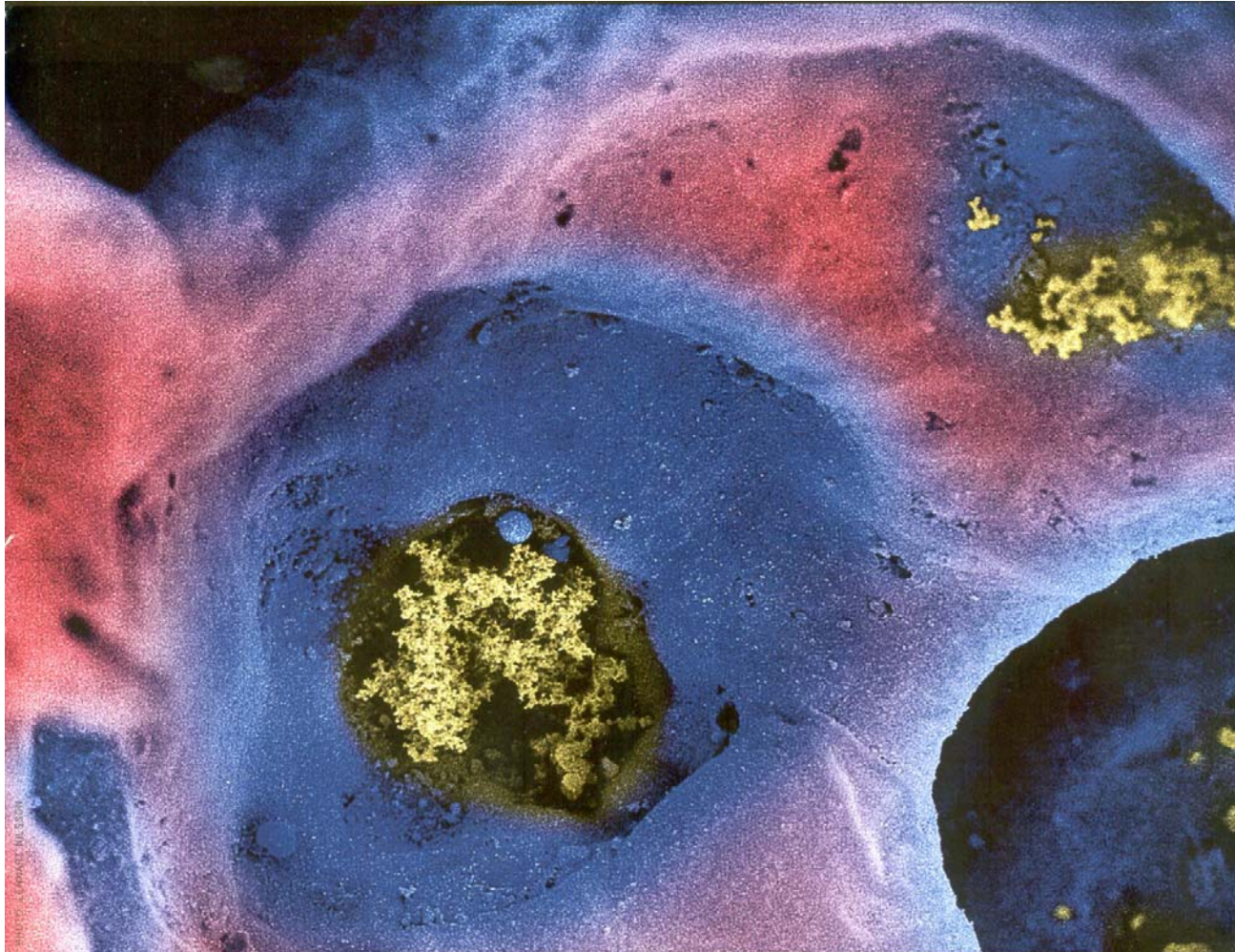


- **Upper respiratory tract**
- **Lower respiratory tract:**
  - Main Bronchus, 2
  - Smaller bronchus, 1,000
  - Bronchiole, 2,000
  - Terminal bronchiole, 3,000
  - Alveolar duct, 30,000,000
  - Alveolus, 300,000,000

# The Alveoli

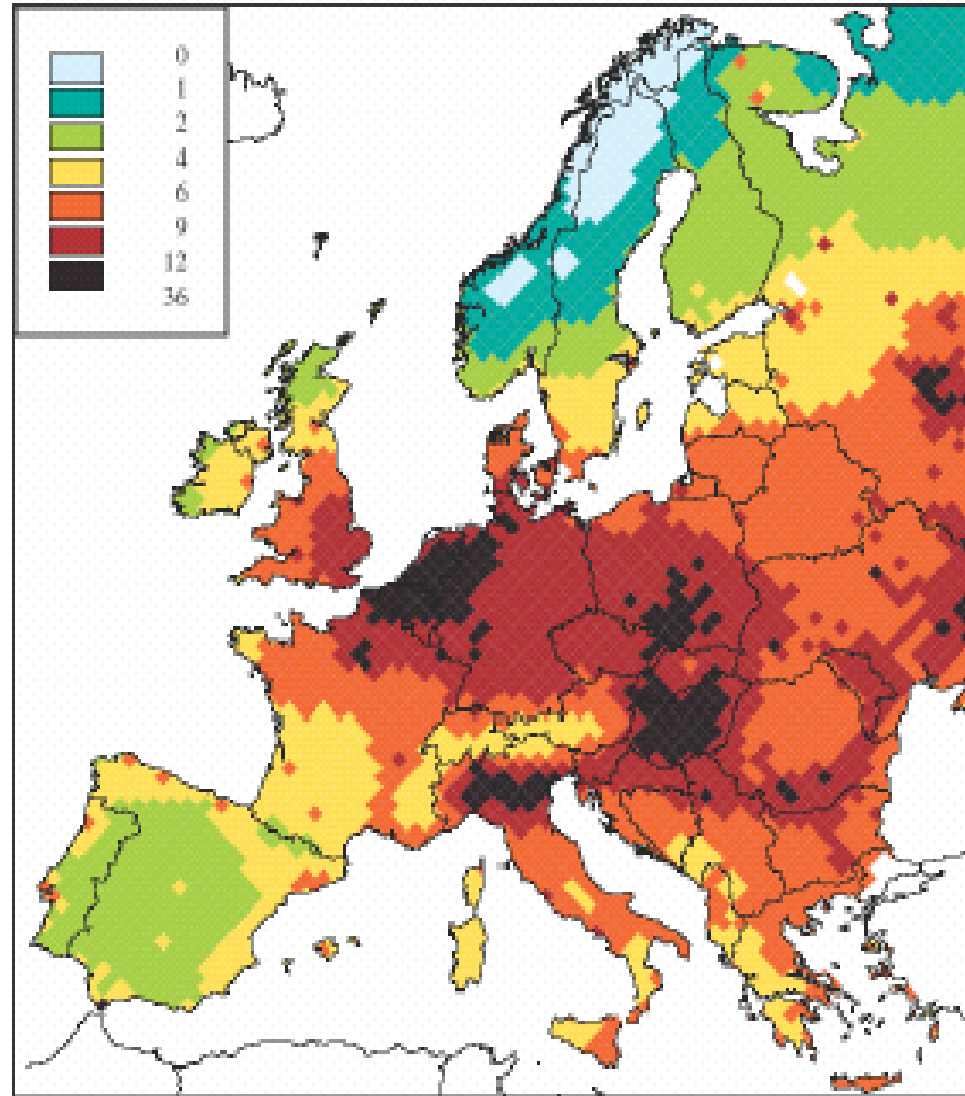


# Soot particle inside an alveolus





Loss in statistical  
life expectancy in  
months,  
attributable to  
anthropogenic  
contributions to  
PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions  
(2003) (Source: CAFE)



# Calculating mortality for long term exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub>

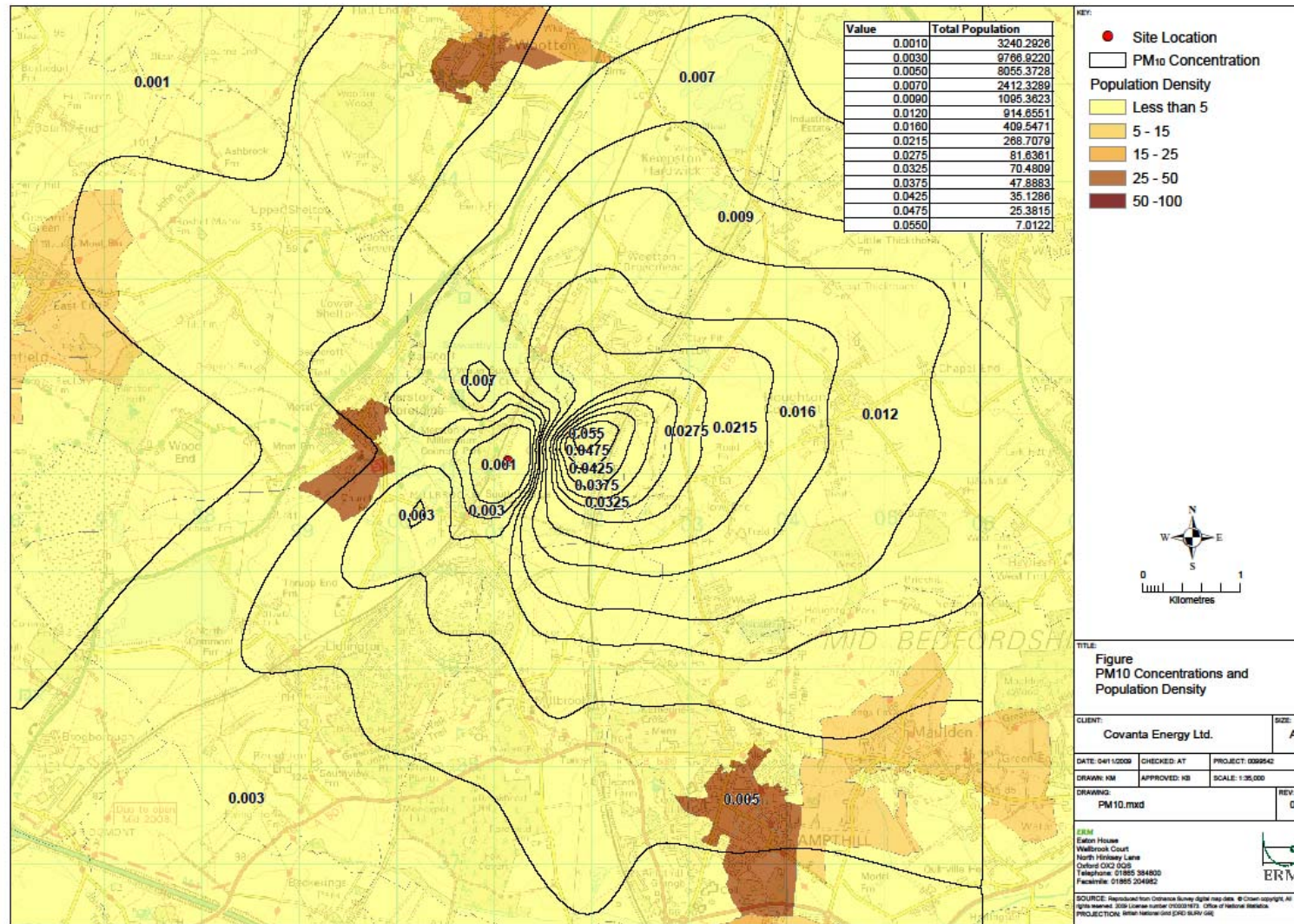
The key result from epidemiological studies:

**There is 0.6% increase in mortality in a population exposed to an increase of 1  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  PM<sub>2.5</sub> as an annual average concentration**

**Attributable to Pope *et al* (2002) and used by COMEAP and CAFE**

**Used by ERM as the basis for calculating 'loss of life years', in conjunction with dispersion model results, population data and the use of 'life tables'**

# Quantifying the additional health effects – PM<sub>10</sub>



## Our results – a summary of results for PM<sub>10</sub>

<b><i>Outcome</i></b>	<b><i>Background (per 1,000, per annum)</i></b>	<b><i>Additional (per annum, whole population) *</i></b>
<b>Hospital admission – cardiovascular</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.033</b>
<b>Hospital admission - respiratory</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.033</b>
<b>GP consultation - asthma</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.63</b>
<b>Chronic bronchitis</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.22</b>

**\* Note: whole population considered = 26,431**

**Background data from national statistics – available information from Hospital Episode Statistics on-line**



## Our result for PM<sub>2.5</sub>

- A total of 0.62 years life lost across the population of 26,431
- Or, put another way, equal to 12 minutes per person if the effect is distributed uniformly
- Recall that the current impact of PM<sub>2.5</sub> is about 8-9 months of life lost for each person in England

# Summary

- **Changes to local air quality calculated using a dispersion model – impact is small relative to existing concentrations**
- **Full compliance with air quality standards**
- **Risks to health of dioxins and metals examined through full risk assessment model – risk is very small and within tolerability criterion**
- **Effects of exposure to additional concentrations of particles quantified and compared to existing health outcomes**



# Health Impact Assessment of Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

Roger Barrowcliffe – 24 May 2010

# ERM and HIA

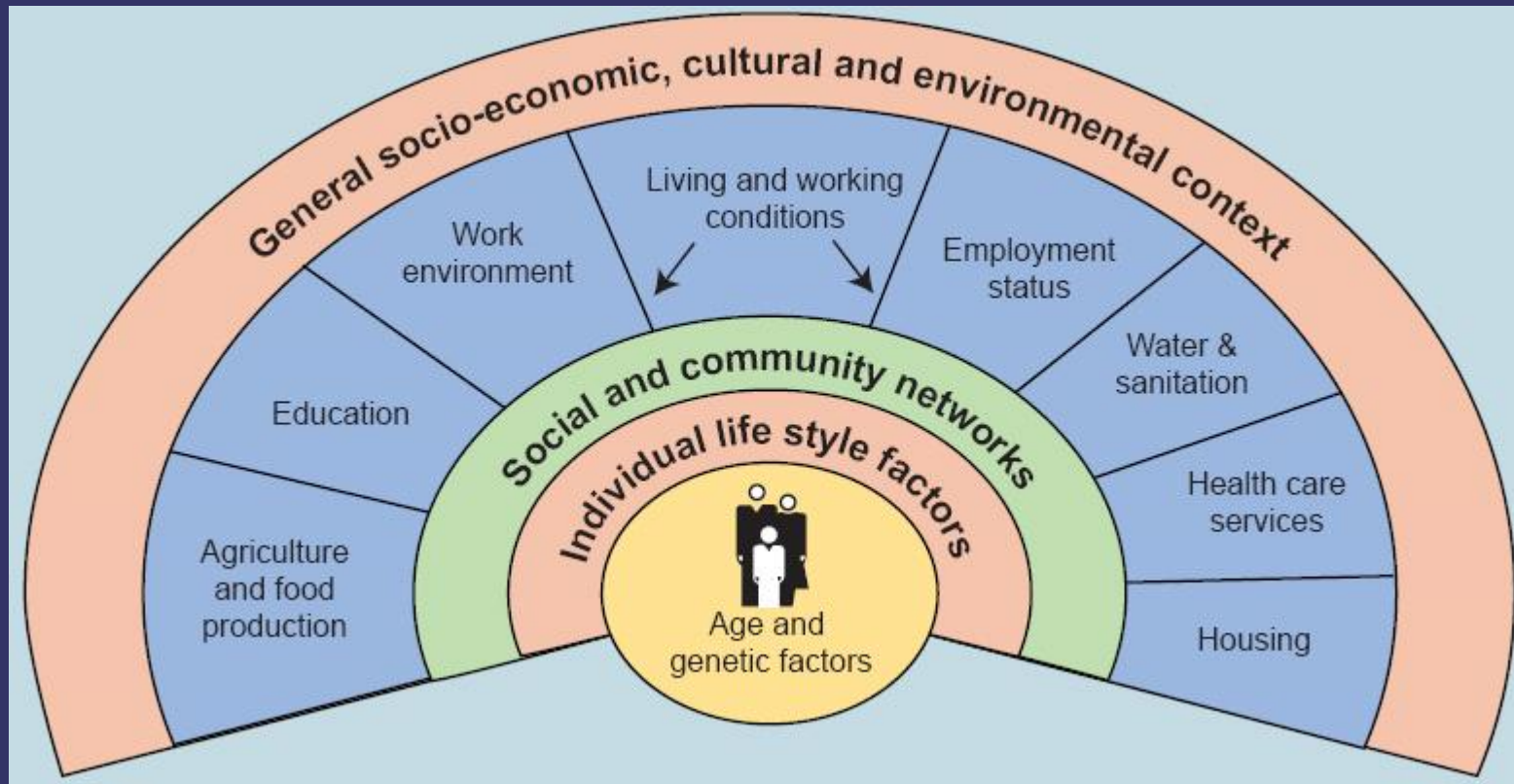
- **HIA is a relatively new activity in the planning process**
- **ERM is one of the few consultancies to offer HIA as a service to clients**
- **Some of the HIAs we have completed to date are:**
  - proposed second runway at Stansted airport
  - London's Low Emissions Zone
  - Docklands Light Railway extension
  - open cast coal mine proposals in south Wales



# What is Health?

- ***Health* is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity - WHO 1948**

# Socio-Economic Model of Health



# Why do HIA?

- Health is often a concern for host communities
- Projects can influence community health in a number of ways and these can be modified by good management
- Perceived health impacts can turn into real health impacts.
- The complete range of health effects is not captured in other documents that form part of a planning application

# What is HIA?

- A tool to *identify* and *manage* the potential human health impacts resulting from a project
- HIA gives communities a voice in the process, to ensure that all effects are captured



# How to undertake an HIA?

**Environmental  
Statement** →

**Scoping and  
profile**



**Community  
Data Collection**



**Impact  
Assessment**



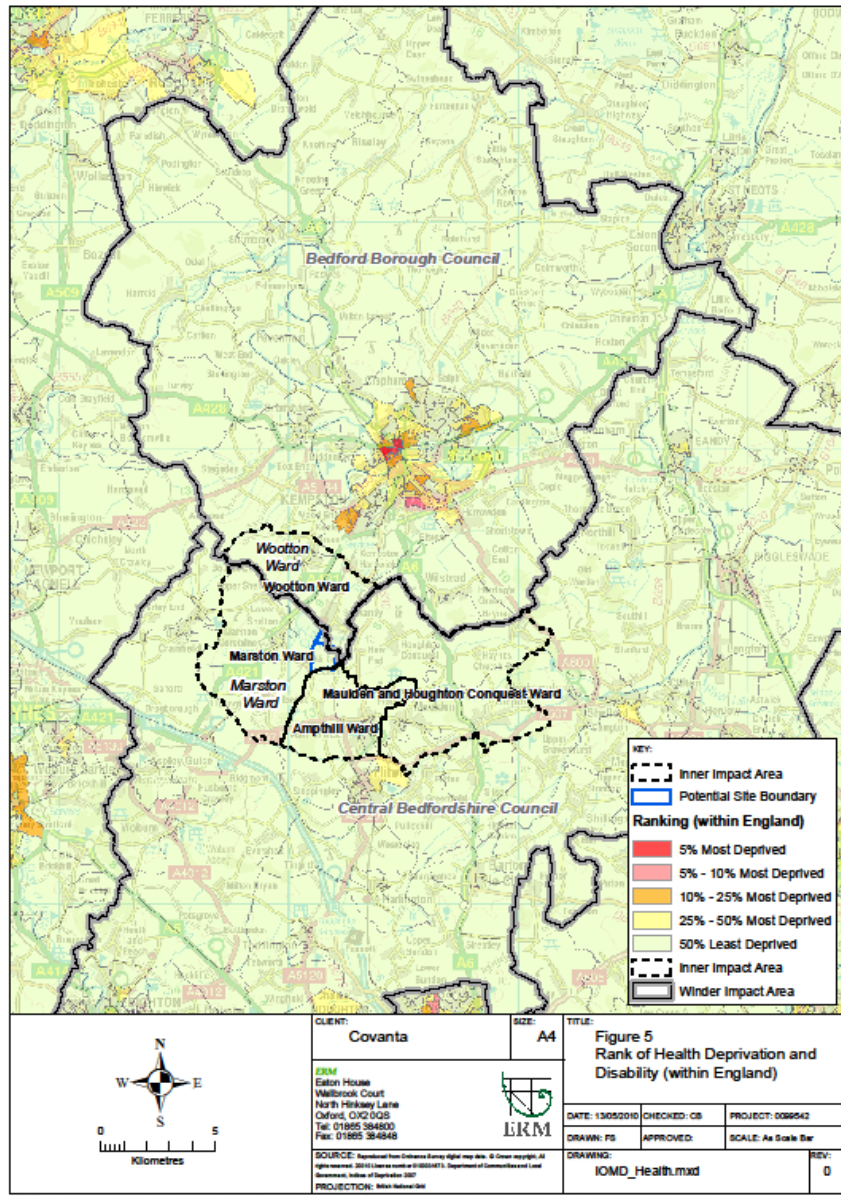
**Covanta** ↔

**Recommendations**

**Stakeholder  
Consultation  
&  
Interaction  
with  
Project**

Some of the factors that **might** affect health and wellbeing:

- **Air quality**
- **Noise**
- **Land take and landscape / visual impacts**
- **Traffic and road safety**
- **Employment**
- **Education**
- **The natural environment / green space**
- **Social capital**



# Current health status in Bedfordshire

(based on self reported census data)

# HIA timetable

- **data collection, profile and scope: May 2010**
- **stakeholder engagement: 24 May – mid June**
- **workshops on 25 May, 5 June and 8 June**
- **assessment phase: June**
- **report submission: mid July**



# Rookery RRF

## Noise Control Design & Impact Assessment

Colin English BSc CEng FIOA MIMechE

# Operation of Rookery RRF

- EfW plant runs 24/7

- Deliveries:

- Monday - Saturday: 5 am – 11 pm (mainly 8 pm – 5 pm)
- No Sundays or Christmas, New Year and Easter Days

- MRF

- Weekdays: 7 am – 6 pm
- Saturday: 7 am – 2 pm
- Sunday: closed

# Rookery RRF Noise

## Sources of Noise

- Construction
- Operation
- Vehicles (construction & operation)

# Noise Assessment Standards and Guidance

## Planning Policy Guidance 24 (PPG 24)

- Construction Noise
  - BS 5228 (Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites)
    - Absolute Noise Levels
    - Significance Threshold 65 dB  $L_{Aeq}$
- Operational Noise
  - BS 4142 (Method for Rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas)
    - Relative Noise Levels (subject to lower limits)
    - For Planning use with Other Guidance (eg BS 8233)
- Vehicle Noise
  - Relative Change (eg Design Manual for Roads and Bridges)



# Significance of Impacts

The significance of each aspect of noise is assessed differently:

- Construction Noise
  - BS 5288 absolute thresholds based on ambient noise
- Operational Noise
  - Considers sensitivity of receptor and change
- Traffic
  - Relative change in traffic noise

# Significance of Operational Noise

## Receptor Sensitivity

Sensitivity	Description	Examples
Very High	Site of international importance	World heritage site.
High	Receptors where people or operations are particularly susceptible to noise	Dwellings, schools, hospitals, quiet recreation areas.
Medium	Receptors moderately sensitive to noise, where it may cause some distraction or disturbance	Offices, restaurants
Low	Receptors where distraction or disturbance from noise is minimal	Residences and other buildings not occupied during working hours.
Non Sensitive	Receptors not sensitive to noise.	Factories and working environments with existing high noise levels.

# Significance of Operational Noise

## Magnitude of Impact

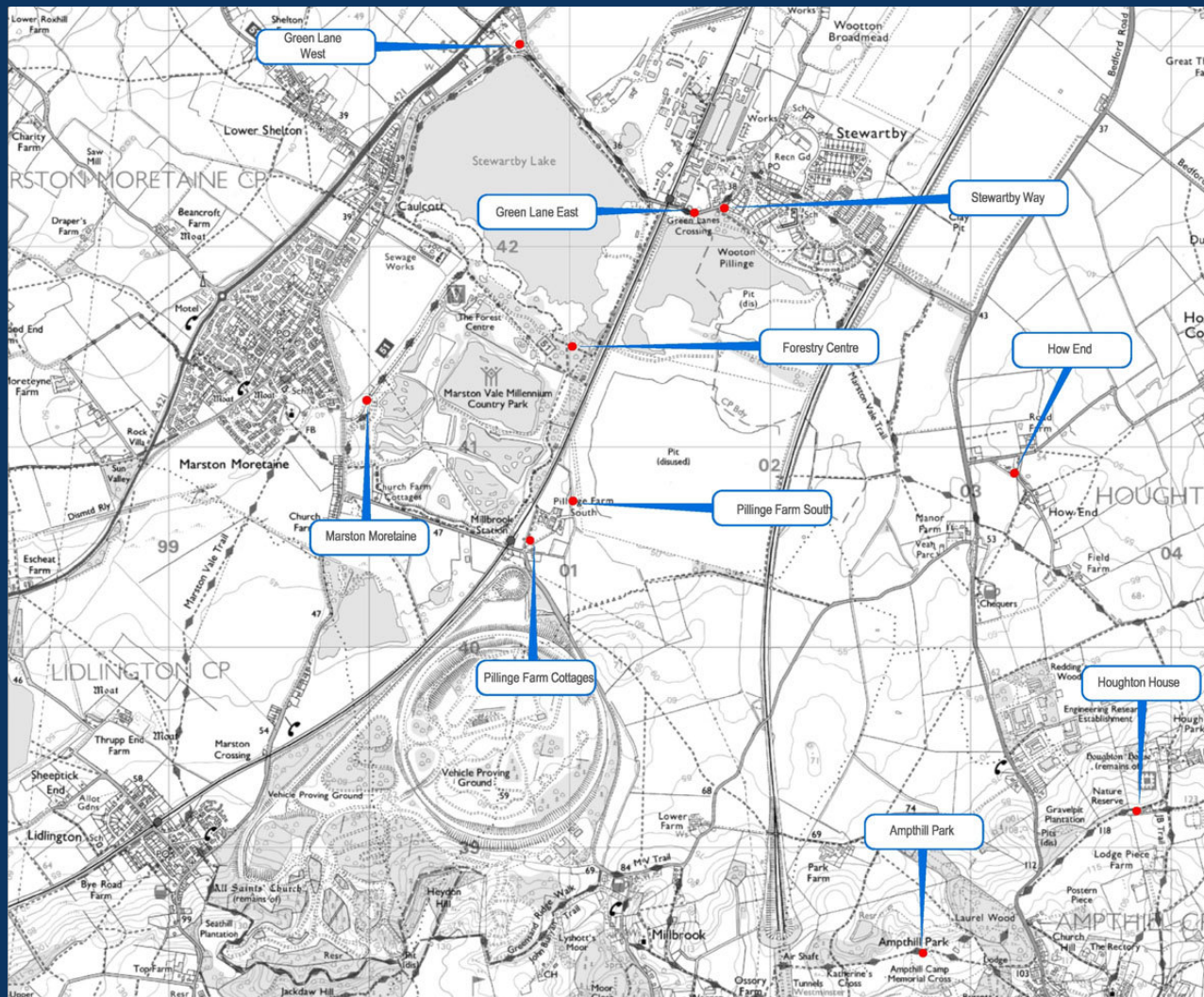
Magnitude	Change compared with baseline or guideline level	Description
Minimal	<3dB	Generally not perceptible to human ear.
Low	>3 - 5 dB	Just perceptible change.
Medium	>5 - 10 dB	Up to a doubling/halving of loudness.
High	>10dB	Over a doubling/halving of loudness.
Magnitude	Change compared with baseline or guideline level	Description

# Significance of Operational Noise

Magnitude	Significance				
	Non sensitive	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Minimal	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor
Low	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate
Medium	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Major
High	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Major	Substantial

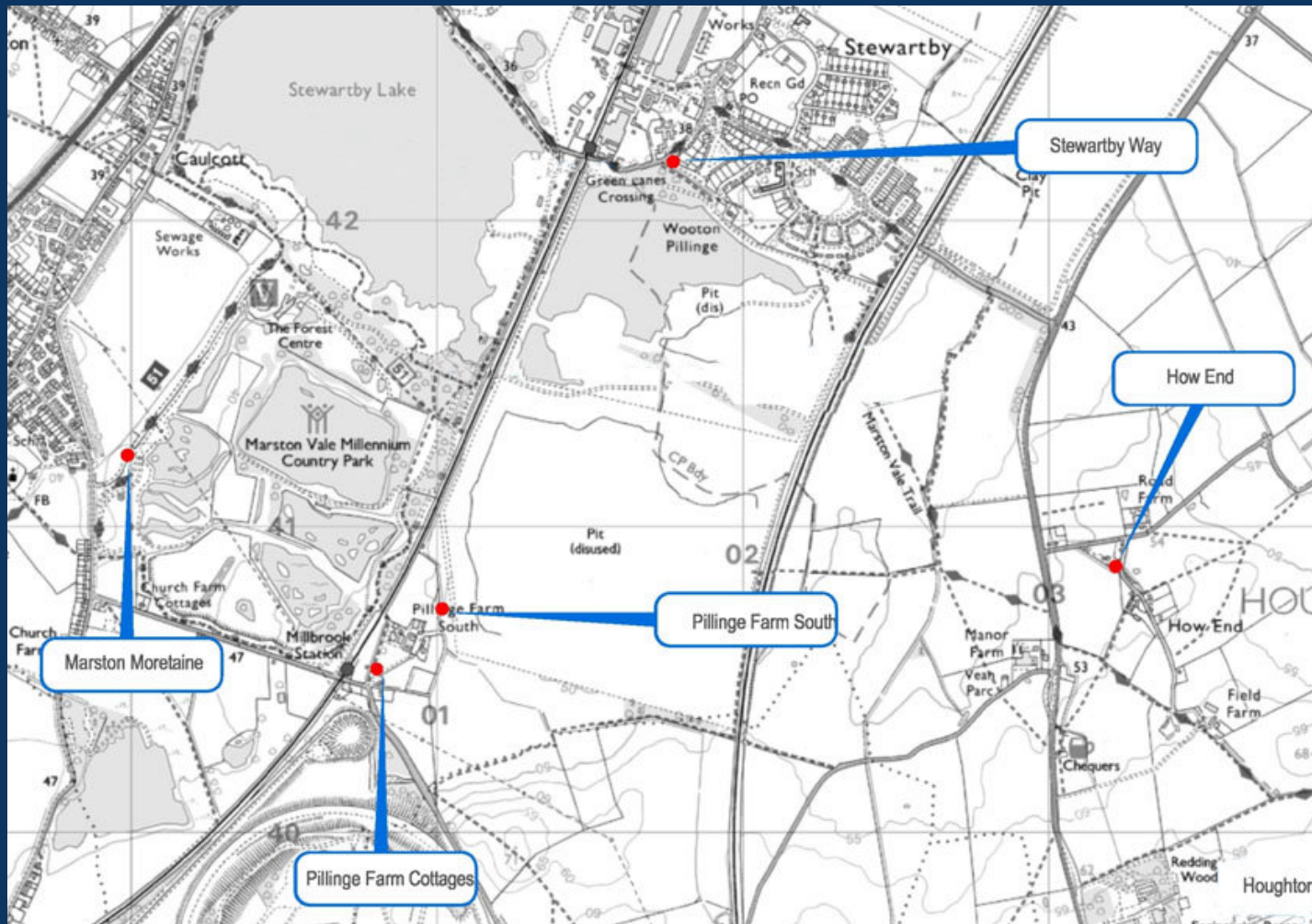


# Study Area and Baseline Monitoring Locations



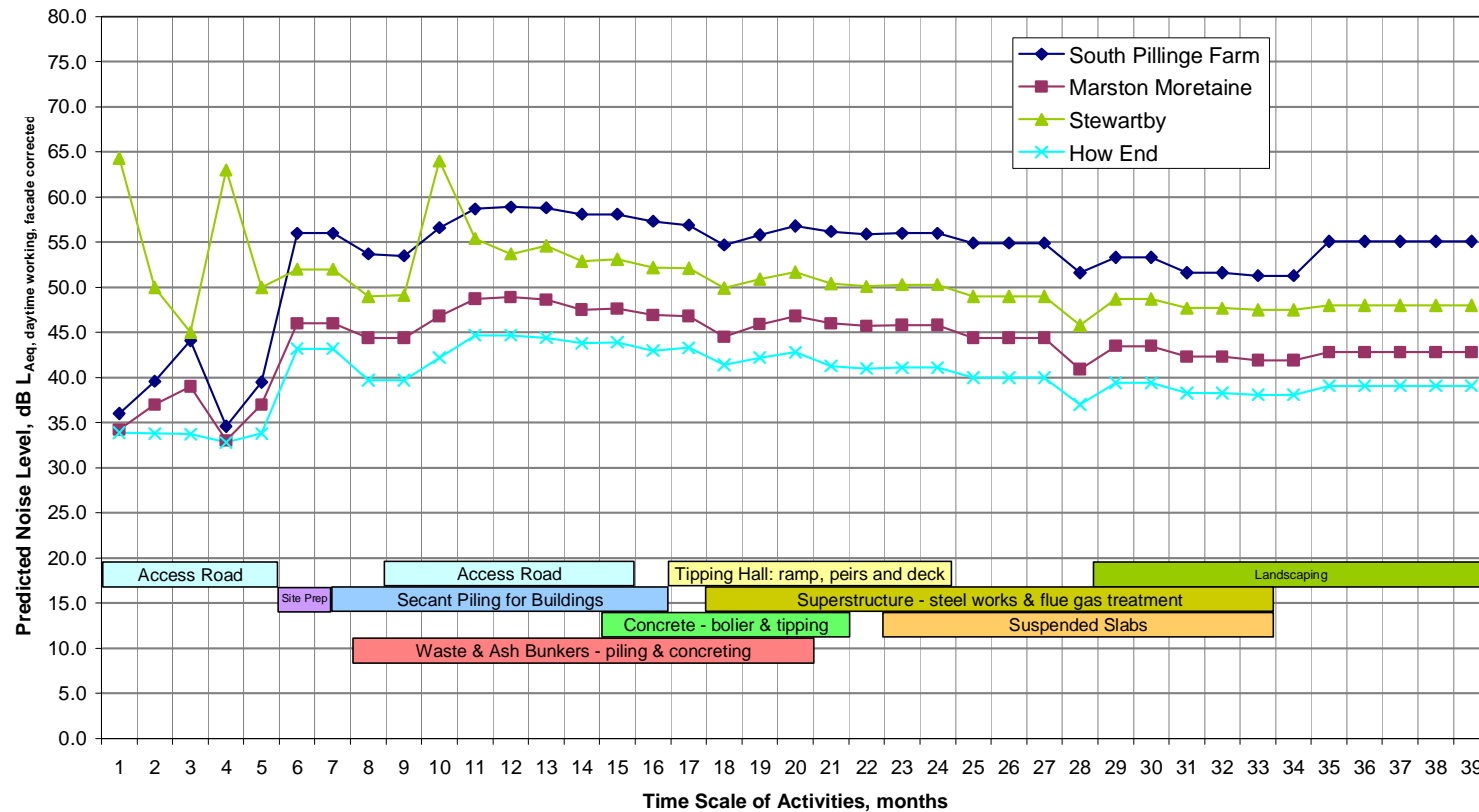
**THE ENGLISH COGGER**  
partnership

# Key Residential Receptors



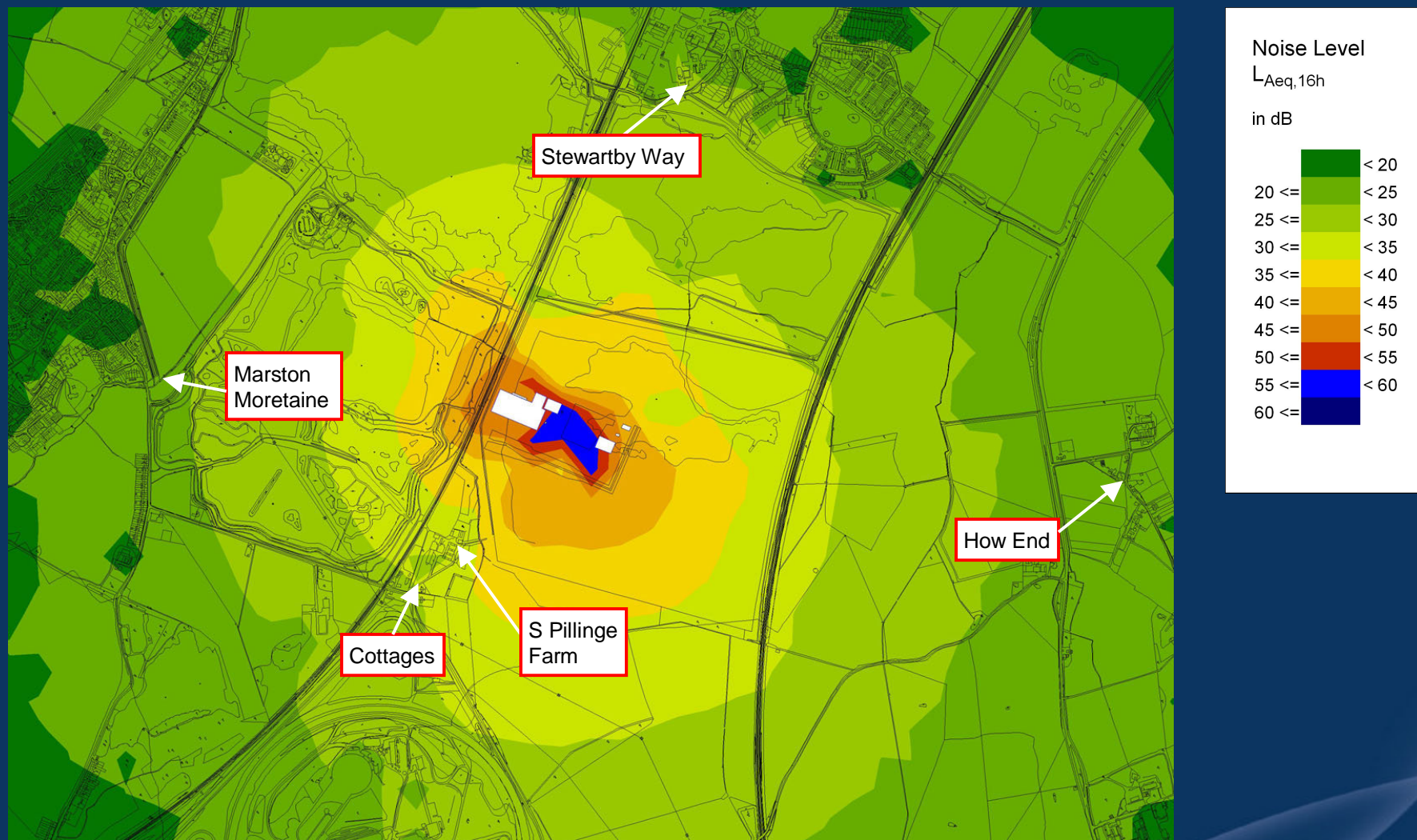
# Predicted Construction Noise Levels

ROOKERY SOUTH: Typical Predicted Construction Noise Levels





# Daytime Operational Noise (16 Hour $L_{Aeq}$ )

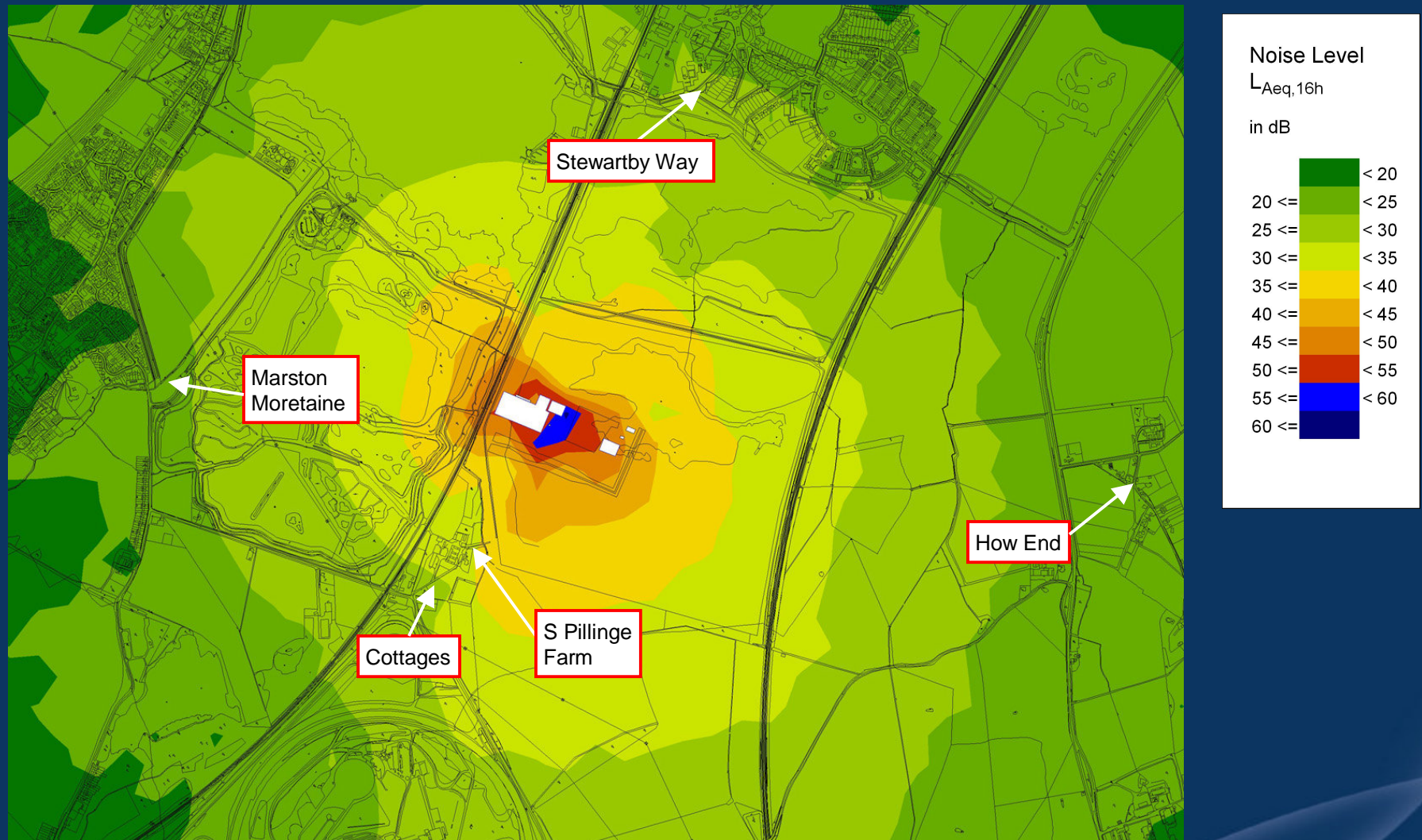




# Daytime Operational Noise

Location	Existing Ambient $L_{Aeq}$	Existing Background $L_{A90}$	Predicted Specific Noise Level	Background – Specific $L_{ArTr} - L_{A90}$	Combined Ambient Noise Level $L_{Aeq} + L_{ArTr}$	Increase in Ambient $L_{Aeq}$
Pillige Farm Cottages	50.0	42.0	29.7	-12.3	50.0	0.0
South Pillige Farm	48.0	34.0	34.9	0.9	48.2	0.2
Marston Moretaine	50.0	48.0	24.4	-23.6	50.0	0.0
Stewartby Way	53.0	36.0	27.7	-8.3	53.0	0.0
How End	53.0	48.0	23.2	-24.8	53.0	0.0
Forest Centre	49.0	43.0	37.1	-5.9	49.3	0.3

# Night-time Operational Noise (8 Hour $L_{Aeq}$ )

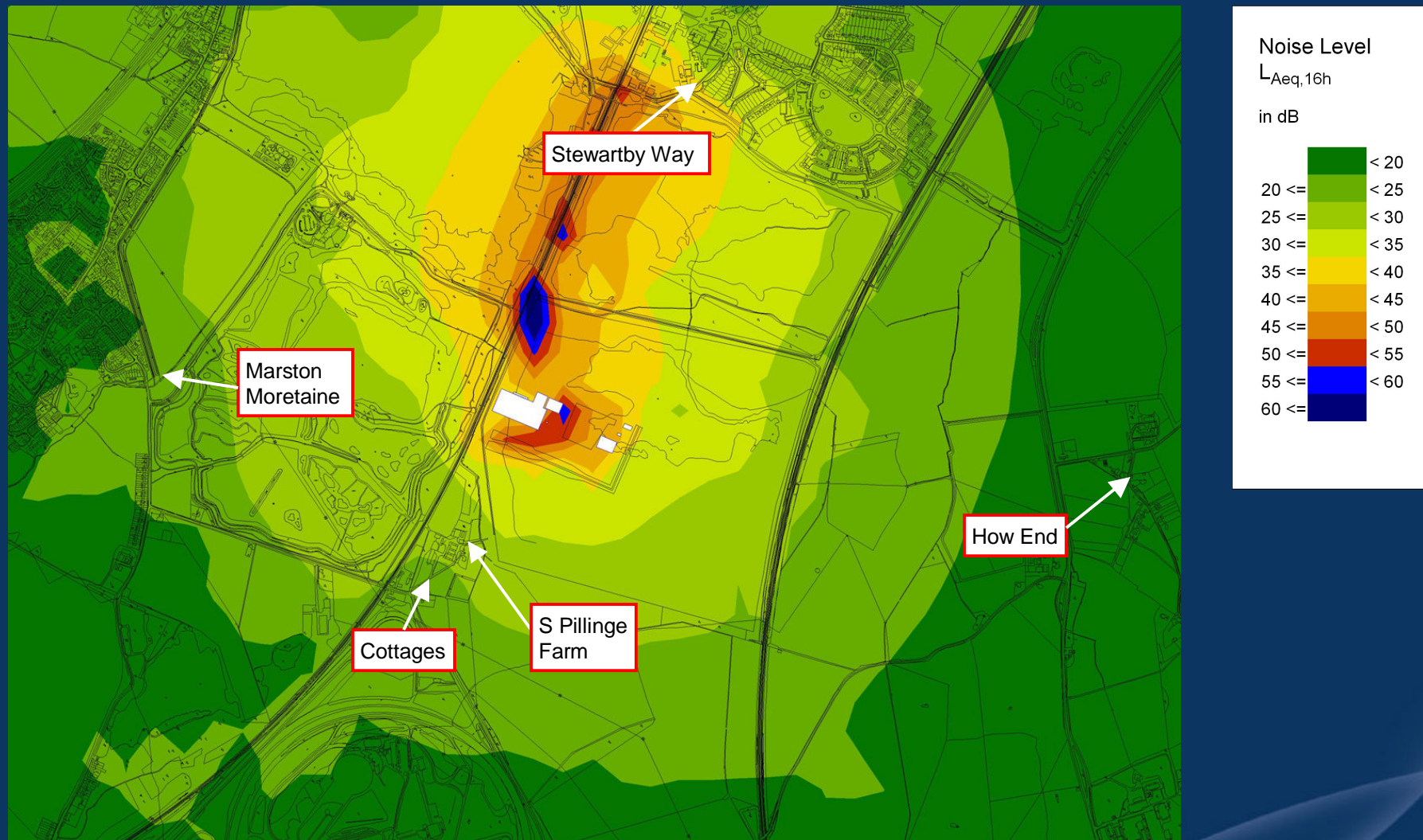


# Night-Time Operational Noise

Location	Existing Ambient $L_{Aeq}$	Existing Background $L_{A90}$	Predicted Specific Noise Level	Background – Specific $L_{ArTr} - L_{A90}$	Combined Ambient Noise Level $L_{Aeq} + L_{ArTr}$	Increase in Ambient $L_{Aeq}$
Pillige Farm Cottages	45.0	28.0	26.8	-1.2	45.1	0.1
South Pillige Farm	42.0	31.0	31.1	0.1	42.3	0.3
Marston Moretaine	49.0	42.0	23.1	-18.9	49.0	0.0
Stewartby Way	42.0	30.0	27.3	-2.7	42.1	0.1
How End	52.0	41.0	21.7	-19.3	52.0	0.0



# Daytime Delivery Vehicle Noise (16 Hour $L_{Aeq}$ )

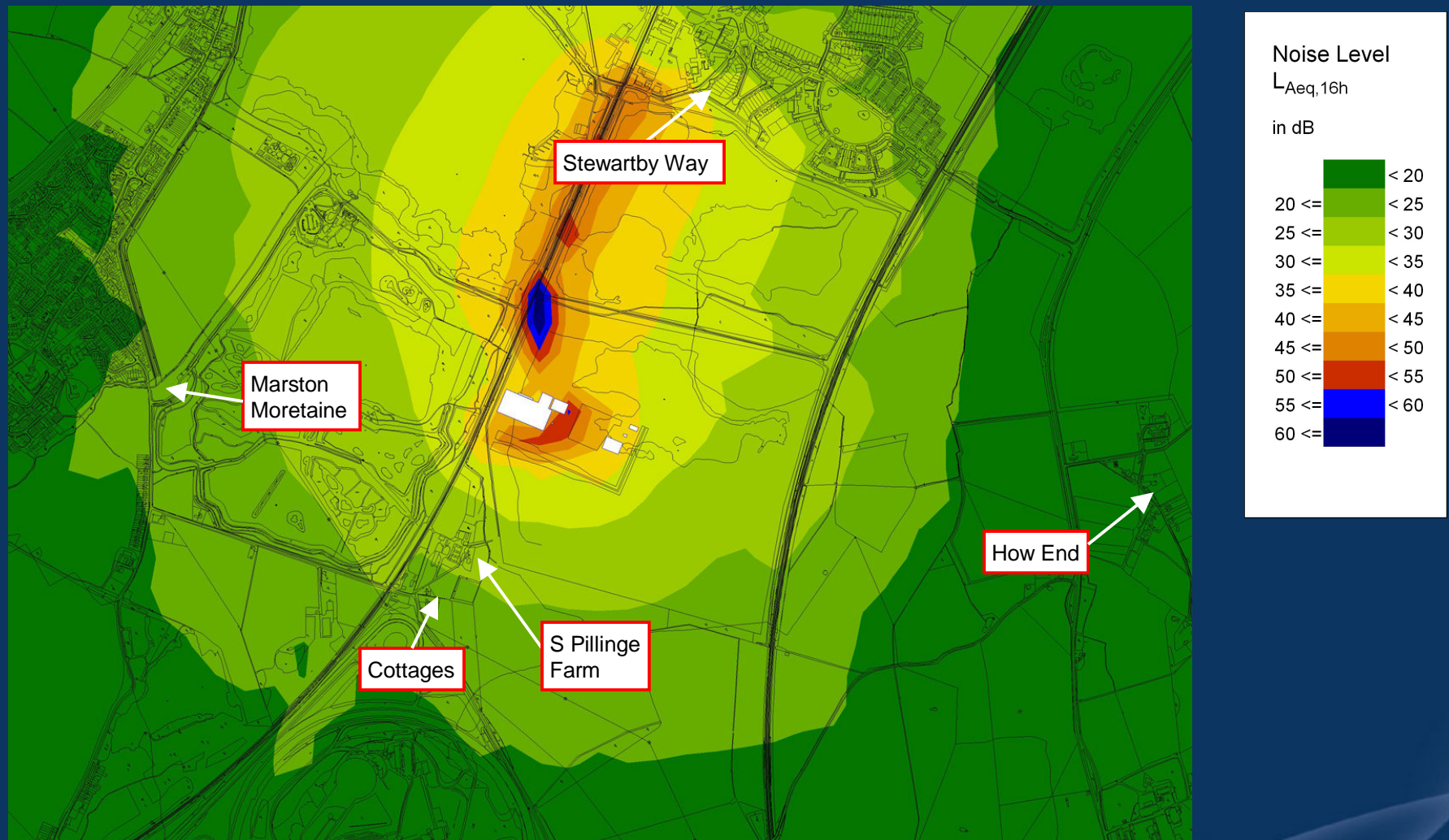




# Daytime Vehicles on Access Road

Location	Existing Ambient $L_{Aeq}$ (dB)	Predicted Vehicle Noise Level ( $L_{Aeq}$ )	Existing $L_{Aeq}$ + Vehicle Noise Level ( $L_{Aeq}$ )	Predicted Increase in Ambient $L_{Aeq}$
Pilling Farm Cottages	50.0	23.6	50.0	0.0
South Pilling Farm	48.0	26.9	48.0	0.0
Marston Moretaine	50.0	23.4	50.0	0.0
Stewartby Way	53.0	37.8	53.1	0.1
How End	53.0	18.1	53.0	0.0
Forest Centre	49.0	40.0	49.6	0.6

# Delivery Vehicle Noise: 5 – 6 am (1 Hour $L_{Aeq}$ )

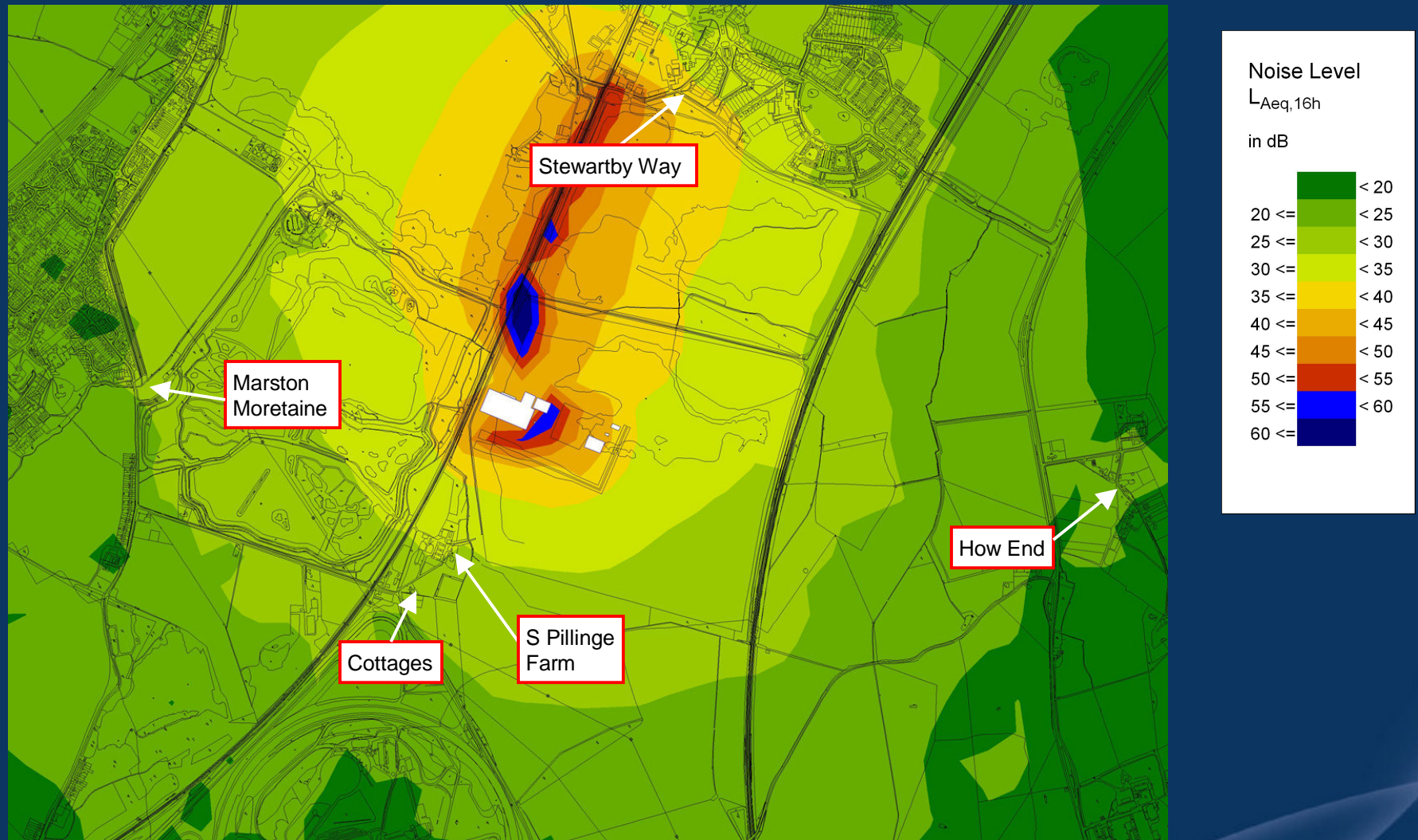


## Vehicles on Access Road: 5 – 6 am

Location	Existing Ambient $L_{Aeq}$ (dB)	Predicted Vehicle Noise Level ( $L_{Aeq}$ )	Existing $L_{Aeq}$ + Vehicle Noise Level ( $L_{Aeq}$ )	Predicted Increase in Ambient $L_{Aeq}$
Pilling Farm Cottages	50.0*	20.9	50.0	0.0
South Pilling Farm	42.0	21.6	42.0	0.0
Marston Moretaine	49.0	18.4	49.0	0.0
Stewartby Way	42.0	31.0	42.3	0.3
How End	52.0	13.8	52.0	0.0



# Delivery Vehicle Noise: 6 – 7 am (1 Hour $L_{Aeq}$ )





## Vehicles on Access Road: 6 – 7 am

Location	Existing Ambient $L_{Aeq}$ (dB)	Predicted Vehicle Noise Level ( $L_{Aeq}$ )	Existing $L_{Aeq}$ + Vehicle Noise Level ( $L_{Aeq}$ )	Predicted Increase in Ambient $L_{Aeq}$
Pilling Farm Cottages	50.0	25.9	50.0	0.0
South Pilling Farm	45.2	28.9	45.3	0.1
Marston Moretaine	50.0	25.7	50.0	0.0
Stewartby Way	44.0	38.4	45.1	1.1
How End	52.0	21.2	52.0	0.0

# Vehicles on Highway Network

- All main road routes have been studied
- Increases in traffic volumes are relatively small – resulting in imperceptible increases in noise
- Green Lane is the one exception where noise will increase by 3.9 dB, but the absolute noise level from Green Lane is below the ambient noise at the nearest houses.

# Noise Mitigation

## Noise Mitigation is by Design

### ➤ Construction

- Selection of quiet methods (eg augur piling)
- Control of working hours

### ➤ Operation

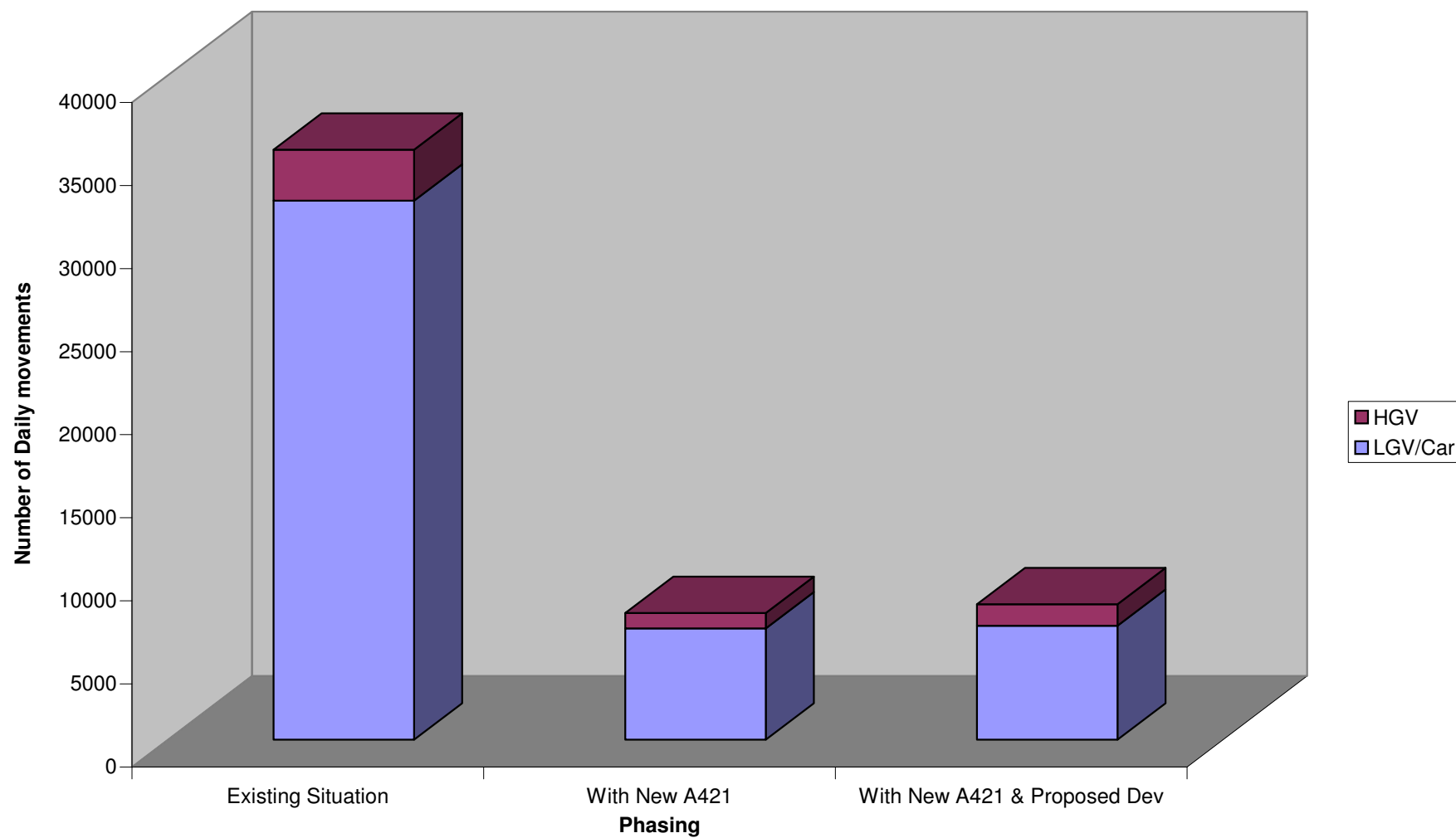
- Optimised layout
- Quiet ACC Fans
- Increased building sound insulation
- Acoustic louvres on building ventilation openings
- Noise monitoring
- CLP

# Conclusions

- Established baseline noise levels
- Established noise targets based on standards and guidance
- Construction noise will be below BS 5228 threshold
- Operational noise impact will be negligible
- Increases in road traffic noise will be negligible



**Change in Daily Vehicle Movements along Existing A421**



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 10 Notes**

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 10 Monday 24th May 2010, 18.30 – 20.30 Notes**

### **Introductions and actions from last meeting:**

New CLP member Robina Chatham, a resident from Lidlington, was able to attend the first hour of the meeting.

Sue Marsh from Central Bedfordshire Council is now an observer member of the CLP, and will be presenting about the Local Impact Report she will be producing to the next CLP meeting.

Rachel Ness (RN) was unable to attend the meeting as a result of an accident, Simon McKee represented Covanta at the meeting – this resulted in one issue being deferred, but following the meeting Covanta have responded to the issue raised regarding the refusal of the Middlewich Incinerator, see below.

### **Actions from the last meeting:**

CLP members to advise any additional agenda items by May 10<sup>th</sup> – request for a response from Covanta regarding the planning refusal for the Middlewich Incinerator; Covanta has submitted and appeal which has now been validated so that the Planning Inspectorate will now hold a Public Inquiry into the reasons why Cheshire East refused the application. Covanta are prepared to respond more fully to a later CLP meeting when RN is able to attend.

Covanta to provide a full set of views and photomontages to be used in the application on disc – discs circulated at the meeting – KF to circulate by post to absent members, completed.

Letter from English Heritage to be circulated to the CLP members; circulated at the meeting – KF to circulate by post to absent members: Completed

Covanta to describe how lower costs will flow through to the local authority; deferred to the next meeting.

**Noise Impacts** - Presentation by Colin English of English Cogger Partnership attached

### **Questions**

#### **What Decibel (dB) level are typical noises for reference?**

A lorry passing at 7 metres is about 85 dB; a busy high street is 70 – 75 dB.

#### **The plans refer to 10 months of piling during construction, surely this phase must be noisier than the presentation suggests?**

The plans are for augured piling not impulse piling (hammer blow effect) and the chosen method is much quieter.

#### **Is the direction of the wind taken account of in the projected figures?**

Yes, the model provides noise levels on a light downwind which increases noise by 2dB compared with calm conditions. The projected noise levels are produced from the international standard noise propagation model (ISO 9613).

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 10 Notes**

**The additional projected noise from traffic seem very low, particularly at 5.00 am – is it because these are averaged noise levels rather than maximum levels, and does the model take account of the movement of traffic away from the A421 when the new road is functioning?**

Yes, these are averaged figures, the Environmental Report will present maximum levels as well and these can be provided to the CLP.

The traffic noise levels within the site and on the access road will be low, but there may be potholes or other surface problems on the surrounding roads that cause additional noise, but if these are present all traffic would be affected – Covanta have committed to continuing the CLP so that any nuisance of this nature can be reported and action taken.

The model uses traffic figures for the de-trunked A421 for assessment of the additional noise from the Covanta operation, and Marston Moretaine noise levels are taken from the quietest part of the village.

**Action Covanta to provide maximum traffic noise figures as presented in the Environmental Report, and the forecast traffic for the A421 once de-trunked**

**The projected noise from the EfW plant once operational seems very low?**

The majority of the plant is contained within a building which will operate at a slightly negative pressure. Doors will be kept closed where possible to maintain this pressure and ventilation openings will be fitted with silencers. Quiet fans have been selected for the major source of external noise (ACC).

**Could Covanta change its operating hours so that 5.00 – 6.00 am are avoided, this is an operational decision that CLP members strongly feel would reduce local loss of amenity?**

Covanta have set flexible hours including these early morning opening for operational reasons – Lorries may have to set off this early to get to the receiving stations to pick up waste without getting caught up in the rush hour. However there are only planned to be 18 lorry movements at this time of day so the impact is not high.

**Are there noise figures for an operational plant of this size that Covanta could provide?**

There are none from the UK and those from other countries may not be comparable as different environmental factors would apply.

**Action Covanta to investigate any comparable figures from an operational plant**

**Air Quality Impacts** – Presentation by Roger Barrowcliffe of ERM attached

### **Questions**

**Why does the model assume ingestion of dioxins rather than inhalation?**

The modelling considers both pathways, but for many substances, ingestion is the more significant pathway in terms of human exposure.

**You mention other views that suggest emission are more harmful than your model suggests – is there an alternative point of view the CLP could hear?**

The material presented here does not represent a 'pro- incineration' position. Instead, the evidence presented is based firmly on the consensus mainstream scientific opinion – while there are other viewpoints, Covanta are taking ERM's impartial advice based on the most widely

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 10 Notes**

accepted evidence. 'Balance' is therefore not achieved by someone delivering a presentation from an 'anti-incineration perspective,

### **Do the figures take account of vulnerable groups?**

Yes, the 'exposure-response' relationships used to quantify health outcomes from exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> are based on epidemiological studies on large populations which will include pregnant women, children, people with asthma etc. Particles seem to affect everyone over time. In the assessment of exposure to dioxins, the effects are calculated separately for children and breast fed infants, including assumptions about ingestion of soil.

### **We have read that Covanta does not have a good record on meeting environmental standards in the US, how can we have confidence that emissions will be monitored effectively here?**

In England and Wales, the EA monitors emissions rigorously, making inspection visits without notice and requiring operators to monitor some pollutants continuously – Covanta will be required to report ½ hourly and 24 hour average monitoring of emissions and the results have to be provided to the EA. There is complete transparency on these reports; they can be accessed by the public, providing a means of inspecting the compliance of particles and other pollutants emitted with limit values.

### **Is the definition of safe emission the same as it always has been or has it changed?**

The standards for emissions of pollutants at incineration facilities have changed a lot over time, as the technology to abate emissions has improved. In particular, emission limits have become much more stringent as a result of the Waste Incineration Directive. The concentrations a plant is allowed to emit are now very low and industrial pollution control is highly regulated. With regard to effects on human health, the effect of particles has become a greater issue in recent times and it is recognised that there is no observable threshold of effect.

### **Are there other means of disposing of waste that would not generate these levels of emission? The new Government is saying anaerobic digestion is the way forward.**

Whatever method of waste disposal is chosen, there are environmental impacts – anaerobic digestion produces emission to atmosphere through the combustion of biogas and the digestate residue has to be disposed of. Thus, a direct comparison is not straightforward and the problem has to be considered in the context of total human exposure to the emitted pollutants in all media. The new minister has said he wants to see an increase in anaerobic digestion, but he is not against EfW.

### **Would the throughput of pollutants expressed as grams per second be lower for a smaller plant?**

Yes, but the plant has a higher stack than a smaller plant and this reduces the concentration of pollutants in the air you breathe at ground level.

### **Are emissions monitored to check for spikes – there has been report of radioactive waste getting into landfill, how would such a failure be managed?**

The plant is taking in municipal waste from the doorstep and commercial and industrial waste. Any sharp increases in the emissions concentrations of those pollutants measured continuously will be acted on immediately. In such cases, the flow of reagents used to abate acid gases, for example, can be increased to suppress emissions. In the event of significant problem, the facility can be shut down by stopping the waste feeds. In these circumstances, the pollution abatement equipment will continue to operate, thereby ensuring that emission rates of pollutants will be lower



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 10 Notes**

than in normal operation. All incidents have to be logged and reported to EA. Any unintentional burning of radioactive waste will be transient and have no consequences for human health.

**Action Covanta to comment on the report of radioactive material getting into landfill and the methods they will use to prevent dangerous material from getting into the incinerator**

**Health Impact Assessment briefing** – Presentation by Roger Barrowcliffe of ERM attached  
**Questions**

**Can CLP members invite other interested parties to the HIA workshops, have GPs been invited?**

Yes, the dates are 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> June and CLP members should advise ERM of any extra people they feel should be involved. GPs are always invited to such events, but never come because of time commitments – ERM plan to pick up views of GPs via one to one conversations with them to ensure their input into the HIA is achieved

**The output from the workshops will be how the people at the workshop feel about the issues – how can this be quantified?**

The views expressed will be subjective but will be added to other evidence gathered, such as the scientific literature and the community profile data. This latter information is sourced from National Statistics and ERM recognises that there will be important sub sets of the population at sub ward level e.g. concentration of older in people in Stewartby who are ex brickworks employees. The workshop report will pick up high priority issues, ideas for reducing impacts and making the most of benefits (e.g. employment opportunities).

The report will include a list of all the comments made by workshop attendees so the views of everyone will be represented.

**Date of next meeting and items to cover**

**Next meeting agreed 21<sup>st</sup> June, 18.30 Marston Forest Centre**

**Items:**

- Local Impact Report process briefing from Sue Marsh
- Bottom Ash Handling and Recycling issues
- Noise impact presentation to address CLP follow up queries
- Covanta comment on how financial benefits to Local Authorities will be achieved
- Detail on monitoring of air emissions

Follow up queries to be answered:

Covanta comment on the report of radioactive material getting into landfill and the methods they will use to prevent dangerous material from getting into the incinerator – to be addressed at the July meeting.

Covanta comment on the planning refusal for the Middlewich Incinerator - to be addressed at the next meeting RN is able to attend.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 10 Notes**

### Attendance

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill - Apologies
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE - Apologies
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council - Apologies
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting – First hour only
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council – First hour only
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident
Ed Hiam	Resident - Apologies
Robina Chatham	Resident - First hour only
Independent Observers	
Sue Marsh	Principal Minerals and Waste Planning Officer, Central Bedfordshire Council
Alasdair McKellar	PPC Compliance Officer, Environment Agency - Apologies
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Rachel Ness Director of Planning - Apologies

Simon McKee Planning

Presenters:

Roger Barrowcliffe ERM – Air Quality and HIA

Colin English English Cogger Partnership – Noise

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 11 Agenda**

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 11 Monday 21st June 2010, 18.30 – 20.40**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**The Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedford MK43 0PR**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting will be chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk)

## **Agenda**

Introductions and actions from last meeting	5 mins
Local Impact Report process – Sue Marsh Central Bedfordshire Council	20 mins
Questions	10 mins
Bottom ash processing and recycling	20 mins
Questions	10 mins
Noise issues – follow up previous presentation	15 mins
Questions	10 mins
Financial savings flow through to Local Authorities	10 mins
Questions	5 mins
Monitoring of air emissions	15 mins
Questions	5 mins
Date of next meeting and items to cover	5 mins

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 11 Agenda**

### **Attendance**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident
Ed Hiam	Resident
Robina Chatham	Resident - Apologies
Independent Observers	
Sue Marsh	Principal Minerals and Waste Planning Officer, Central Bedfordshire Council
Alasdair McKellar	PPC Compliance Officer, Environment Agency
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:  
Malcolm Chilton Managing Director

Rachel Ness Director of Planning - Apologies

Presenters:

David York Ballast Phoenix – Bottom ash processing  
Colin English English Cogger Partnership – Noise  
Fichtner – Air emissions monitoring





# Energy from Waste

## What about the leftovers?

Opportunities for bottom ash recycling

David York

MD Ballast Phoenix Ltd





BALLAST PHOENIX Ltd – major shareholder is Feniks Recycling, a Dutch IBA processor since the early 1980s

- Commenced first commercial operations in 1998.
- Six facilities currently operating.
- Over 3 million tonnes of IBA processed and sold.
- Over 35 plant years of experience.
- All products are sold NOT land filled.
- From early days BPL has continued to develop new markets for IBAA.



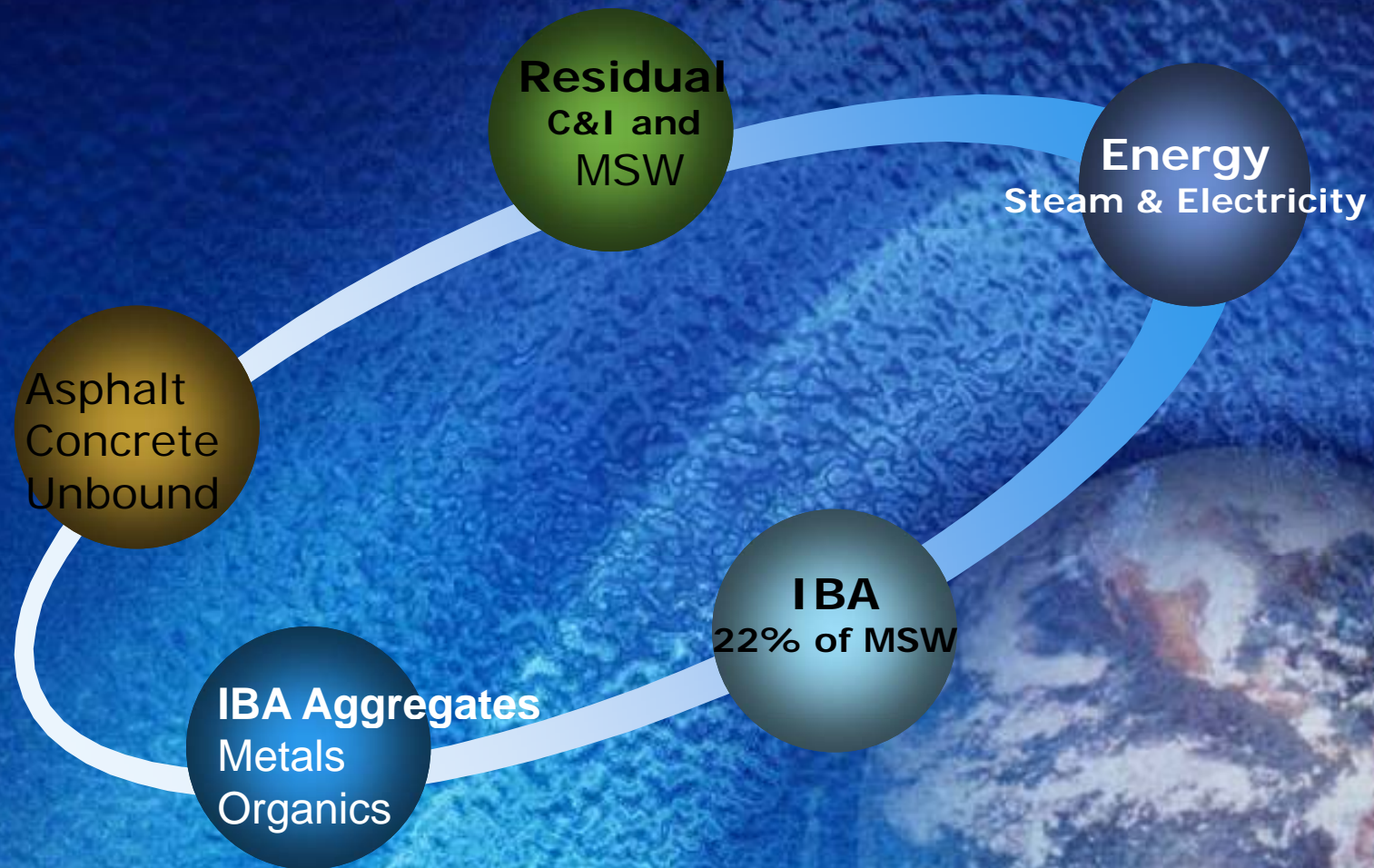
# Company culture

Key elements are:

- Safe working
- Environment protection
- Providing a full and professional service to our customers
- A REAL BELIEF IN WHAT WE DO!



# A Sustainable Cycle?





# What do we do?

Following the thermal treatment, the main residue is 'bottom ash' – a misleading term as much of it has not burnt, metals, glass, porcelain and the like are a large part of the material. We process this and:

- Recover the ferrous metal
- Recover the non ferrous metals
- Create alternative aggregates for construction



# An Aggregates business

- Whilst IBAA processing recovers all these resources, it is only successful if it produces GOOD QUALITY AGGREGATE.
- This means particle sizes up to 40mm of hard durable inert material such as glass porcelain, brick, stone, with some slag, clinker and ash
- There are many uses for well processed IBA



# IBA aggregates

What can IBAA be used for?

Many applications





The background of the slide is a deep blue space scene. In the lower right corner, a portion of the Earth is visible, showing white clouds and brownish landmasses. The rest of the background is a dark blue field with a fine, grainy texture, possibly representing a nebula or a distant star field.

# HIGHWAYS AGENCY - *Specification for Highway Works*

500 series: Pipe Bedding - Drainage Media

600 series: Numerous fill specifications including 6F2 Capping

800 series: A component in Clause 803 Type 1 sub-base and can be used as HBM & CBM aggregate

900 series: A component in bituminous mixes

BS 3797: Lightweight aggregate for masonry



# Examples of usage

- M25 Jct 28 - approx 10ktonnes
- M6 Toll Road – approx 30ktonnes
- Olympics Logistics Park -approx 11ktonnes
- Docklands Light Rail - approx 15ktonnes
- Felixstowe Docks – approx 55000ktonnes
- Heathrow T5 – approx 5ktonnes
- The above include unbound, cement bound and asphalt uses



# IBAA used for a piling mat



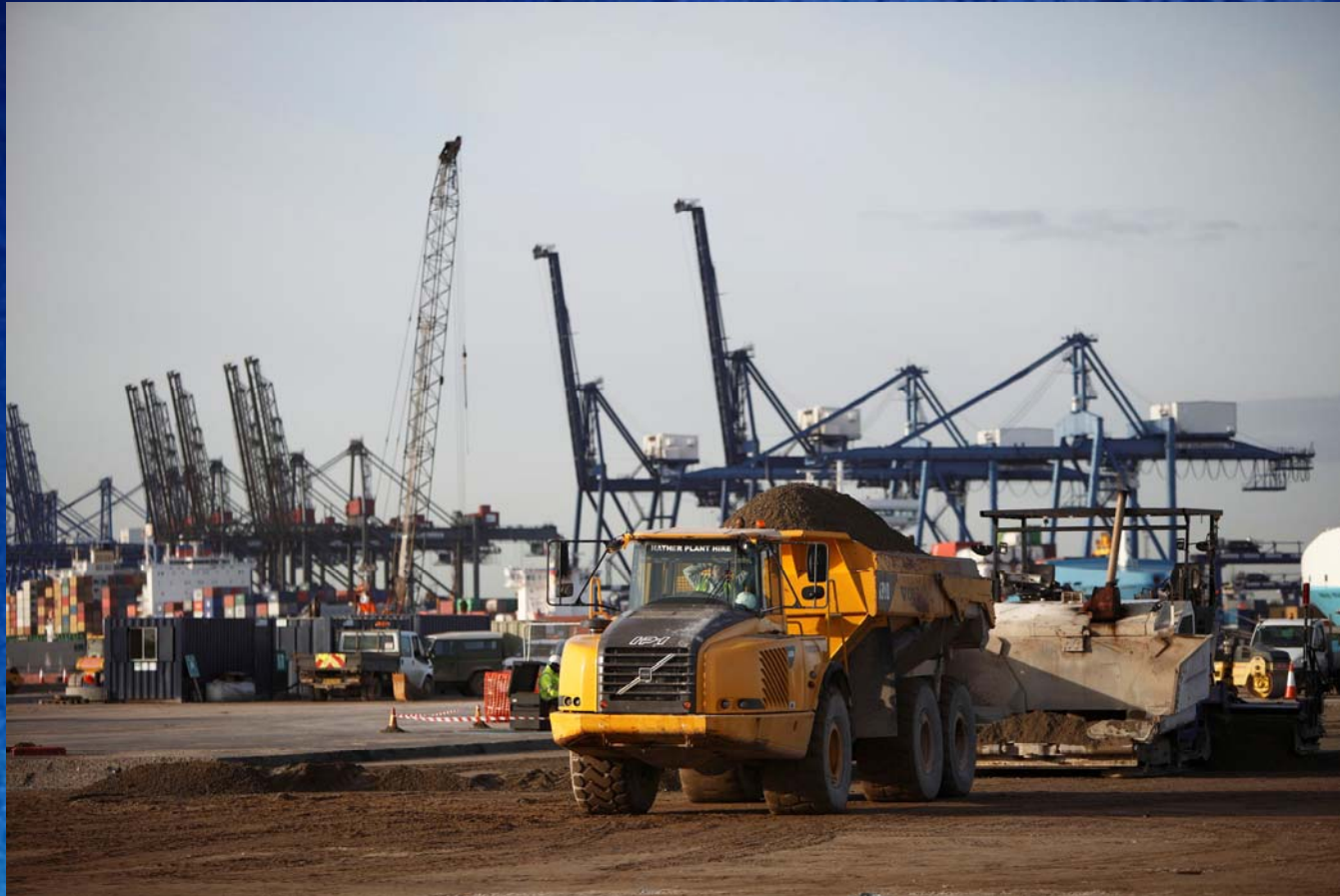


# Backfill for a utility trench





# CBM Aggregate for a port project





# Sub base to an industrial floor





# Capping layer for site development





# Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregates IBAA

1. Comply with UK and European Standards
2. Products manufactured to a robust Quality Protocol
3. Low embodied energy demand during production
4. Supporting a sustainable future

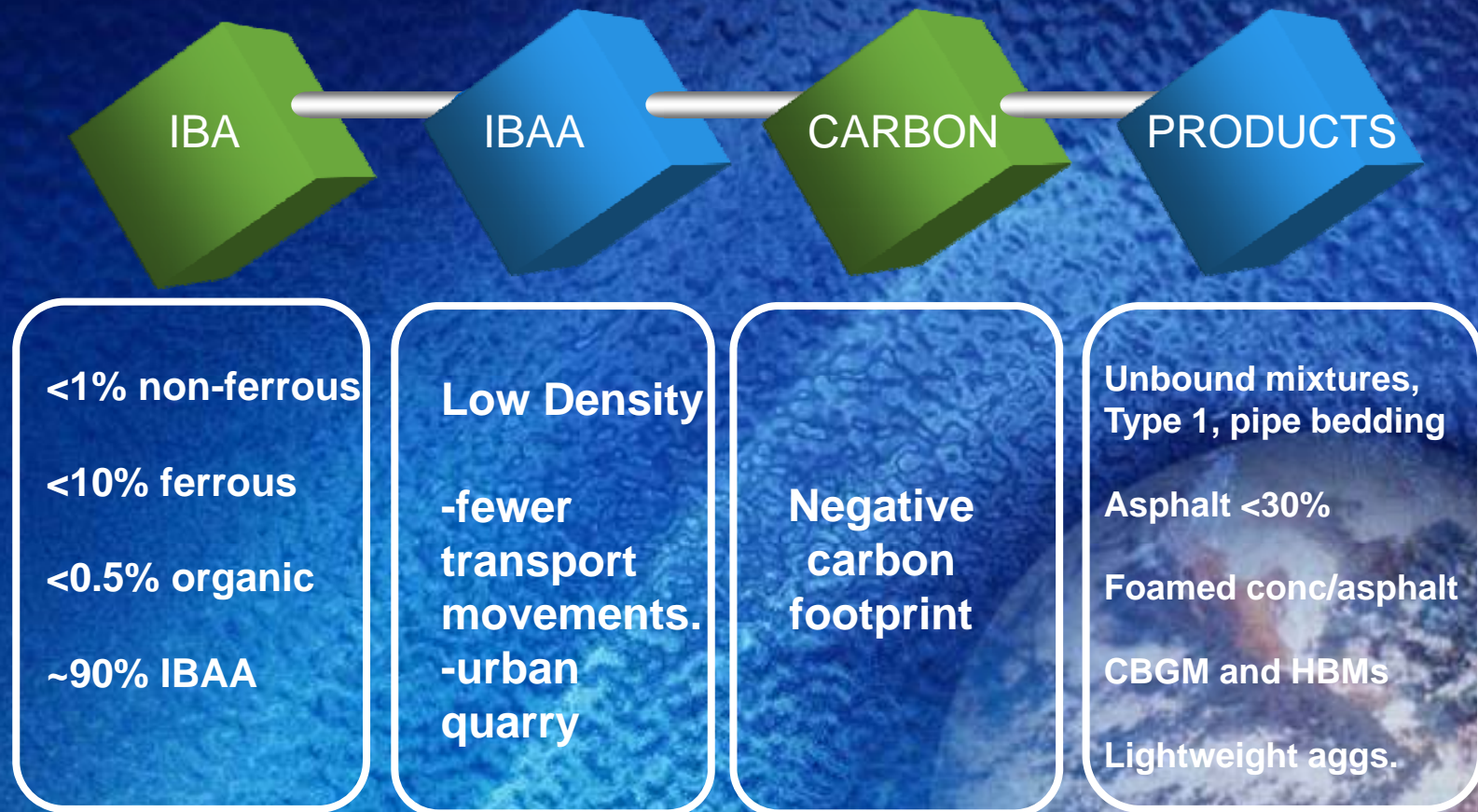


IBA has pozzolanic properties and this property is beneficial. A stockpile about 18 months old being ripped to separate particles. The temperature inside the stockpile was 55°C.





# A Sustainable Aggregate





# Local Government Sustainable Procurement Strategy Nov. 2007

- The residue from MSW and C&I waste, after energy recovery can now be processed for re-use (IBAA)– Sustainable
- IBAA gives local authorities value for money without compromising quality
- Compliant with 'Procuring the Future' 2006
- BREEAM sustainable construction (BRE)
- SLAM requires 20% recycled for all new build  
(Single Living Accommodation Modernisation Programme)  
Government led initiative



The background of the slide is a composite image. The upper portion is a deep blue with a fine, grainy texture, resembling a microscopic view of a material or a high-resolution scan of a surface. The lower right portion shows a curved horizon of the Earth, with visible cloud patterns and landmasses in shades of white, grey, and brown, set against the blackness of space.

IBAA is part of a sustainable solution for  
MSW and C&I waste

IBAA will reduce the carbon footprint of any  
construction project where it is employed

We have plants operating in London,  
Birmingham, Teesside, Essex, Kent and  
Sheffield



# Carbon footprint

IBAA has a very low carbon footprint. Carbon costs in production are low and the benefits high. BPL has consulted Carbon Trust and will seek accreditation.



# Energy and Carbon Savings on delivery of 2000 m3 of aggregate

## Transport Energy

IBAA	17.2	Gjoules
Limestone	39.1	Gjoules
Crushed Concrete	36.4	Gjoules
Granite	44.7	Gjoules

## Transport CO2

IBAA	1,024.1	kgCO2
Limestone	2,331.4	kgCO2
Crushed Concrete	2,164.9	kgCO2
Granite	2,664.4	kgCO2

[www.ballastphoenix.co.uk](http://www.ballastphoenix.co.uk)



# IBAA Carbon Sequestration

- CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed from atmosphere
- Similar to concrete – carbonation
- >8% by weight of CO<sub>2</sub> can be absorbed
- IBA Aggregates have a negative footprint



# How do we make IBAA from IBA?

Our 'sister' company in Holland first started this kind of business in the early 80s. BPL started in the UK in 1998, using the Dutch process technique, but with UK applications. Since then the process has been extended such that a target of ZERO LANDFILL can be a reality.



# The process - but Safety first!





# Fresh IBA





**Fresh IBA is matured for weeks**





# Loading the feed hopper





# Indoor process





# Elevated control room





# Aggregate sizing





# Aggregate stream





# 0-10mm Aggregate





# 10-40mm Aggregate





# Recovered metals





# Handpicked oversize





# Stockpiled aggregate products





# Lagoon to store site drainage





# Environmental Management

- The impending WRAP Quality Protocol is designed to give new users confidence in IBAA – BPL has had it's own scheme for many years. Site Specific Environmental Assessments are available to BPL customers free of charge
- BPL is accredited with BSI to BS EN 14001:2004
- The Environmental Liability Directive (ELD) came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2009, outlining responsibilities!
- The Water Framework Directive is designed to ensure that groundwater and water courses are not polluted.



# **‘DUTY OF CARE’**

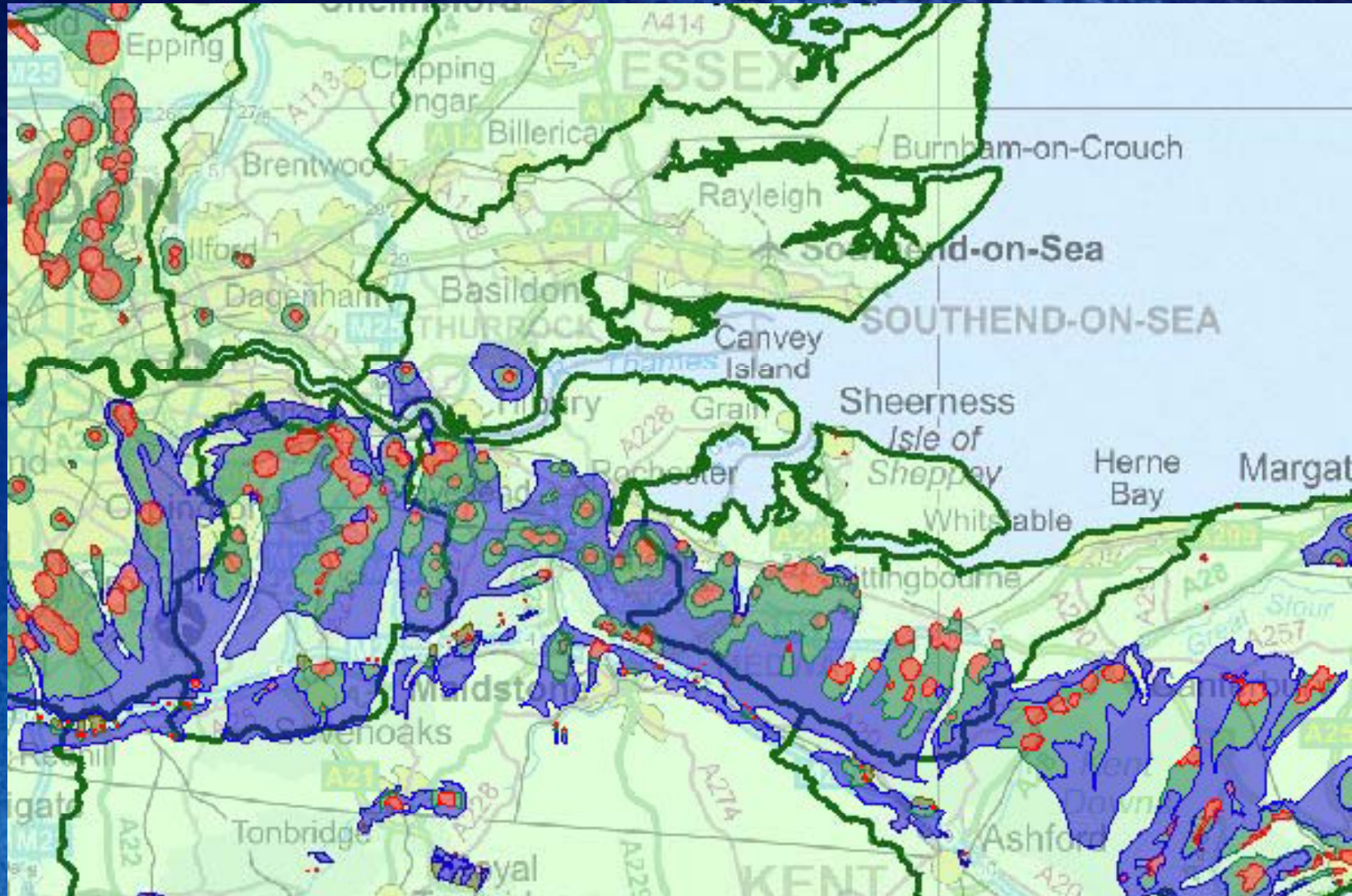
Environment Protection Act 1990

- Applies to companies and individuals
- Primary and secondary aggregate producers
- BPL assess every site prior to supply
- IBAA leach test results normally around UK drinking water quality standard



# Example of EA's Groundwater Protection Zones

The map illustrates the Groundwater Protection Zones (GPs) established by the Environment Agency (EA) around the Thames estuary. The zones are color-coded: red for the highest protection level (GPs) and green for the lowest (GPs). The map covers parts of Essex and Kent, showing towns such as Epping, Chipping Ongar, Billericay, Burnham-on-Crouch, Rayleigh, Southend-on-Sea, Basildon, Dagenham, Thurrock, Canvey Island, Sheerness, Isle of Sheppey, Herne Bay, Margate, Whitstable, Sittingbourne, Rochester, Grain, Tonbridge, and Ashford. The EA logo is located in the bottom right corner.







Contact: David York

Tel: 01778 423345 or 07860 230006

Email: [david.york@ballastphoenix.co.uk](mailto:david.york@ballastphoenix.co.uk)

Address: Victoria Stables

South Rd

BOURNE

PE10 9JX



# Exploding concrete????

An unfortunate incident took place in Aug 2009. I believe this is the subject of an ongoing HSE investigation. Gas was trapped beneath a footbridge, inside a building. Sparks created by work activity ignited the gas and two workers were unfortunately injured. Our H&S data sheet states that when IBAA is used in foamed concrete, it should be handled and used in open spaces.



# Health & Safety Alert

## Gas Explosion in Pumping Station

### What happened?

On 21<sup>st</sup> August whilst Barhale operatives were in the process of cutting hand-railing as part of a decommissioning activity in a pumping station, an explosion occurred, injuring two operatives. Both injured parties were taken to hospital and treated for fractures to the ankle and foot.

The decommissioning phase required placement of foam concrete infill into an existing dry well (inside building) and wet well (outside building). The dry well infill had extended beneath an existing solid metal floor which both injured parties were standing on at the time of the incident.

The investigation into the root cause is still ongoing but it is suspected that the likely cause was as a direct result of hydrogen gas produced from the foam concrete. The gas appears to have built up beneath the metal flooring overnight. The gas is thought to have been ignited by spark created by a grinder.

The foam concrete mixture contained IBA (Incinerator Bottom Ash) which after investigation and research is likely to produce hydrogen gas. Aluminium metal particles present in the IBA react with the water and cement contents of the concrete to generate hydrogen, the volume of hydrogen produced being proportional to the quantity of aluminium metal being present in the IBA.



Picture showing scene inside the pumping station after the explosion

### Early learning points:

- The use of foam concrete containing IBA is no longer permitted within Barhale. Only foam concrete using inert materials will be permitted.
- You must contact your Supplier for clarification and assurance of its safety, if you are unsure of the ingredients used in specified mixes.
- Examples of inert materials used in foam mix designs include sand, gravel or crushed stone. Always seek confirmation from the supplier that the materials used are inert and will not produce gas emissions when mixed.

Safety Alert 09/09

Please display until 31/12/09

For further information please contact Andy Dodman (Health & Safety Dept) on 07903 882329

## **Health & Safety Product Data Sheet - Foamed Concrete Production -**

### **Revision 2**

#### **Composition**

IBAA is the product of energy recovery at a range of temperatures from 800-1100°C, primarily from domestic and municipal wastes. In addition to fused and partially fused clinker, concrete, brick, ceramics there will be sharp metal objects, glass and a small quantity of partially burnt material. IBAA presents no known biological hazards.

#### **Hazards Identification**

a) Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate – contact with IBAA may cause: -

1. Irritant Contact Dermatitis
2. Allergic Contact Dermatitis

Avoid manual handling at all times as cuts, skin piercing, and abrasions can occur.

b) **When blending IBAA for the production of foamed concrete the following safety issues should be acknowledged:**

1. Hydrogen can form in an alkaline environment, particularly in wet conditions.
2. Any gas liberation will have a finite life, which is normally a few days following saturation.
3. Reducing the pH of the concrete blend will reduce hydrogen liberation significantly.
4. The use of some synthetic foaming agents (Poly Ethylene Glycol (PEG) based) increases hydrogen production.
5. Protein based foaming agents can reduce hydrogen formation significantly.
6. The increase in temperature on large concrete pours has the potential to increase gas liberation.
7. Adequate ventilation of all works should be provided to allow liberated gases to escape safely.

c) IBAA Dust – cutting and surface treatment of materials produced from IBAA can create dust and flying fragments. The dust created could contain particles of respirable silica. Further advice on the silica content of IBAA is available via the head office upon request.

d) When the respirable dust contains silica, the risks are increased. Extended periods of exposure to high concentrations of any dust can be hazardous to health. IBAA contains trace elements, which are considered negligible in light of current knowledge.



Health and Safety  
Executive

## Foamed concrete explosion - HSE interim position 03 December 2009

This document has been produced to provide information on an explosion involving foamed concrete and provide interim advice whilst HSE continues its investigation.

There was an explosion which injured two people in August 2009. A contractor had filled a pit with about 6m depth of foamed concrete. Whilst the concrete was setting, workers started removing steelwork using angle grinders. There was an explosion underneath the steel walkway on which two contractors were standing and which blew the steel plates and the workers up into the roof.

HSE is investigating. The foaming agent in this concrete mix was air produced by the addition of surfactants and agitation. It appears that while the concrete was setting, the flammable gas hydrogen was produced. The particular location of the pour within a relatively confined area beneath a walkway appears to have allowed a flammable/explosive mixture to have developed.

HSE has been investigating the means by which hydrogen was generated. Aluminium is known to react with cement/concrete mixtures to form hydrogen. The particular concrete mix included incinerator bottom ash (IBA) which is suspected of being the source of aluminium. Tests on raw materials and the mixed concrete revealed the presence of aluminium. Tests to confirm the suspected mechanism have not yet been completed.

In the meantime the supplier of the IBA has been asked to advise customers of the following:

- foamed concrete mixes containing IBA or other recycled materials should be poured in the open air;
- if such mixes are to be poured within a building or confined area, adequate ventilation must be provided and the entire surface of the poured concrete should remain visible until it has set;
- sources of ignition such as naked flames or spark-generating tools (e.g. disc cutters, angle grinders) should be kept away from the concreted area during the pouring and setting process.

HSE has not taken any action requiring the removal of IBA from concrete products.

HSE is not investigating any other similar explosions.

HSE estimates that the scientific tests will be completed by the end of 2009 at which time we will consider what further action needs to be taken and will update this information note.



# Covanta

## Local Impact Report (LIR)

# Local Impact Report

- *‘Report in writing giving details of the likely impact of the proposed development on the authority’s area ‘*

# Local Impact Report

- *Not mandatory ... but recommended*
- *To be prepared whether or not the local authority considers that the development would have a positive or negative impact on the area*



# Local Impact Report

- *The content of the LIR is a matter for the local authority concerned as long as it falls within this statutory definition.*
- *Some guidance issued by IPC – but more about what the statement is not rather than what is required!*
- *This likely to be the first – and maybe only – LIR!*

# Local Impact Report

- Topics include:
- *Site description and surroundings/location*
- *Details of the proposal*
- *Relevant planning history and any issues arising*
- *Relevant development plan policies, supplementary planning guidance or documents, development briefs or approved master plans and an appraisal of their relationship and relevance to the proposals*
- *Relevant development proposals under consideration or granted permission but not commenced or completed*

# Local Impact Report

- Topics include:
- *Local area characteristics such as urban and landscape qualities and nature conservation sites*
- *Local transport patterns and issues*
- *Site and area constraints*
- *Designated sites*
- *Socio-economic and community matters*
- *Consideration of the impact of the proposed provisions and requirements within the draft Order in respect of all of the above*
- *Development consent obligations and their impact on the local authority's area*

# Local Impact Report

- *It should draw on existing local knowledge and experience – local evidence of flooding, local social or economic issues or local knowledge of travel patterns to community facilities.*
- *Statement of positive, negative and neutral local impacts –but does not need to contain a balancing exercise or be a committee report.*



# Local Impact Report

- *Relative importance of different social, environmental or economic issues and the impact of the scheme on them. (i.e. employment, local services, associated development or development consent obligations under s174)*

# Local Impact Report

- *Views on provisions, requirements or development consent obligations.  
Mitigation or compensatory measures.*
- *Views on provisions, requirements or development consent obligations.  
Mitigation or compensatory measures.*
- *Cross referencing to Statement of Common Ground*

# Local Impact Report

- We are seeking views on the format and content
- Views of the local community are valid
- Your contributions are sought!

# Rookery RRF

Noise Control Design  
& Impact Assessment  
Additional Information

Colin English BSc CEng FIOA MIMechE



# Additional Information Requested

Information requested at CLP meeting:

- Maximum Noise Levels for Vehicle Movements
- Vehicle Movements on Existing A421

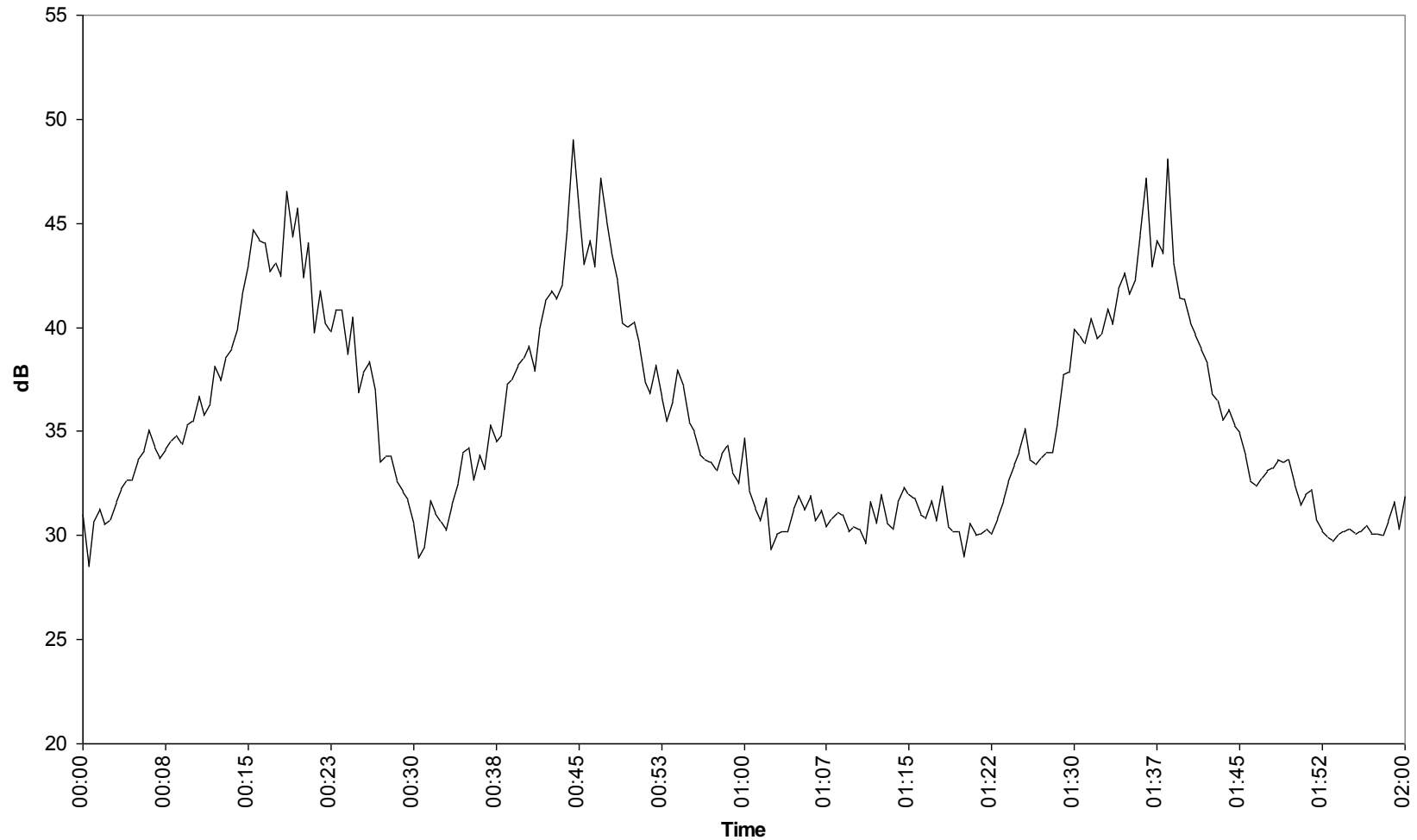
Information requested after CLP meeting:

- Use of  $L_{Amax}$  and  $L_{Aeq}$  noise indices
- Effects of Frequency of Noise on Audibility

# Noise Indices

- Noise can be measured using many different indices
- In UK the following are commonly used:
  - $L_{A90}$  – background noise
  - $L_{Aeq}$  – activity noise (except for road traffic)
  - $L_{A10}$  – road traffic
  - $L_{Amax}$  – activity noise
  - $L_{A01}$  – activity noise
- Most other countries use  $L_{Aeq}$  for all noise and UK is following this approach

# Noise Indices

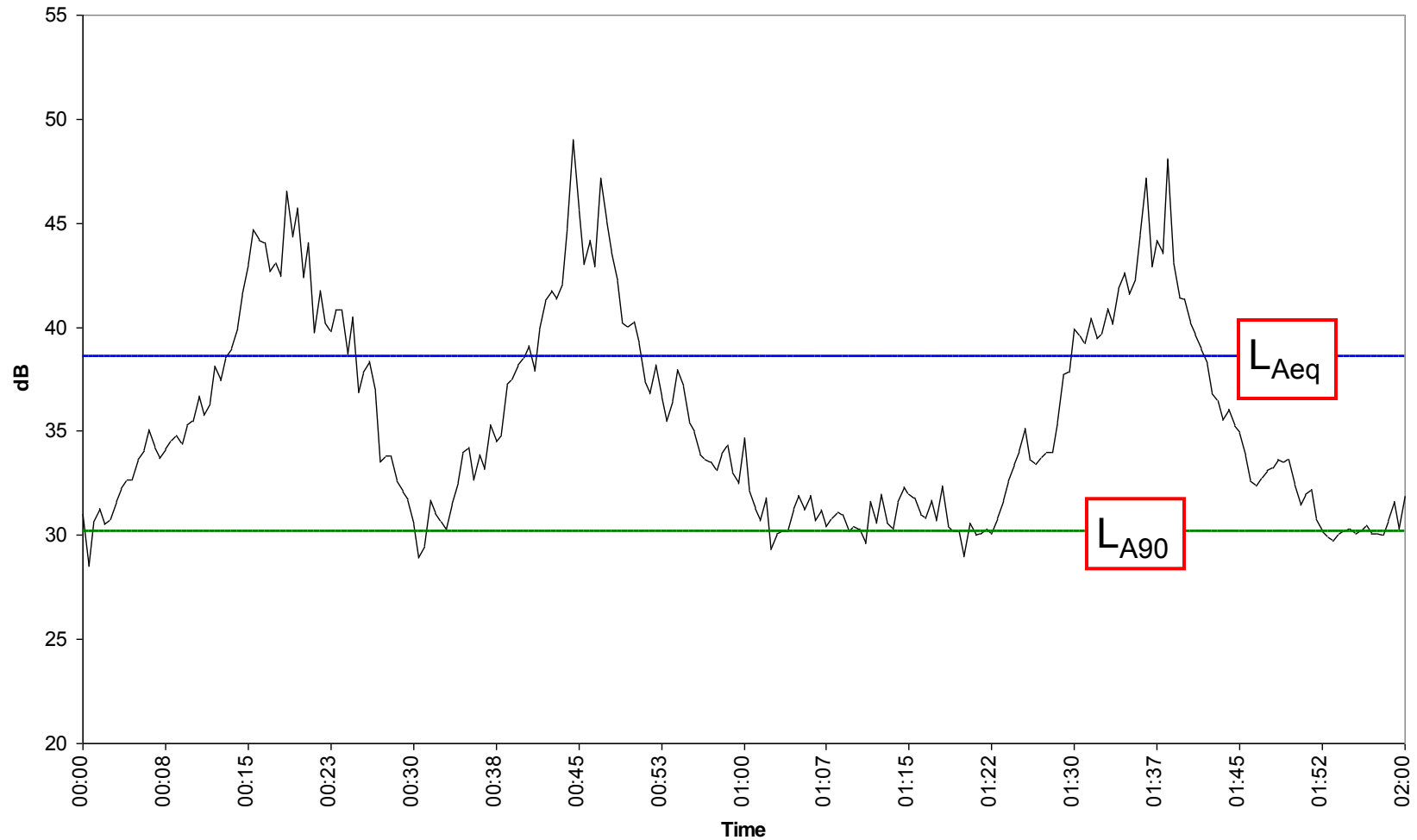


# Noise Indices





# Noise Indices



# Noise Indices



# Daytime Vehicles on Access Road

Location	Existing Ambient $L_{Aeq}$ (dB)	Predicted Vehicle Noise Level ( $L_{Aeq}$ )	Existing $L_{Aeq}$ + Vehicle Noise Level ( $L_{Aeq}$ )	Predicted Increase in Ambient $L_{Aeq}$
Pilling Farm Cottages	50.0	23.6	50.0	0.0
South Pilling Farm	48.0	26.9	48.0	0.0
Marston Moretaine	50.0	23.4	50.0	0.0
Stewartby Way	53.0	37.8	53.1	0.1
How End	53.0	18.1	53.0	0.0
Forest Centre	49.0	40.0	49.6	0.6

# Vehicles on Access Road: 5 – 6 am

Location	Existing Ambient $L_{Aeq}$ (dB)	Predicted Vehicle Noise Level ( $L_{Aeq}$ )	Existing $L_{Aeq}$ + Vehicle Noise Level ( $L_{Aeq}$ )	Predicted Increase in Ambient $L_{Aeq}$
Pillinge Farm Cottages	50.0*	20.9	50.0	0.0
South Pillinge Farm	42.0	21.6	42.0	0.0
Marston Moretaine	49.0	18.4	49.0	0.0
Stewartby Way	42.0	31.0	42.3	0.3
How End	52.0	13.8	52.0	0.0



# Maximum Vehicle Noise Levels

Location	Measured $L_{Aeq}$ (dB)	Predicted $L_{Aeq}$ (dB) 6- 7 am	Measured $L_{Amax, f}$ (dB) 5-6 am	Measured $L_{Amax, f}$ (dB) 6- 7 am	Predicted $L_{Amax}$ (dB)
Pillinge Farm Cottages	50.0	24.1	66.4	68.5	32.9
South Pillinge Farm	24.1	27.4	66.4	67.1	36.5
Marston Moretaine	66.4	24.0	61.1	66.9	24.2
Stewartby Way	68.5	38.3	66.1	57.3	48.0
How End	32.9	18.6	57.0	76.1	21.3

# Traffic on Existing A421 (South of Green Lane)

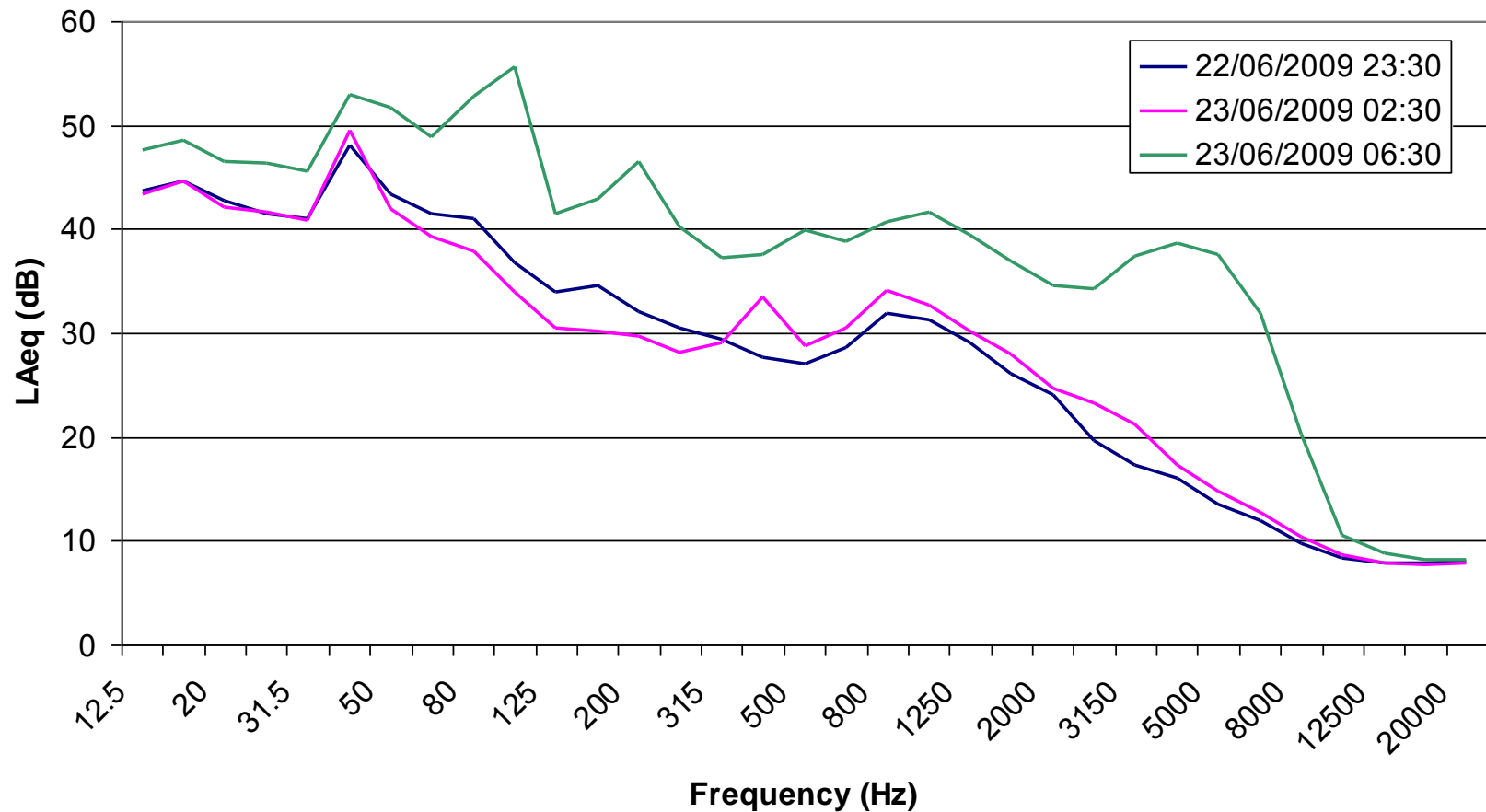
Condition	Light Vehicles	HGV	Noise Level at 10 m (dB L <sub>A10</sub> )
Pre Bypass	25585	2421	77.8
Bypass open	7708	386	67.9
Bypass + RRF (nominal)	7750	652	68.7
Bypass + RRF (maximum)	7858	979	69.6

# Audibility and Frequency

- Audibility of sound depends on many factors:
  - Level relative to ambient sound level
  - Character compared with character of ambient sound
    - Frequency of each noise (presence of tones)
    - Fluctuating or steady
    - Continuous or intermittent

# Audibility and Frequency

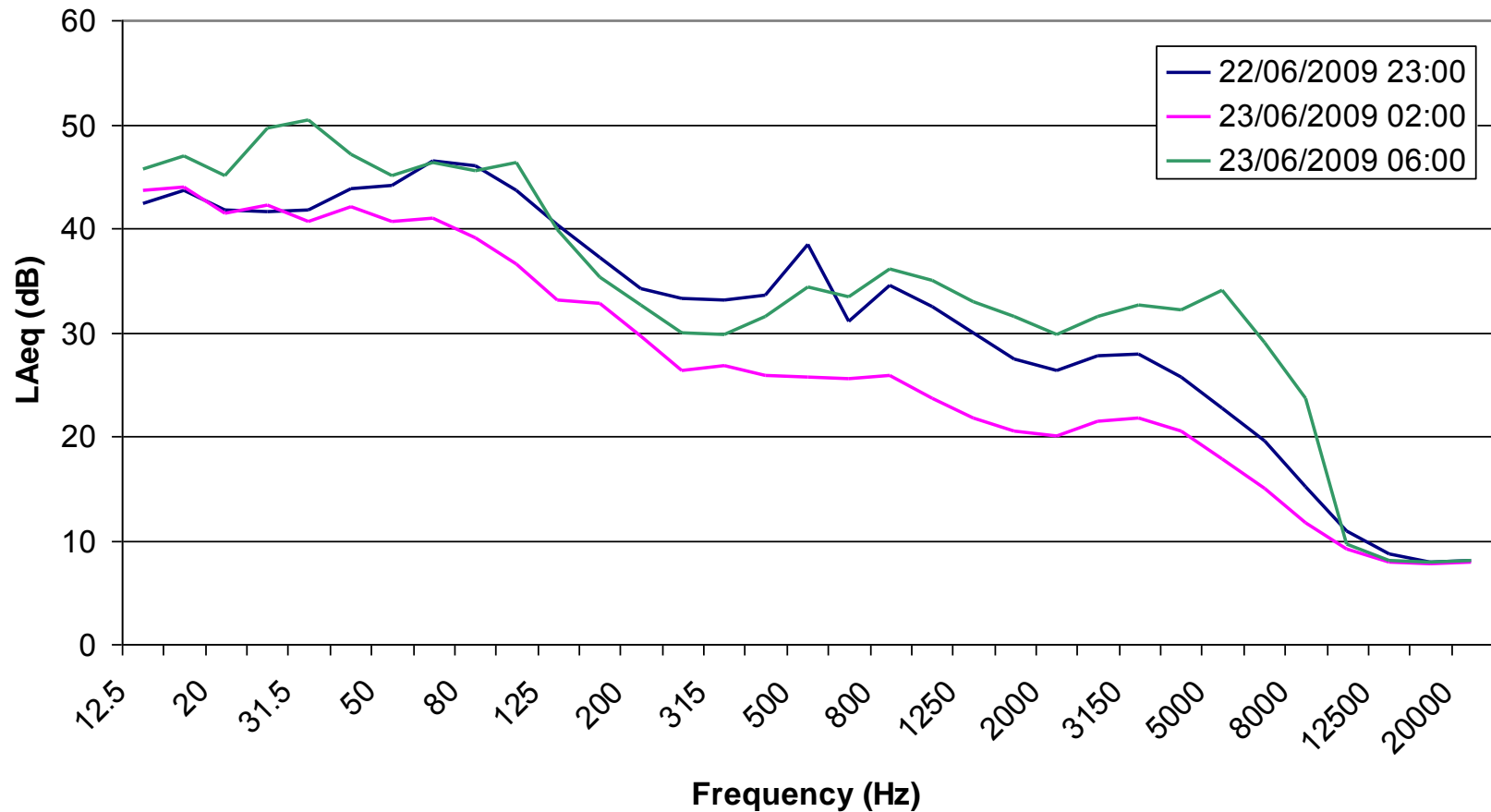
Pillinge Farm Cottages 22nd - 23rd June 2009





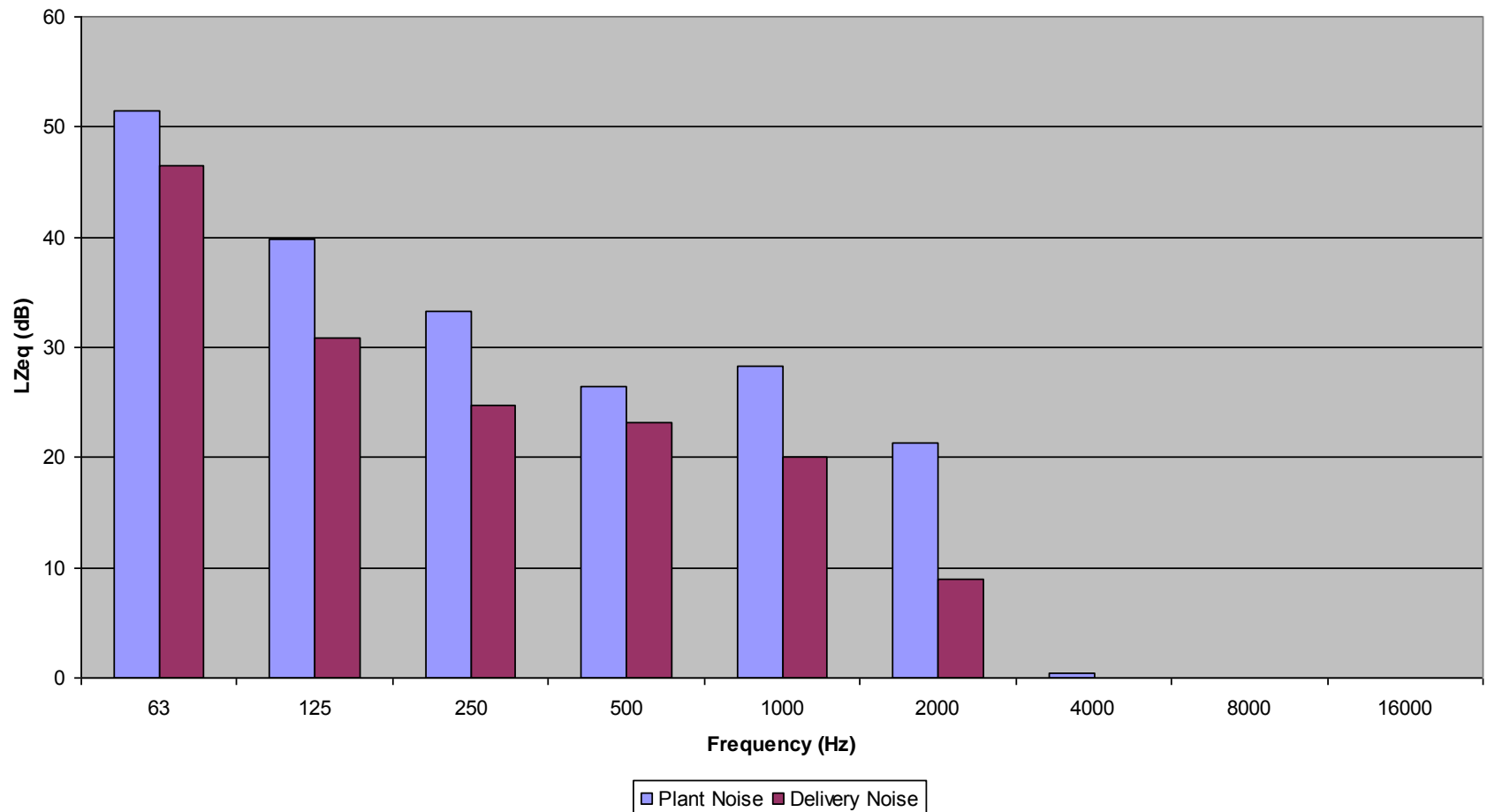
# Audibility and Frequency

Stewartby Way 22nd - 23rd June 2009



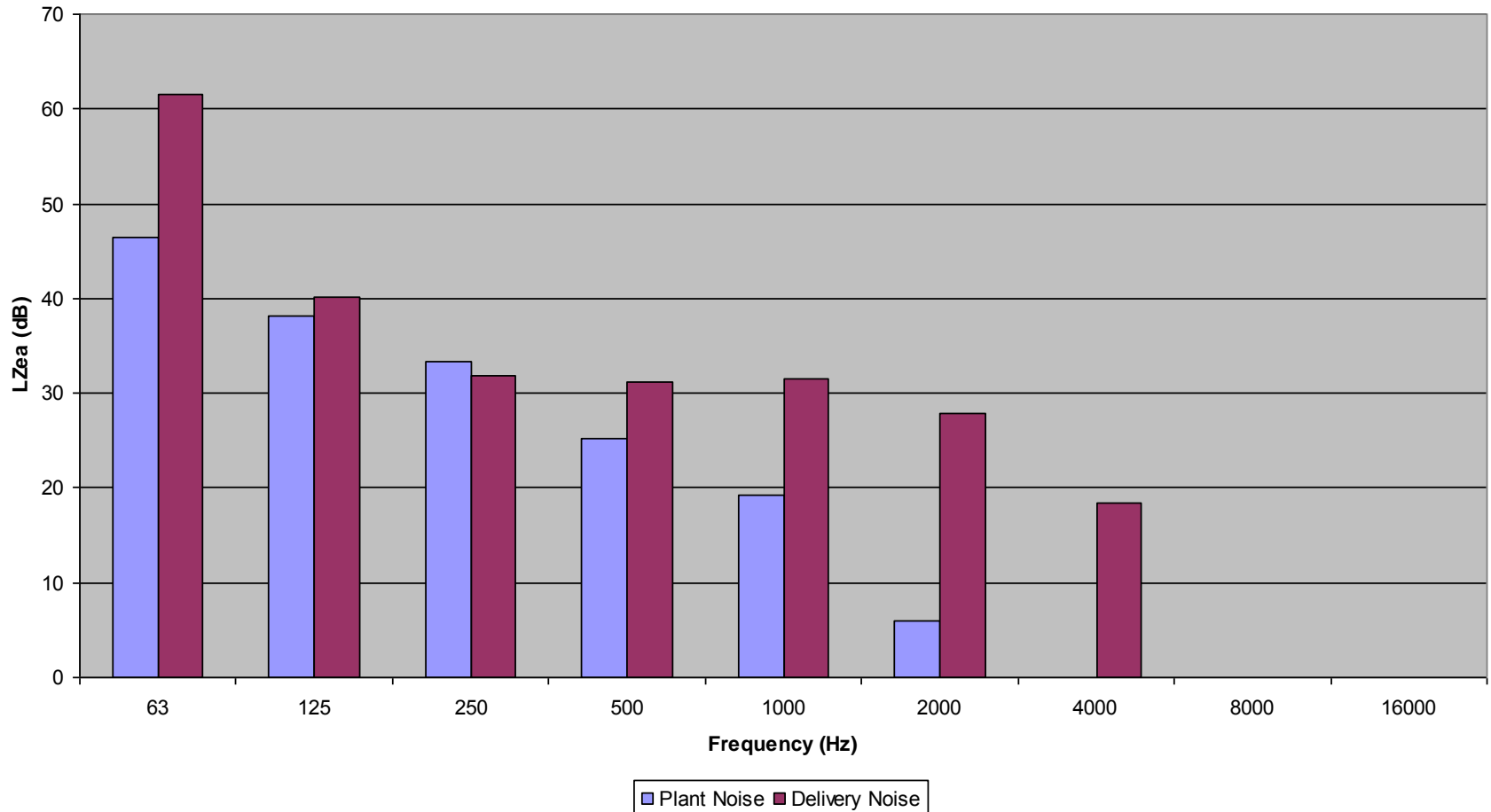
# Audibility and Frequency

Pilling Farm Cottages - Predicted Spectra at First Floor level



# Audibility and Frequency

Stewartby Way - Predicted Spectra at First Floor Level



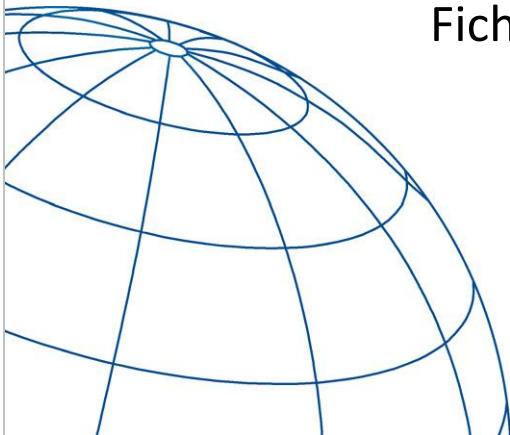
# THE **FICHTNER** GROUP

Monitoring – On-site and Off-site

Stephen Othen

Technical Director

Fichtner Consulting Engineers Ltd



CONSULTING & IT



ENERGY



ENVIRONMENT



WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE



## Issues to be Covered

---

### Monitoring of emissions to atmosphere

- Continuous monitoring
- Periodic monitoring
- Additional Permit Requirements

### Off-site monitoring

- Current monitoring
- Further monitoring pre-construction
- Monitoring post-operation



## Continuous Monitoring

The following substances will be monitored continuously

1. Oxides of nitrogen (as NO<sub>2</sub>)
  2. Sulphur dioxide
  3. Carbon monoxide
  4. Hydrogen chloride
  5. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
  6. Particulates
  7. Ammonia
- WID Requirement
- EA Requirement

Emission Limits set for half-hourly and daily averages.

All reported to the Environment Agency

## Periodic Monitoring

The following substances will be monitored every three months

1. Dioxins and Furans
2. Mercury
3. Cadmium and Thallium
4. Antimony, Arsenic, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Manganese, Nickel and Vanadium
5. Hydrogen Fluoride
6. Nitrous Oxide
7. Dioxin-like PCBs
8. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

WID Requirement

EA Requirement

## Additional Permit Conditions for On-Site Monitoring

The Environmental Permit for the facility is likely to include the following conditions (based on other recent permits):

1. Confirm the size distribution of particulates.
2. Review techniques for the continuous monitoring of heavy metals, PAHs, dioxins and furans and dioxin-like PCBs.
3. Confirm the calibration and verification testing of the Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (under BS EN 14181).
  - QAL1 – quality assurance of equipment
  - QAL2 – quality assurance of entire installation
  - QAL3 – confirmation of precision and accuracy
  - AST – annual confirmation of QAL2





## Off-site Monitoring

Diffusion tube survey measuring nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide.

Aim is to establish baseline concentrations in the local area

First year:

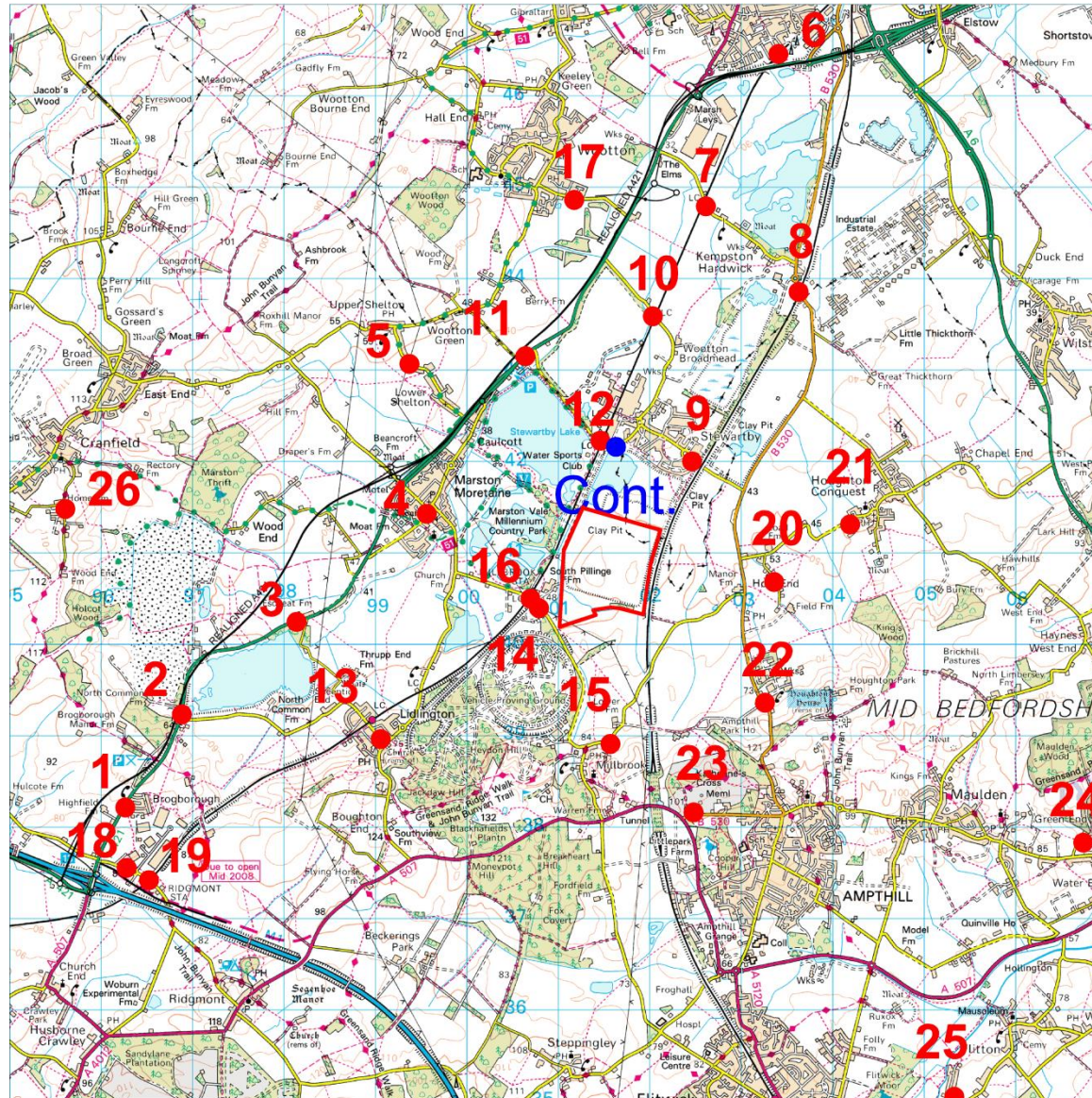
- July 2009 to July 2010
- 26 locations in total

Results so far:

- Nitrogen dioxide around  $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at rural sites and  $30\text{-}50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at roadside sites.
- Highest concentrations near to the M1 and A421.
- Sulphur dioxide around  $2\text{-}6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .



# Off-site Monitoring – Locations for Year 1





## Off-site Monitoring

**Diffusion tube survey** measuring nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide.  
Aim is to establish baseline concentrations in the local area.

First year:

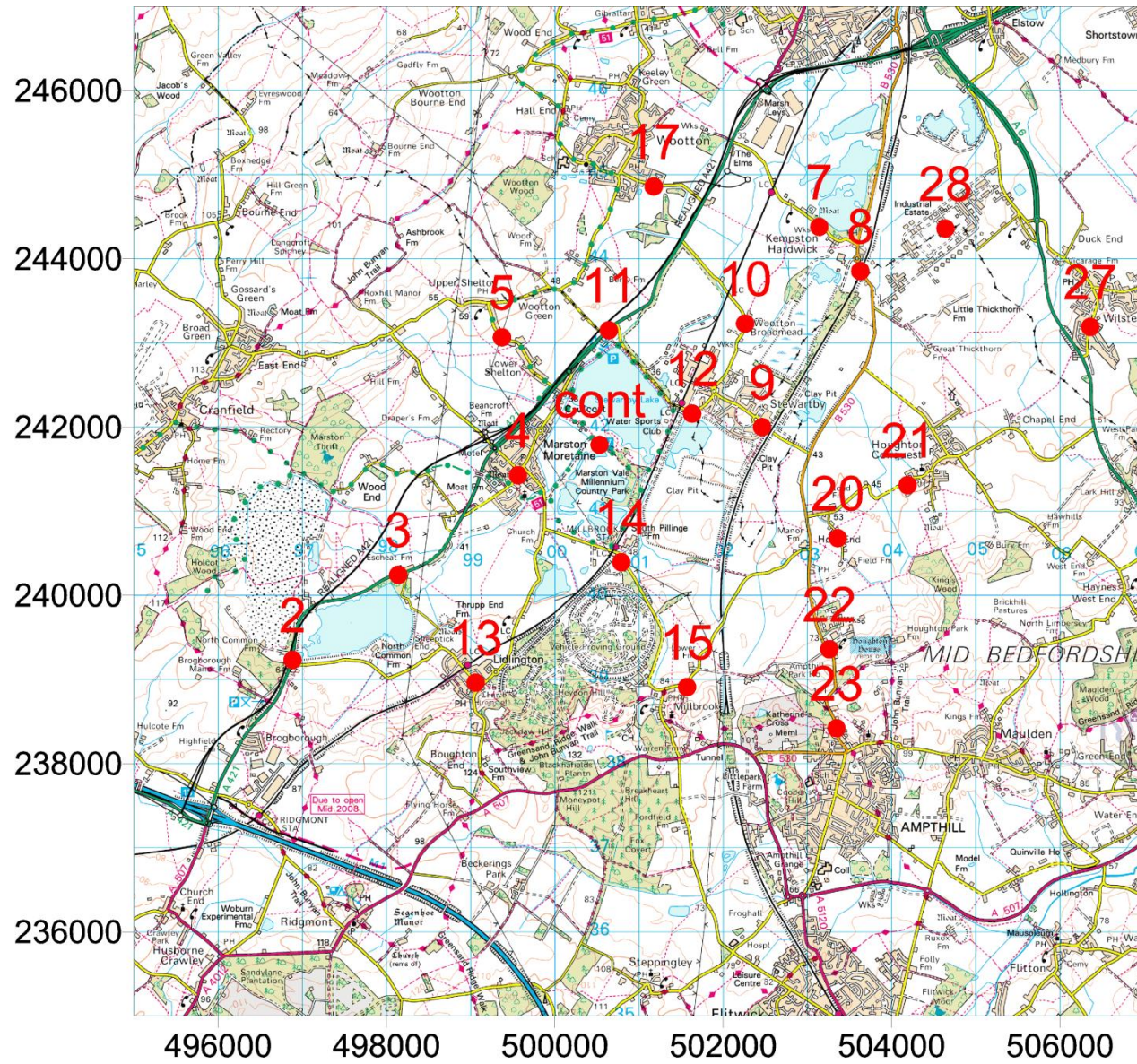
- July 2009 to July 2010
- 26 locations in total

Second year:

- From July 2010
- Redesigned to focus on human receptors
- Discontinued some ecological receptors



## Off-site Monitoring – Locations for Year 2





## Off-site Monitoring

**Diffusion tube survey** measuring nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide.  
Aim is to establish baseline concentrations in the local area.

First year:

- July 2009 to July 2010
- 26 locations in total

Second year:

- From July 2010
- Redesigned to focus on human receptors
- Discontinued some ecological receptors

**Continuous Monitoring:**

- Initially at Stewartby Brickworks ( $\text{PM}_{10}$ ,  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$ )
- Now moved to the Forest Centre car park



## Off-site Monitoring

Soil Monitoring for dioxins/furans and heavy metals.

Carried out once at six sites.

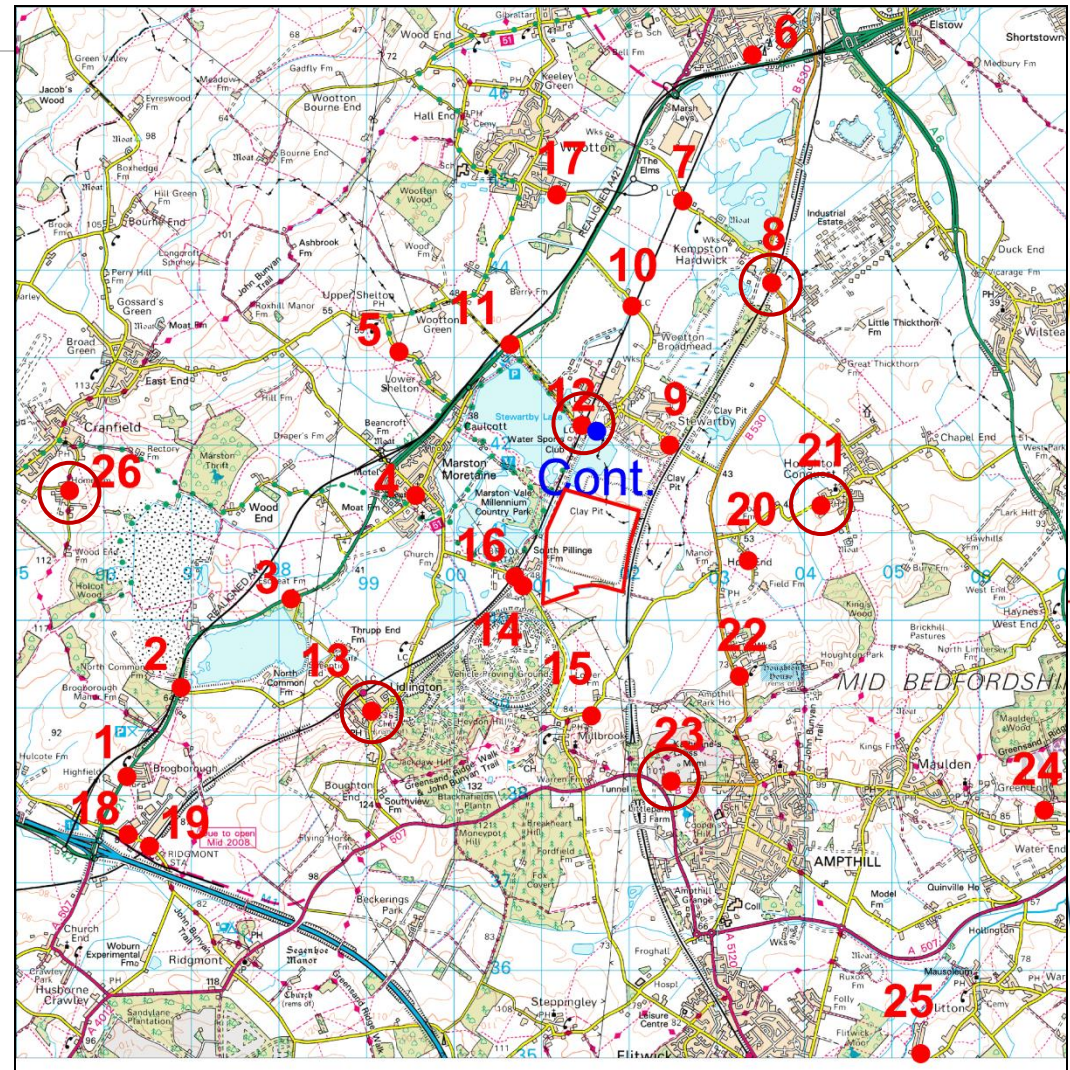
### Results:

Dioxins/Furans at around the rural baseline, with site 8 slightly high.

Most metals at typical rural levels.

Copper and lead slightly high at site 8.

Mercury high at all sites.





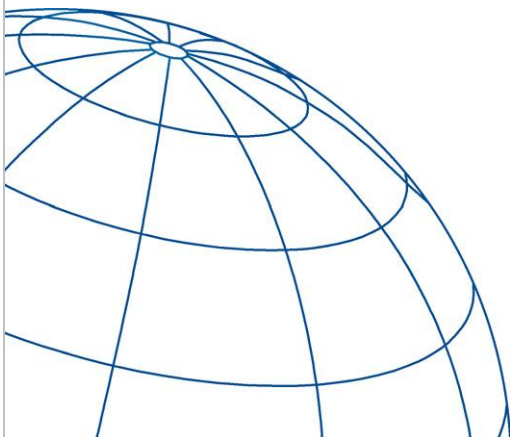
## Additional Permit Conditions for Off-Site Monitoring

The Environmental Permit for the facility would normally include the following conditions (based on other recent permits):

1. Agree a programme of baseline monitoring before the plant can be commissioned. The programme shall cover periods before and after commissioning.
2. Carry out ambient air monitoring to confirm the dispersion modelling.

For Rookery Pit, the current programme may satisfy (1) already.

**Thank You for Listening**



**CONSULTING & IT**



**ENERGY**



**ENVIRONMENT**



**WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE**



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 11 Notes**

### **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel (CLP) Meeting 11 Monday 21st June 2010, 18.30 – 20.30**

**Attended** – See attached.

#### **Introductions and actions from last meeting:**

Robin Treacher Covanta Communications Director introduced himself.

#### **Actions from last meeting -**

Covanta to provide forecast A421 traffic data – completed and circulated with notes

Covanta to provide maximum traffic noise figures – on the agenda for this meeting together with response to follow up queries asking for maximum noise forecasts, see end of notes for details

Covanta to report on the report of radioactive material getting into landfill and explain waste flow monitoring processes for the RRF – on agenda for next meeting

Covanta to provide noise data for a comparable facility – to be provided, Kate Fairweather (KF) to chase a response

Malcolm Chilton from Covanta was unable to attend the meeting and sent his apologies; the item he was due to present regarding financial savings flow through to Local Authorities was deferred to the next meeting.

**Local Impact Report (LIR) process** – Sue Marsh (SM) Central Bedfordshire Council presented – see presentation attached

#### **Questions**

##### **How do CLP members provide input to the LIR?**

Contact Sue Marsh Telephone 0300 300 6032, email [susan.marsh@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:susan.marsh@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk)

##### **What is the timescale for input?**

Current Covanta plans to put in the application mid July means that the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) could validate mid August at the earliest, and the LIR has to be submitted in 6 weeks after that. As the school holidays are coming up the process really needs to start now.

##### **Action CLP members to provide local issues to Sue for inclusion in the LIR**

##### **Who is being contacted to provide input?**

Sue has presented to the Marston Vale Liaison Group as well as the CLP and has asked Covanta for the list of organisations they have consulted.

##### **Action Covanta to provide Sue with the contact list of organisations**

The CLP suggested that Sue needed to put adverts in the local press, and send information to all Parish Clerks to put on Notice boards, in newsletters and on their web sites.

**As there is scope for the LIR to cover aspects that are not usually part of the planning process, could it cover the wider impact of this development with other similar operations in the area, and the development of the entire Rookery South Pit site as a result of the RRF being built there? This is an issue of concern for the local community.**

Yes it can include this type of issue - the Council planners will be able to provide input on the wider development impacts.

##### **Action SM to include this issue on the list for the LIR to address**

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 11 Notes**

### **How will the Bedfordshire and Luton Waste Policy that finished consultation shortly feed into the LIR?**

The policy consultation completes in July and has conclusions on sites suitable for development: The Rookery South site has been identified as suitable for processing of locally produced waste, which the Covanta proposal doesn't fit. This issue will be covered in the Committee Report on the proposal to the IPC, but can also be addressed in the LIR. However the Waste Policy will not have great weight until it is adopted, and this will not be achieved until it has been through a final hearing with the Inspector.

**Bottom ash processing and recycling** – David York MD of Ballast Phoenix (BP) presented – see presentation attached. Ballast Phoenix is the contractor for Bottom Ash processing at the site for the lifetime of the plant, producing Incinerated Bottom Ash Aggregates (IBAA) that will be sold to the construction industry

### **Questions**

#### **How can paper come through the incineration process?**

Dense paper items such as phone books can go through on the moving grate and the core still be intact when it is ejected.

#### **Action Covanta to explain how much of the waste will not be fully incinerated in the process**

#### **Will the Bottom Ash be stockpiled?**

BP will take the Bottom Ash from the plant, store and process it on site and BP will typically hold a stockpile of 6 months production in heaps at the site to allow the site to supply large construction projects and over periods when materials are not in demand (poor weather, recession). No raw IBA will leave the site.

#### **What are the noise impacts of the process?**

The processing involves crushing material over 40mm, which is screened out and held, then crushed in batches of 5000 tonnes. This process is all completed inside the building on site.

#### **Will the Bottom Ash be dusty?**

No, it is quenched in the Covanta plant so it is soggy when it arrives and does not become dusty. Stockpiles crust over so there is no dust at this stage either.

#### **You test the leachate for pollutants – if you find increased level of pollution how do you escalate this with Covanta as the source of the waste?**

The content of Municipal and Industrial/Commercial waste is fairly constant – this is the same across Europe, it does not change significantly. However BP will test several times year to check there are no changes to the leachate, and if there is a change would raise this with Covanta. In 12 years of running these operations BP has seen consistent levels of content with minor changes – these have always been due to new waste streams coming in. BP will have daily liaison with Covanta, plus monthly Management meetings and this is where these issues would be monitored. BP send the leachate to laboratories to test 3 to 4 time p.a – they test for dioxins twice p.a and also test for bacteria such as listeria.

#### **How often will the water be discharged from the pond?**

Most of the water will be recycled back into the RRF for quenching. Unusual rainfall events are taken into account and there is provision to store excess water in tanks on site.

#### **Where will the IBAA go to and what will the traffic effects be?**

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 11 Notes**

BP will produce 115k tonnes per annum which will be sold to a variety of users – road schemes, factory construction etc. The IBAA will be shipped by open top tippers and will use about 100 vehicles on average per week.

### **How will you deal with iron waste?**

Metals are collected, separated and go for recycling off site. Usually the process produces 4% by mass ferrous metals and 1.5% non-ferrous.

### **We have read about an issue where concrete blocks made from IBAA exploded – will there be any concrete block manufacture on site?**

No, however BP supply IBAA for manufacture of concrete blocks. The incident where foamed concrete exploded was investigated and a result of a contractor not following clear Health and Safety Datasheet instructions to ventilate the area and not to use electrical tools, as foam concrete can produce hydrogen during a three day setting period.

One of the CLP members will prepare a further list of questions for BP to respond to.

### **Action CLP member to send the list of questions to KF to forward to BP for response**

**Noise issues – follow up on previous presentation** by Colin English of the English Cogger Partnership – see presentation attached.

### **How do we know what affect the additional noise will actually have, can we have a simple explanation of why the additional noise will not have a high impact – is there anyone we can talk to who has experienced this kind of noise change so get their opinions?**

There will be times when local people will hear the operational noise, depending on wind direction. However because the existing noise in a similar spectrum to the predicted noise from the plant it will not be obvious as the source. Additionally because the additional noise will be constant worldwide research shows that people will not find it attention drawing.

Traffic noise is of more concern than operational noise – the same principles apply, if there is already a lot of noise a new source of noise will effectively be drowned out. Moving traffic on a road produces a fairly constant noise so the additional traffic on the de-trunked A421 will not be distinguishable from the forecast traffic noise.

A single lorry passing close to houses would produce about 85dB and this may be distinguishable from the noise of other noise going past at 5.00 am.

### **Action Covanta to produce a simpler explanation of how additional noise impacts are calculated and advise of whether there are communities or studies the CLP could refer to about the actual perception of noise increase in similar situations**

**Monitoring of air emissions** – presentation by Stephen Othen of Fichtner – see presentation attached.

## **Questions**

### **Are the “nastiest” emissions only being monitored every 3 months because of cost?**

It is costly to monitor emissions of the dioxins, furans, heavy metals, but emissions of these are also usually constant because the content of waste going into the plant is constant. However techniques for continuous monitoring are being developed and EA would probably set a Permit Condition requiring Covanta to review these for use.

### **Would Covanta consider putting continuous monitoring into place as part of their Visitor Centre activity?**

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 11 Notes**

### **Action Covanta to respond to this proposal**

**Could EA impose additional monitoring checks by EA of the site over the first 2 years of operation to establish community confidence that the plant is safe?**

Where there are greater levels of perceived risk and concerns EA do more checks.

**The higher levels of pollutants to the North East of the site matches information from the Met Office about the prevailing winds in the area – it is important that levels continue to be monitored by the continuous monitoring station at Stewartby rather than the Forest Centre otherwise the monitoring will miss the most affected area.**

**Action Covanta to review the siting of the diffusion tube to place it back in the north east direction**

**How much higher are Mercury levels than is normal for a rural area?**

2 or 3 times higher – no obvious explanation for this apart from the industrial history of the area

### **Date of next meeting and items to cover**

**Date of next meeting Monday 19<sup>th</sup> July**

#### **Items on the agenda:**

Financial savings flow through to Local Authorities

Monitoring of content of waste coming into the RRF – following concerns raised by radioactive waste getting into landfill

Response from Covanta to the Middlewich Incinerator planning refusal, and Cardiff planning refusal

CLP members to provide any other items for the Agenda by 5<sup>th</sup> July to allow Covanta to arrange for presenters to be available.



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 11 Notes**

### Attendance

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill - Apologies
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council - Apologies
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C. - Apologies
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting - Apologies
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council - Apologies
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident – Apologies, Sean Tyrell substituting
Ed Hiam	Resident
Robina Chatham	Resident - Apologies
Independent Observers	
Sue Marsh	Principal Minerals and Waste Planning Officer, Central Bedfordshire Council
Alasdair McKellar	PPC Compliance Officer, Environment Agency
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Robin Treacher Communications Director

Rachel Ness Director of Planning - Apologies

Presenters:

David York Ballast Phoenix – Bottom ash processing

Colin English English Cogger Partnership – Noise

Stephen Othen Fichtner – Air emissions monitoring

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 11 Notes**

**Details of queries from CLP Members regarding the presentation on noise – these issues were addressed at this meeting under the agenda item Noise Issues.**

"Hi Kate – Could you get clarification for me on the noise presentation we had on Monday? In thinking about what was said and looking at the notes we were given, it seems to me that the claim that the increase in noise (a couple of decibels) would be virtually imperceptible may be misleading. As Peter pointed out, the numbers presented were, I think, all based on LAeq – which averages the sound energy over a period. The change in this averaged value may be small enough to be imperceptible but this does not tell us anything about the peak sound level – or anything between peak and average. Colin also made a differentiation between vehicle noise and traffic noise – isn't it vehicle noise that is likely to be the greater problem rather than an averaged hum of traffic? Could we get clarification and does it leave unanswered the true noise impact?"

"I too came away confused about what we were being told and I have to agree with you that it seems we may be being sold a pup.  
Surely noise is a multi faceted issue what cannot be simply passed of with average db levels.  
Frequency of the sound for one thing must make a vast difference to the way that sound is perceived ie. if the sound is at the same db level at 50hz then the same db at 5000hz is completely different.  
I would like considerably more clarification and information on this."

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 12 Agenda**

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 12 Monday 19th July 2010, 18.30 – 20.30**

**Marston Forest Centre Seminar Room**

**The Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedford MK43 0PR**

**Attending** – See attached.

The meeting will be chaired by Kate Fairweather, contact details: Phone 0800 035 1556, email [kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk](mailto:kate@cmcaustmarketing.co.uk)

## **Agenda**

Introductions and actions from last meeting	10 mins
Further questions arising	20 mins
Financial savings flow through to Local Authorities	20 mins
Questions	10 mins
Monitoring of content of waste coming into the RRF	20 mins
Questions	10 mins
Reponses from Covanta on issues raised by CLP members:	15 mins
Middlewich Incinerator planning refusal, and Cardiff planning refusal	
Detail of HIA consultees	
Effectiveness of incinerator – percentage of organic material in bottom ash	
Questions	10 mins
Date of next meeting and items to cover	5 mins

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 12 Agenda**

### Attendance

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident
Ed Hiam	Resident
Robina Chatham	Resident
Independent Observers	
Sue Marsh	Principal Minerals and Waste Planning Officer, Central Bedfordshire Council
Alasdair McKellar	PPC Compliance Officer, Environment Agency
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:  
Malcolm Chilton Managing Director  
Rachel Ness Director of Planning

Presenters: TBA





## **Briefing note to Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel**

**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> July 2010 (Meeting No. 12)

*Overview, decision and next steps for Covanta's proposed Energy from Waste Facility planning application at Middlewich, Cheshire.*

### **1. Overview of the Project**

Covanta Energy submitted a planning application and Environmental Statement to the former Cheshire County Council (CCC) in March 2009 for the construction and operation of a Waste Management facility on a 9.45ha site at Midpoint 18 Business Park, Pochin Way, Middlewich (Ref. No. 09/0738W). Figure 1.1 attached shows the location of the application site. Following local authority reorganisation CCC was abolished in April 2009 and the application fell to be determined by the new Cheshire East Unitary Authority referred to hereafter as the Local Planning Authority (LPA)

The application proposal comprised of a mechanical waste treatment facility, an EfW facility (with visitor centre) and a bottom ash recycling facility. The proposed development would have an annual capacity for the processing of up to 370,000 tonnes of non-hazardous MSW and C&I waste. See Figure 1.2 for the application site and Figure 1.3 for the site layout.

The mechanical treatment element of the facility would have the capacity to process up to 185,000 tonnes of residual MSW waste (or similar C&I waste) recovering materials from the waste stream. These recovered materials would predominantly be ferrous and non-ferrous metals for recycling.

The proposed EfW facility would produce 35 megawatts (MWe) of electricity when operational. This electricity would either be exported to the National Grid or exported locally to provide local households with a cheap, locally derived and sustainable source of electricity.

The EfW facility would also have the capacity to provide CHP to local indigenous industries such as British Salt by exporting steam created during the burning of the waste stream. Heads of Terms of a legal agreement to provide steam to British Salt have been agreed.

As part of Covanta's proposal a contribution of approximately £2.5 million would be made available to help fund the completion of the Middlewich Eastern Bypass. This contribution would supplement funding from Pochin, the lead developer for Midpoint 18, and public sector support from the North West Development Agency and Cheshire East Council.

## 2.0 Pre-application Consultation

Prior to preparing the Environmental Statement (ES) and lodging the planning application, Covanta engaged in full consultation which included:

- liaisons with statutory and non-statutory consultee's;
- meetings with interested parties;
- the issuing of newsletters to almost 6,000 households in the locality; and
- staffed public exhibitions at Middlewich Community Church at which local residents were invited to share their views on the proposed development.

## 3.0 Planning Application

Following the public consultation process that took place on submission of the application, the LPA requested additional information based on issues such as traffic, noise, ecology etc. This is often the case with complex applications. This information was duly submitted by Covanta in December 2009. Ultimately this led to a position where all issues with technical/statutory consultee's had been successfully addressed and no objections remained on environmental grounds.

The report to the Strategic Planning Board (dated 14 April 2010) recommended that planning permission be refused. The main issues summarised by the case officer in his recommendation for refusal included concerns about:

- the need for the facility and overprovision of waste facilities in Cheshire;
- the level of information provided to accompany an EIA application;
- location of the proposal on a site which is not identified as a preferred site in the Cheshire Replacement Waste Local Plan (CRWLP);
- adequacy of detail to demonstrate that renewable energy can be provided;
- potential visual impacts associated with the building envelope.

On the 29<sup>th</sup> April 2010 the Strategic Planning Board of the LPA refused the application. The reasons for refusal were issued as follows:

1. *The proposed site is not shown as a preferred site on the proposals map of the Cheshire Replacement Waste Local Plan, as adopted by Cheshire East Borough Council and the applicant has not demonstrated that the preferred sites are no longer available or in view of the proximity to housing are less suitable for the proposed development. The proposal is therefore contrary to policy 5 of the Cheshire Replacement Waste Local Plan as adopted by Cheshire East Borough Council.*
2. *The applicant has failed to demonstrate that existing capacity with planning permission is inadequate to meet waste management needs. It is therefore considered that there is no requirement for further capacity to be released and that the proposal is contrary to policy 3 of the Cheshire Replacement Waste Local Plan as adopted by Cheshire East Borough Council.*
3. *The proposed development would result in the overprovision of waste facilities and lead to a requirement to import wastes from outside Cheshire, thereby undermining*

*the objective of enabling waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations. The proposed development is therefore considered unsustainable and contrary to policy 1 of the Cheshire Replacement Waste Local Plan as adopted by Cheshire East Borough Council and Sections 9 and 10 of PPS1 Climate Change Supplement, DP1, DP5, DP9, EM10, EM12 and EM13 of the Regional Spatial Strategy.*

- 4. It is considered that the objections to the proposed development, including the impact on the landscape, outweigh any benefits, and that as no overriding need for the facility has been demonstrated it is contrary to policies 2, 14 and 36 of the Cheshire Replacement Waste Local Plan as adopted by Cheshire East Borough Council, policy DP7 of the Regional Spatial Strategy, and policies GR1, 2, 5 and 6 of the Congleton Borough Local Plan.*
- 5. The applicant has not satisfactorily demonstrated that the application makes adequate provision by means of a grid connection for the recovery and export of energy from the facility. The proposed development falls low on the waste hierarchy and is considered contrary to policies 1, 12 and 34A of the Cheshire Replacement Waste Local Plan as adopted by Cheshire East Borough Council and EM11 of the Regional Spatial Strategy*

## **5.0 Covanta's Grounds for Appeal**

Having reviewed the reasons for refusal, Covanta is appealing the decision. Covanta consider that each of the claimed grounds for refusal are unjustifiable, and as such cannot be given any weight. The Planning Inspectorate confirmed the appeal to have been validly made on the 4<sup>th</sup> June 2010.

Covanta's' Grounds of Appeal respond directly to the LPA's reasons for refusal and are summarised below:

- a. In determining the application it is necessary to have regard to the substantial and material benefits associated with the proposed development, the LPA have failed to do so.
- b. The LPA failed to determine the application in accordance with the policies encompassed in the Development Plan and the wider strategic policy framework or to consider/attach proper weight to regional and national energy policies in determining the application.
- c. The LPA has failed in its legal duty to consider or attach weight to other material considerations including the benefits of the proposal, the lack of adverse impacts, current national and local policies on EfW and recent precedent set by Secretary of State decisions.
- d. The LPA failed to provide a reasonable interpretation of its own adopted policies in addition to regional and national policies having regard to the nature of the proposed development and extant planning precedents.

The basis upon which Covanta's grounds for appeal are based are further discussed hereunder:

***Refusal Reason 1: Site Allocation***

Covanta's view is that the development in no way conflicts with Policy 5 of the CRWLP. On the contrary the application site is a direct and logical substitution for an equivalent and adjacent site identified as suitable for an EfW facility in the CRWLP which is now unavailable for future development (see figure 1.4 attached).

The Authority has previously confirmed that the application site is the most appropriate location for a waste site given that the plan allocated site at Midpoint 18 cannot now come forward for development.

***Refusal Reasons 2, 3 and 4: Existing Capacity and Need***

In reference to refusal reason number 2, Covanta has demonstrated that there is a need for the development and that extant waste management capacity remains inadequate to meet the waste management needs for Cheshire.

The LPA is incorrect to state that there is no need for the development and that the additional provision of waste management capacity is contrary to Policy 3 of the CRWLP. This considered, Policy 3 itself is in conflict with recent Secretary of State decisions at Ince Marshes for example, where the Secretary of State noted that there is no guarantee that consented developments will come forward, therefore, there should be no "rigid cap" on consenting capacity in the short to medium term. It follows that the construction of the proposed EfW facility would not result in an overprovision of waste facilities leading to a requirement to import wastes from outside Cheshire.

Policy 2 of the CRWLP provides that where material planning objections to a proposal outweigh its benefits 'need' will be considered. The Councils Landscape Officer was consulted and did not raise any material objections in terms of visual impact on landscape. In this instance it is Covanta's case that it is not required to demonstrate 'need' given that the objections in no way outweigh its benefits. Therefore, consideration of the 'need' for the development is not required.

Covanta refutes the suggestion that the development would be unsustainable as it would burn undifferentiated waste. Waste will either be "source segregated" prior to arrival at the Middlewich Facility, or it will be differentiated within the Materials Recovery Facility at the site. The Development will produce a renewable (and sustainable) supply of clean energy by using a carbon negative process which is acknowledged by European and National energy and waste management policies.

***Refusal Reason 5: Recovery and Export of Energy***

The final refusal reason alludes to the application providing insufficient information on CHP and the proposed electricity grid connection without which the development cannot be considered as EfW. This interpretation is erroneous and consequently the LPA incorrectly conclude the development to be lower in the Waste Hierarchy than is the case.



Numerous planning permissions in respect of Energy from Waste plants have been granted without finalised details relating to grid connection and CHP infrastructure. The grid connection would simply comprise an underground cable and replacement pylon in the same location - this does not preclude the LPA from determining the application subject to the imposition of appropriate conditions.

If the LPA was concerned about the scope of the EIA, Covanta would have expected to receive a 'Regulation 19' request for further information during the determination period. No such request was made.

## **6.0 Actions going Forward**

The Inquiry is scheduled to commence on the 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2010. Covanta have instructed the necessary professional and technical teams to prepare Inquiry documents.

TH.19.07.2010



**Briefing note to Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel**

**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> July 2010 (Meeting No. 12)

*Covanta's response to the grant of permission issued to Viridor for an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at Trident Park, Cardiff.*

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of June 2010, Cardiff City Council (CCC) granted planning permission to Viridor for the construction of an EfW facility near the City Docks at Trident Park, Cardiff. The permitted facility will have the capacity to process up to 350,000 tonnes of waste per annum.

Covanta can confirm that the decision of CCC to grant permission to Viridor for their plant in Cardiff will not impact upon the intended submission of an application by Covanta Energy to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) later this month for a Development Consent Order to construct and operate an Energy-from-Waste (EfW) plant near Merthyr Tydfil in South Wales. The proposed facility known as 'Brig Y Cwm' will have the capacity to process up to 750,000 tonnes of residual waster per annum.

Responses to a number of questions relating to the recent Viridor decision and its potential impacts on Covanta's proposal for 'Brig Y Cwm' are set out hereunder:

**1) Why are Covanta Energy going ahead with an application for an EfW plant when one has been granted now nearby?**

Our project is a national, strategic project designed to meet the residual waste needs for the whole of Wales and the granting of permission for an EfW facility in Cardiff will not affect this. The Cardiff facility will only accept deliveries of waste by road which limits the geographical areas it can accept waste from. In contrast, approximately 75% of our waste will arrive by rail which can be sourced from across Wales.

While it would be desirable for us to win the Project Gwyrdd contract due to the proximity of the waste, our proposal is not dependent on securing the contract. We have carried out detailed investigations into the municipal, commercial and industrial waste available in Wales and found there is a readily available supply of residual waste to meet the demands of the plant.

Latest government statistics for waste in Wales show that of the 1.7 million tonnes a year of municipal waste that is produced, just less than 40% is composted or recycled.

The amount of waste produced by businesses in Wales each year is 3.6 million tonnes with similar levels of recycling.

**2) Why are Covanta making this part of Wales the waste capital?**

Covanta looked at more than 300 potential sites across Wales taking into account a range of planning, environmental, demographic, transport and other key factors. However our proposed location has clear advantages: it is next to a railway line and is well positioned to receive municipal waste from across Wales.

We are unable comment on the criteria used by other developers in selecting their sites.

The Viridor permission is one of several facilities planned or already operational in Wales that are responding to the national requirement to provide new waste management infrastructure to replace landfill.

**3) How confident are Covanta that the company can now win local waste contracts given the head start achieved by Viridor?**

While it would be desirable for us to win the Project Gwyrdd contract due to the proximity of the waste, our proposal is not dependent on securing the contract. We are encouraged to have been short listed, along with Viridor, as one of the eight companies invited to participate in further dialogue with Project Gwyrdd.

The scale of the plant will achieve economies of scale that offer local authorities across Wales a highly cost effective solution to waste disposal. It could save them £ millions in taxes as well as fines if they fail to meet the Waste Landfill Directive requirements.

Covanta's cost effective solution should also remove the need for the Welsh Assembly Government to provide subsidies and therefore reduce the burden on the public purse eg. WAG are proposing to subsidise 25% of the gate fee for Prosiect Gwyrdd.

**4) Were Covanta aware of Viridor's application and was it taken into account in the need argument at the local exhibitions?**

Covanta have been fully aware of Viridor's plans for an EfW facility in Cardiff and their pursuit of the Project Gwyrdd contract since we entered the UK market.

While they are a competitor, their proposal has not affected our plans for a facility sized to meet the residual waste needs of Wales. We recently publicly announced our plans for waste transfer station in Cardiff. The station will be used as a collection point for residual waste – including commercial and industrial as well as municipal – from the

Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan areas. Similar facilities are planned for various locations throughout Wales to provide local recycling and transfer centres close to the main centres of population.

Whilst the proposed Brig y Cwm facility will be capable of managing a large proportion of Wales' residual waste, the scale of the challenge to replace outdated landfill infrastructure is such that there will still be room for other treatment facilities for residual waste especially in areas of greatest population and economic activity.



*1.1 COMMENT FROM THE CLP*

The higher levels of pollutants to the North East of the site matches information from the Met Office about the prevailing winds in the area – it is important that levels continue to be monitored by the continuous monitoring station at Stewartby rather than the Forest Centre otherwise the monitoring will miss the most affected area.

Action Covanta to review the siting of the diffusion tube to place it back in the north east direction

*1.2 RESPONSE*

There are a couple of issues that need to be addressed regarding these comments and actions. The first is to state that in the last line, this should refer to the continuous monitor, not the diffusion tube being relocated to the north east direction.

At the present time Covanta are undertaking a baseline air quality survey in the vicinity of the proposed facility. This has various elements as summarised below:

- 1) In June 2008, 19 diffusion tube were deployed in the surrounding area monitoring ambient concentrations of nitrogen dioxide a key pollutant associated both with vehicle emissions and stack emissions.
- 2) In July 2009, this survey was expanded to 26 sites to include additional locations to the northeast of the proposed facility (reflecting the prevailing wind direction) and also to monitor pollutant concentrations at sensitive ecological receptors. At this point, in addition to nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and sulphur dioxide were also included in the survey. Three additional diffusion tubes were also co-located alongside the continuous monitor, for the purposes of validating the diffusion tube results.
- 3) In July 2009, a continuous monitor was set up in Stewartby monitoring nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> wind speed and wind direction. This location is close to the predicted point of maximum long term exposure, predicted by the dispersion modelling.
- 4) In June 2010, the diffusion tube survey was revised to twenty locations. Eight sites were discontinued, these being mainly roadside sites, those associated with habitats or those furthest from the facility. Four sites were moved to better reflect human exposure locations. Two new sites were commissioned, in Wixams and Wilstead.

- 5) In June 2010, the continuous monitor was moved. Initially it was proposed that this would be to the Forest Centre, however due to power supply issues, it is proposed that this may instead be moved to Millbrook. This is currently awaiting confirmation.

The baseline survey is designed to identify the variation in pollution concentrations throughout the area surrounding the proposed facility. Whilst it is acknowledged that Stewartby Village is the key monitoring location as this is the location which would be downwind for the greatest percentage of the year, other locations will also, periodically, be downwind and therefore it is also appropriate to collect baseline monitoring data from locations other than Stewartby if possible. The placing of the continuous monitor at another location besides Stewartby provides a better reflection of short term variations in the baseline pollution that cannot be identified from the diffusion tube monitoring, and also variations across the area surrounding the proposed facility. This is an important consideration as it is useful to identify whether there are locations where there are particularly elevated baseline pollution concentrations. On this basis, both Millbrook and the Forest Centre are appropriate for monitoring as at periods throughout the year they will be downwind of the proposed facility, albeit less than Stewartby.

With regard to the continuous monitoring that was undertaken in Stewartby, this provided a good dataset with excellent data capture for all monitored parameters. The diffusion tube survey has also provided a good dataset with only a small number of missing results, usually because of missing tubes.

## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 12 Notes

# Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 12

## Monday 19th July 2010, 18.30 – 20.30

### Actions from last meeting

#### **Covanta to provide noise data for a comparable facility:**

Rachel Ness (RN) suggested that a site visit may be the best way of assessing the impact of a facility. The Merthyr Tydfil CLP visited a range of Covanta facilities in the US. The CLP agreed that it would be helpful for the CLP to have a report from the people who went on this trip

#### **Action Covanta to arrange for contact with the Merthyr Tydfil CLP representatives who visited Covanta facilities in the US with the aim of getting a report on their findings**

Additionally it would be useful to have a UK site visit to a similar operational facility, accepting that no facility will exactly match the conditions in the Rookery South area. Malcolm Chilton (MC) suggested that he may be able to arrange a visit to the Lakeside facility near Heathrow which is within a County Park type setting and of a similar size. It is operated by a competitor of Covanta's so Malcolm will ask them if they would provide a site visit for CLP members.

#### **Action Covanta to arrange the site visit if it is acceptable to the operator for September 2010**

#### **Covanta to provide air quality data for a comparable facility:**

Covanta have identified two sites where air quality data is published and some additional web sites that may be of interest:

There are currently two sites which provide up-to-date continuous monitoring data from their EfW plants. These are:

Veolia Sheffield <http://www.veoliaenvironmentalservices.co.uk/sheffield/pages/emissions.asp>

SELCHP <http://www.selchp.com/emissions.asp>

Some other useful resources providing more general information on emissions are also listed below:

1. Kent Enviropower provide Continuous Emissions Monitoring data from their plant in Maidstone: <http://www.kentenviropower.co.uk/enviropower.asp?ID=59->
2. The Defra report on the 'Review of Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes' provides emissions data which is presented 'per tonne' of waste processed: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/statistics/documents/health-report.pdf>
3. The Environmental Agency's 'What's in your backyard?' web resource provides a searchable database of pollution emission sources in the UK including all of the currently operating EfW's. The database can be accessed at: <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?ep=maptopics&lang=e>

#### **Covanta to produce a simpler explanation of how additional noise impacts are calculated and advise of whether there are communities or studies the CLP could refer to about the actual perception of noise increase in similar situations: Still to be provided**

#### **Would Covanta consider putting continuous monitoring into place as part of their Visitor Centre activity?**

MC said that if continuous dioxin monitoring equipment were available he would consider making this data available, however the technology is not yet available.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 12 Notes**

### **Covanta to review the siting of the continuous monitor to place it back in the north east direction**

Covanta circulated a note regarding this issue (see attached) – there is a continuous monitor in Stewartby itself believed to belong to the former Bedfordshire Council and it was agreed that data from this source would cover the concern voiced by the CLP. See note 1 of clarification from Environment Agency attached.

### **Action Covanta to identify the owner of the monitor and advise if this data is publicly available**

### **Further questions arising**

#### **A CLP member had seen press coverage suggesting that the application would be determined locally and wanted to know when the application would be made and to whom?**

Covanta said that the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) remains open for business until such time as there is legislation to change the arrangements. The function of the IPC is due to go to the Communities and Local Government Department, and the decision would be made by the Secretary of State.

Sue Marsh (SM) confirmed this was the information she had also had and provided a web site for further information:

The 'news' coming out of central government is that the IPC won't be wound up for at least a year and the timetable looks more like two years. I attach the link for your information:

[http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/professionals/news/archive/2010/july2010/2010\\_07\\_week\\_3/150710\\_1](http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/professionals/news/archive/2010/july2010/2010_07_week_3/150710_1)

RN confirmed that the application is due to go in week commencing 26<sup>th</sup> July 2010. It will then go through a validation process within 28 days. If the IPC are not satisfied with the application they will send it back for further work, but the clock on the consultation period does not start until the IPC has formally validated it. The Local Impact Report (ILR) has to be produced in a 6 week timescale.

### **Action Covanta to confirm the length of the consultation period**

RN confirmed that the feedback provided on the Preliminary Environmental Report by May 3<sup>rd</sup> is referred to in the Consultation Report that will accompany the application.

### **Financial savings flow through to Local Authorities presented by Malcolm Chilton**

Covanta's strategy in the UK is to provide facilities for a number of local authorities to share, enabling each to gain the benefits of economies of scale from larger facilities. A 600k tonne facility has half the processing costs of a 200k tonne facility which would typically provide a single Local Authority's waste processing. Additionally larger facilities are more efficient electricity producers – a 600k tonne plant has 27-28% efficiency versus 20% from a small gasification plant.

This means that the 600k tonne facility proposed would offer a £50 per tonne saving over a dedicated 160k tonne facility only processing Bedfordshire municipal waste. This equates to an £8 million a year saving to the Local Authority, and well below the current cost of landfill options. Covanta have made this statement public.

Covanta build their tender prices on a "cost plus profit basis" so that the cost efficiencies flow through to local authorities. Therefore the authorities sending waste from further away will have to pay more in transport costs than the authority where the facility is sited.



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 12 Notes**

The proof of Covanta's case will come when their tender bid goes in – Central Bedfordshire Council has started the procurement process for their municipal waste and Covanta has expressed their interest in tendering.

### **Questions**

#### **Is it true that no local authorities want to talk to Covanta about waste solutions?**

No – Covanta is the preferred bidder for Windsor and Maidenhead, is down to the last 2 for Buckinghamshire, is in the last 4 for Milton Keynes and Northamptonshire as well as expressing an interest in Central Bedfordshire's procurement process. These are the target areas Covanta identified at the beginning of the Rookery South planning process. Covanta is also in several other procurements in the country, including in Leeds (1 of the last 2) and Merseyside (1 of the last 2).

#### **What is the status of the Buckinghamshire bid given that there are restrictive covenants on the development at the site?**

RN stated that the covenants can be compulsorily acquired under the IPC process. and this is Covanta's intention.

#### **Monitoring of content of waste coming into the RRF and effectiveness of incinerator – percentage of organic material in bottom ash – Presented by Stephen Othen**

The facility will monitor waste differently depending on its source:

Where municipal waste (MW) waste is delivered directly vehicles will be inspected on a random sampling basis. Where MW is delivered in bulk from waste transfer stations it will have been subjected to some inspection at the station before being transported. MW will probably be checked three times a day.

Commercial and Industrial waste comes in by lorry and has to be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note (WTN) stating what is in it – regular suppliers who have proven reliable will be sampled less often than new suppliers, and certain loads will be checked if the WTN gives cause for concern.

In the bunker cranes are used to mix waste so it is more homogeneous and burns more consistently. The length of time the waste is in the incinerator destroys all combustible matter except dense wads of combustible material such as phone books and tree stumps which may not be fully combusted.

All non combusted material will be quenched so it is not burning when it leaves the incinerator, and non fully combustible items are removed by the oversize screen and put back into the EfW process to complete incineration.

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Neil Goudie (NG) from the Environment Agency said that a condition of the permit is that operators tell customers what they can and can't send to the facility. See Note 2 of clarification from Environment Agency attached.

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 12 Notes**

### **Questions**

**Local Authorities don't check what goes in black bags, so there is a high likelihood that batteries, asbestos and other dangerous items will get into the waste stream – how does the Covanta facility deal with asbestos, mercury and cadmium and radioactive material?**

Asbestos in small quantities would not burn and be removed in the Bottom Ash screen. Any fibres released in the incinerator would be caught in the filter and the bed on top of the filter that stops particles down to less than one micron. Large quantities of asbestos in Commercial and Industrial Waste would be turned away.

Mercury and cadmium are volatile heavy metals and the gas cleaning system is designed to remove vapours. Active carbon is added to remove the metals and this leaves only the steel case for recycling.

Radioactive material is closely controlled and Covanta would not have contracts with this type of waste producer. Smoke detectors however are a source of Cesium 137 but pose a negligible risk.

See Note 3 of clarification from Environment Agency attached.

**Action Covanta has radiation detectors on all its US and the Italian facility and will consider putting such a detector on this facility.**

**Action EA agreed to action this as a specific concern in the permit consultation. EA also agreed to provide evidence that the sorts of monitoring check that EA require are effective in reducing risk from the Clinical Waste sector.**

### **Reponses from Covanta on issues raised by CLP members:**

#### **Middlewich Incinerator planning refusal, and Cardiff planning application**

RN circulated a note of the Middlewich planning application, reasons given for refusal and the grounds of Covanta's appeal against the refusal.

### **Questions**

**This application was handled by locally elected representatives, surely it not right that the Rookery South application should be decided by a Quango?**

SM pointed out that the Rookery South application would have gone to the Secretary of State – an elected representative – in the past, and the decision maker in this application will be the Secretary of State. RN said that the Local Authority was still a key consultee in the process, and the LIR is specifically taken account of by the Secretary of State in its decision.

#### **Was Covanta also planning another facility within 4 km of Middlewich site?**

No – there was another company proposing a facility that was near, but this was also turned down.

RN commented on the Cardiff Planning approval for Viridor – this facility is to handle waste from Southeast Wales only. Covanta are still bidding for Cardiff waste and waste from all over Wales to be handled by the Merthyr Tydfil facility as a strategic facility. Covanta will be applying for consent at the end of the year.

### **Health Impact Assessment (HIA) consultation**

Covanta had asked ERM, who conducted the HIA, to respond to a CLP member comment that the HIA had not been handled independently. This was circulated to CLP members before the meeting (see attached).

## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 12 Notes**

**CLP members who had attended the workshops felt that there had been a prepared list of issues the session was designed to produce, that the facilitator had led the discussion to those issues and any ideas outside that list were not recorded.**

RN expressed concern about this view, and agreed to review the process with ERM. She also agreed to make available the list of consultees and those who participated in the HIA process. Members of the CLP who attended the HIA workshops confirmed that, despite their strong reservations about the process, this did not stop them from making their views known to ERM.

**Action Covanta to review the HIA process and make available the list of consultees**

**Is it true that people who responded to press coverage about the HIA workshops were refused entry to the workshop?**

RN said that she would investigate this and come back with details.

**Action Covanta to provide details of the response to the press coverage about the workshops**

### **Date of next meeting**

As the application is about to be made and there will be a period of validation before the application is published, Kate Fairweather (KF) proposed that the date of the next meeting should not be set now, but she would contact CLP members to arrange the next meeting in the autumn.

This was agreed, but that the site visit should go ahead in September – KF to advise possible dates etc.

A CLP member asked what the role of the CLP would be after the application has been made. RN said that it would be for the CLP to determine but that it could provide a forum for questions about the detailed application, the IPC process and actions and the company's position on various aspects.

KF said that there would not be a requirement for monthly meetings for this stage of the process and that the CLP could probably meet every 2 or 3 months.

## Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 12 Notes

### Attendance

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill - Apologies
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Tony Talbot	MD Forest of Marston Vale
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest P. C.
Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Meeting - Apologies
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council - Apologies
Peter Neale	Marston Morteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident – Substitute Sean Tyrell
Ed Hiam	Resident
Robina Chatham	Resident
Independent Observers	
Sue Marsh	Principal Minerals and Waste Planning Officer, Central Bedfordshire Council
Alasdair McKellar	PPC Compliance Officer, Environment Agency – Substitute <a href="#">Neil Goudie</a>
Covanta representatives	See below
Kate Fairweather	Independent Chair

Attending this meeting for Covanta:

Malcolm Chilton Managing Director

Rachel Ness Director of Planning

Siobhan Bruce Communications Manager

Presenting

Stephen Othen Fichtner Consulting



## **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel Meeting 12 Notes**

### **Note from Neil Goudie, Environment Agency re items he clarified at the meeting:**

1. The Environment Agency does not routinely require continuous off-site air emissions monitoring from regulated sites. The closed brickworks, operated by Hanson Building Products Ltd, was an unusual exception. When this was operating it was considered an existing installation under the previous regime to the Environmental Permitting Regulation, and they were requested to demonstrate to the Environment Agency, within the issued permit, that their process could meet proposed Air Quality Standards for a number of pollutants that were due to come into force during the lifetime of their permit. The off-site air quality monitoring station was a permit requirement to provide validated data to evaluate the success of requested improvements being made to the process. Although the site made significant improvements to achieve the EA requirements the operator took the decision that future compliance with the permit conditions was unlikely and closed over a year in advance of the EA required deadline.

A new installation, like the proposed Rookery Pit site, will not be permitted if the air emissions modelling, based on the waste incineration directive (WID) emission limit values (ELVs), do not provide adequate headroom with Air Quality Standards (AQS). The requirement for off-site continuous air emissions monitoring is unlikely to be necessary as the stack emissions monitoring equipment will provide the necessary demonstration of compliance with WID stack (ELVs).

2. The use of rigorous pre-acceptance and acceptance checks of incoming wastes is considered a necessary measure at any regulated waste operation, or installation. Operators are required to implement robust pre-acceptance and acceptance checks at regulated sites to minimise the environmental risk from storage and recovery operations. The EA local experience has demonstrated that the number of incidents at waste management facilities relating to poor up-stream segregation can be lowered by the implementation of such procedures. Any issued permit will require these to be in place before operation begins. Although pre-acceptance and acceptance checks do not eliminate the possibility of non-permitted material being received and processed at the site; the associated environmental risk of the insignificant throughput amounts of non-permitted waste material is considered negligible. Robust pre-acceptance and acceptance checking provides a useful feedback mechanism to all stakeholders so that improvements can be made by waste producers to improve source segregation.

The Environment Agency will provide further information, at the next meeting, on the regulatory success of requiring waste operators to have pre-acceptance and acceptance checks at regulated sites.

3. The Environment Agency is responsible in England and Wales for regulating the keeping and use of radioactive materials, the keeping and use of mobile radioactive apparatus, and the accumulation and disposal of radioactive waste. All manufacturers, users and disposers of regulated radioactive sources are permitted by the Environment Agency.

The disposal of non-regulated, mainly low risk domestic sources, such as those contained in some household smoke detectors (Americium 241), are considered a low environmental risk. The throughputs, and dispersion, of non-regulated radioactive sources within an incinerator are likely to be of negligible environmental risk.

The EA will request that the risk of regulated/non-regulated radioactive sources being incinerated is further determined during the permit assessment for the Covanta site.

# **Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel**

## **Meeting notes from Site visit to Rookery South**

**Date of site visit:** Sunday 28 February 2010 (10.00am to 12.40pm)

**Present at the site visit:**

**CLP members:**

Nigel Milway	Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill
Hugh Roberts	MMAG
Barry Halton	Volunteer with Beds CPRE
Gary Summerfield	Ampthill Town Council/Central Bedfordshire Councillor
Lisa Frangiamore	Houghton Conquest Parish Council
David Cooper	Stewartby Parish Council
Alan Barnard	Maulden Parish Council
Peter Neale	Marston Moreteyne Parish Council
Richard Franceys	Resident
Ed (and son Joe) Hiam	Residents

D Stevens	Chair of Millbrook Parish Meeting
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**Covanta and advisor attendees:**

Rachel Ness (Covanta)  
Simon McKee (Covanta)  
Alister Kratt (LDA Design)  
Paul Jeffery (Peter Brett Associates)  
David Spencer (Quantum PR)

**Introduction:**

At mtg 5 (December 2010) of the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel (CLP), members requested and Covanta agreed to arrange a site visit to the proposed application site. The site visit was arranged for Sunday 28<sup>th</sup> February 2010.

**Site visit format:**

Eleven members of the CLP attended the site visit. Initially CLP members, Covanta staff and advisors received a Health & Safety instruction from Paul Jeffery before visiting the site.

Rachel Ness (RN) and Alister Kratt (AK) gave an overview of the site and the features that would be focused on during this visit and distributed packs containing relevant plans. RN advised that the format of the site visit would be to provide factual information about the physical characteristics of the development proposals and where they would be provided on site. The site visit was not for the purposes of talking about the merits or otherwise of the proposal.

The key features focused on in the site visit included:

- Walking south along the proposed site access road on the western edge of Rookery North and Rookery South Pits to the pit edge where both the Energy from Waste (EfW) and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) facilities would be located;
- Viewing pre-prepared marker posts on the edge of Rookery South pit that indicated the position, orientation and length/width of the EfW Facility;
- An overview of where the two balloons would be sited during the public exhibitions. The health and safety restrictions that prevent the balloons being tethered in the exact locations of the proposed RRF in the base of Rookery South pit were described and the presence of water and the water logged pit base conditions were self evident. Whilst the balloons would not be in exact locations, their flown heights would be accurate and general positioning would give a helpful indication of where the Facility would be visible from. In the event of adverse weather (high winds or heavy rain), the conditions for flying could result in the balloons being withdrawn;
- An overview of the proposed Low Level Restoration Scheme works that include the need to mitigate against land slumping through extracting clay and re-engineering several pit edges to prevent further erosion;
- Considering the views of the Facility from the Greensand Ridge (in particularly Houghton House and Ampthill Park) and the Forest Centre, with some debate on the design of the Facility and how it had been informed through the consultation process;

- An overview of the proposed access junction off Green Lane and some discussion of the preliminary HGV routing plan;

During the site visit there was discussion about various aspects of the proposals and a number of questions were raised with various representatives of the Covanta Team. Some of these are noted below for information and action:

**Q. 1:** Had Covanta considered positioning the RRF on the eastern edge of the Rookery South Pit, where the visual impact could potentially be lessened from Ampthill and the Marston Vale Forest Centre?

**Action:** RN advised that she would seek a response on this from the Covanta Engineering Team and pass this on to the CLP (this is in hand).

**Q. 2:** Can the amount of money being initially offered by Covanta as a Community Trust Fund be increased? What levels of community trust funding is available at other EfW facilities? How does this compare to the Rookery funding levels?

**Action:** RN advised that the level of Community Trust Funding with the Rookery project was something that was being consulted on as part of the exhibitions and Covanta is interested to hear views on the amount and how it might be managed and spent. The amount offered (£150,000 in the first year of operation and £50,000 each year thereafter throughout the 35 year operational life) is the same as that offered in relation to other Covanta UK projects. RN agreed to present on this at a future CLP mtg (now due in April as time over ran at the last CLP mtg).

**Q. 3:** What will be the community benefits?

**Answer / Action:** CLP members were invited to visit the forthcoming public exhibitions to see what Covanta is proposing but these are all subject to consultation. RN agreed to present on this at a future CLP mtg (now due in April as time over ran at the last CLP mtg).

**Q. 4** What would be the visual impact of Combined Heat and Power on the Marston Vale, particularly if there were to be pipes to nearby developments such as Nirah or Center Parcs? Would the piping be above or below ground?

**Action:** RN advised that this issue was scheduled to be discussed at the next meeting of the CLP and further information would be provided at that time (this has been done).

**Q.5 Does** Covanta know anything about the proposed development north of Bedford by WRG?

**Response:** Covanta was unable to advise of any information on such a project.



**Appendix 20**  
**CLP Information Requests Outside Meetings**

Information Requested	Information Provided
Request for a photomontage from Houghton Conquest, additional views from either end of the village where it joins the B530 (at The Grove or Bedford Road)	One view from Houghton Conquest provided.
Request for photomontages from Marston Moreteyne to include the view from both Jubilee Cottages on Station Road and the church of St Mary's looking due east.	Provided
Request for an additional photomontage from the high point on Stewartby Green.	Provided
Request for copies of all the photomontages presented. Request for a revised set of Sensitivity Receptors measuring the impact of traffic flows. Marston Moreteyne did not factor to any significant extent in the data provided despite the 'old A421' bounding the playing fields and Green Lanes bounding the country park. Residents were assured the new A421 would result in some piece and quiet - now to be disturbed by several hundred lorry movements per day.	All views and photomontages to be provided on disc to CLP members It was confirmed in the January CLP meeting that traffic sensitive receptors do not cover buildings - however noise sensitive receptors do cover the issues raised, and this will be addressed at the CLP meeting in May 2010.
I'm sure it was covered of at an earlier meeting of the CLP but could Covanta do a quick reprise as to why the Covanta are siting the Project exactly where they are in Rookery Pit, i.e. adjacent to the country park and railway line and not in a less conspicuous quadrant in the Pit - e.g. the south eastern end of the Pit.	LDA Design to respond and will be addressed in Design and Access Statement submitted with IPC application.
Could you please ask the project team for the Rookery proposal, what quantities of oil per annum would be required to assist the firing of the plant?	Oil will be used at Rookery predominantly through oil burners for the EFW Plant start up and shutdown to ensure the boiler reaches a temperature of over 850 deg C before waste can be added. Oil burners may also be used to help stabilise this temperature in occasional periods when the furnace temperature may fall below the 850 deg C.Oil can also be used for small amounts of emergency power generation, to keep the Plant safe, in the unlikely event that there is a problem with generating and exporting power e.g. if the delivery line is temporarily lost in bad weather.Typically the EFW Plant will burn less than 1% oil e.g. 585,000 tonnes of residual waste could require 530 tonnes of oil.Of the oil consumption 90% is for start up, shutdown and stability during operation with 10% for emergency generation.The above 1% figure of 530 tonnes is based on energy value not by weight as assumed by the CLP member – see the further clarification below: Energy Input from waste = 585,000 tonnes X 10.19 GJ/ tonne = 5,916,150 GJ Energy Input from oil = 530 tonnes x 43 GJ/tonne = 22,790 GJ = 0.4% by energy = < 0.1% by weight. Because of the complexities of each EFW Facilities Covanta generally quote < 1% oil by energy. Some EFW facilities, particularly smaller ones will require more standby generation as a percentage also some poor quality wastes may require extra support oil to maintain 2 seconds above 850C at all times.
If there is nothing dangerous coming out of the incinerator chimney, why does it have to be so tall?	The key point to recognise here is that the emissions from the stack do have the potential to result in harm to human health and sensitive ecology if they occur at sufficiently high concentrations at ground level. The tall stack is required to ensure that the emissions are adequately dispersed and diluted in the atmosphere before reaching ground level, so that when they do so they do not occur at concentrations that may cause harm.The EFW Facility is designed to minimise the emissions from the stack to acceptable levels and operates to stringent emission limits as stipulated in the Waste Incineration Directive (WID). Also within the Environmental Statement (ES) that will accompany the application to the Infrastructure Planning Commission and the Environmental Permit (EP) application to the Environment Agency, it must be demonstrated that the emissions from the Facility are not predicted to result in unacceptable harm to human health or sensitive ecology. In the forthcoming ES and EP application, dispersion modelling is used to accurately predict the impact on air quality from the pollutants emitted by the Facility. In addition, a study of the baseline air quality has also been undertaken, through additional monitoring and by making use of existing data. Using these data, the baseline pollution concentrations around the proposed Facility and at
The CLP asked for an example of vehicle delivery hours from the Belvedere EFW Facility.	Please find below the condition included within the Secretary of State's deemed planning permission for the 670,000 tonnes EFW Facility in the London Borough of Bexley (Norman Road, Belvedere). This was requested by one of the CLP members at our last meeting. "Except in the case of jetty outage or following the failure of one or more cranes on the jetty, once the development is operational waste and other materials shall only be delivered to and collected from the site by road between 0700-2000 on Mondays-Fridays and between 0700-1400 hours on Saturdays and not at all on Sundays except on Sundays which fall each side of a Bank Holiday when waste can be brought by road between 0700-2000 hours." The point to bear in mind of course is that each development is controlled by parameters appropriate to its own specific site setting which will have been assessed through the environmental impact assessment process. It is not appropriate to have a generic approach on issues such as HGV delivery hours as it depends on many unique factors including the location of sensitive receptors, background noise levels, mode and nature of transport and commercial requirements.
Can Covanta provide more detail about the forecast additional 4% increase in traffic flows on the A421 towards Marston Moretaine?	Since the CLP meeting we [ <i>Waterman Boreham</i> ] have obtained updated information from the HA over the composition of flow on the A421 and the level of HGV's, both existing and proposed. To this we have added the impact of the RRF traffic both for the network peak hour ( 8.00 til 9.00) and for the previous hour (7.00 til 8.00) which is the higher operational hour on the site.The latest information from the HA shows the existing flows on the A421 to the west of Green lane are 3609 vehicles two way of which 312 are HGV's.In the network peak hour the overall impact of the RRF traffic on the A421 to the west of Green Lane is to add 22 vehicles in total which represents a 2.4% increase in traffic. Of this traffic the HGV volume will increase from 96 vehicles to 112 vehicles two way.When considering the previous hour to the network peak, ie the hour from 7.00 til 8.00, the overall impact of the development is to add 40 vehicles to the network which represents an increase of 4.3%. Of this traffic the HGV volume will increase from 96 vehicles to 125 vehicles two way.For clarification the original figures given in the presentation were 3026 vehicles for the existing flow and 871 vehicles for the proposed flow. These figures have now increased to 3609 vehicles and 930 vehicles respectively as included above as taken from the latest HA data.
Would Covanta please explain in detail how their proposed plant would filter out micro particulate dust particles below PM4.0. In particular, how would they propose to stop particles of PM2.5 and below from entering the atmosphere and hence the residents of the Marston Vale?	The proposed Rookery South EFW Facility will be fully compliant with EU legislation that requires emissions of particulate matter to be strictly controlled and minimised. It will be equipped with filtration equipment that operates at a removal efficiency of 99.9% or better, including for the PM2.5 size fraction. The residual PM2.5 emitted will result in a very small additional concentration of PM2.5 in the air that people breathe, which will be at least 200 times less than the PM2.5 concentration that is already present on Bedfordshire's air, at the most affected location. The health effect of this additional PM2.5 has been assessed explicitly within the EIA carried out to support the planning application.
Could someone clear up the "legal" issue over the "ownership" of Rookery Pit that has meant that Bucks Council have gone back to WRG (and Covanta) and asked them to re-submit their final bids again? I'm not sure I completely understood the press release that was made public a few weeks (month?) ago that was along these lines	Covanta was awarded preferred bidder status in September 2009. Due to a commercially confidential issue, the procurement competition has reverted to the final stage as Buckinghamshire County Council considered that the issue potentially affects their evaluation of Final Tenders. The Council is not able to disclose precise details of the issue because the matter is commercially confidential (to Covanta). Disclosing details could prejudice the competitive element of the Authority's procurement procedure going forward and undermine the Council's ability to run the competition. Covanta remains committed to the procurement process, and the bid re-evaluation process does not change the company's belief that Rookery South Pit remains an ideal location for processing residual waste from both Bedfordshire and Luton and Buckinghamshire.
What is the process for amending any Development Consent Order (DCO) issued by the IPC?	I have sought to summarise the key points below: 1. In essence the Planning Act (at S153 and Schedule 6) provides for changes to DCOs but that the relevant regulations and forms have yet to be drafted or published;2. It is likely however that the procedure would be similar to that presently followed under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;3. It would include consideration of whether the change was non material (which involves assessing the effect of the proposed change). In such cases it is likely that there would be a requirement for some form of consultation. 4. If the change is considered to be a material change then the consultation requirements are likely to be more onerous. The ability to make material changes to the DCO appears to be time limited in that, after the end of 4 years beginning on the date on which the development was substantially completed, the power to make material changes cannot be exercised. 5. Lastly, non compliance with the DCO requirements would be unlawful and a breach can attract fines up to £50,000 or on indictment to an unlimited fine.
Are the stated 65 staff proposed on site all the time i.e. is there a complement of 65 on site 24/7 or is that complement staggered over the 24 hour period? How many tonnes of Lime do they expect to be imported to the site every year?	We are presently refining the numbers of employees and at the moment we anticipate a total of approx 61 EFW staff to be employed on site, with an expected number of 49 on site at any one time. We also anticipate 7 staff being present on site related to the bottom ash reprocessing and about 11 HGV drivers. Present indications are that the EFW plant would utilise approximately 10,350 tonnes of lime each year on average over the life of the plant.
How efficient would the plant be if no heat is sold on? In other words, if the heat is not used and it goes up the chimney, what % efficiency would it run at?	The efficiency of EFW plants is assessed by a formula specified in EU Directive 2008/98/EC, which requires new plants to achieve an efficiency of at least 65% in order to be classed as a Recovery operation. Due to the advanced design of Covanta's proposed plant it is expected that efficiency in excess of 70% will be achieved even if no heat is sold on.
Is Houghton House in the same Landscape Character Area as Rookery South?	Rookery South is in National Character Area 88 – Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands. The relevant details of which can be found at: <a href="http://p1.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/the_east/bedfordshire_and_cambridgeshire_claylands.asp">http://p1.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/the_east/bedfordshire_and_cambridgeshire_claylands.asp</a> . Approximately 1.3km to the south east of the site extends National Character Area 90 – Bedfordshire Greensand Ridge – this contains Houghton House and Amphill Park. Details at <a href="http://p1.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/the_east/bedfordshire_greensand_ridge.asp">http://p1.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/the_east/bedfordshire_greensand_ridge.asp</a>

**Appendix 21**  
**Independent Facilitator's Report**

# REVIEW OF THE ROOKERY SOUTH RRF COMMUNITY LIAISON PANEL PROCESS

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This review has been produced by Kate Fairweather, Chartered Marketer, of CMCAust Marketing, who was commissioned to facilitate the Community Liaison Panel (CLP) for the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility proposal in August 2009. Kate is an independent facilitator with no vested interest in the proposal. Kate has chaired all of the CLP Meetings bar one, facilitated the meetings, provide agendas and notes of the meetings. She has also managed the communication of follow up queries from CLP members to Covanta and circulated responses or arranged for response to be provided within the meetings as appropriate.

## 2. MATCH TO THE PURPOSE

The CLP was set up to facilitate the flow of information between Covanta and the local community as part of the wider community consultation process in the following areas:

- To identify and respond to issues of local concern
- To better understand local concerns
- To provide a channel so those issues can be articulated
- To help inform and educate local opinion formers
- To provide a structured arena for constructive debate
- To hear how best to communicate with the local community
- To update the local community on the progress of the development
- To resolve any questions that may result from the construction and operation of the RRF plant.

How well the CLP process has delivered on the above objectives is considered in detail below.

**To identify issues of local concern, provide a channel so those issues can be articulated, help inform and educate local opinion formers, provide a structured arena for constructive debate, update the local community on the progress of the development:**

The CLP has delivered opportunities for the CLP members to raise the key issues for the communities they represent and enabled a wide ranging debate about the proposal. The meetings have run over time to ensure that their views are fully captured and all members have been able to participate.

The eleven meetings have discussed a range of issues with all of the following topics covered at least once in the ten months the CLP has been operating:

<i>Building Design and Landscaping</i>	<i>Potential to reduce building size</i>
<i>Noise impact assessment</i>	<i>EfW processes, power production, dimensions</i>
<i>Traffic impact assessment</i>	<i>Carbon credentials of EfW</i>
<i>Air Quality impact assessment</i>	<i>Plume visibility</i>
<i>Waste Sourcing and volume</i>	<i>Community benefits consultation</i>
<i>Combined Heat and Power plans</i>	<i>Bottom Ash processing</i>
<i>Planning application process and Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) process</i>	
<i>Key policies against which the application will be determined</i>	
<i>Public Consultation Strategy</i>	
<i>Content of the Preliminary Environmental Report</i>	



## **REVIEW OF THE ROOKERY SOUTH RRF COMMUNITY LIAISON PANEL PROCESS**

Each presentation has been followed by questions so that CLP members can express key concerns and ask about related topics.

The initial set of issues for presentation was gathered from each CLP member when I recruited them, so from the start the agenda has been agreed by the CLP itself.

At each meeting there is an agenda item for any other business that CLP members wish to raise, and the CLP agrees items for the next agenda at the end of each meeting: Sometimes these are suggested by Covanta as its development work reaches key milestones, or they arise from the questions in the meeting, or from queries raised outside the meeting.

None of the meetings have been less than two hours, and CLP members provide feedback after the meeting if they have further questions. CLP members have recently fed back that the meetings could be improved by allowing time for reflection between sessions and then further debate of issues at the next meeting, and this is an area that I will address from now on.

### **To better understand and respond to local concerns:**

Covanta has presented on all issues and concerns that have been raised and members mainly feel that Covanta has understood those concerns. It has taken action on some aspects where the CLP raised significant concerns, for example conducting further work on reducing the size of the building and stack, and taking additional viewpoints and sensitive receptors for design and noise studies. Where Covanta has been unable to action some of the requests of the CLP in relation to, for example, reducing HGV delivery hours or reducing the throughput of the Project, Covanta has explained the reasons why. In these instances the conclusion has been that the CLP “agrees to disagree” about the impacts on the local community.

An opinion has been expressed at the CLP meetings that Covanta is making a proposal that is unacceptable to the community and therefore does not understand the view that the Project should be located somewhere else. Covanta has made the point that, while it fully understands this view, it intends to make its case based on the benefits of the Rookery South site, and is making every effort to minimise the impacts on the local community as well as to deliver some local community benefits.

The CLP members are equivocal about the quality and relevance of information provided by Covanta - there is a widely held view that information has sometimes been too technical and needs to be presented in a way that is meaningful for them. Additionally they are not yet satisfied that predictions which suggest that noise, traffic and pollution impacts will be insignificant are correct. They would like testimony from people living near similar facilities and real data from similar projects to be convinced. In light of this feedback Covanta is presently investigating ways in which such testimony can be shared with the CLP.

However CLP members say that they have been given enough information to understand the range of impacts of the project, and feel better prepared to comment on the proposals once they are submitted to the IPC.

I will continue to encourage CLP members to raise issues and ensure that responses to these are provided in a direct way that the panel can understand – it is then down to the CLP members to continue to question until they have the information they want.

### **To hear how best to communicate with the local community**

Covanta has shared its Community Communication Strategy with the CLP. CLP members have commented that they do not feel that the local community has been given the opportunity to say whether they do or do not support the Project. Covanta has committed to provide full and completed information on the detailed proposal at the time of the application's submission to the IPC so that CLP members' organisations can make appropriate representations.

### **To resolve any questions that may result from the construction and operation of the RRF plant**

At this stage of the application process it is not appropriate to comment on whether the CLP will continue with the same membership should the application be successful. Some members may feel they do not want to continue in this circumstance. Should that be the case

## **REVIEW OF THE ROOKERY SOUTH RRF COMMUNITY LIAISON PANEL PROCESS**

I would ask for further volunteers and select replacement members to continue representation from a good cross section of the local community.

### ***3. MEMBERSHIP OF THE CLP***

My initial brief was to recruit a panel from the local community to represent a range of interests in the area. The panel was planned to contain approximately twelve members and to incorporate the interests of community groups, businesses, other organisations such as environmental groups, regeneration groups, conservation groups and schools, plus some residents who live closest to the proposed site (within 5 km).

It was also important to ensure that as many of the parishes as possible closest to the proposed site were represented. I was provided with a list of people who had volunteered to be panel members by expressing an interest at the exhibitions held in the summer of 2009 and recruited fourteen panel members. One slightly unusual aspect for this particular panel was that the only volunteers from community groups for five of the eight parishes closest to the site were from Parish Councils, rather than sports, conservation interest or other clubs or groups, so these five Parish Councillors were recruited.

When the CLP met in September there were two resignations from the original list – at the same time two of the remaining parish councils requested a place on the CLP and they were recruited. Additionally there was a request from one of the two local authorities to have a member on the panel, so this took the total membership up to fifteen. These changes were discussed with the CLP to ensure that this did not mean any one parish was over-represented.

There have been some resignations since the initial recruitment, mainly time commitments meant individuals were unable to attend meetings - in one case the individual felt that the CLP did not provide a forum for their opposition to the proposal - and the CLP membership now includes four local interest organisations, six parish councils, three local residents, and two observers, one from the Environment Agency and an officer from Central Bedfordshire Council who covers Minerals and Waste planning issues for both Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils.

The membership of the CLP provides for good coverage of each parish closest to the site. It has a mix of men and women, although women are under-represented, and arguably parish councils are over-represented. However the panel members are all committed to the CLP, attend as regularly as their time permits and input relevant issues, critical questions and quality responses to the debates of the CLP. The average attendance at the eleven CLP meetings to date has been ten out of fifteen.

### ***4. MEETINGS***

The CLP first met in September 2009 and has had eleven meetings to June 2010. There were two meetings in October 2009, and the CLP has met monthly thereafter. Meetings are scheduled for two hours although they tend to run between half an hour and one hour over the allotted time, and provide for roughly 50:50 presentation to question ratio. The need for monthly meetings has been determined by the CLP members themselves in order to ensure they are fully informed about the developing proposal, updates on environmental impact assessments and the consultation and application processes.

Additionally the CLP requested a site visit in February 2010 which a majority of CLP members were able to attend.

### ***5. TRANSPARENCY OF CLP INFORMATION***

Covanta made a commitment to make information, meeting agendas and notes available electronically and to publish it on their web site for public access. All presentation materials, follow up information, terms of reference, notes and agendas have been emailed to all CLP members regardless of whether they attended the meeting concerned, and all this information, after a delay in uploading the data until late 2009, has now been published on the Covanta web site: <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>

## **REVIEW OF THE ROOKERY SOUTH RRF COMMUNITY LIAISON PANEL PROCESS**

CLP Members are encouraged at each meeting and on each email to ask any further questions that occur to them, and many issues have been raised through this additional communications route.

These issues are then addressed on a later agenda, or a reply will be circulated outside the meeting – all queries raised and responded to outside the meeting are logged on the next set of meeting notes so that CLP members can refer to one source of information.

### **6. PARTICIPATION**

All members of the CLP make contributions to discussions and ask questions on a wide range of issues. Some research topics so that they are able to discuss some of the more technical issues in more depth, and ask for additional information, but Covanta makes available specialists to make the presentations who in most cases are able to cover these issues in a way that non-specialists are able to understand. In some instances the CLP members have felt that presentations have provided technical data rather than information and they have asked for further presentations on these issues.

There have been some areas where the complexity of the subject have required several inputs – in some cases this is because CLP members needed some time to digest the material in order to ask pertinent questions, in other cases such as building design and landscaping, traffic, noise and air quality impacts Covanta's consultants have been presenting a developing case and sought CLP input to this. The majority of information provided in response to CLP questions has been made at the meeting where the presentation was made; occasionally it has been provided after the meeting and circulated with the notes.

Where the CLP has fed back that they do not feel the information presented at a meeting has been sufficiently in depth Covanta have brought the issue back to the next available meeting to address the specific issues raised.

The CLP regularly communicates among its constituent members via email about queries that they have, which prompts a wide range of added value questions and issues.

The CLP has also debated the CLP process itself on a number of occasions:

After the first meeting a panel member resigned because they felt that being part of the CLP indicated support for the proposal – in response to this Covanta proposed the following addition to the Terms of Reference: "Membership of the CLP does not imply either support for or objection to the RRF proposals" and this change was accepted by the CLP at the second meeting in October 2009.

At the November 2009 meeting the CLP discussed the issue of participating in the consultation process as a view was expressed that participating in the CLP was helping Covanta to make its case and that this was not in the interest of groups opposed to the Project. The consensus view from this discussion was that the members were there to provide information on issues of concern to the local community to produce a proposal that, should consent be granted, would be as acceptable to them as possible, and so are committed to participating in the consultation process. This does not in any way mean that CLP organisations would not object strongly to the Covanta proposals if that was felt to be appropriate.

At the March 2010 meeting some CLP members stated their serious concern that the IPC would view the CLP process as indicating that all CLP members had received information and therefore supported the proposal when they do not. It was agreed that the revised Terms of Reference did make it clear that CLP membership did not imply support of the Project, and Covanta took an action from the meeting to ensure that this point is made clear in the section 37 Consultation Report that goes to the IPC.

Some CLP members also said at the March meeting that they felt that the depth of concern they felt about the project was not being reflected in the meeting notes. This view was not shared by all members who felt that the notes were an adequate record of the information provided, but I took an action to continue to ensure the notes convey a balanced representation of the depth of feeling CLP members express. CLP members also undertook to review the notes when they were issued to ensure that they were satisfied with their accuracy. No further issues have been raised on this subject.

## **REVIEW OF THE ROOKERY SOUTH RRF COMMUNITY LIAISON PANEL PROCESS**

### **7. CONCLUSIONS**

In my opinion the CLP process has met its purpose of constituting a representative Panel from the local community, of enabling this group to articulate their concerns in a constructive and structured way, and providing Covanta with a two way communications channel to the community.

The CLP can be improved of course, and a suggestion for fewer agenda items to allow for more in depth debate is one I can implement immediately. I will also continue to ask CLP members for their issues and ensure that responses to these are provided by Covanta.

The CLP process has not changed members' attitudes towards the proposal, but they do feel that they understand the range of impacts and are better prepared to comment on the proposals once they are submitted to the IPC.

Kate Fairweather, CLP Facilitator



**Appendix 22**  
**Draft Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC)**

*[For agreement with Local Authorities pursuant to s47 Planning Act 2008]*

***[TO BE PUBLISHED IN ONE OR MORE LOCAL NEWSPAPERS CIRCULATING IN THE VICINITY WHICH THE PROPOSED PROJECT WOULD BE SITUATED.]***

## **Don't waste this chance!**

**This Statement of Community Consultation explains how you can comment on detailed proposals for an application for a development consent order to be submitted by Covanta Rookery South Limited, (Covanta) to enable it to develop and operate an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility and post treatment Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire (the Project).**

The Project will generate electricity (enough to power 82,500 homes – equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale) by using the waste that remains after recycling and composting as a fuel. Surplus heat from the process can also be used to provide heating for other developments. The waste will come from homes and businesses - primarily from the Bedfordshire and Luton area. Some waste will also come from nearby local authority areas, but none from London. We operate more EfW facilities than anyone else worldwide, and see this technology as the most cost-effective and environmentally sound alternative to landfill. Over 50% of the energy generated would be classified as renewable energy.

We carry out full and extensive public consultation in relation to our projects wherever they take place. This application will be made to the new Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), which has been set up to consider nationally significant infrastructure projects like this one and also requires consultation. Covanta is required by section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to explain to the public, businesses and people living in the vicinity of the land on which the Project will take place, how we will consult with regard to the proposed application and the Project.

In November 2008 we began our consultation programme. In July and August 2009 at public exhibitions we listened closely to what people had to say about our proposals and scoped the environmental matters that we would have to study as part of an environmental impact assessment. We would like to thank everyone who has taken part so far - many of your ideas and comments have been taken on board. Whilst continuing to consult with organisations, including the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel (CLP), we have been further progressing the design of the Project. We can now share our detailed (but still evolving) design proposals with the public, tell you how your views have so far influenced the Project and publish preliminary environmental information coming from our environmental impact assessment.

The Project is an environmental impact assessment development, we will be making preliminary environmental information available. You will also be able to read this information at the events and locations listed below, and we can also supply copies for a small charge. Publicity about how you can consult this information will be given by the methods below. When you submit comments on the Project you can also submit comments on the preliminary environmental information. These responses will help us to complete the environmental impact assessment and to compile the environmental statement that we submit with our application to the IPC.

### **If you want to have your say we need to hear from you now!**

Over the next few weeks we will again be stepping up our consultation programme. We want to encourage as much participation as possible so we can tell you about our plans and gather your responses to further inform our proposals. We are:

- Delivering a leaflet explaining the Project to 15,000 addresses within 5km of the Rookery South site. (A copy of this leaflet - and other information - is also available on our website).
- Continuing meetings with the CLP. Agendas and notes from the CLP meetings are also available on our website.
- Holding staffed exhibitions and workshops in the area on 29th, 30th and 31st January 2010 at *[details/locations to be confirmed following consultation with local authorities and CLP]*. You will be able to speak to professional advisors on a one-to-one basis and accurate photomontages and computer modelling showing how the Project would appear in the landscape will also be included.
- At the same time as the exhibitions balloon(s) will be flown over the site to indicate the maximum height of the built development and views on this will be sought via feedback forms available at the exhibitions and on the web site. .
- Providing a permanent exhibition of our proposals in the locality *[venue to be agreed]*.
- Writing directly to those people who have asked to be kept informed as well as local community, environmental and business groups including councillors, MPs and CLP members advising them of the exhibitions and the proposals.
- The exhibitions will be publicised via the local news media, including local radio stations, television broadcasters, and by placing notices in the local papers, displaying posters, adverts and flyers throughout the locality;
- Placing documents, plans, maps and the preliminary environmental information that describe the Project at Bedford Central Library, Ampthill Library, Wootton Library, Borough Hall Bedford Borough Council, Priory House Central Bedfordshire Council, Marston Vale Forest Centre *[subject to their agreement]* and Covanta's offices in Eversholt until *[date]* 2010.

To learn more about the Project and the IPC application process, or to tell us what you think, please use one of the following:

- visit our website [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/)
- Email us at [RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)
- call us on 0844 967 1101
- write to us: Covanta, 8 Darwin House, The Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, West Midlands, DY6 7BY (ref: Rookery South Consultation)
- use the Freepost feedback form on the Rookery South cg leaflet or at our exhibitions

**We need to hear from you by Monday *[date over 28 days from date of SOCC]* 2010**

Your response in respect of the Project or the consultation methods described in this Statement of Community Consultation MUST (i) be received by Covanta at, 8 Darwin House, The Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, West Midlands, DY6 7BY] on or before ***[date over 28 days from date of SOCC [2010]***, (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of your response or representation, (iv) tell us

who is making the response or representation, and (v) give your address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent. Your responses and other representations will be made public.

Covanta Rookery South Limited

[ ♦ January 2009]



*[Draft for agreement with Local Authorities pursuant to s47 Planning Act 2008 and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations]*

***[TO BE PUBLISHED IN ONE OR MORE LOCAL NEWSPAPERS CIRCULATING IN THE VICINITY WITHIN WHICH THE PROPOSED PROJECT WOULD BE SITUATED.]***

**Section 47 Planning Act 2008**

**The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009**

**Proposed Application for a Development Consent Order at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby, Central Bedfordshire.**

**The Proposed Rookery Pit (Resource Recovery Facility) Order**

**STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**

Covanta Rookery South Limited, ("Covanta"), will shortly submit an application for a development consent order to enable it to develop an energy from waste ("EfW") facility and a post treatment materials recovery facility ("MRF") at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby (the "Project") in Central Bedfordshire.

Covanta is the world's leading EfW company, and is committed to undertaking a full and extensive public consultation before submitting an application for the proposed development consent order to the Infrastructure Planning Commission ("IPC").

Covanta is required by section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to prepare and publish a statement setting out how they will consult with regard to the proposed application and the Project with people living in the vicinity of the land on which the Project will take place. This statement is known as a statement of community consultation ("SOCC").

Covanta has already held discussions with the local authorities in Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough during 2009. A series of public consultation exercises began at the end of June 2009, with regard to the environmental effects of the Project. Public exhibitions were also held in July and August 2009 as part of the consultation exercise in order to engage with local communities, stakeholders and community groups so as to help Covanta to formulate its application. The proposed application will be made subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment. The consultation described in this SOCC will operate to publicise and seek consultation responses in relation to preliminary environmental information, so as to assist in formulating the environmental statement that will accompany the proposed application.

Covanta has already formed an independently facilitated community liaison panel ("CLP"). This enables members of local communities and community groups to keep up-to-date with the application process and to influence the Project itself.

Covanta's formal pre-application consultation strategy reflects best practice with regard to the Government's guidance and its proposed community consultation is set out below. As a minimum, Covanta proposes the following:

1. Covanta will deliver a leaflet explaining the proposed application to addresses in the parishes included within a 5km radius of the Project. This leaflet will provide details as to how to respond to consultation about the Project, through the consultation process. It will be delivered to about 15,000 addresses;

2. Covanta will continue to hold meetings with the CLP during the consultation process and, afterwards, during the application for the development consent order. Agendas from the CLP meetings will be made available by means of the Project website (see below);
3. Local exhibitions and workshops will be held explaining the IPC application process. The exhibitions will provide opportunities for the public to provide feedback on the Project and to respond to the consultation. Exhibition attendees will also be encouraged to complete and submit a feedback form before the consultation closing date;
4. Details of the exhibitions are as follows:

*[Tabular details of dates, locations, times of exhibitions to be inserted here when available. It is proposed that the exhibition dates will include early Friday evenings, Saturday and Sunday on the weekend of the 8/9/10 January 2010 at venues to be decided upon by the CLP for the Project]*

5. The exhibitions will be staffed with professionals who are able to describe the Project and the application process. They will be able to note any comments and responses to the consultation. It will be possible to speak to the Project team on a one-to-one basis;
6. The exhibitions will be publicised via a press release to the local news media, including local radio and television and by placing a notice in the local newspaper, displaying posters and through door-to-door leaflets to be distributed throughout the locality;
7. Covanta will write directly to key stakeholders, such as local councillors, MPs and CLP members advising them of the exhibitions, other consultation proposals and the Project proposals;
8. Covanta's consultation process on this Project will provide feedback on people's views expressed so far and how they have been taken into account; and
9. Documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development will be available for inspection free of charge at the locations listed below until *[insert date here]*. Hard copies will also be made available by request. Covanta may impose a reasonable copying charge for this service;

	<b>Bedford Central Library</b>	<b>Ampthill Library</b>	<b>Wootton Library</b>
Monday	Opening and closing times		
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			

	<b>Borough Hall, Bedford Borough Council</b>	<b>Priory House, Central Bedfordshire Council</b>	<b>Marston Vale Forest Centre.</b>
Monday	Opening and closing times		
Tuesday			
Wednesday			

Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			

10. Information about the Project and the IPC application process will be available from the Project website [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/), and Covanta can be contacted via the [RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk) email and Freepost feedback facilities. A telephone advice line provides further information with regard to the proposed Project, application and how to respond to the consultation process [ *number* ].
11. Any response or representation in respect of the Project or the consultation described in this SOCC MUST (i) be received by [ *recipient or* Covanta at, 8 Darwin House, The Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, West Midlands, DY6 7BY] on or before [ *date 30 days after this notice is published/sent* ], (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation, and (v) give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent. Responses and other representations will be made public.

[DLA Piper UK LLP, Solicitors to Covanta Rookery South Limited]

[*Date*]

**Appendix 23**  
**Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council's Response**  
**to the Draft SOCC**



- 1 Thank you for your letter dated 9 December 2009 received by the Authority on 10 December 2009. Our comments on the proposed Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) and Explanatory Memorandum are as follows.
- 2 The Department for Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) Guidance on Pre-Application Consultation states that to help local communities understand and engage with the planning process, Government has provided extra funding for Planning Aid, which provides a free, independent and professional planning advice and support to communities and individuals who cannot afford to pay planning consultant fees. The contact details for this service should be provided in the SOCC.
- 3 The SOCC should make it clearer the areas from where the waste is expected to originate and the percentages related to these areas. This should be made clearer.
- 4 It is not clear whether the proposal will include any associated development such as alterations to the highway or changes to the electricity infrastructure. This should be made clearer.
- 5 Whilst the proposal for a direct mail consultation footprint of 5km radius of the site is identified, it is not clear whether this will be adjusted to reflect parish council boundaries as stated in paragraph 6.6.1 of the Pre-Application Consultation Strategy. Also, whilst this replicates the consultation footprint adopted during the environmental scoping consultation, it is not clear whether the results of the environmental impact assessment process have influenced whether this is an appropriate distance. It is not clear how Covanta have defined the 'vicinity of the land'. Paragraph 53 of DCLG's guidance makes it quite clear that promoters of a proposal will need to strike a balance between consulting those who are significantly affected by proposals and consulting a wider group of local people who will have strong feelings about a project. The consultation plan should address the need to consult people in both of these categories. It is not clear how Covanta's Consultation strategy has addressed this.
- 6 It is suggested that staffed exhibitions and workshops should be held in Stewartby, Marston Moretaine and Houghton Conquest on 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> January.
- 7 A permanent exhibition would be best placed at the Forest Centre in Marston Moretaine, as this is open throughout the week and at weekends.
- 8 Paragraph 76 of DCLG's guidance states that the timing and duration of consultation will be likely to vary from project to project, depending on its size and complexity, and the range and scale of its impacts. The Planning Act provides for a minimum 28 day period for consultation, though it is expected that, while this may be sufficient for projects which are straightforward and uncontroversial in nature, many projects – particularly larger or more controversial projects – may require considerably longer periods than this. The Authority considers that Covanta's proposal is a large and controversial project and therefore a longer period than the minimum should be given. The Authority suggests a period of eight weeks would be appropriate.

- 9 The IPC Guidance Note 1 on Pre-Application Stages was published on December 2009. Paragraph 9 of this guidance encourages applicants to submit draft application and supporting documents to it whilst it carries out its consultation and works up detailed proposals in order that quality issues can be identified before the application is submitted to the IPC. When submitting documentation to the IPC applicants should also submit it to the local authority and other parties with whom consultation is ongoing. This will ensure that those bodies are aware of the nature of the exercise that is being undertaken and so they may provide suggestions to the applicant should they wish to do so.
- 10 This is reinforced by paragraph 12 of the guidance note which states that; 'The SOCC needs to state whether the proposal is EIA development and how the preliminary environmental information is to be consulted upon (Reg 10 of the EIA Regulations), and so when an applicant consults a local authority on the SOCC the local authority will need to have the preliminary environmental information so that its response can be an informed one. The consultation with local authorities under s42 and contact with local authorities on the SOCC under s47 can occur in parallel.'  
Although there have been discussions with a number of officers from the authority, it has not received what could be called preliminary environmental information so that it can have a more informed approach.
- 11 The guidance also suggests that at the pre-application stage, the promoter and any relevant parties should start preparation of statements of common ground setting out matters agreed and disagreed together with the reasons for agreement or disagreement. These are intended to deal with factual matters and evidence of relevance to the application.
- 12 Paragraph 33 suggests that focusing on the preparation of the Local Impact Report (LIR) at the pre-application stage can be extremely valuable. The consultation under s42 of the Act will allow the local authority to identify areas of concern and begin to weigh which matters are most significant in its own consideration of the local impact of the proposal.
- 13 Paragraph 34 encourages local authorities to use the pre-application process both to start its own internal evaluation process but also to use that to respond appropriately to promoters when consulted.
- 14 All of the above reinforces the early availability of information to the local authority so that the later parts of the process are not subject to unnecessary delay. However, there is no mention of any of this either in the SOCC or in Covanta's Pre-Application Consultation Strategy. The Authority strongly requests that this approach is adopted by Covanta and that this is made clear from the outset.
- 15 Paragraph 24 states that to ensure the local community appreciates the context within which they are being consulted, the SOCC should include a succinct summary of the IPC's role as examining authority, and draw attention to the status of National Policy Statements (NPSs). There is no mention of the role of NPSs in the draft SOCC and these should be referred to, specifically NPS EN-1 and EN-3.

- 16 Paragraph 25 states that the SOCC should provide sufficient detail of the project, referring to both positive benefits to the local community that would result from the development and to the issues which could be considered negative elements of the NSIP so as to encourage participation in the process. The scale of the proposal should be described. The SOCC should also indicate what information will be provided during the consultation process on the scope for any associated land restoration, landscaping, other mitigation or compensatory measures for natural habitats' impact. This information is not currently provided in the draft SOCC.
- 17 Paragraph 27 states that if the NPS relevant to the proposal is not yet in place and consultation on a draft NPS is planned or underway the SOCC publication and subsequent consultation should ideally follow the NPS consultation. Both of the draft NPSs identified earlier are currently out for consultation which will not finish until the end of February 2010. Therefore, starting the consultation period in January will not be ideal.
- 18 If you have any queries on the above comments, please contact Roy Romans (Team Leader-Minerals and Waste) on 0300 300 6039 or [roy.romans@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:roy.romans@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk).

**Appendix 24**  
**Notice Publicising a Proposed Development Consent Order**



## Section 48 Planning Act 2008

### Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

#### Development Consent Order at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire

#### Rookery South (Resource Recovery Facility) Order

#### NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER ("DCO")

Notice is hereby given that Covanta Rookery South Limited (the "Applicant") of 8 Darwin House, The Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, West Midlands DY6 7YB proposes to apply to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (the "Commission") under section 37 of The Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned development consent order (the "Application").

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an energy from waste ("EFW") facility and other development to be constructed at Rookery South Pit, near Stewartby, Bedfordshire (the "Project").

The proposed DCO will, amongst other things, authorise:

1. Construction and operation of;
  - 1.1 A Resource Recovery Facility ("RRF") including;
    - 1.1.1 An EFW facility with an average electrical output of 65 MWe. The EFW facility will comprise three waste processing streams, each including a reciprocating grate, furnace, boiler and associated air pollution control system in each stream; and
    - 1.1.2 A post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility ("MRF") to recover bottom ash and metals.
2. Provision of;
  - 2.1 Ancillary or associated plant, equipment and buildings to accommodate the Project;
  - 2.2 A facility to enable steam pass-outs and/or hot water pass-outs (Combined Heat and Power facility) for potential off-site users of process or space heating;
  - 2.3 Internal site roads, car and HGV parking;
  - 2.4 Landscaping and habitat creation with related fencing or boundary treatments;
  - 2.5 Site access to the RRF from Green Lane together with any improvements to the junction;
  - 2.6 Improvements to Stewartby railway level crossing, including replacement of existing automatic half barriers with automatic full barriers and/or other works to the Marston Vale railway line, in each case where appropriate;
  - 2.7 Provision of and improvements to footpaths, cycleways and footpath linkages;
  - 2.8 Electricity grid connection infrastructure (including substation and underground cabling);
  - 2.9 A visitor interpretation/educational facility to be located within the EFW facility;
  - 2.10 Foul drainage provision, surface water management systems and culverting; and
  - 2.11 The demolition of the existing former conveyor structure on the site.
3. The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project;
4. Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;
5. Permanent and temporary changes to the highway network for the Project;
6. The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to the compulsory acquisition of land and landlord and tenant law;
7. Construction and operation of associated development, including, but not limited to, the processing and storage of ash arisings from the proposed EFW facility as well as those items listed at paragraph 2 above; and
8. Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is an environmental impact assessment development. Therefore, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available. A copy of details of the proposals, preliminary environmental information, plans, maps and other documents, may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below:

	Bedford Central Library, Harpur Street, Bedford MK40 1PG	Amphill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Amphill, Bedford MK45 2NL	Wootton Library, Lorraine Road, Wootton MK43 9LH
Monday	9:00 - 6:00	10:00 - 6:00	2:00 - 6:00
Tuesday	9:00 - 6:00	closed	Closed
Wednesday	9:00 - 6:00	10:00 - 6:00	10:00 - 1:00 and 2:00 - 6:00
Thursday	9:00 - 1:00	2:00 - 6:00	Closed
Friday	9:00 - 6:00	10:00 - 6:00	2:00 - 6:00
Saturday	9:00 - 5:00	10:00 - 1:00	10:00 - 1:00
Sunday	Closed	Closed	Closed

	Borough Hall, Bedford Borough Council, Cauldwell Street, Bedford MK42 9AP	Priory House, Central Bedfordshire Council, Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford SG17 5TQ	Marston Vale Forest Centre, Marston Vale Millennium Country Park, Station Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedford MK43 0PR
Monday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Tuesday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Wednesday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Thursday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Friday	8:00 - 5:00	8:30 - 4:30	10:00 - 4:00
Saturday	Closed	Closed	10:00 - 4:00
Sunday	Closed	Closed	10:00 - 4:00

The documents relating to the proposed DCO for the Project at Rookery Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire will be on display at the above locations from 19 February 2010 until at least 5 April 2010. A reasonable copying charge may be made for the reproduction of any of the plans, maps and documents. Further details in relation to the Project and these documents can be found on the Applicant's website [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/)

Any responses to, or other representations in respect of the Project, should be sent to the Applicant, Covanta Rookery South Limited, (Rookery South Consultation) Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes, MK17 9EA.

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed development consent order MUST (i) be received by the Applicant on or before 5 April 2010, (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation, and (v) give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Responses and other representations will be made public.

DLA Piper UK LLP, Solicitors to Covanta Rookery South Limited

19 February 2010



## Section 48 Planning Act 2008

### Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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  - 2.1 Ancillary or associated plant, equipment and buildings to accommodate the Project;
  - 2.2 A facility to enable steam pass-outs and/or hot water pass-outs (Combined Heat and Power facility) for potential off-site users of process or space heating;
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  - 2.5 Site access to the RRF from Green Lane together with any improvements to the junction;
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  - 2.8 Electricity grid connection infrastructure (including substation and underground cabling);
  - 2.9 A visitor interpretation/educational facility to be located within the EFW facility;
  - 2.10 Foul drainage provision, surface water management systems and culverting; and
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3. The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project;
4. Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;
5. Permanent and temporary changes to the highway network for the Project;
6. The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to the compulsory acquisition of land and landlord and tenant law;
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Thursday	9:00 - 1:00	2:00 - 6:00	Closed
Friday	9:00 - 6:00	10:00 - 6:00	2:00 - 6:00
Saturday	9:00 - 5:00	10:00 - 1:00	10:00 - 1:00
Sunday	Closed	Closed	Closed

	Borough Hall, Bedford Borough Council, Cauldwell Street, Bedford MK42 9AP	Priory House, Central Bedfordshire Council, Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford SG17 5TQ	Marston Vale Forest Centre, Marston Vale Millennium Country Park, Station Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedford MK43 0PR
Monday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Tuesday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Wednesday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Thursday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Friday	8:00 - 5:00	8:30 - 4:30	10:00 - 4:00
Saturday	Closed	Closed	10:00 - 4:00
Sunday	Closed	Closed	10:00 - 4:00

The documents relating to the proposed DCO for the Project at Rookery Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire will be on display at the above locations from 19 February 2010 until at least 5 April 2010. A reasonable copying charge may be made for the reproduction of any of the plans, maps and documents. Further details in relation to the Project and these documents can be found on the Applicant's website [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/)

Any responses to, or other representations in respect of the Project, should be sent to the Applicant, Covanta Rookery South Limited, (Rookery South Consultation) Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes, MK17 9EA.

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed development consent order MUST (i) be received by the Applicant on or before 5 April 2010, (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation, and (v) give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Responses and other representations will be made public.

DLA Piper UK LLP, Solicitors to Covanta Rookery South Limited

19 February 2010



## Section 48 Planning Act 2008

### Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

#### Development Consent Order at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire

#### Rookery South (Resource Recovery Facility) Order

#### NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER ("DCO")

Notice is hereby given that Covanta Rookery South Limited (the "Applicant") of 8 Darwin House, The Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, West Midlands DY6 7YB proposes to apply to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (the "Commission") under section 37 of The Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned development consent order (the "Application").

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an energy from waste ("EFW") facility and other development to be constructed at Rookery South Pit, near Stewartby, Bedfordshire (the "Project").

The proposed DCO will, amongst other things, authorise:

1. Construction and operation of;
  - 1.1 A Resource Recovery Facility ("RRF") including;
    - 1.1.1 An EFW facility with an average electrical output of 65 MWe. The EFW facility will comprise three waste processing streams, each including a reciprocating grate, furnace, boiler and associated air pollution control system in each stream; and
    - 1.1.2 A post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility ("MRF") to recover bottom ash and metals.
2. Provision of;
  - 2.1 Ancillary or associated plant, equipment and buildings to accommodate the Project;
  - 2.2 A facility to enable steam pass-outs and/or hot water pass-outs (Combined Heat and Power facility) for potential off-site users of process or space heating;
  - 2.3 Internal site roads, car and HGV parking;
  - 2.4 Landscaping and habitat creation with related fencing or boundary treatments;
  - 2.5 Site access to the RRF from Green Lane together with any improvements to the junction;
  - 2.6 Improvements to Stewartby railway level crossing, including replacement of existing automatic half barriers with automatic full barriers and/or other works to the Marston Vale railway line, in each case where appropriate;
  - 2.7 Provision of and improvements to footpaths, cycleways and footpath linkages;
  - 2.8 Electricity grid connection infrastructure (including substation and underground cabling);
  - 2.9 A visitor interpretation/educational facility to be located within the EFW facility;
  - 2.10 Foul drainage provision, surface water management systems and culverting; and
  - 2.11 The demolition of the existing former conveyor structure on the site.
3. The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project;
4. Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;
5. Permanent and temporary changes to the highway network for the Project;
6. The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to the compulsory acquisition of land and landlord and tenant law;
7. Construction and operation of associated development, including, but not limited to, the processing and storage of ash arisings from the proposed EFW facility as well as those items listed at paragraph 2 above; and
8. Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is an environmental impact assessment development. Therefore, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available. A copy of details of the proposals, preliminary environmental information, plans, maps and other documents, may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below:

	Bedford Central Library, Harpur Street, Bedford MK40 1PG	Amphill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Amphill, Bedford MK45 2NL	Wootton Library, Lorraine Road, Wootton MK43 9LH
Monday	9:00 - 6:00	10:00 - 6:00	2:00 - 6:00
Tuesday	9:00 - 6:00	Closed	Closed
Wednesday	9:00 - 6:00	10:00 - 6:00	10:00 - 1:00 and 2:00 - 6:00
Thursday	9:00 - 1:00	2:00 - 6:00	Closed
Friday	9:00 - 6:00	10:00 - 6:00	2:00 - 6:00
Saturday	9:00 - 5:00	10:00 - 1:00	10:00 - 1:00
Sunday	Closed	Closed	Closed

	Borough Hall, Bedford Borough Council, Cauldwell Street, Bedford MK42 9AP	Priory House, Central Bedfordshire Council, Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford SG17 5TQ	Marston Vale Forest Centre, Marston Vale Millennium Country Park, Station Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedford MK43 0PR
Monday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Tuesday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Wednesday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Thursday	8:00 - 5:30	8:30 - 5:30	10:00 - 4:00
Friday	8:00 - 5:00	8:30 - 4:30	10:00 - 4:00
Saturday	Closed	Closed	10:00 - 4:00
Sunday	Closed	Closed	10:00 - 4:00

The documents relating to the proposed DCO for the Project at Rookery Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire will be on display at the above locations from 19 February 2010 until at least 5 April 2010. A reasonable copying charge may be made for the reproduction of any of the plans, maps and documents. Further details in relation to the Project and these documents can be found on the Applicant's website [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/)

Any responses to, or other representations in respect of the Project, should be sent to the Applicant, Covanta Rookery South Limited, (Rookery South Consultation) Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes, MK17 9EA.

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed development consent order MUST (i) be received by the Applicant on or before 5 April 2010, (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation, and (v) give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Responses and other representations will be made public.

DLA Piper UK LLP, Solicitors to Covanta Rookery South Limited

19 February 2010

2. Provision of;
  - 2.1 Ancillary or associated plant, equipment and buildings to accommodate the Project;
  - 2.2 a facility to enable steam pass-outs and/or hot water pass-outs (Combined Heat and Power facility) for potential off-site users of process or space heating;
  - 2.3 Internal site roads, car and HGV parking;
  - 2.4 Landscaping and habitat creation with related fencing or boundary treatments;
  - 2.5 Site access to the RRF from Green Lane together with any improvements to the junction and, so far as appropriate the provision of an emergency site access from Station Road, Millbrook;
  - 2.6 Improvements to Stewartby railway level crossing, including replacement of existing automatic half barriers with automatic full barriers and/or other works which may include a foot bridge to the Marston Vale railway line, in each case so far as appropriate;
  - 2.7 Provision of and improvements to footpaths, cycleways and footpath linkages;
  - 2.8 Electricity grid connection infrastructure (including substation and underground cabling);
  - 2.9 A visitor interpretation/ educational facility to be located within the EFW facility;
  - 2.10 Foul drainage provision, surface water management systems and culverting; and
  - 2.11 The demolition of the existing former conveyor structure on the site;
3. The permanent and/ or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project;
4. Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;
5. Permanent and temporary changes to the highway network for the Project;
6. The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including *inter alia* legislation relating to the compulsory acquisition of land and landlord and tenant law;
7. Construction and operation of associated development, including but not limited to the processing and storage of bottom ash arisings and metals from the proposed EFW facility as well as those items listed at paragraph 2 above; and
8. Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is an environmental impact assessment development. Therefore, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available. A copy of details of the proposals, preliminary environmental information, plans, maps and other documents, may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below:

### **Covanta Rookery South Limited**

#### **SECTION 48 PLANNING ACT 2008**

#### **REGULATION 4 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE) REGULATIONS 2009**

#### **DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER AT ROOKERY SOUTH PIT NEAR STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE**

#### **ROOKERY SOUTH (RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY) ORDER NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER ("DCO")**

Notice is hereby given that Covanta Rookery South Limited (the "Applicant") of 8 Darwin House, The Pensnett, Estate, Kingswinford, West Midlands DY6 7YB proposes to apply to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (the "Commission") under section 37 of The Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned development consent order (the "Application").

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an energy from waste ("EFW") facility and other development to be constructed at Rookery South Pit, near Stewartby, Bedfordshire (the "Project"). The proposed DCO will amongst other things, authorise:

#### **1. Construction and operation of;**

##### **1.1 A Resource Recovery Facility ("RRF") including;**

An EFW facility with an average electrical output of 65 MWe. The EFW facility will comprise three waste processing streams, each including a reciprocating grate, furnace, boiler and associated air pollution control system in each stream; and

##### **1.1.2 A post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility ("MRF") to recover bottom ash and metals.**

	<b>Bedford Central Library Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG</b>	<b>Amphill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Amphill, Bedford MK45 2NL</b>	<b>Wootton Library, Lorraine Road Wootton, MK43 9LH</b>
Monday	9:00-6:00	10:00-6:00	2:00-6:00
Tuesday	9:00-6:00	closed	Closed
Wednesday	9:00-6:00	10:00-6:00	10:00-1:00 and 2:00-6:00
Thursday	9:00-1:00	2:00-6:00	Closed
Friday	9:00-6:00	10:00-6:00	2:00-6:00
Saturday	9:00-5:00	10:00-1:00	10:00-1:00
Sunday	Closed	Closed	Closed

	<b>Borough Hall, Bedford Borough Council, Cauldwell Street, Bedford MK42 9AP</b>	<b>Priory House, Central Bedfordshire Council, Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford, SG17 5TQ</b>	<b>Marston Vale Forest Centre Marston Vale Millennium Country Park Station Road Marston Moretaine Bedford England MK43 0PR</b>
Monday	8:00-5:30	8:30-5:30	10:00-4:00
Tuesday	8:00-5:30	8:30-5:30	10:00-4:00
Wednesday	8:00-5:30	8:30-5:30	10:00-4:00
Thursday	8:00-5:30	8:30-5:30	10:00-4:00
Friday	8:00-5:00	8:30-4:30	10:00-4:00
Saturday	Closed	Closed	10:00-4:00
Sunday	Closed	Closed	10:00-4:00

The documents relating to the proposed DCO for the Project at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection at the

address below (during normal office hours) from 19 February 2010 until at least 5 April 2010. A reasonable copying charge may be made for the reproduction of any of the plans, maps and documents. Further details in relation to the Project and these documents can be found on the Applicant's website [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/). Any responses to or other representations in respect the Project, should be sent to the Applicant, Covanta Rookery South Limited, (Rookery South Consultation) Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes, MK17 9EA.

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed development consent order MUST (i) be received by the Applicant on or before 5 April 2010, (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation, and (v) give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent. Responses and other representations will be made public.

*DLA Piper UK LLP*, Solicitors to Covanta Rookery South Limited  
19 February 2010. (1048985)



**Appendix 25**  
**List of Prescribed Consultees for IPC Scoping Opinion**

# **LIST OF CONSULTATION BODIES FORMALLY CONSULTED BY THE COMMISSION**

CONSULTEE	ORGANISATION
<b>Schedule 1 List of Consultees</b>	
The relevant Regional Planning Body	East of England Regional Assembly
The Health and Safety Executive	Health and Safety Executive
The relevant Strategic Health Authority	East of England NHS
Natural England	Natural England
Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England	English Heritage (London Head Office and East of England Office)
The relevant fire and rescue authority	Bedfordshire and Luton Fire and Rescue Service
The relevant police authority	Bedfordshire Police Authority
The relevant parish councils	Stewartby CP Millbrook CP Houghton Conquest CP Marston Moreteyne CP Wootton Parish Council Hulcote & Salford Parish Council Wilshamstead Parish Council Cranfield Parish Council Ridgmont Parish Council Kempston Rural Parish Council Kempston Town Council Elstow Parish Council

	Steppingley Parish Council Amphill Parish Council Lidlington Parish Council
The Environment Agency	The Environment Agency
The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment	CABE
The Relevant Regional Development Agency	East of England Development Agency
The Equality and Human Rights Commission	The Equality and Human Rights Commission
The Commission for Sustainable Development	The Commission for Sustainable Development
AONB Conservation Boards	Chilterns Conservation Board
The Homes and Communities Agency	HCA (Head office London and East of England Office)
The Joint Nature Conservation Committee	JNCC
The Commission for Rural Communities	The Commission for Rural Communities
The Maritime and Coastguard Agency	The Maritime and Coastguard Agency
The Marine and Fisheries Agency	The Marine and Fisheries Agency
The Civil Aviation Authority	The Civil Aviation Authority
The Highways Agency	The Highways Agency
The relevant Highways Authority	Bedford Borough Council Highways Authority Central Bedfordshire Council Highways Authority
The Rail Passengers Council	Passenger Focus

Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee	Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee
The Coal Authority	The Coal Authority
The Office of Rail Regulation	The Office of Rail Regulation
Approved Operators	<p>Amey LG Ltd</p> <p>Babcock Rail Ltd</p> <p>Balfour Beatty Rail Infrastructure Services Limited</p> <p>Carillion Construction Ltd</p> <p>Colas Rail Ltd</p> <p>DB Schenker Rail (UK) Ltd</p> <p>Direct Rail Services Ltd</p> <p>Fastline Ltd</p> <p>Freightliner Group Ltd</p> <p>GB Railfreight Ltd</p> <p>Network Rail (CTRL) Ltd</p> <p>Jarvis Rail Ltd</p> <p>Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd</p>
OFGEM	OFGEM
OFWAT	OFWAT
The relevant waste regulation authority	<p>Central Bedfordshire Council Waste Authority</p> <p>Bedford Borough Council Waste Authority</p>
The relevant internal drainage board	Bedford Group Drainage Boards
The British Waterways Board	The British Waterways Board
The Health Protection Agency	Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards
The relevant Local Resilience Forum	Bedfordshire and Luton Local Resilience Forum



<b>Relevant Statutory Undertakers</b>	
Railway	Network Rail Infrastructure Limited (See above) BRB Residuary Limited
Water Transport, Canal or Inland Navigation	The British Waterways Board (See above)
Civil Aviation Authority	CAA (See above)
Licence holder (Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Transport Act 2000)	NATS En Route plc
Universal Service Provider	Royal Mail Group
Strategic Health Authority	East of England NHS (See above)
PCT	Bedfordshire PCT
Acute Trust	Bedford Hospital NHS Trust
Ambulance Services Trust	East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust
Dental Practice Board	NHS Dental Services
Water and Sewage Undertaker	Anglian Water Services Regulation Department
Relevant Homes and Communities Agency	HCA East of England Office (See above)
Relevant Regional Development Agency	East of England Development Agency (See above)
Relevant Environment Agency	Environment Agency Anglian Office (See above)
Public Gas Transporters	British Gas Pipelines Limited Energetics Electricity Limited Energetics Gas Limited ES Pipelines Ltd

23

	<p>ESP Connections Ltd</p> <p>ESP Networks Ltd</p> <p>ESP Pipelines Ltd</p> <p>Fulcrum Pipelines Limited</p> <p>GTC Pipelines Limited</p> <p>Independent Pipelines Limited</p> <p>Intoto Utilities Limited</p> <p>National Grid Gas Plc (NTS)</p> <p>National Grid Gas Plc (RDN)</p> <p>Northern Gas Networks Limited</p> <p>Quadrant Pipelines Limited</p> <p>Scotland Gas Networks Plc</p> <p>Southern Gas Networks Plc</p> <p>SP Gas Limited</p> <p>SSE Pipelines Ltd</p> <p>The Gas Transportation Company Limited</p> <p>Utility Grid Installations Limited</p> <p>Wales and West Utilities Ltd</p> <p>National Grid (Plant Protection)</p>
Electricity Transmitters with CPO Powers	<p>National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc (London and Warwick Office)</p> <p>SP Transmission Limited</p> <p>EDF Energy Networks (EPN) Plc</p> <p>EDF Energy (IDNO) Limited</p> <p>ECG (Distribution) Limited</p> <p>Energetics Electricity Limited</p> <p>ESP Electricity Limited</p> <p>Independent Power Networks Limited</p> <p>The Electricity Network Company Limited</p>
The Crown Estate Commissioners	The Crown Estate Commissioners

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The Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission
<b>Local Authorities (s.43)</b>	
	Luton Borough Council Cambridge County Council Northamptonshire County Council North Hertfordshire District Council South Cambridgeshire District Council St Albans City and District Council Hertfordshire County Council Dacorum Borough Council Aylesbury Vale District Council Buckinghamshire County Council Bedford Borough Council Huntingdonshire District Council East Northamptonshire Council Central Bedfordshire Council Borough Council of Wellingborough Milton Keynes Council
Consultation with Applicant	Covanta Rookery South Limited c/o DLA Piper

**Appendix 26**  
**List of Non-Prescribed Consultees for IPC Scoping Opinion**



**Non-statutory consultees database for mailmerge re EIA Scoping Report**

**11 January 2010**

<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>SURNAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>
Ampthill Town Council	Ms	Dawn	Sutherns	Clerk
Anglian Water	Mr	Mike	Farrer	Developer Services
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Paul	Rowland	Head of Planning
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Rob	Page	Highways
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Barry	Williams	Environmental health
Bedfordshire Primary Care Trust	Ms	Sarah	Evans	Public health manager
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Roy	Romans	Joint Minerals and Waste Team
Central Bedfordshire Council	Ms	Alison	Meyers	Landscape Officer
Central Bedfordshire Council	Ms	Fiona	Webb	Heritage and Design Team Leader
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Chris	Mollart-Griffin	Highways
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Gary	Alderson	Director of Sustainable Communities
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Alan	Stone	Environmental health officer (Air Quality)
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Guy	Quint	Environmental health officer
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Rick	Thompson	Definitive Rights of Way Officer
Civil Aviation Authority				
Cranfield Airport	Mr	David	Wilkins	Airport Director
EDF Energy	Mr	Derek	Levy	EDF Energy Networks
English Heritage	Mr	David	Grech	Historic Areas Advisor
English Heritage	Ms	Deborah	Evans	Landscape Architect
Environment Agency	Mr	Adam	Ireland	Planning Liaison
Environment Agency	Mr	Richard	Taylor	Development Control (flood Risk and Surface Water Drainage)
Environment Agency	Ms	Pippa	Caswell	Ecology/Biodiversity
Environment Agency	Mr	Tzehaye	Semere	Environment Management
Environment Agency	Mr	George	Bailey	PPC (Pollution Prevention and Control)
Environment Agency	Mr	Michael	Nunns	Groundwater/Contaminated Land
Environment Agency	Mr	Roy	Hooke	Landfill Engineering
Environment Agency	Mr	Alasdair	Fitzsimons-McKellar	PPC Compliance Officer
Fulcrum Connections	Mr	Steven	Naylor	
Health Protection Agency	Dr	Mike	Lilley	
Highways Agency	Mr	Rio	D'Souza	Network Manager
Lidlington Parish Council	Mr	C	West	Clerk
Maulden Parish Council	Mrs	L	Galler	Clerk
National Grid Gas	Ms	Jemima	Matthews	
Natural England	Mr	Antony	Mould	Four Counties Government Team
Network Rail	Mr	Alan	Williams	Territory Outside Party Engineer, London North Western
Wootton Parish Council	Ms	Helen	Hupton	Clerk
	Cllr	Rita J	Drinkwater	Housing
	Cllr	Carole	Hegley	Social Care
	Cllr	Maurice R	Jones	Corporate Resources
	Cllr	Anita M	Lewis	Children's Services
	Cllr	Ken C	Matthews	Economic Growth and Regeneration
	Cllr	David	McVicar	Safer and Stronger Communities
	Cllr	Tom	Nicols	Sustainable Development
	Cllr	Richard	Stay	Deputy Leader and Business Transformation
	Cllr	Patricia E	Turner MBE	Leader of the Council
	Cllr	Nicky	Attenborough	Deputy Mayor, Conservative Group Leader and Portfolio Holder for Adult Services
	Cllr	Charles	Royden	Environment
	Cllr	Sue	Oliver	Housing, Planning and Licensing
	Cllr	Ian	Clifton	Rural and Corporate Affairs
	Cllr	Patricia E	Olney	Arts, Leisure and Diversity
	Cllr	Jane	Walker	Portfolio Holder for Children's Services
Chamber of Commerce for Bedfordshire & Luton	Mr	Brian	Hibbert	Chairman

**Appendix 27**  
**Standard Letter from Central Bedfordshire Council**

**Your ref:**

**Our ref:** CB/10/00641/PAP  
P

**Date:** 19 April 2010

Dear

**Infrastructure (Applications: Prescribed forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009  
Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009  
Proposed Application by Covanta for a Development Consent Order for the  
Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby,  
Bedfordshire**

I refer to your recent letter regarding the proposed development of a Resource Recovery Facility comprising an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility and a post treatment Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby.

As this proposal is considered to be a nationally significant infrastructure project it will be the subject of an application for development consent which is likely to be submitted to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) in late April or early May for determination. This is a new process established by the government and means that the Councils of Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough are not the determining authorities for the application although they are consulted on the proposal and have the opportunity to make representations at the various stages of the process.

The IPC application process has 6 key stages, which are briefly as follows:

- **Pre-application**

The IPC is made aware of the application and includes it in the list of anticipated projects. A scoping opinion may be undertaken and the applicant consults widely with the relevant local authorities, statutory and non-statutory bodies, other consultees, interest groups and the public in developing its proposal. The Preliminary Environmental Report (PER) produced by Covanta on its proposed Resource Recovery facility is part of this stage and provides an opportunity to comment on the methodologies used and the level of information supplied.

- **Acceptance**

An application is submitted to the IPC who then have 28 days to decide whether there has been effective consultation and the application meets the standard required to go forward to pre-examination. If it does it is 'accepted'.

- **Pre-examination**

If the application is accepted the IPC will publish the documents on its website and the applicant will publicise the application. There is opportunity at this stage to register as an interested party and to be kept informed of progress and opportunities to get involved. After 28 days from the start of this process all relevant representations will be publicised on the website and there is 21 days in which to comment on these.

Towards the end of this stage the Commissioners will hold a meeting, to which all registered interested parties can attend, to discuss procedural matters and to set deadlines for the submission of the Local Impact Report, receipt of detailed representations and when the hearing will take place.

- **Examination**

Registered parties have 28 days from the start of this stage to submit detailed representations. These will be published on the IPC website and anyone can comment on these and will have 21 days to do so.

A Local Impact Report (LIR) is likely to be produced by the relevant local authority or authorities. This is a report on the likely effects of the proposed development on their area. This must be submitted no later than 42 days after the start of the Examination stage. This will be placed in the IPC website and there will be 21 days to comment on it.

- **Decision**

The Commissioners have up to 3 months to come to a decision or recommendation.

- **Post Decision**

The Planning Act 2008 allows for legal challenges of decisions on application for orders granting development consent. These claims have to be submitted within 6 weeks of the decision.

The above process is set out in more detail on the IPC website and in IPC Guidance Note 1 on the Pre-Application Stage. IPC website:

<http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/>

More information is available about the proposal is on the Covanta website:

<http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>

The Covanta proposal is currently at the Pre-application stage. Covanta have undertaken detailed discussions with statutory and non statutory bodies on the proposal. Extensive consultation has also taken place. The consultation has involved door-to door information drops to homes and businesses within 5km of the site; the establishment of a Community Liaison Panel; and a series of exhibitions as well as individual letters to councillors, landowners, local community representatives and others who have expressed an interest in the proposal.

It is Covanta's responsibility to prepare a comprehensive Consultation Report setting out the consultation undertaken and representations and comments received during



the pre-application stage. Your letter has, therefore, been forwarded to Covanta, for consideration and inclusion in the Consultation report. The deadline for comments is 5<sup>th</sup> April 2010.

If you have any queries on the reason why the proposal is considered a nationally significant infrastructure project which falls to be determined by the IPC rather than the local authority or the different stages of the IPC process as it will apply to the Covanta project please do not hesitate to contact either Roy Romans on 0300 300 6039 or myself on 0300 300 6032.

Yours sincerely

**Susan Marsh**

Principal Minerals & Waste Planning Officer  
(Shared Service for Bedford Borough and Central Bedfordshire Councils)

**Direct telephone** 0300 300 6032

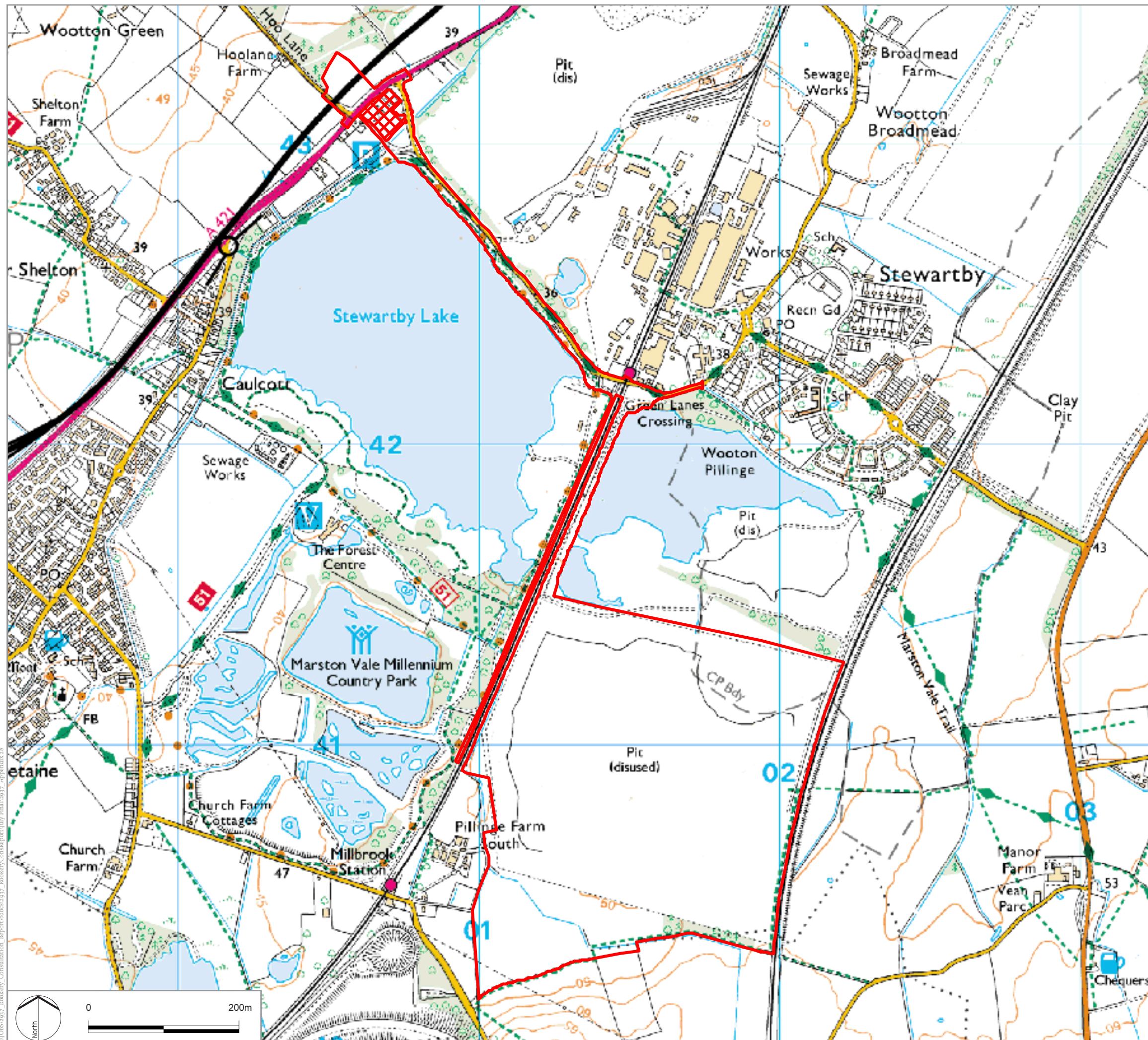
**Email** [susan.marsh@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:susan.marsh@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk)

**Please reply to:**

Central Bedfordshire Council  
PO Box 1395  
Borough Hall  
Bedford  
MK42 5AN



**Appendix 28**  
**Plan of Land Covered by DCO**



#### LEGEND



Application Site

Not included in Application Site

## LDĀDESIGN

PROJECT TITLE  
ROOKERY SOUTH RESOURCE RECOVERY  
FACILITY  
CONSULTATION REPORT

DRAWING TITLE  
Appendix 28. Plan of Land Covered by DCO

ISSUED BY **Peterborough** T 01733 310471

DWG. NO 2937\_APPENDIX 28

DATE	28/07/2010	DRAWN	RP
SCALE@A3	1:5,000	CHECKED	MME
STATUS	FINAL	APPROVED	CG

No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.  
All dimensions are to be checked on site.  
Area measurements for indicative purposes only.

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**Appendix 29**  
**Requisition for Information Notice (RFIN)**

**IMPORTANT – THIS COMMUNICATION MAY AFFECT YOUR PROPERTY**

**This Requisition for Information Notice is served on behalf of Covanta Rookery South Limited (“Covanta”)**

**This Notice is served in respect of an interest in the land (including a freehold, leasehold, tenancy interest, right of occupation and / or power to sell and convey or release land) identified on the enclosed plan (the “Property”)**

This Notice is served in connection with the proposed Rookery South (Resource Recovery Facility) Order for which purpose Covanta requires particulars of persons interested in the Property.

You are hereby requested to provide such particulars as requested on the form accompanying this Notice no later than the date 14 days from receipt of this Notice.

Dated this **29 January 2010**

## **Requisition For Information Notice**

### **ROOKERY SOUTH (RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY) ORDER**

This form is requesting information regarding your interest in the Property. You are requested to complete and return this form within 14 days of receipt of this notice.

When completing this form please use BLOCK CAPITALS. If some of the sections are not relevant or you do not know the answer to the questions, please indicate this by 'Not Applicable' or 'Not Known'

Please only provide information that relates to such areas of the Property within which you hold a legal interest, and if you do not hold an interest in the whole of the Property please mark on the attached plan the extent of your interest, and return the plan together with this form.

When you have completed this form please return it using the freepost envelope provided.

#### **Section 1 – Address Details**

Please provide the full address of the Property

Parcel number	Full Address	Postcode

## **Section 2 – Details of the Freehold Ownership of the Property**

Please provide details of the freehold owner of the Property.

Name of the Freehold owner(s)	Full Address	Full Postcode	Title Number

If you are also able to provide a contact name and contact details for a specified representative of the freehold owner please also provide those details.

Name of principal freehold contact:	Postal and / or e-mail address of principal contact:	Telephone number of principal contact



### **Section 3 – Details of the Leasehold Ownership of the Property**

If relevant please provide details of every party that you believe to hold a leasehold interest in the Property. If there is insufficient space on this form please append a schedule of leasehold interests to this notice.

	Name of the Leasehold owner(s)	Full Address	Full Postcode	Title Number
1				
2				

Please also provide details of the length of each lease, and the length of term remaining:

1 .....

2 .....

If you are also able to provide a contact name and contact details for a specified representative of each leasehold owner please also provide those details.

	Name of principal leasehold contact:	Postal and / or e-mail address of principal contact:	Telephone number of principal contact
1			
2			

#### **Section 4 – Details of the Occupiers of the Property**

Please provide the details of any other tenants, sub-tenants and / or occupiers of the Property that you are aware of. For parties in occupation by way of a licence, or for any party benefiting from rights over the Property (including easements, wayleaves etc) please specify the nature of their occupation.

	Name of Interested Party	Full Address	Full Postcode	Title Number
1				
2				
3				

Please also provide details of the length of each tenancy / sub-tenancy / licence, and the length of term remaining:

1 .....

2 .....

3.....

If you are also able to provide a contact name and contact details for a specified representative of each party please also provide those details.

	Name of principal contact:	Postal and / or e-mail address of principal contact:	Telephone number of principal contact
1			
2			
3			

**Section 5 – Details of any other interests in the Property and / or any power to sell and convey or release the Property**

Please provide the details of any other parties who have any other interests (including easements, mortgages, rentcharges, rights of entry, restrictive covenants, licences or any other interests) in the Property or any power to sell and convey or release the Property or any part of it. tenants, sub-tenants and / or occupiers of the Property that you are aware of. For parties in occupation by way of a licence, or for any party benefiting from rights over the Property (including easements, wayleaves etc) please specify the nature of their occupation.

	Name of Interested Party	Full Address	Full Postcode	Title number
1				
2				
3				

Please also provide details of any such interests or powers:

1 .....

2 .....

3.....

If you are also able to provide a contact name and contact details for a specified representative of each party please also provide those details.

	Name of principal contact:	Postal and / or e-mail address of principal contact:	Telephone number of principal contact
1			
2			

3			
---	--	--	--



Please print your name and sign below to confirm that the information you have provided is correct to the best of your knowledge.

**Signature .....**

**Print Name .....**

**Position .....**

**Date .....**

**Thank you for taking the time to complete this form.  
Please return it using the pre-paid envelope provided.**

**Appendix 30**  
**List of Recipients of RFINs**

## Rookery Pit RFIN Mail Merge

Recipient	Company Name
The Company Secretary	WRG Waste Services Limited
The Company Secretary	Anglian Water Services Limited
The Company Secretary	London Brick Company Limited
The Company Secretary	G Moore Haulage Limited
Tomislav Govorusa	
The Company Secretary	Lafarge Aggregates Limited
The Company Secretary	Asphalte Solutions Limited (formerly Rock Asphalte Limited)
The Company Secretary	Gardenvale Properties Limited
The Company Secretary	British Agricultural Services Limited
The Company Secretary	Anti-Waste Limited
The Company Secretary	Hanson Brick Limited
The Company Secretary	Network Rail Infrastructure Limited
The Company Secretary	Stewartby Water Sports Club Limited
The Company Secretary	O + H Properties Limited
The Company Secretary	O + H Q7 Limited
The Chief Executive	Central Bedfordshire Council
The Chief Executive	Bedford Borough Council
The Chief Executive	The Environment Agency
The Head of Estates	The Environment Agency
The Company Secretary	Adshel Limited
The Company Secretary	British Telecommunications Public Limited Company
The Company Secretary	Cable and Wireless UK Services Limited
The Company Secretary	Centrica Plc
The Company Secretary	Colt Telecom Group Limited
The Company Secretary	Easynet Telecommunications Limited
The Company Secretary	Energis Communications Limited
The Company Secretary	E.S. Pipeline Limited
The Company Secretary	Fibernet Group Limited
The Company Secretary	Global Crossing (UK) Telecommunications Limited
The Company Secretary	Hutchison 3G UK Limited
The Company Secretary	JCDecaux Limited
The Company Secretary	National Grid Gas Plc
The Company Secretary	National Grid Plc
The Company Secretary	O2 (UK) Limited
The Company Secretary	Orange Personal Communications Services Limited
The Company Secretary	Titan Outdoor Advertising Limited
The Company Secretary	T-Mobile (UK) Limited
The Company Secretary	Transco Limited
The Company Secretary	Virgin Media Limited
The Company Secretary	Vodafone Limited
The Company Secretary	EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc
The Company Secretary	E.On UK PLC
The Company Secretary	Central Networks plc
The Chief Executive	The Marston Vale Trust

**Appendix 31**  
**Letter Concerning Acquisition of Land**



James Russell  
The Marston Vale Trust  
Forest Centre  
Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedfordshire

Your Ref :  
Our Ref :  
  
Phone : 07775 667 662  
Email : robinyates@ardent-  
management.com

16 April 2010

Dear Sir or Madam,

**PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER TO  
DEVELOP A RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY AT ROOKERY PIT, NEAR  
STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE (THE "PROJECT")  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

As you may be aware, Covanta Rookery South Limited (a group company of Covanta Energy Limited) ("**Covanta**") is proposing to submit an application for a development consent order ("**DCO**") to the Infrastructure Planning Commission ("**IPC**") in order to obtain consent to construct and operate an Energy from Waste facility ("**EfW**") and post treatment Materials Recovery Facility ("**MRF**").

Covanta have instructed Ardent Management to make initial enquiries into land ownerships and any rights which exist. A Requisition for Information Notice was previously served on the 29 January, and is enclosed here for ease of reference.

Initial enquiries into land ownership indicate you have an interest in land within the proposed DCO site. We would welcome the opportunity to discuss the nature of these interests and rights with you, and the potential relinquishment of these rights in advance of the exercise of statutory powers over the land.

If it will help we would be happy to meet in order for you to gain a further understanding of the project and Covanta's aspirations.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,



**Robin Yates**  
**Assistant Surveyor**

cc DLA Piper

**Appendix 32**  
**Letter Concerning Discharge of Rights Over Land**

The Company Secretary  
Gardenvale Properties Limited  
15 Hockley Court  
Stratford Road  
Hockley Heath  
Solihull  
W Midlands

Your Ref :  
Our Ref : COV.RY.CV160410

Phone : 07775 667 662  
Email : robinyates@ardent-  
management.com

16 April 2010

Dear Sir or Madam,

**PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER TO  
DEVELOP A RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY AT ROOKERY PIT, NEAR  
STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE (THE "PROJECT")  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

As you may be aware, Covanta Rookery South Limited (a group company of Covanta Energy Limited) ("**Covanta**") is proposing to submit an application for a development consent order ("**DCO**") to the Infrastructure Planning Commission ("**IPC**") in order to obtain consent to construct and operate an Energy from Waste facility ("**EfW**") and post treatment Materials Recovery Facility ("**MRF**").

Covanta have instructed Ardent Management to make initial enquiries into land ownerships and any rights which exist. A Requisition for Information Notice was previously served on the 29 January, and is enclosed here for ease of reference.

Initial enquiries into land ownership indicate you have a right over the DCO site pursuant to a transfer dated 17 March 1998 between London Brick Property Limited, British Agricultural Services Limited, Hanson Brick Limited and London Brick Company Limited.

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss the nature of these interests and rights with you, and the potential relinquishment of these rights in advance of the exercise of statutory powers over the land.

If it will help we would be happy to meet in order for you to gain a further understanding of the project and Covanta's aspirations.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,



**Robin Yates**  
**Assistant Surveyor**

cc DLA Piper

**Appendix 33**  
**Responses to RFINs and Letters**



## Rookery Pit Landowner Correspondence

Company Name	RFIN Date	Landowner/Covenantee Letter Date	Contact	Comments								
WRG Waste Services Limited	29-Jan	16-Apr	Vic Bunting (Assistant Company Secretary) 01604 826 262	RY spoke with VB who had not seen RFINs, RY forwarded by email for WRG and Anti-Waste 19/02/10	RY chased VB who is now on leave. RY resent email to Cathy De-Feo the company secretary 04/03/10.	CdF advised Grania Thompson (WRG Counsel) is dealing. GT called 09/03/10 to understand project and understand what information is required. GT to provide requested information.	Meeting arranged 17/05/10.					
Anglian Water Services Limited	29-Jan	16-Apr	Claire Sunderland	Holding response received from Savills 16/02/10.	Response received 18/02/10 detailing easement across red line land.							
London Brick Company Limited	29-Jan	16-Apr	Scot Buckleton 01628 774 100	SB dealing, RY to contact w/c 22/02/10 for update.	RY called SB and left message 15/03/10.	SB no longer at LBC. RY redirected to Jenny Moles (01628 774 189) 12/05/10, who suggested Land & Resource dept. 01454 316 000.	RY called Keith Bird (01509 501 204) and left message 12/05/10.	RY spoke to Keith Bird 18/05/10 who will arrange for the correct person to call back 19/05/10. RY left message with KB 20/05/10.	RY spoke to KB who advised Ian Foll (01525 217 400) of Arnold White Estates will be dealing and advised mtg pencilled in for 17/06/10.			
G Moore Haulage Limited	29-Jan	16-Apr	Gary Moore gmoorehaulage@btconnect.com 01234 851 731	RY spoke to Yvonne who recommended emailing Gary for a response. RY emailed GM 19/02/10 with RFIN.	RY sent chaser email 12/03/10.	RY spoke with Mick McKeegan 20/05/10. MM suggested calling Glen or Gary Moore (directors) but took message for GM/GM to call RY.	RY received message from GaryM, RY called (07860723758) 08/07/10 and left message for GM to call.					
Lafarge Aggregates Limited	29-Jan	16-Apr	<a href="mailto:terri.mason@lafarge.com">terri.mason@lafarge.com</a>	RY Called, no answer 01/03/10, 03/03/03, 08/03/10, 11/03/10. RY spoke with Terri Mason who requested email.	Request emailed to TM 16/03/10	Email received from Sharmil Rayarel 27/05/10 requesting details of covenant.	RY emailed SR details of titles and 1998 transfer 01/06/10.					
Asphalte Solutions Limited (formerly Rock Asphalte Limited)	29-Jan	16-Apr	Joe Milner at Smith Williamson 0207 131 4000	RY spoke to JM who confirmed Asphalte Solutions had gone into receivership and dissolved on 11/09/07.	Assets revert to Crown.	RY left message for Adam Goodyear (Crown Solicitor) (0207 210 3159) 20/05/10	AG returned call and left message 20/05/10.	RY spoke with AG who requested company number and evidence of covenant be sent to the bona vacantia dept. for assignment.	RY sent letter to BV dept at the Crown Solicitor 09/06/10.	RY received letter from CS confirming John Gayer as the lead.	RY spoke to JG 08/07/10 who confirmed receipt of the case but had been on leave. JG requested RY consult BV guidelines, but he would respond in due course.	
Gardenvale Properties Limited	29-Jan	16-Apr	Andrew Hawkes	RY Called, no answer 01/03/10, 05/03/03, 11/03/10, 16/03/10	RY received phone call 16/04/10 from Andrew Hawkes of Gallaghers ((07775 997 078/01926 339 339) acting for Gardenvale) in response to release of covenant letter.	AH requested that letter be re-sent to David Carden, Gallagher House, Gallagher Way, Gallagher Business Park, Warwick, CV34 6AF. RY resent 11/05/10	RY left message for DC to call 20/05/10.					
British Agricultural Services Limited	29-Jan	16-Apr	Annette McNally Roger Brighthouse 0161 880 3591	As per London Brick	Received RFI 19/02/10 with Marlin plans.	Email received from RB 17/05/10 with further information regarding the release of NR land.	RY spoke to RB 20/05/10 who confirmed he would deal with property and CPO. RB requested name of asset engineer.	RB Provided further plans 09/07/10				
Anti-Waste Limited	29-Jan	16-Apr		As per WRG								
Hanson Brick Limited	29-Jan	16-Apr		As per London Brick								
Network Rail Infrastructure Limited	29-Jan	n/a		RY spoke with AM 18/02/10 to chase RFI, AM requested copy of RFI as the original may be lost in the organisation. RY emailed RFI to AM 18/02/10.								
Stewartby Water Sports Club Limited	29-Jan	16-Apr		RY Called, no answer 18/02/10. Refer to telecon with JR at MVT below.	RY ordered BD212199 19/02/10	Letter received 03/03/10 requesting further correspondence be sent to Paul Fox 07968 554 245.						
O + H Properties Limited	29-Jan	n/a		RFIN returned 16/02/10, O+H, Q7 freeholders. Leasehold and agricultural tenancy information included. Easement information included.								
O + H Q7 Limited (Quickfire 7 Limited)	29-Jan	n/a	Laura Davis	As for O + H	12/01/10 Email received with confirmed CBC's jurisdiction is adopted highway plans.							
Central Bedfordshire Council	29-Jan	n/a		RY Spoke with LD who confirmed CBC's jurisdiction is north of the site.								
Bedford Borough Council	29-Jan	n/a	Nigel Bennett	Letter recieved 19/02/10 confirming no interest other than in respect of adopted highway - plans enclosed. RFIN returned 16/02/10, EA has no interest except as Regulator and Planning Permission Consultee. RFIN returned 15/02/10 no interest.								
The Environment Agency	29-Jan	n/a										
Adshel Limited	29-Jan	n/a										
British Telecommunications Public Limited Company	29-Jan	n/a	Frank Stimpson 01992 631 543	FS called 16/02/10 to request further information on location of the site, RY forwarded map extract. FS to review and refer to other depts. before responding fully.	FS emailed chaser to BT depts	Response received						
Orange Personal Communications Services Limited	29-Jan	n/a	Lee Conway 07798 641 794	LC phone call. Doesn't think any plant is affected - will email to confirm. Queried whether masts could be built on the new facility?								

T-Mobile (UK) Limited	29-Jan	n/a	Tim Sinclair	TS email 03/02/10 confirming no T-Mobile interest	
The Marston Vale Trust	29-Jan	16-Apr	James Russell 01234 762 607 Formal correspondence to be addressed to Tony Talbot, Chief Executive	Letter and RFI received 19/02/10 confirming Marston Vale freehold; title BD207711. No other interests are listed.	RY telecon to JR confirmed Water Sports Club access from Green Lane over referencing area (blue hatch BD207711). JR confirmed car parking facility adjacent to railway was an option for SWSC.
Virgin Media Limited	29-Jan	n/a		Undated letter received requesting postal submission of request with details of works and cheque.	
Easynet Telecom Limited	29-Jan	n/a		Email received 12/03/10 confirming no plant or equipment on the site.	
ES Gas Group Limited	29-Jan	n/a		Email received 15/03/10 confirming no plant or equipment on the site.	
Cable and Wireless	29-Jan	n/a		Email received 15/03/10 requesting payment and resubmission.	
Colt Telecom	29-Jan	n/a		Letter recieved 15/03/10 confirming no plant or equipment on the site.	
Centrica Plc	29-Jan	n/a			
Energis Communications Limited	29-Jan	n/a			
Fibernet Group Limited	29-Jan	n/a			
Global Crossing (UK) Telecommunications Limited	29-Jan	n/a			
Hutchison 3G UK Limited	29-Jan	n/a			
JCDecaux Limited	29-Jan	n/a			
National Grid Gas Plc	29-Jan	n/a			
National Grid Plc	29-Jan	n/a			
O2 (UK) Limited	29-Jan	n/a			
Titan Outdoor Advertising Limited	29-Jan	n/a			
Transco Limited	29-Jan	n/a			
Vodafone Limited	29-Jan	n/a			
EDF Energy Networks (EPN) Limited	29-Jan	n/a		RY spoke with Paul Brophy who recommended RY spk to Bob Chandler. BC passed RY to Patrick Ryan (07875 114 089).	RY called PR 26/05/10 and 01/06/10 and left messages.
Central Networks plc	29-Jan	n/a			
E.On UK PLC	29-Jan	n/a			
Tomislav Govorusa	29-Jan	16-Apr		RY spoke with TG 17/06/10 to confirm receipt of RFIN and give brief details of scheme. TG to review documentation.	
Mr Evans	28-Apr	n/a	Mr Evans	RY spoke to MrE (07860 827 047) 09/06/10 to discuss scheme. MrE would not disclose information and requested contact from Covanta.	RY sent further letter to MrE 23/06/10 inviting a meeting.
The Highways Agency	28-Apr	n/a	Roy Brunsten	RY requested HA CPO Plan and Schedule, Martin Leather provided docs 07/07/10	

**Appendix 34**  
**CABE Correspondence, Winter 2009/2010**

Thomas Bender  
Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment  
1 Kemble Street  
London  
WC2B 4AN

2807/PL/AK  
3<sup>rd</sup> December 2009

**Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility - CABE Design Review**

Dear Thomas,

Following our previous correspondence in relation to the above project, I am delighted to enclose a booklet that is to be used as a basis of the design review.

This information supplements the record of design progression (originally issued to Anna Maloney on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2009) and includes:

- An Overview - explaining the proposal, the process and design evolution;
- A Masterplan - of the Resource Recovery Facility and wider site;
- Further Building Design information - annotated elevations of the current proposal;
- Further information on the Design Development – models of previous building designs;
- Further information on the potential Materials and Colour Study – exploration of ‘local’ colours and corresponding materials;
- Further information on the strategy for the integration of the proposal – application of materials and proposed planting.

I would also like to make you aware that due to changes in the project programme, it is now our intention to submit the proposal to the Infrastructure Planning Commission in March 2010, under the Planning Act 2008. We would welcome feedback on this submission prior to Christmas if possible.

<sup>A</sup> Worton Rectory Park  
Oxford OX29 4SX  
United Kingdom

<sup>T</sup> +44 (0) 1865 887050

<sup>F</sup> +44 (0) 1865 887055

<sup>W</sup> [www.lda-design.co.uk](http://www.lda-design.co.uk)

LDA Design Consulting LLP  
Registered No: OC307725  
17 Minster Precincts, Peterborough PE1 1XX

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2807/PL/AK  
3rd December 2009

**2 of 2**

**Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility** - CABE Design Review

I trust that this information is sufficient and I look forward to discussing this material with you in more detail. To that end I would be pleased to attend a meeting should that be considered appropriate.

—

Yours sincerely

Alister Kratt  
Partner  
[Alister.kratt@lda-design.co.uk](mailto:Alister.kratt@lda-design.co.uk)

Cc: Rachel Ness, Covanta Energy  
Alan Lamb, AEW Architects  
Kirsten Berry, ERM (letter only)  
Brendan O'Neill, LDA Design (letter only)

# ROOKERY SOUTH RRF CABE INFORMATION FOR DESIGN REVIEW





# CONTENTS

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- 1.0 Overview
- 2.0 The Masterplan
- 3.0 Building Design
- 4.0 Design Development
- 5.0 Materials and Colour Study
- 6.0 Integration



# I.0 OVERVIEW

## INTRODUCTION

Our earlier submission to CABE recorded the main design development work undertaken for the Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Rookery South. That document was presented to English Heritage, the Local Authority and the Community Liaison Panel and has been used as a basis for design discussion. The information contained within this document is provided following a request for further information and supplements the record of design progression and includes:

- An Overview - explaining the proposal, the process and design evolution;
- A Masterplan - of the Resource Recovery Facility and wider site;
- Further Building Design information - annotated elevations of the current proposal;
- Further information on the Design Development – models of previous building designs;
- Further information on the potential Materials and Colour Study – exploration of ‘local’ colours and corresponding materials; and
- Further information on the strategy for the integration of the proposal – application of materials and proposed planting.

## BACKGROUND

Covanta Energy Rookery South (‘Covanta’) proposes to construct and operate the Rookery South RRF. This will be a major new development within the Marston Vale providing local employment, producing enough energy to serve the needs of 82,000 homes and generating sufficient heat to supply major developments within the vicinity of the site, such as Center Parcs, Nirah and the Wixams. The proposed scheme will complement the region’s existing waste management initiatives and contribute to realising targets for renewable energy.

As part of the ongoing design development, CABE has been approached to undertake a design review of the proposed scheme. This document therefore seeks to provide CABE with the necessary information upon which to base the review, providing an overview of the proposal, process and design principles.

The proposal is to be submitted to the Infrastructure Planning Commission under the Planning Act 2008.

## THE SITE

The proposed Rookery South RRF will be located within the Marston Vale lying between the major settlements of Bedford and Milton Keynes and close to the A421 and M1 strategic highways. The development site lies within The Rookery, an area of land of approximately 210 hectares comprising two former clay pits associated with the former London Brick Company - Stewartby Brickworks.

As identified by the East of England Plan and the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-regional Strategy, the Marston Vale is identified as a growth and regeneration area, with significant growth proposed for Bedford, Kempston and the Northern Marston Vale. As such there is a need for renewable and/or low carbon energy generation and the Central Bedfordshire Submission Draft Core Strategy North Area states that the planning authority will positively consider energy generating proposals with low carbon impact.

The Rookery site itself was identified by the Bedfordshire Authorities Waste Partnership as the preferred location for an energy from waste (EfW) facility, albeit since that time they did not secure the site and have recently opted for an alternative location at the nearby Brogborough landfill.

To the immediate north of the site lie the former brickworks buildings and settlement of Stewartby, which is designated as a Conservation Area and contains the four surviving kiln chimneys (Grade II). Other neighbouring residential areas include Houghton Conquest, Marston Moretain and Millbrook.

Cultural and recreational assets have been an important and relevant consideration in design development, the strategy for landscape integration and green infrastructure strategy for the proposal. To the south and east of the site lie Ampthill Park House (Grade II\*), Houghton House (Grade I) and Ampthill Park – a Grade II historic park which is the site of the former Ampthill Castle and home to St Katherine’s Cross (Grade II). The Marston Vale Millennium Country Park and Forest Centre lie to the west of the site and comprises 250ha areas of open space including water bodies and wetland.

The site will be accessed via an upgraded junction with Green Lane which, in turn, connects to the A421, a strategically important road linking Bedford with the M1 some 7km to the west. A network of public footpaths extend around the site and link in to the wider Marston Vale.

## THE PROPOSAL

The RRF will accept and process a nominal 585,000 tonnes of residual municipal, commercial and industrial waste per annum primarily from the sub-region of Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire and Luton Borough, however, some wastes will be sourced from outside the sub-region. This waste presently goes to landfill sites, which is considered to be the least environmentally acceptable treatment option. The facility will form part of the region’s integrated waste management system and complement existing recycling and composting initiatives.

The development area will incorporate new operations buildings; a complementary ash processing and materials recovery facility (MRF); vehicular access; hardstanding; visitor and educational facilities; earth works; fencing; planting and a wider green infrastructure strategy including ecological enhancement and improved rights of way access.

A separate but complementary planning application for a Low Level Restoration Scheme has been submitted by the current land owner, O&H Properties, in order to satisfy planning obligations pursuant to the cessation of clay extraction. The scheme will establish the site baseline within which the Rookery South RRF will sit. Following the grant of the development consent order, it is anticipated that the Rookery South RRF will follow a approximate 39 month construction programme with completion expected in 2014 subject to receiving the necessary authorisations.

## THE ENERGY FROM WASTE PROCESS

- Municipal, commercial and industrial waste forms the basic waste that fuels the facility. The waste is delivered by road to a reception hall in the EfW Facility where it is tipped in to a high level bunker in the building. The building operates under slightly negative pressure which prevents odours from escaping.
- The EfW Facility is designed to process three streams of waste using a reciprocating grate technology and associated air pollution control system in each stream, all contained within the energy recovery building.
- The waste is combusted at a high temperature, producing steam to drive the turbines. The turbines produce electricity which is then fed in to the local high voltage grid network via an underground connection.
- The EfW Facility has the potential to provide heat for industrial and domestic uses, via its use as a combined heat and power (CHP) plant.
- Bottom ash and metal residues are transferred to the adjoining MRF by vehicle where metals are captured for recycling and bottom ash is recovered as a secondary aggregate for use in the construction industry. These elements are transported off site by road.
- Fly ash, a hazardous waste, is taken off site in sealed tankers and disposed of in special licensed sites. This comprises only 4% of material processed by the MRF; 96% is recycled.

## DESIGN PRINCIPLES

### A Contextual Response

The context for this proposal has been the major influence on the development of the design. The variety of ‘audiences’ that overlook the site are diverse, as are the existing uses and approved developments nearby. The design team are aware of the sensitivity of introducing a large structure in the landscape as the perception and experience of the building varies in long, middle and short distance views.

The proposed design of the facility including buildings and site layout, seeks to address all of these views, but also to ensure the building is a coherent design. The building design avoids creating an overt landmark response that draws attention to itself and focuses on a design response that is a logical expression of function conditioned by its context and one that is integrated in its landscape setting.

A building code has been developed which defines the guiding principles for the design of the building and the site. This has been developed through a collaborative relationship between the design team and Covanta’s operations team and through consultation with English Heritage and Central Bedfordshire Council. The building code can be found on Page 3 of the ‘Architectural Studies’ booklet previously issued to CABB.

### Consideration of Alternatives

#### Building Form

In the early stages of the sketch design process two building forms were considered comprising a large single, curved volume and the concept of interlocking boxes. Initial photomontage studies showed the curved sketch concept to be a dominant ‘gesture’ which did not integrate with the landscape, introducing not only large elevations but a roof which gave the appearance of a greater extent of built form in views.

The interlocking ‘functional boxes’ provided a more compact built form limiting the visible roof and introduced opportunities to reduce building mass through the articulation of the ‘boxes’ providing a concept that had flexibility such that it could be crafted to respond to specific audiences.

In discussion with English Heritage and local authority officers, and within our own design team, the ‘functional boxes’ were adopted as the preferable form, and continued to be subject to an iterative process of refinement. The images included in this document illustrate the basic format of the building comprising the operational ‘machine’ (boiler house) fed by a waste ‘cassette’ (input - tipping apron), with the energy resulting from of the process expressed as an energy ‘cassette’ (output - the turbine room). These ‘cassettes’ take a different building form from the machine.

The final form of the ‘functional boxes’ vary in plan and section to reflect the enclosed processes and spaces. This assists visual integration by avoiding a series of directly repeating forms, whilst defining areas of deep shadow for articulation.

## Number of Stacks

Following early discussions with English Heritage and local authority officers, a chimney stack option study was undertaken to explore the potential benefits of three separate, more slender chimney stacks rather than three flues in a single enclosure. English Heritage requested that the separate stacks option was considered to examine the potential to reflect the separation and arrangement of the four listed brick stacks at Stewartby. The technical requirements of the stacks limited the extent of separation that could be achieved. Montage modelling was used to test the stack options from key viewpoints.

The 3 stack option appeared as a tightly packed group, especially from Stewartby and from elevated views from the south east that exacerbated the stack mass rather than make it appear more slender. The single stack appeared as a more elegant feature and the 3 stack option was discounted.

A further refinement of the single stack comprised the organisation of the 3 flues fixed to a central spine rather than being held in a single cylinder. This has the benefit of permitting shadows to occur between the flues and the spine in views, adding to its perceived slenderness. It also provides more flexibility in materials and colour treatments than a single cylinder which would have been specified as concrete.

## Building Scale

The scale of the final building is driven largely by operational/process constraints. However, through close collaboration with Covanta's engineering team, it has been possible to achieve a 4m reduction in boiler (and therefore building) height. The wireframe studies in this document show both the 47m and a 43m high boiler house shell. The current form also allows the boiler support steelwork to double up as roof support steelwork. If a single curved form had been adopted, a less efficient (and taller) building structure would have resulted using massive steel members to support the roof.

## Site Layout

The position of the EfW Facility within the site has been largely determined to benefit from the embankment of the pit to support the tipping apron and main waste bunker. Within this context, the layout has been derived from an understanding of the building 'audiences' and a desire to achieve the separation of people and cars (staff and visitors) from operational vehicles (waste in /ash out).

The populated elements of the building, such as offices and visitor centre, are therefore located to the north, with staff and visitors entering on the 'higher level' created by the embankment. Operational activities, including waste arrival, are focused on the pit floor, where they are more easily screened by the pit datum. This arrangement sets up a front and back of house arrangement.

The east-west orientation of the building addresses the close and sensitive receptors of the Forest Centre to the west and Houghton House to the east placing the narrowest elevation within view. To the west in particular, the design of the tipping apron roof and the expression of the rooftop visitor centre seeks to integrate the building in the near view and also to set up a visual dialogue with the Forest Centre.

The north elevation overlooks the Rookery North wetland and the new attenuation pond on the site, presenting a front face on approaching the building whilst addressing the nearby settlement of Stewartby.

To the south, the approach ramp to the tipping apron lies on the proposed earthwork that provides screening, in addition to that of the pit datum, of the low level operational area from elevated view points along the Greensand Ridge.

## Integration

### Material and Colour Selection

The principle of integrating the building into its landscape setting has been carried through to the selection of materials, which is still being explored. The selection of colours will draw on the earlier colour studies and is based on precedent studies where darker coloured buildings are generally considered to be more successfully integrated than lighter structures.

The EfW Facility structure is to be clad in profiled sheet material in a range of dark recessive colours applied to each 'box'. The 'boxes' are perched above the more solid pit datum, defined by lighter concrete block work. The two 'cassette' structures are proposed in contrasting colours and materials, however, in both instances the 'cassettes' will have inclined roofs. For the tipping hall this roof form not only expresses the entirely separate character of the cassette to the machine but also assists in the integration of the building in views from the Forest Centre. For the visitor arriving at the upper level, the inclined roof of the turbine room will be apparent with immediate visual connections to the perimeter margins of the pit.

### Landscape Strategy

The strategy seeks to establish an appropriate setting for the buildings and operations and ensure visual integration with the landscape of the Marston Vale. The primary purpose of the planting and associated earthworks within the wider site context is to provide screening of the lower portions of the building and operational activities (such as vehicle movements) and to assist in the attenuation of operational noise. There are also associated ecological benefits of increasing the overall coverage of woodland within the area, creating corridors, and integrating existing fragmented woodland blocks.

Planting immediately surrounding the RRF is primarily designed to ‘anchor’ the buildings in the immediate landscape, forming complementary woodland lines in the landscape when viewed from the south and east. The formal alignment of tree and shrub planting along the northern elevation extends the strong lines of the building creating a robust and distinctive landscape, separating the access road from the built edge. Tree lines and planting blocks define the main activity zones and access routes, the car parking area, the ash processing area and the main waste and ash bunker, boiler and condenser area. The rigid planting structure fragments and merges with more informal planting adjacent to the attenuation pond. The planting here extends along the southern shore of the pond and reflects the more natural character of the wetland.















# 2.0 THE MASTERPLAN







#### LEGEND

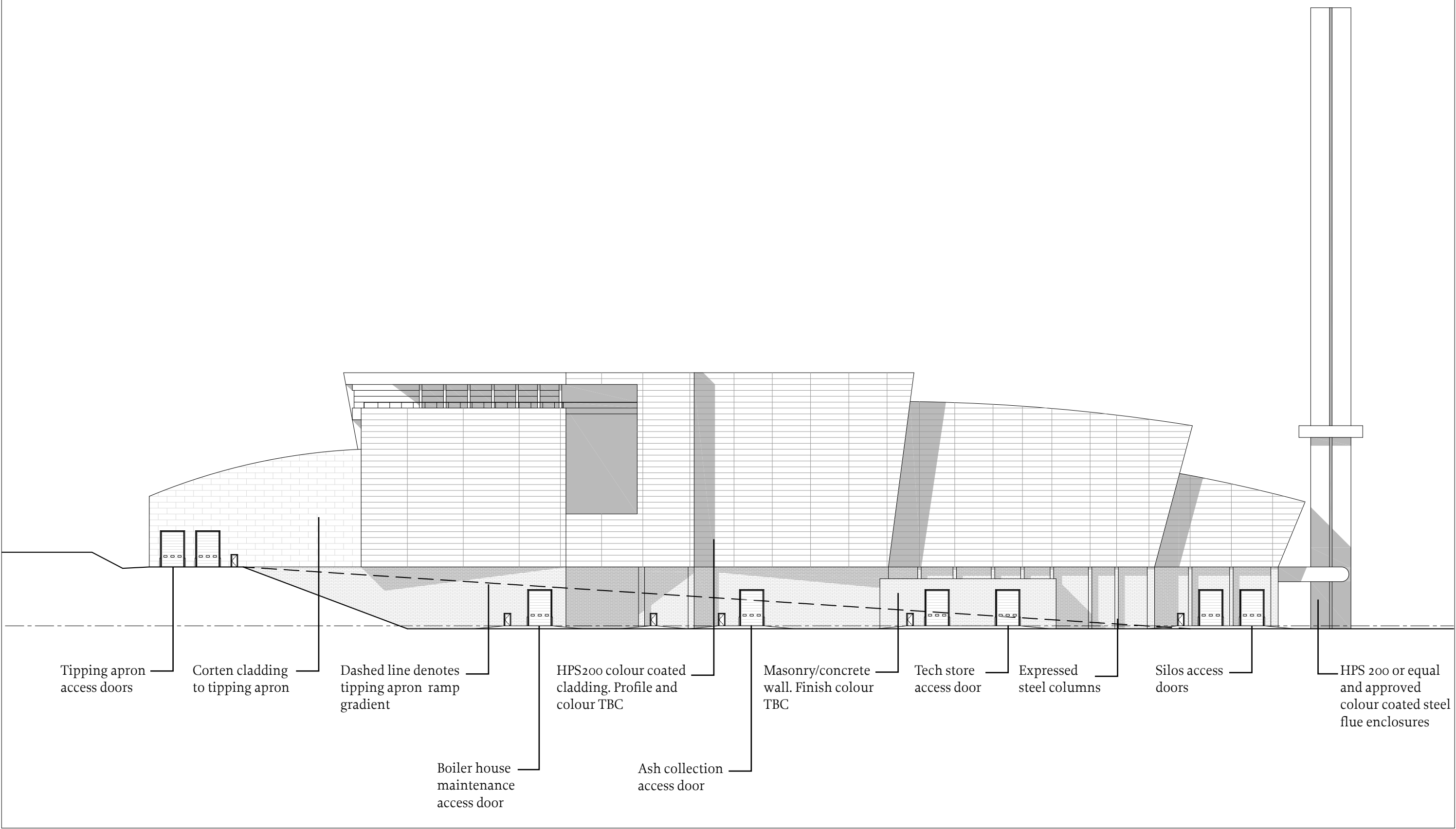
-  Proposed trees
-  Proposed woodland
-  Proposed shrub planting/understorey
-  Proposed hedgerows
-  Proposed grassland
-  Proposed meadow grassland
-  Proposed reeds/aquatic vegetation
-  Proposed water body
-  Proposed road
-  Proposed internal road
-  Proposed hard surface
-  Proposed footpath

- 1 Forecourt
- 2 Tipping Apron
- 3 Waste Bunker
- 4 Admin Building
- 5 Ash Bunker
- 6 Surface Water Attenuation
- 7 Turbine Hall
- 8 Main Boiler House
- 9 Air Cooler Condensers
- 10 Flue Gas Cleaning
- 11 Switch Yard
- 12 Weigh Bridge and Gatehouse
- 13 Processed Ash Storage Yard
- 14 Lorry Park
- 15 Ash Weigh Bridge
- 16 Ash Processing
- 17 Unprocessed Ash Store
- 18 Foul Water Pump House
- 19 Admin Building
- 20 Ash Lagoon

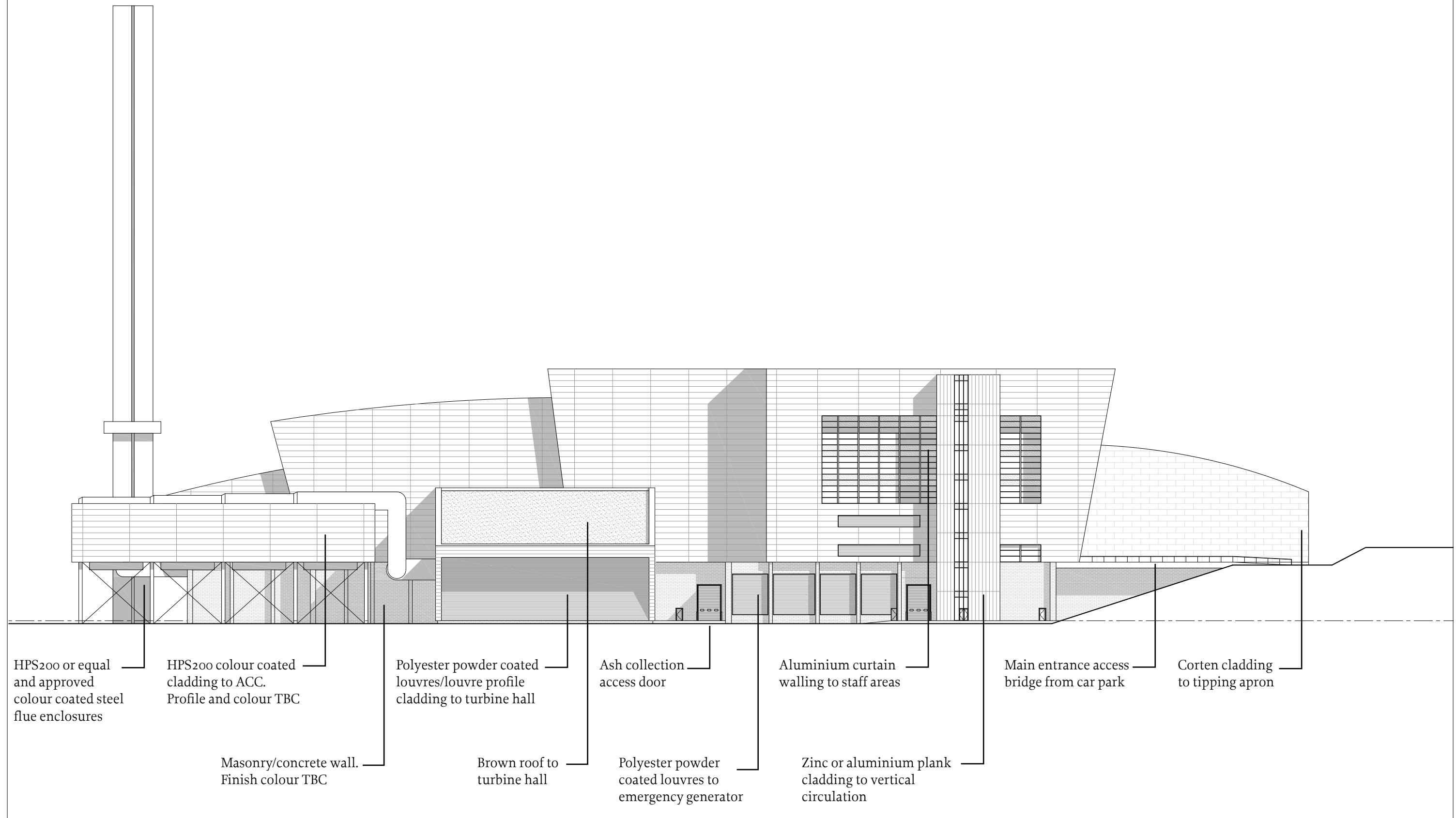


# 3.0 BUILDING DESIGN

## South Elevation

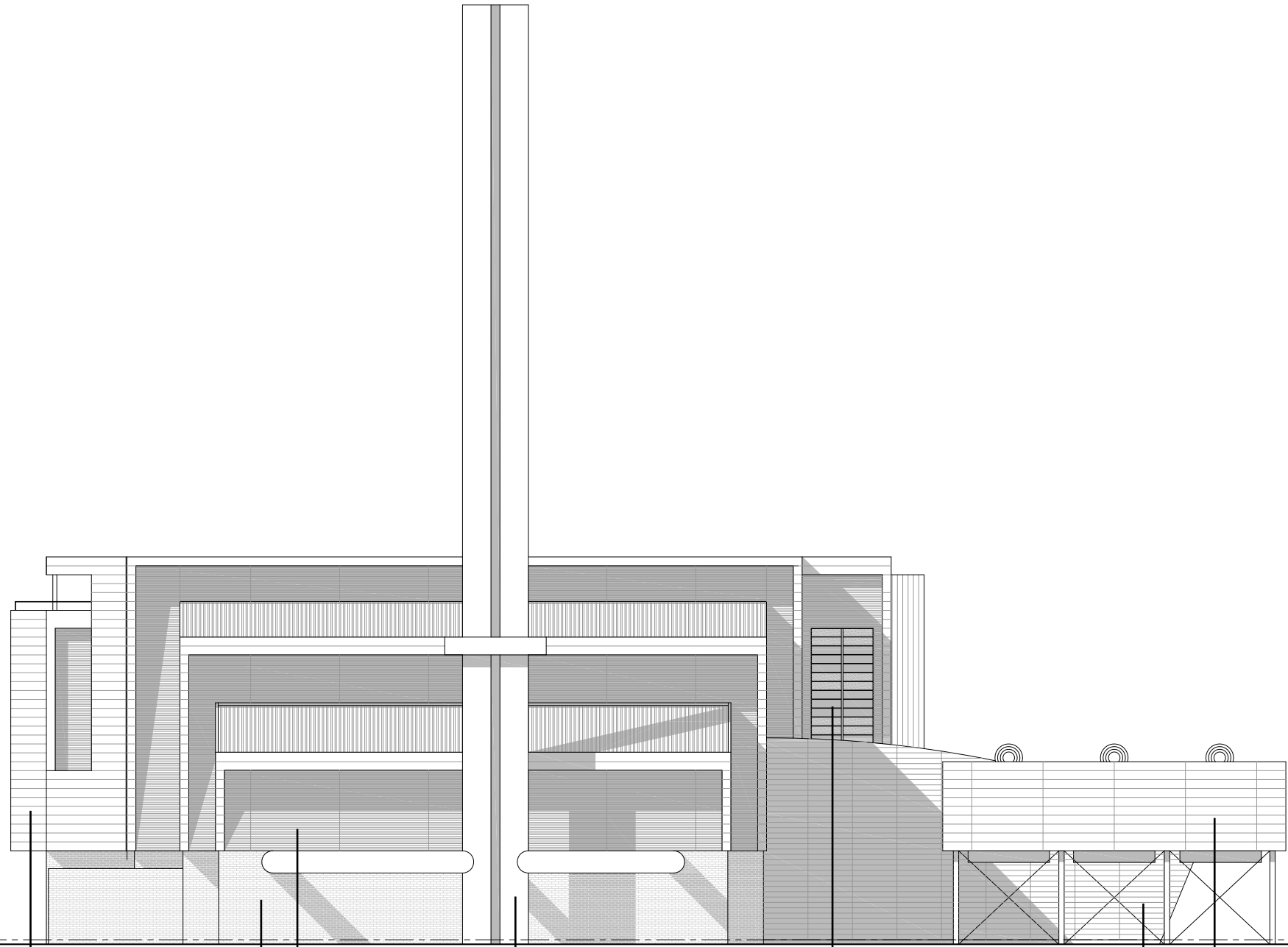


## North Elevation





East Elevation



HPS200 colour coated cladding.  
Profile and colour TBC

Masonry/concrete  
wall. Finish colour  
TBC

HPS200 or equal  
and approved  
colour coated steel  
flue enclosures

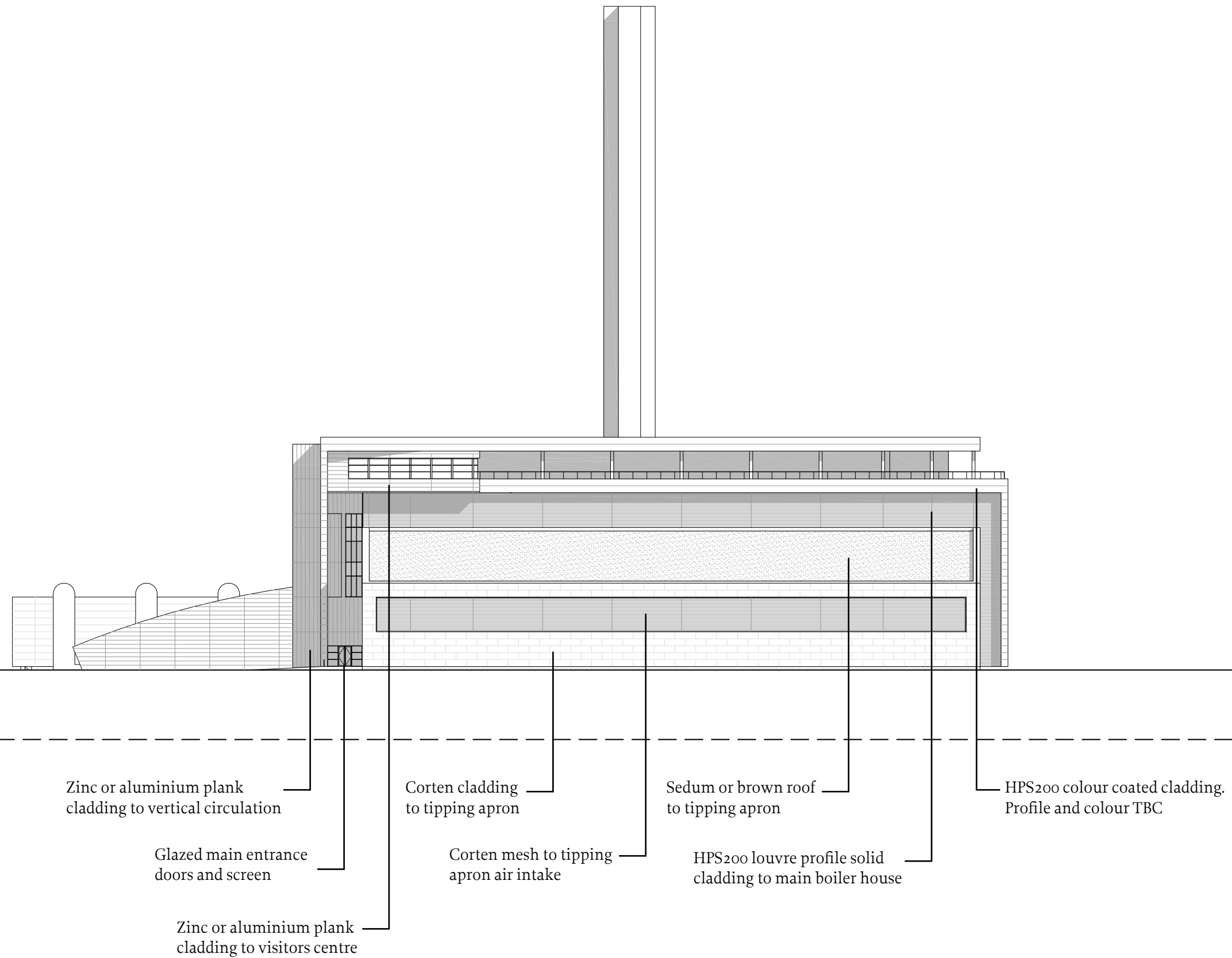
Aluminium curtain  
walling to staff areas

Zinc or aluminium plank  
cladding to turbine hall

HPS200 colour coated cladding  
to ACC. Profile and colour TBC

Polyester powder coated  
louvres/louvre profiled  
cladding

## West Elevation



## 4.0 DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

### Original Curved Form - View from Forest Centre





## Original Curved Form - View from St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park





## Functional Boxes - View from Forest Centre



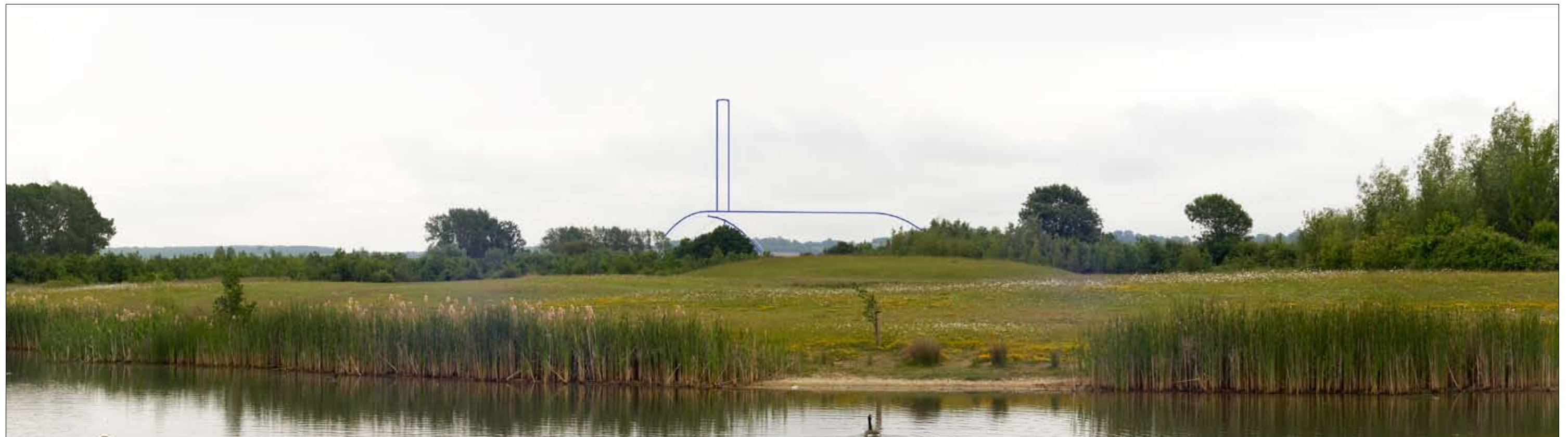
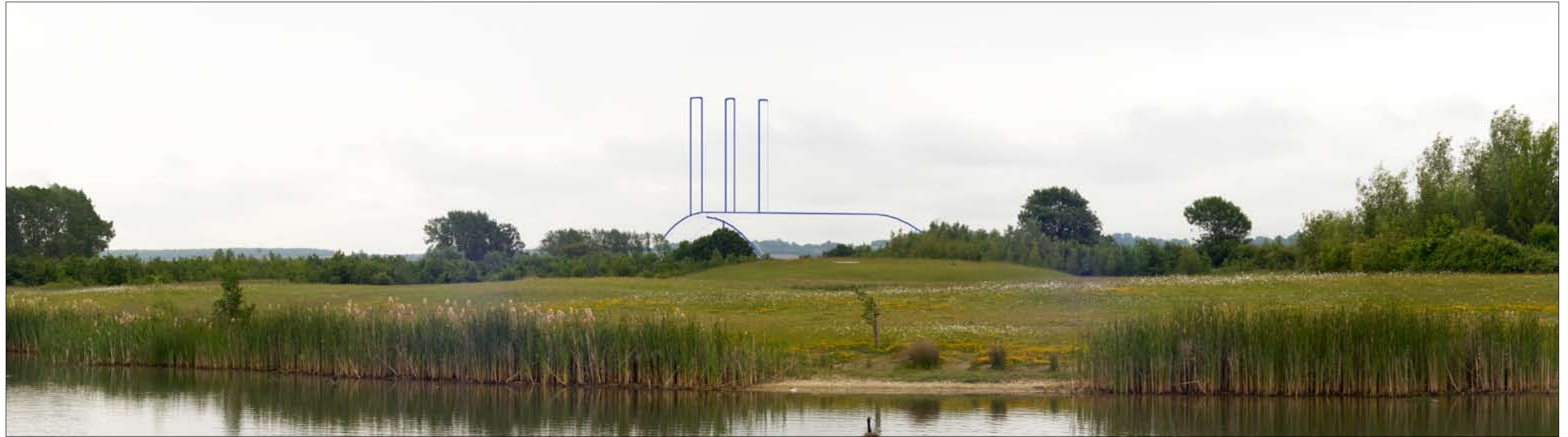


## Functional Boxes - View from St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park





## 1 vs 3 Stack Solution - View from Forest Centre





## 1 vs 3 Stack Solution - View from St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park





# 5.0 MATERIALS AND COLOUR STUDY

The following three colour studies highlight the dominant characteristics of three types of view: long range, mid-range and short range.

Photographs are used to illustrate key views, and colour swatches identify the dominant hues.

## Long Distance Views

The colours seen in long range views are affected by the atmospheric conditions. The significant hue is blue, which causes elements to recede within in the landscape.

## Mid Range Views

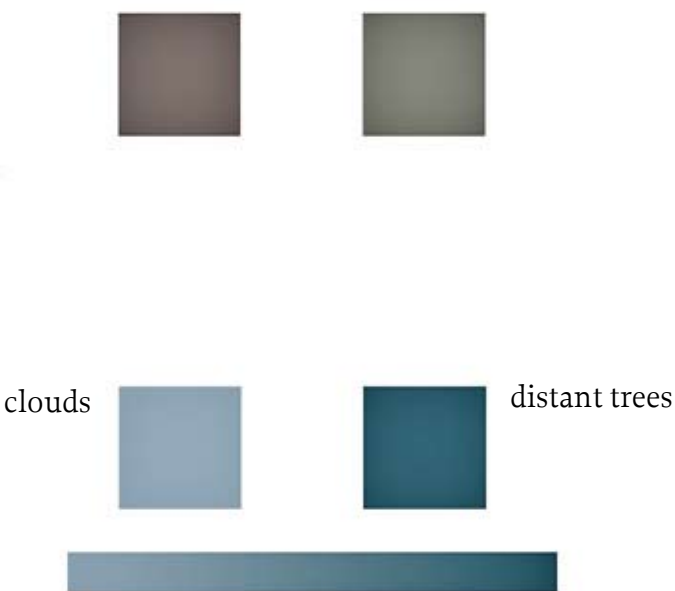
The dominant colours seen in mid range views are those of the existing geology, such as the exposed clay workings, and the existing chimneys at Stewarby Brickworks.

## Short Range Views

The landscape elements adjacent to the proposed plant create a vivid colour palette - however the use of these colours may not be appropriate for a man made structure.



sides of clay pit in the middle distance



Long Range Views



paths in the clay pit



Stewartby chimneys

**Mid Range Views**

trees, shrubs, hedges and grass



**Short Range Views**



# Cladding Colours

## Colours Identified



Clay pit edges



Clouds and trees



Stewartby chimneys



Paths in the clay pit

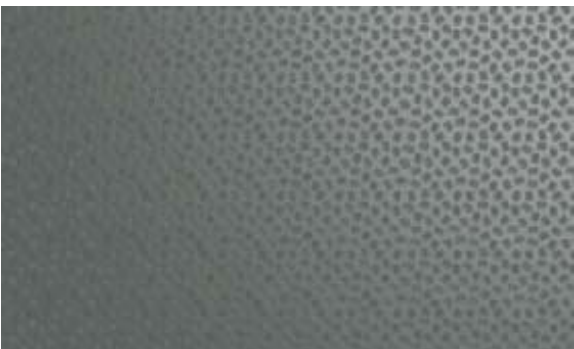


Trees and shrubs

## Colorcoat HPS 200 Ultra / Urban



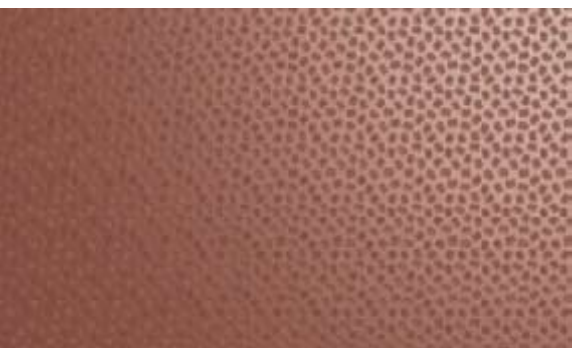
Anthracite



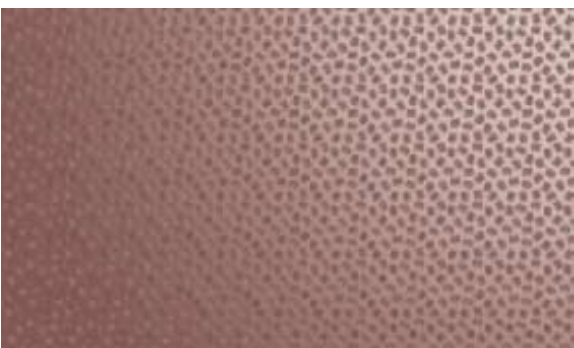
Merlin Grey



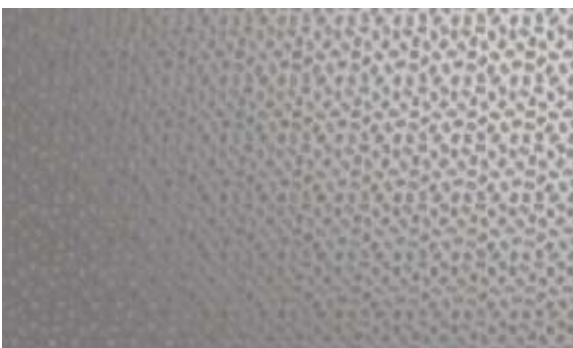
Pure Grey



Terracotta



Fox



Seal

## Natural Materials

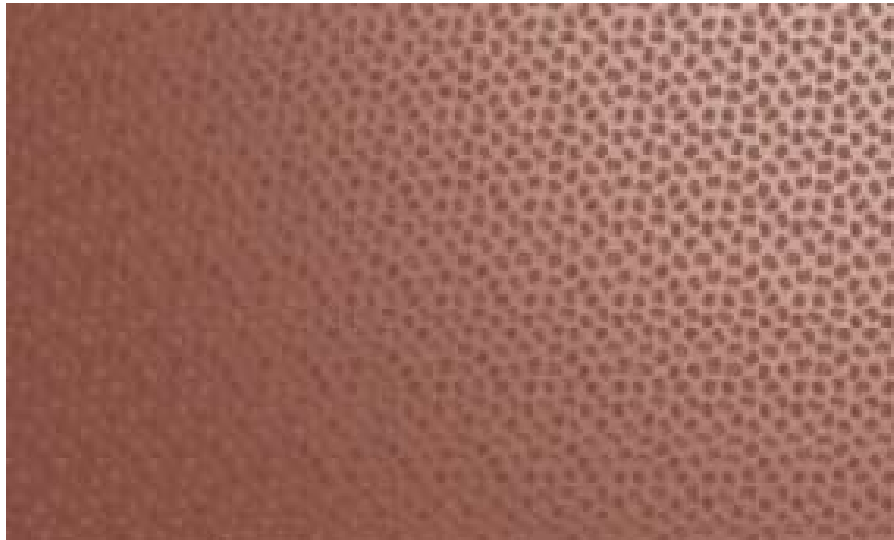


Zinc



Corten Steel

## Key Colours - Brickworks



Colorcoat HPS200: Terracotta / Matt Terracotta



Corten Steel Cladding



Stewartby Brickworks



## Key Colours - Distant Backdrop



Colorcoat HPS200: Anthracite / Matt Anthracite



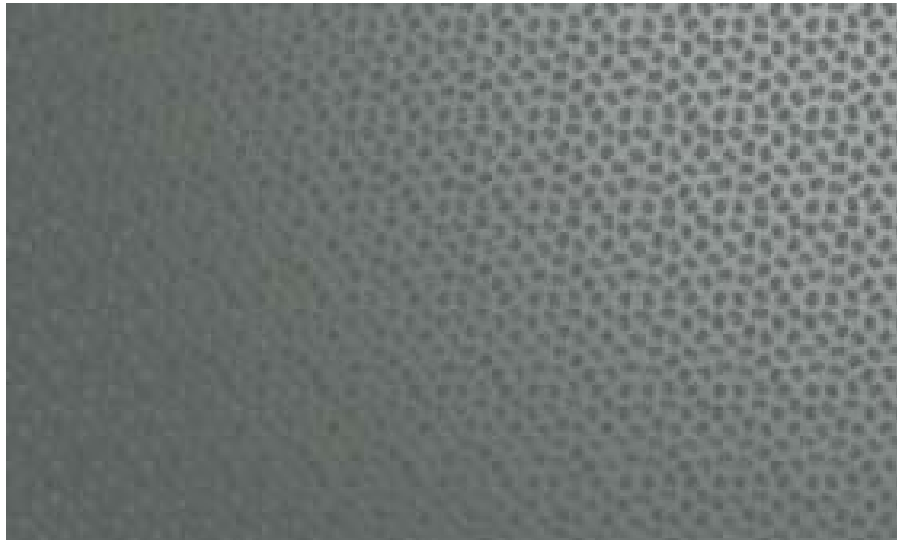
Dark grey cladding



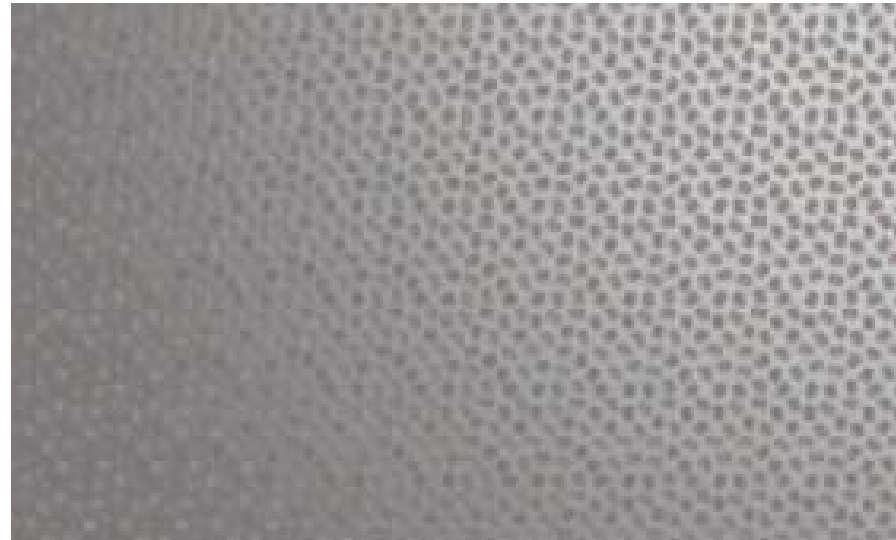
Distant buildings



## Key Colours - Middle Ground



Colorcoat HPS200: Merlin Grey



Colorcoat HPS200: Seal



Buildings in the middle ground



Zinc Cladding





## 6.0 INTEGRATION

### Colour and Material Study Applied - View from St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park



**NB: Maximum building height shown at 47m and chimney height at 115m**





## Colour and Material Study Applied - View from Forest Centre



**NB: Maximum building height shown at 43m and chimney height at 105m**





## Proposed Planting and Bund - View from St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park

**No Planting**



**Planting at Year 10**





## Future Planting Heights - View from the Forest Centre



### Future planting height of existing vegetation within Millennium Country Park - Years 5, 10 and 15





## Visualisation - View 'front of house' across attenuation pond







LDÄ DESIGN



# CONFIDENTIAL

11 January 2010

Paul Lishman  
LDA Design  
Worton Rectory Park  
Oxford  
OX29 4SX

Our ref: D16/7471

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E [info@cabe.org.uk](mailto:info@cabe.org.uk)  
[www.cabe.org.uk](http://www.cabe.org.uk)



Dear Paul Lishman

## **BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL: ROOKERY SOUTH RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY**

Thank you for consulting the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) about this proposal. We have an understanding of the site and its context from the information provided despite us being unable to visit the site in this instance. The information provided has been considered by chair of design review MJ Long, CABE panel member Gillian Horn and design review staff. CABE's views, which supersede all views that may have been expressed previously, are set out below.

We welcome the opportunity to comment on this waste management facility at this early stage and applaud the client's commitment to commission a plant which aims at achieving a well designed building envelope. While we commend the careful analysis which has informed the building design, we think that the current proposal has not yet reached its full potential; the form, appearance and detailing of the main building and the setting of the buildings in the landscape should be reconsidered. We encourage the design team to develop a confident design, celebrating the industrial character of this plant.

### *Buildings*

The composition of smaller and taller building parts appears promising and we welcome the fact that the visitor centre is at the heart of the plant. The design of the building envelope has some potential, but we do not think that it is fully successful yet. At present, the proposal seems stranded between a curved and a rectangular design approach; the adjacency of curved and horizontal surfaces appears ungainly and we suggest exploring a more consistent and simplified design. We also find it unfortunate to introduce additional curves for the auxiliary buildings, the turbine hall

Commission for Architecture  
and the Built Environment

The government's advisor  
on architecture, urban design  
and public space

# CONFIDENTIAL

for example. We encourage the design team to use simple, strong forms, supported by a rigorous colour scheme which at present appears random, in order to achieve a design which fully reflects the technical nature of the proposal.

## *Landscape*

A plant of this type, accommodating sizable equipment for a complex process, will inevitably have a huge visual impact on the surrounding area, particularly regarding the appearance in long views. In our opinion, the proposed large building could relate better to the immediate context. We suggest exploring in more detail how the plant could be integrated, for example by using the adjacent pond to more advantage.



To conclude, we encourage the design team to continue developing the design for this energy from waste facility and we look forward to seeing it again when the planning application is submitted.

Please keep us informed of the progress of this scheme. If there is any point that requires clarification, please telephone me.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Thomas Bender'. The script is cursive and fluid, with the first name 'Thomas' and last name 'Bender' clearly distinguishable.

Thomas Bender  
Design review advisor

## **Declaration of interest**

Liz Peace is a CABE commissioner and is also chief executive of the British Property Federation. In this role, she does not have direct involvement in development schemes proposed by Federation members.

## **Confidentiality**

Since the scheme is not yet the subject of a planning application, the advice contained in this letter is offered in confidence, on condition that CABE is kept informed of the progress of the project, including when it becomes the subject of a planning application. CABE reserves the right to make its views known should the views contained in this letter be made public in whole or in part (either accurately or inaccurately). If you do not require CABE's views to be kept confidential, please contact Liz Brown ([lbrown@cabe.org.uk](mailto:lbrown@cabe.org.uk)).

Please note that CABE is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA). CABE handles requests for information according to the provisions of the Act, and its decisions under FOIA are subject to challenge. Where this letter is copied to the relevant local planning authority and other agencies, those bodies are subject to FOIA and may release information when requested irrespective of CABE's wishes.

## **Regional Affiliation**

CABE is affiliated with independent regional design review panels which commits them all to shared values of service, the foundation of which are the 10 key principles for design review. Further information on affiliation can be found by visiting our website: [www.cabe.org.uk/design-review/regional](http://www.cabe.org.uk/design-review/regional)

**Appendix 35**  
**List of Prescribed Consultees for the PER**



## COVANTA - ROOKERY STATUTORY CONSULTEES DATABASE - FOR SERVING THE PER + NTS 15.02.2010

Prescribed Consultee	Organisation	Title	First Name	Surname
the relevant Regional Planning Authority	East of England Regional Assembly	Mr	Adrian	Cannard
the Health and Safety Executive	the Health and Safety Executive	Ms	Sue	Connor
the relevant Strategic Health Authority	NHS East of England	Ms	Jenny	McGuinness
Natural England	Natural England	Ms	Joanna	Russell
the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage)	the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage)	Mr	Gary	Griffin
the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage)	the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage)	Mr	Owain	Lloyd-James
the relevant fire and rescue authority	Bedfordshire/Luton Fire & Rescue service	Group Commander	Chris	Adams
the relevant police authority	Bedfordshire Police Authority	Dr	Julie	Wymer
a relevant parish council	Stewartby CP	Ms	Vicky	Gladstone
a relevant parish council	Millbrook CP	Mrs	J	Thomas
a relevant parish council	Marston Moretaine CP	Mrs	H	Trustam
a relevant parish council	Houghton Conquest CP	Mrs	Gill	Wiggs
the Environment Agency	the Environment Agency	Mr	Simon	Birch
the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment	the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment	Sir/Madam		
the relevant Regional Development Agency	East of England Development Agency	Ms	Natalie	Blaken
the Equality and Human Rights Commission	the Equality and Human Rights Commission	Mr	Trevor	Phillips
the Commission for Sustainable Development	the Commission for Sustainable Development	Ms	Jayne	Ashley
the relevant AONB Conservation Board	Chilterns Conservation Board	Sir/Madam		
the Homes and Communities Agency	the Homes and Communities Agency	Mr	Terry	Fuller
the Commission for Rural Communities	the Commission for Rural Communities	Mr	Ali	Rood
the Maritime and Coastguard Agency	the Maritime and Coastguard Agency	Ms	Margaret	Kowaleska
the Marine and Fisheries Agency	the Marine and Fisheries Agency	Mr	James	Howard
the Civil Aviation Authority	the Civil Aviation Authority	Sir/Madam		
the Highways Agency	the Highways Agency	Mr	John	Bagley
the relevant Local Authority	Beford Borough Council	Mr	Kieran	Fletcher
the relevant Highway Authority	Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Brian	Hayward
the relevant Highway Authority	Central Bedfordshire Council	The Highway Department		
the Rail Passengers Council	the Rail Passengers Council	Mr	Mike	Hesitson
the Disabled Persons Trnasport Advisory Committee	the Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee	Sir/Madam		
the Coal Authority	the Coal Authority	Mr	Carl	Banton
the Office of Rail Regulation	the Office of Rail Regulation	Mr	Tim	Ward
an approved rail operator	an approved rail operator	Sir/Madam		
an approved rail operator	an approved rail operator	Sir/Madam		
an approved rail operator	an approved rail operator	Sir/Madam		
an approved rail operator	an approved rail operator	Sir/Madam		
an approved rail operator	an approved rail operator	Sir/Madam		
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an approved rail operator	an approved rail operator	Sir/Madam		
an approved rail operator	an approved rail operator	Sir/Madam		
an approved rail operator	an approved rail operator	Sir/Madam		
the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority	OfGEM	Mr	Keith	Smith
the Water Services Regulation Authority	OfWAT	Mr	John	Thompson
the relevant waste regulation authority	Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Paul	Pace
the relevant waste regulation authority	Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Roy	Romans

## COVANTA - ROOKERY STATUTORY CONSULTEES DATABASE - FOR SERVING THE PER + NTS 15.02.2010

Prescribed Consultee	Organisation	Title	First Name	Surname
the relevant internal drainage board	Bedford Group Drainage Board	Mr	John	Oldfield
the British Waterways Board	British Waterways South East	Mr	Jeff	Whyatt
the Health Protection Agency	the Health Protection Agency	Ms	Stacey	Wyke
the relevant local resilience forum	Bedfordshire and Luton Local Resilience Forum	Ms	Rebecca	Corbett
a relevant statutory undertaker	Strategic Health Authority	Ms	Jenny	McGuinness
a relevant statutory undertaker	Bedforshire Heartlands Prinary Care Trust	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Bedforshire NHS Trust	Ms	Muriel	Scott
a relevant statutory undertaker	NHS Dental Services	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Network Rail	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Universal Service Provider	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Water and Sewage Undertakers	Ms	Emily	Payne
a relevant statutory undertaker	Public Gas Transports	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Public Gas Transports	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Public Gas Transports	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Public Gas Transports	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Public Gas Transports	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Public Gas Transports	Sir/Madam		
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a relevant statutory undertaker	Public Gas Transports	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Public Gas Transports	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Public Gas Transports	Sir/Madam		
a relevant statutory undertaker	Electricity Licence Holders having CPO powers	Mr	Jeremy	Lee
the Crown Estate Commissioners	The Crown Estate Commissioners	Dr	Tim	Norman
the Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission (East of England)	Mr	Richard	Brooke
a relevent local authority	Bedford Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Milton Keynes Council	Mr	Nik	Fenwick
a relevent local authority	Central Bedfordshire	Mr	John	Ellis
a relevent local authority	Wellingborough Borough Council	Mr	Mike	Kilpin
a relevent local authority	Hutingdonshire District Council	Mr	Andy	Moffat
a relevent local authority	East Northamptonshire District	Ms	Sue	Wheatly
a relevent local authority	Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Roy	Romans
a relevent local authority	Bedford Borough Council	To the Clerk		
as an intersted local person		Mr	David	Flowerday
a relevent local authority	Fenland District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	East Cambridgeshire District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Cambridge City Council	To the Clerk		

## COVANTA - ROOKERY STATUTORY CONSULTEES DATABASE - FOR SERVING THE PER + NTS 15.02.2010

Prescribed Consultee	Organisation	Title	First Name	Surname
a relevent local authority	North Hertfordshire District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Stevenage Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	East Hertfordshire District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Broxbourne Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Watford Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Three Rivers District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Wycombe District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Chiltern District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	South Bucks District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Slough Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Reading Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	South Northamptonshire Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Daventry District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Kettering Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Corby Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Northamptonshire County Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	South Cambridge District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	North Hertfordshire District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Luton Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	St Albans City and District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Dacorum Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Aylesbury Vale District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Buckinghamshire County Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Hertfordshire County Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent council	Ampthill Town Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent council	Lidlington Parish Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	East Northamptonshire District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	Northampton Borough Council	To the Clerk		
a relevent local authority	South Northamptonshire District Council	To the Clerk		
a relevant local authority	Cambridgeshire County Council	To the Clerk		
a relevant local authority	Peterborough City Council	To the Clerk		
a relevant local authority	Herefordshire Council	To the Clerk		
a relevant local authority	Hertsmere Borough Council	To the Clerk		

**Appendix 36**  
**Letter to Prescribed PER Consultees**



«Title» «First\_Name» «Surname»  
«Organisation»  
«Address\_1»  
«Address\_2»  
«Address\_3»  
«Address\_4»  
«Address\_5»  
«Address\_6»  
«Address\_7»

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/AJC/316441/3  
UKM/28553371.1

18 February 2010

Dear «Title» «Surname»

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
INFRASTRUCTURE (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("APFP REGULATIONS")  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("EIA REGULATIONS")  
PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER AT ROOKERY  
SOUTH PIT NEAR STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE FOR THE ROOKERY SOUTH  
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY ("RRF")  
PROPOSED ROOKERY SOUTH (RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY) ORDER**

As you will be aware, the Infrastructure Planning Commission ("**IPC**") recently wrote to statutory consultees with regard to Covanta's proposals to submit an application to the IPC for a development consent order ("**DCO**"). The proposed DCO relates to works to be carried out at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire.

The DCO would authorise Covanta to construct and operate the RRF at Rookery South, a former brick clay pit. The main components of the RRF are an Energy from Waste Facility with an average gross output of 65 MWe and a post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility to recover bottom ash and metals (the "**Project**"). This letter is sent to you as part of a statutory consultation exercise carried out pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. It includes a Preliminary Environmental Report ("**PER**") and non-technical summary ("**NTS**") prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations. This constitutes preliminary environmental information in accordance with the EIA Regulations. A fuller description of the Project can be found at chapter 2 of the PER.

1. In accordance with the Planning Act 2008, APFP Regulations and Regulation 10 of the EIA Regulations:
  - 1.1 under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 we hereby notify you of the consultation process and serve you with copies of the PER and NTS in relation to the proposed Project. You are consulted in respect of the proposed application in your capacity as a statutory consultee as prescribed by Schedule 1 of the APFP Regulations and/or a consultee under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 being «Prescribed\_Consultee»; and

- 1.2 we hereby serve upon you a copy of a notice in accordance with section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 and regulation 11 of the EIA Regulations.
2. Covanta is seeking the opinion of statutory consultees, non-statutory consultees as well as various other bodies, organisations and the public, in relation to the PER. The purpose of the PER is to publicise and consult upon the Project generally and the preliminary environmental information in particular. The responses received from this consultation exercise in relation to the PER will be developed further and ultimately be used to prepare environmental information within the Environmental Statement ("**ES**") that will accompany the DCO application to the IPC. The PER has been produced because the Project is subject to environmental impact assessment and ES must be prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
3. Covanta would be most grateful for your comments on the Project and PER as soon as possible and at the latest before 5 April 2010. Any representations that you serve must (i) be in writing (whether by email or post), (ii) state the grounds for your representation (iii) indicate who is making the representation, and (iv) provide your correspondence address. You should send them to the Rookery South Project Team, c/o Rachel Ness, at Covanta Energy Limited, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes MK17 9EA or by email to <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>. Your representations will be made public and placed on deposit. Your views are also likely to be recorded or paraphrased in the consultation report that must accompany the application for the DCO to the IPC under section 37 (7) of the Planning Act 2008.
4. Further copies of the PER can also be obtained from the above address for a reasonable charge. Documents and further information relating to the Project can also be obtained from Covanta's website, <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>, which will also contain a virtual exhibition from 1 March 2010.

Should you have any queries or wish to discuss these documents or any matter to which they relate, please contact our information line which will provide you with further details about the Project on 0844 967 1101 or by email to [RookerySouth@Covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@Covantaenergy.co.uk)

I should be grateful if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Your sincerely



**RACHEL NESS  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

**Appendix 37**  
**NOT USED**

**Appendix 38**  
**Letter to Landowner PER Consultees**



«Recipient»  
«Company\_Name»  
«Address\_1»  
«Address\_2»  
«Address\_3»  
«Address\_4»  
«Address\_5»  
«Address\_6»

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/AJC/316441/3  
UKM/28553386.1

18 February 2010

Dear Sir/Madam

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
INFRASTRUCTURE (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("APFP REGULATIONS")  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("EIA REGULATIONS")  
PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER AT ROOKERY  
SOUTH PIT NEAR STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE FOR THE ROOKERY SOUTH  
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY ("RRF")  
PROPOSED ROOKERY SOUTH (RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY) ORDER**

As you may be aware, Covanta proposes to submit an application for a development consent order ("DCO") to the Infrastructure Planning Commission ("IPC") in April 2010, in relation to works to be carried out at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire. The DCO would authorise Covanta to construct and operate the RRF at Rookery South, a former brick clay pit.

The main components of the RRF are an Energy from Waste Facility with an average gross output of 65 MWe and a post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility to recover bottom ash and metals (the "Project"). This letter is sent to you as part of a statutory consultation process carried out pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. The consultation includes preliminary environmental information ("PEI") about the Project that has been compiled in a Preliminary Environmental Report ("PER"). More details of the Project are to be found in the enclosed documents.

1. In accordance with the Planning Act 2008, APFP Regulations and EIA Regulations, and as a party with an interest in land that may be affected by the Project:
  - 1.1 under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, we hereby notify you of the consultation process with regard to the PEI in relation to the proposed Project. The enclosed non-technical summary ("NTS") of the PEI prepared in respect of the Project pursuant to the EIA Regulations. The NTS summarises the main content and issues in the PER; and
  - 1.2 we hereby serve upon you a copy of a notice in accordance with section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 and regulation 11 of the EIA Regulations.

2. Covanta is seeking to elicit your opinion in relation to the Project and the PER by providing you with a copy of the NTS. The purpose of the PER is to publicise and consult upon the Project, the PEI and its effects generally. The responses received from this consultation exercise in relation to the PER will be developed further and ultimately be used to prepare environmental information within the Environmental Statement ("ES") that will accompany the DCO application to the IPC. The PER has been produced because the Project is subject to environmental impact assessment and an ES must be prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
3. Covanta would be most grateful for your comments on the Project and PER as soon as possible and at the latest before 5 April 2010. Any representation that you submit must: (i) be in writing (whether by email or post), (ii) state the grounds for your representation, (iii) indicate who is making the representation, and (iv) provide your correspondence address. You should send them to the Rookery South Project Team, c/o Rachel Ness, at Covanta Energy Limited, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes MK17 9EA or by email to: <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>. Your representations will be made public and placed on deposit. Your views are also likely to be recorded or paraphrased in the consultation report that must accompany the application for the DCO to the IPC under section 37 (7) of the Planning Act 2008.
4. Copies of the PER can also be obtained from the above address for a reasonable charge. Documents and further information relating to the Project can also be obtained from Covanta's website, <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>, which will also contain a virtual exhibition 1 March 2010.

Covanta continues to welcome direct discussion with you. Should you have any queries or wish to discuss these documents or any matter to which they relate, please our information line which will provide you with further details about the Project on 0844 967 1101 or by email to [RookerySouth@Covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@Covantaenergy.co.uk)

I should be grateful if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Your sincerely



**RACHEL NESS  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

**Appendix 39**  
**List of Non-Prescribed PER Consultees**

**Non-statutory consultees database for mailmerge re EIA Scoping Report**

**11 January 2010**

<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>SURNAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>
Ampthill Town Council	Ms	Dawn	Sutherns	Clerk
Anglian Water	Mr	Mike	Farrer	Developer Services
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Paul	Rowland	Head of Planning
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Rob	Page	Highways
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Barry	Williams	Environmental health
Bedfordshire Primary Care Trust	Ms	Sarah	Evans	Public health manager
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Roy	Romans	Joint Minerals and Waste Team
Central Bedfordshire Council	Ms	Alison	Meyers	Landscape Officer
Central Bedfordshire Council	Ms	Fiona	Webb	Heritage and Design Team Leader
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Chris	Mollart-Griffin	Highways
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Gary	Alderson	Director of Sustainable Communities
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Alan	Stone	Environmental health officer (Air Quality)
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Guy	Quint	Environmental health officer
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Rick	Thompson	Definitive Rights of Way Officer
Civil Aviation Authority				
Cranfield Airport	Mr	David	Wilkins	Airport Director
EDF Energy	Mr	Derek	Levy	EDF Energy Networks
English Heritage	Mr	David	Grech	Historic Areas Advisor
English Heritage	Ms	Deborah	Evans	Landscape Architect
Environment Agency	Mr	Adam	Ireland	Planning Liaison
Environment Agency	Mr	Richard	Taylor	Development Control (flood Risk and Surface Water Drainage)
Environment Agency	Ms	Pippa	Caswell	Ecology/Biodiversity
Environment Agency	Mr	Tzehaye	Semere	Environment Management
Environment Agency	Mr	George	Bailey	PPC (Pollution Prevention and Control)
Environment Agency	Mr	Michael	Nunns	Groundwater/Contaminated Land
Environment Agency	Mr	Roy	Hooke	Landfill Engineering
Environment Agency	Mr	Alasdair	Fitzsimons-McKellar	PPC Compliance Officer
Fulcrum Connections	Mr	Steven	Naylor	
Health Protection Agency	Dr	Mike	Lilley	
Highways Agency	Mr	Rio	D'Souza	Network Manager
Lidlington Parish Council	Mr	C	West	Clerk
Maulden Parish Council	Mrs	L	Galler	Clerk
National Grid Gas	Ms	Jemima	Matthews	
Natural England	Mr	Antony	Mould	Four Counties Government Team
Network Rail	Mr	Alan	Williams	Territory Outside Party Engineer, London North Western
Wootton Parish Council	Ms	Helen	Hupton	Clerk
	Cllr	Rita J	Drinkwater	Housing
	Cllr	Carole	Hegley	Social Care
	Cllr	Maurice R	Jones	Corporate Resources
	Cllr	Anita M	Lewis	Children's Services
	Cllr	Ken C	Matthews	Economic Growth and Regeneration
	Cllr	David	McVicar	Safer and Stronger Communities
	Cllr	Tom	Nicols	Sustainable Development
	Cllr	Richard	Stay	Deputy Leader and Business Transformation
	Cllr	Patricia E	Turner MBE	Leader of the Council
	Cllr	Nicky	Attenborough	Deputy Mayor, Conservative Group Leader and Portfolio Holder for Adult Services
	Cllr	Charles	Royden	Environment
	Cllr	Sue	Oliver	Housing, Planning and Licensing
	Cllr	Ian	Clifton	Rural and Corporate Affairs
	Cllr	Patricia E	Olney	Arts, Leisure and Diversity
	Cllr	Jane	Walker	Portfolio Holder for Children's Services
Chamber of Commerce for Bedfordshire & Luton	Mr	Brian	Hibbert	Chairman
Cranfield University -directory of water and society programme	Mr	Richard	Franceys	
Maulden PC	Mr	Alan	Barnard	
Broadmead Lower School	Ms	Kim	Hewlett	



Non-statutory consultees database for mailmerge re EIA Scoping Report

11 January 2010

ORGANISATION	TITLE	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	POSITION
Stewartby resident	Mr	E	Hiam	
Chair, Houghton Conquest P. C.	Ms	Lisa	Frangiamore	
Houghton Conquest Parish Council	Mrs	Sylvia	Sollars	
Chair of "Revamp" Ampthill	Mr	Nigel	Milway	
Volunteer with Beds CPRE	Mr	Barry	Halton	
Pillinge Farm Resident	Mr	Ian	Tompkins	
Managing Director, Forest of Matston Vale	Mr	Tony	Talbot	
	Mr		Berridge	
	Ms	Kirstie	Yuen	
	Mr	R	Brown	
	Mr	T.R.G.	Davis	
	Mr	N	Hele	
	Mr	George G	Mabey	
	Ms	Deborah	Howe	
	Ms	Gail	Stoppard	
	Mrs	Cilla	Brown	
	Mr	J.A	Beaumont	
	Mr	Reg	Allen	
	Mr	John	Quenby	
	Ms	Elinor	Ashby	
	Mr	Geoff	Benson	
	Mr	I	Forster	
	Mr	A	Gillett	
	Mr	John	Hele	
Ridgemont PC	Mrs	M A	Leach	
	Mr	Adrian	Lynch	
	Mr	Ghislain	Pascal	
	Mr	Peter	Pearson	
	Mr	Roger A	Phillips	
Stewartby Parish Council	Mr	David	Plater	
	Mr & Mrs	John & Chris	Purdy	
	Ms	Louise	Smith	
	Dr	F	Steele	
	Mr	Resham	Suri	
Lib Dem Group, Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Peter	Snelling	
Lib Dem Group, Bedford Borough Council	Cllr	Michael	Headley	
Animal Aid	Sirs			
Bedford Energy and Recycling Project (Bear)	Sirs			
British Horse Society	Sirs			
Bedfordshire Rights of Way Association and Open Spaces Society	Sirs			
Campaign to Protect Rural England	Sirs			
Cranfield Airport	Sirs			
Cycling Campaign for North Bedfordshire	Sirs			
Defense Estates	Sirs			
East Anglia Animal Rights Coalition (EEATC)	Sirs			
Gallagher Estates	Sirs			
Ivel Valley Walkers	Mr	David	Stark	
Leighton Buzzard Scrapstore	Sirs			
National Air Traffic Services	Sirs			
People Against Incineration (PAIN)	Mrs	Susan	Stevens	
RSPB	Sirs			
Ramblers Association	Sirs			
The Open Spaces Society	Sirs			
The Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and Peterborough	Mr	John	Cormont	
The Greensand Trust	Ms	Gill	Welham	

Non-statutory consultees database for mailmerge re EIA Scoping Report

11 January 2010

ORGANISATION	TITLE	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	POSITION
	Mr		Flowerday	
The Bedfordshire & Luton Local Resilience Forum	Mrs	Rebecca	Corbett	
	Councillor	Paul	Duckett	
	Councillor	Gary	Summerfield	
	Councillor	Alan	Bastable	
	Councillor	Ken	Matthews	
	Councillor	James	Jamieson	
	Councillor	Andrew	Turner	
	Councillor	Dennis	Gale	
	Councillor	Stephen	Male	
	Councillor	Roger	Baker	
	Councillor	Mike	Gibson	
	Councillor	Angela	Barker	
	Councillor	Howard	Lockey	
	Councillor	Fiona	Chapman	
	Councillor	Budge	Wells	
	Councillor	Will	Hunt	
	Councillor	Carl	Meader	
	Councillor	Mark	Smith	
	Councillor	Barry	Huckle	
	Councillor	Judith	Cunningham	
	Councillor	Tim	Hill	
North East Bedfordshire Conservative	Mr	Alistair	Burt MP	
South West Bedfordshire Conservative	Mr	Andrew	Selous	
Luton North	Mr	Kelvin	Hopkins	
Mid Bedfordshire Conservative	Ms	Nadine	Dorries	
Kepston and Bedford Labour	Mr	Patrick	Hall	
Luton South Labour	Ms	Margaret	Moran	
Mayor and leader of Liberal Democrat Group for Bedford Borough Council	Mayor	Dave	Hodgson	
	Ms	Vicky	Ford	
	Mr	Stuart	Agnew	
	Mr	David	Campbell-Brown	
	Mr	Richard	Howitt	
	Mr	Andrew	Duff	
	Mr	Geoffrey	Van Orden	
	Mr	Robert	Sturdy	

**Appendix 40**  
**Letter to Non-Prescribed PER Consultees**

«TITLE» «FIRST\_NAME» «SURNAME»  
«POSITION»  
«ORGANISATION»  
«ADD\_1»  
«ADD\_2»  
«ADD\_3»  
«ADD\_4»  
«ADD\_5»

**Your reference**

«YOUR\_REF»

**Our reference**

AJC/AJC/316441/3

UKM/28553406.1

18 February 2010

Dear «TITLE» «SURNAME»

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
INFRASTRUCTURE (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("APFP REGULATIONS")  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("EIA REGULATIONS")  
PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER AT ROOKERY  
SOUTH PIT NEAR STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE FOR THE ROOKERY SOUTH  
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY ("RRF")  
PROPOSED ROOKERY SOUTH (RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY) ORDER**

As you will be aware, Covanta recently wrote to non-statutory consultees with regard to proposals to submit an application to the Infrastructure Planning Commission ("IPC") for a development consent order ("DCO") for works to be carried out at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire. The DCO would authorise Covanta to construct and operate the RRF at Rookery South a former brick clay pit.

The main components of the RFF are an Energy from Waste Facility with an average gross output of 65 MWe and a post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility to recover bottom ash and metals (the "**Project**"). This letter is sent to you as part of a statutory consultation exercise carried out pursuant to section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. It includes a copy of the non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Report ("**PER**") which has been prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations. This constitutes preliminary environmental information.

1. In accordance with the Planning Act 2008, APFP Regulations and EIA Regulations:
  - 1.1 we hereby notify you of the consultation process with regard to the PER and NTS in relation to the proposed Project. The NTS summarises the main content and issues in the PER; and
  - 1.2 we hereby serve upon you a copy of the NTS and a copy of a notice in accordance with section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 and regulation 11 of the EIA Regulations.



2. Covanta is seeking to elicit your opinion in relation to the Project and PER by providing you with a copy of the NTS. The purpose of the PER is to publicise and consult upon the Project and its effects generally. The responses received from this consultation exercise in relation to the PER will be developed further and ultimately be used to prepared environmental information within the Environmental Statement ("ES") that will accompany the DCO application to the IPC. The PER has been produced because the Project is subject to environmental impact assessment and an ES must be prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
3. Covanta would be most grateful for your comments on the Project as soon as possible and at the latest before 5 April 2010. Any representations that you submit must: (i) be in writing (whether by email or post), (ii) state the grounds for your representation, (iii) indicate who is making the representation, and (iv) provide your correspondence address. You should send them to the Rookery South Project Team, c/o Rachel Ness, at Covanta Energy Limited, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes MK17 9EA or by email to: <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>. Your representations will be made public and placed on deposit. Your views are also likely to be recorded or paraphrased in the consultation report that must accompany the application for the DCO to the IPC under section 37 (7) of the Planning Act 2008.
4. Further copies of the PEI and NTS can also be obtained from the above address for a reasonable charge. Documents and further information relating to the Project can also be obtained from Covanta's website, <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>, which will also contain a virtual exhibition from 1 March 2010.

Covanta continues to welcome direct discussion with you. Should you have any queries or wish to discuss these documents or any matter to which they relate, please contact our information line which will provide you with further details about the Project on 0844 967 1101 or by email to [RookerySouth@Covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@Covantaenergy.co.uk)

I should be grateful if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Your sincerely



**RACHEL NESS  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

**Appendix 41**  
**NOT USED**

**Appendix 42**  
**Information Line and Web Enquiries**  
**Winter 2009/2010**

	Query type	Query Code		Query type	Query Code													
	What is the PER? What am I to do with it?	01		Landscape and Visual Impact	11													
	Postal complaints or errors	02		Cultural Heritage	12													
	Exhibition Dates and Details	03		Ecology and Nature Conservation	13													
	About Covanta	04		Land and Water Quality	14													
	Planning Policy and Process (including IPC process)	05		Socio Economics	15													
	Where/ How can I get more information?	06		Design, Size and Construction of the Project	16													
	Transport and Access	07		General Amenity	17													
	Hydrology and Flood Risk	08		Other	18													
	Health Issues and Air Quality	09		Press Enquiries	19													
	Noise	10		Acknowledgement of support	20													
ID	Query Code	Method of Contact	Date	Time	Name	Organisation	Contact 1	Contact 2	Question	Action taken	Type of reply needed	By when	Message passed to	Date message forwarded	Date message acknowledged	Completed?	Additional Notes	
Q001	18	E-mail	05/01/2010	n/a	Elinor Ashby	Aspirations Life Coaching	<a href="mailto:aspirationslifecoaching@btinternet.com">aspirationslifecoaching@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Notification that the Scoping report had been received	Logged. No action needed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes		
Q002	18	E-mail	12/01/2010	n/a	Susan White	Highways Agency	<a href="mailto:Susan.White@highways.gsi.gov.uk">Susan.White@highways.gsi.gov.uk</a>	(0) 1234 796015	Notification that the Scoping report had been received	Logged. No action needed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes		
Q003	18	E-mail	13/02/2010	n/a	Anthony Mould	Natural England	<a href="mailto:Antony.Mould@naturalengland.org.uk">Antony.Mould@naturalengland.org.uk</a>	0300 0604942	Responses sent through in regard to the scoping report	Logged. No action needed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	Copies of Scoping Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.	
Q004	18	E-mail	14/01/2010	n/a	Rio D'Souza	Highways Agency	Tel- +44 (0) 1234 796051	<a href="mailto:rio.d'souza@highways.gsi.gov.uk">rio.d'souza@highways.gsi.gov.uk</a>	E- mail states that their comments regarding the scoping report remains the same to those expressed in July 09	E-mail thanking them for their reply- Alice	Email	ASAP	Alice, Simon approved	01/03/2010	01/03/2010	Yes	Copies of Scoping Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.	
Q005	18	E-mail	14/01/2010	n/a	Neville Benn	Environment Agency	<a href="mailto:neville.benn@environment-agency.gov.uk">neville.benn@environment-agency.gov.uk</a>	01480 483996	Notification that EA has received consultation letter	Logged. No action needed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.	
Q006	13	E-mail	21/01/2010	n/a	Irina Forster	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:irina.forster@grandunionhousing.co.uk">irina.forster@grandunionhousing.co.uk</a>	4 Eastwood Cottages, Manor Road, Kempston Hardwick, Bedford, MK43 9NS	Expressed reservations about emissions and safety checks, increased traffic, wildlife,	Draft letter using PER for reference. Simon to check and Robin and Rachel to have final approval- ALICE	Email	ASAP	Simon	10/03/2010	10/03/2010	Yes	second letter sent 20/04/2010	
Q006	9	E-mail	21/01/2010	n/a	Irina Forster	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:irina.forster@grandunionhousing.co.uk">irina.forster@grandunionhousing.co.uk</a>	4 Eastwood Cottages, Manor Road, Kempston Hardwick, Bedford, MK43 9NS	Expressed reservations about emissions and safety checks, increased traffic, wildlife,	Draft letter using PER for reference. Simon to check and Robin and Rachel to have final approval	Email	ASAP	Simon	10/03/2010	10/03/2010	Yes	second letter sent 20/04/2010	
Q007	18	E-mail	31/01/2010	n/a	Susan Hilton	Ridgemont Parish Council	<a href="mailto:susanhilton@btopenworld.com">susanhilton@btopenworld.com</a>	Clerk to Ridgemont Parish Council, Lyn Davies, 4 Lodge Road, Ridgemont, MK43 0BG	Repsponses sent regarding the Scoping Report	Email to acknowledge concerns, and thank for them responses. Point them in the direction of the exhibitions where specific questions could be answered- ALICE TO DRAFT	Email	ASAP	Simon	10/03/2010	10/03/2010	Yes	Copies of Scoping Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.	
Q008	19	Tel	12/01/2010	14.45	Chris Sloley	Letsrecycle.com	02076334507	<a href="mailto:chris.s@letsrecycle.co.uk">chris.s@letsrecycle.co.uk</a>	Media relations enquiry regarding Covanta going up in front of IPC	Contact details taken and query is passed on	Tel	ASAP	Robin	12/02/2010	12/02/2010	YES		
Q009	19	Tel	19/01/2010	10.15	Todd Westbrook	Renews.biz	01479373167	<a href="mailto:t.westbrook@btinternet.com">t.westbrook@btinternet.com</a>	Query regarding the Dublin, Rookery and Wales project, wants to know about 'anything interesting', the media relations of the project and Dong's involvement within each of these	Contact details taken and query is passed on	Tel	ASAP	Robin and Adrienne	12/02/2010	12/02/2010	YES		
Q010	18	Tel	01/02/2010	11.30	Unknown	n/a	n/a	n/a	Caller wanted clarification regarding the references 'Rookery' and 'Stewartby' project. Answer given immediately.	Answered Immediately by Alice Baker	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		YES		
Q011	18	E-mail	01/02/2010	n/a	Nigel Milway	Revamp	<a href="mailto:Nigel@changeleadership.co.uk">Nigel@changeleadership.co.uk</a>	01525 840850	Responses sent through regarding the Project Scoping Report	Use draft from Ridgemont Parish Council	n/a	n/a				Ongoing	Copies of Scoping Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.	
Q012	18	E-mail	02/02/2010	n/a	Robert Wallace	Ramblers Association	<a href="mailto:robertwallace@ntfworld.com">robertwallace@ntfworld.com</a>	n/a	Scoping response- Ramblers comments upon the foot paths and bridges.	Email to acknowledge concerns, and thank for them responses. Point them in the direction of the exhibitions where specific questions could be answered- ALICE TO DRAFT	Email	n/a	Simon	10/03/2010	10/03/2010	Yes	Copies of Scoping Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.	
Q013	18	Tel	12/02/2010	11.00	Elizabeth Milsom	Department of Energy and Climate Change	0300 0686847	<a href="mailto:elizabeth.milsom@decc.gsi.gov.uk">elizabeth.milsom@decc.gsi.gov.uk</a>	Query regarding the number of jobs that the Rookery EFW could potentially create and the estimated investment total that would be needed (in £s)	Contact details taken and query is passed on	Tel	ASAP (end of 12/02/10)	Robin and Adrienne	12/02/2010	16/02/2010	YES		
Q014	18	E-mail	12/01/2010	n/a	Chris Thomas	Museum of London Archaeology	020 7410 2261	<a href="mailto:cjthomas@museumoflondon.org.uk">cjthomas@museumoflondon.org.uk</a>	Does Covanta need any archeological services during the planning process? Request that we contact them if this is the case.	Draft a thank you for their letter, explain that Covanta have have already appointed the archeologists but we will advise those relevant of your offer- ALICE TO DRAFT	Email	ASAP	Alice, Simon approved	01/03/2010	01/03/2010	Yes		
Q015	1	Tel	19/02/2010	9.30	Colin Smart	Balfour Beatty	01737 7852260	n/a	Balfour Beatty has received the PER but was unsure on who is was supposed to be addressed to/ brought to the attention of, as it was just sent to the head office.	Contact details taken and query is passed on	Tel	ASAP	Amanda Cambell at DLA Piper, completed by Alice Baker	19/02/2010	19/02/2010	YES		
Q016	1	Tel	19/02/2010	10.30	Christine	Watford Borough Council	01923 278079	n/a	Query re: why has the PER been sent to this council?	Contact details taken and query is passed on	Tel	ASAP	passed to and followed up by Amanda Cambell at DLA Piper.	19/02/2010	19/02/2010	YES		
Q017	18	E-mail	19/02/2010	n/a	Stuart Hasell	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:shasell@hotmail.co.uk">shasell@hotmail.co.uk</a>		Strongly worded e-mail opposing the proposed project, stating that he did not care to be contacted for feedback/ consultation purposes.	Message forwarded to Robin Treacher, who replied by stating some of the benefits the EFW would bring to Bedfordshire. Mr Hasell replied with another strong worded e-mail, the matter has now been left.	email	ASAP	Robin Treacher	19/02/2010	19/02/2010	YES	Second letter sent 20/04/2010	
Q018	2	Tel	19/02/2010	10.35	Gerald Bygraves	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:gerald@bygraves.co.uk">gerald@bygraves.co.uk</a>	n/a	Home owner received four lots of the 18th Feb letter and called to say he does not want four each time. Ref. numbers 14745/14829/14820/14858	Reference numbers noted- flagged up issue, no response needed	n/a	n/a	n/a	19/02/2010	19/02/2010	YES		
Q019	6	Tel	19/02/2010	10.36	Owen Lloyd James	English Heritage	02079733841	n/a	Query re: whether PER was available on CD ROM so it could be easily accessed by all English Heritage offices and subsidiaries.	Answer immediately on the phone, where he was recommended to view the PER and NTS online free of charge. (Alice Baker)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	YES		
Q020	6		19/02/2010	n/a	Owen Lloyd James	English Heritage	02079733841	n/a	Query re: whether PER was available on CD ROM so it could be easily accessed by all English Heritage offices and subsidiaries.	Query already answer on phone	n/a	n/a	n/a	19th February	19th February	YES		
Q021	1	Tel	19/02/2010	10.37	Caroline Evans	Slough Borough Council	01753 875868	n/a	Query re: why has the PER been sent to this council?	Answered immediately on the phone. I described the wide consultation process of the project and their participation within this process- Alice	n/a	n/a	n/a	19/02/2010	19/02/2010	YES		
Q022	1	Tel	19/02/2010	10.40	Michael Headley	Beds Council (Lib Dem Member)	01234 409819	n/a	Query re: why has the PER been sent to him? He explained that he used to be the leader of the Lid Dems and wanted to know whether the letter was intended for the leader, and if so should he pass it on?	Contact details taken, information checked on databases and I returned his call confirming that he was the intended recipient and explained that information had been sent to him because he has expressed an interest to be kept informed of the project at the exhibition last year- Alice	n/a	n/a	Amanda Cambell at DLA Piper	22/02/2010	22/02/2010	Yes	Need to ring to advise where the document needs to be directed to	
Q023	1	Tel	19/02/2010	11.05	N/A	Cambridgeshire Archive	01223 699399	n/a	Query re: why has the PER been sent? Asked if they could be removed from the mailing list?	Answered query on the phone, and explained the consultation process- Alice	n/a	n/a	n/a	19/02/2010	19/02/2010	Yes		
Q024	4	E-mail	19/02/2010	n/a	Cathryn Watters	Chair Cranfield Lower School PTFA	<a href="mailto:cathrynwatters@me.com">cathrynwatters@me.com</a>	n/a	Ms Watters queried whether Covanta had any ability for offering grants to organisations such as theirs. We are a charity based at the school which raises money for additional equipment and activities are not funded centrally. Currently we are raising money to fund the playground refurbishment. She would like to get in touch with any further information regarding this.	Alice drafted reponse, approved by Simon.	Email	ASAP	Alice/Simon	08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes		
Q025	18	E-mail	19/02/2010	n/a	Charlotte Hoskins	Environment Agency	01454 625694	<a href="mailto:CECHAIRMANCORRES@environment-agency.gov.uk">CECHAIRMANCORRES@environment-agency.gov.uk</a>	Notification of receipt of the PER	No action necessary. Logged	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	YES		
Q026	1	Tel	19/02/2010	11.30	Shaun	Wycombe District Council	n/a	n/a	Query re: why has the PER been sent to this council?	Answered query on the phone, and explained the consultation process- Alice	n/a	n/a	n/a	19/02/2010	19/02/2010	YES		
Q027	1	Tel	19/02/2010	11.35	n/a	New Housing Connect- part of British Gas Pipeline Ltd.	n/a	n/a	Query re: Whether the PER should have been sent here and if so who is it meant to be for?	Answered query on the phone, and explained the consultation process and directed her onto the relevant departments to pass the PER on to- Alice	n/a	n/a	n/a	19/02/2010	19/02/2010	YES		
Q028	1	Tel	19/02/2010	11.40	n/a	Northampton County Council	n/a	n/a	Query re: why has the PER been sent to this council? Was it meant to come to us or was it meant to go to Northampton Borough Council that has the environment department?	Answered query on the phone, and explained the consultation process and directed her onto the relevant departments to pass the PER on to. Also checked data base to ensure Northampton has received a copy of the PER which they had- Alice	n/a	n/a	Amanda Cambell at DLA Piper	19/02/2010		YES	Asked Amanda to update contacts on IPC list.	
Q029	2	Tel	19/02/2010	12.10	Stephanie Clifford	EESHA East of England Strategic Health Authority	01223 597 500	n/a	Caller rang to inform us that the PER had not been addressed correctly since Jenny McGuinness is the Deputy Head of the Education Commission and the PER should have been directed towards the CEO Sir Neil McKay or any relevant personnell within his office.	Ms Clifford wanted no response, but requested that Jenny McGuinness be removed from our mailing list	n/a	n/a	Alice dealing	19/02/2010	22/02/2010	YES		
Q030	1	Tel	19/02/2010	13.20	Mark Tanzley	Herefordshire CC	01432 261 956	n/a	Query re: whether Herefordshire was meant to receive the PER, or was it meant to be Hertfordshire as this error happens frequently.	Contact details taken, information checked on databases and I returned his call confirming that he was the intended recipient and explained that information had been sent since he was part of the wider consultation process.	Tel	22-Feb	Alice dealing	19/02/2010	22/02/2010	YES		
Q031	1	Tel	19/02/2010	11.30	Julie Purnell	Bath BT Rail Ltd.	01737 785 295	86 Station Road Red Hill, Surrey RH1 1PQ	Query re: PER has been to Rail infrastructure services- doesn't know who this is?	Passed to Amanda who explained that the addressee was intended for Balfour Beatty, Alice to follow up and explain their position as a prescribed consultee	Tel	22-Feb	Alice dealing	19/02/2010	22/02/2010	Yes		



Q032	20	E-mail	20/02/2010	n/a	Stuart Hamilton	Member of the general public	51a Luton Road, Wilstead, Bedford, MK45 3ET	STUIJHAM@aol.com	Notification of his support and requested to be kept informed of further developments.	Alice drafted, e-mail approved by Simon	E-mail	ASAP	Alice/Simon	08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	
Q033	6	E-mail	20/02/2010	n/a	David Raggett	Member of the general public	dragmail2@ntlworld.com	n/a	Where can I find a location map of the area for the Rookery South Site please?	Query received online at the Covanta US Website, message forwarded to QPR who followed up the query with an e-mail.	E-mail	ASAP	Alice dealing	23/02/2010	23/02/2010	Yes	
Q034	9	E-mail	21/02/2010	n/a	Paul Greenwell	Member of the general public	n/a	paulg67@btinternet.com	General concerns about the health impacts of the EFW especially in terms of Mr Greenwell's daughter who has asthma	Draft letter easing concerns using EA monitoring details from the PER. Also to attach HPA leaflet about EFWs.	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	10/03/2010	10/03/2010	Yes	Reply needed to lessen his concerns?
Q035	16	E-mail	21/02/2010	n/a	John King	Member of the general public	17 Hillson Close, Marston Moreteyne, Beds, MK43 0QN	j432king@btinternet.com	You say a nominal throughput of waste of 585,000 tonnes will be handled by this facility and your waste will only be coming from Bedfordshire and the Luton region. which you state has 370,000 tonnes of waste per year. A difference of nearly 200,000 tonnes. Where will the shortfall in tonnage be coming from to make up the difference in supply and and throughput deficit? Will waste from outside the county be necessary to make the facility pay? Where will the site entrance be situated?	Draft letter using PER for reference. Simon to check and Robin and Rachel to have final approval- ALICE	E-mail	ASAP	Alice and Simon	12/03/2010	12/03/2010	Yes	
Q035	7	E-mail	21/02/2010	n/a	John King	Member of the general public	17 Hillson Close, Marston Moreteyne, Beds, MK43 0QN	j432king@btinternet.com	Will there be deliveries 5 of 7 days a week? How many and what size of vehicles will this involve? And if waste is coming from outside the county, how will it get there? As you might also be aware the new bypass was partly built to take the excess tonnage of lorries away from the current A421 and the village being used as a short cut from the M1 to mid Bedfordshire and for all types of vehicular traffic. So increasing the quality of life to both this and surrounding villages.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Alice and Simon	12/03/2010	12/03/2010	Yes	
Q036	20	E-mail	21/02/2010	n/a	John Lehal	Member of the general public	1 The Ford, Clapham, Bedford, MK42 6EH	john@insightpa.com	Notification of support and would like to receive more information regarding the project	Thank you e-mail drafted and sent	E-mail	ASAP	Alice	08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	
Q037	20	E-mail	21/02/2010	n/a	John Thorp	Member of the general public	n/a	John@jpthorp.fsnet.co.uk	Notification of support	Send NTS and use Q032 draft	E-mail	ASAP	Alice	08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	
Q038	2	Tel	22/02/2010	message left	Mrs T Brown	Member of the general public	n/a	33 Longmead Drive Willstead MK45 3SB	No query, just requested we remove her from the mailing list.	No action necessary	n/a	n/a	n/a	22/02/2010	22/02/2010	YES	
Q039	1	Tel	22/02/2010	9.15	Wendy Cox	RBWM	n/a	n/a	Query re: why has the PER been sent to this council?	Answered query on the phone and explained the consultation process and directed her onto who the PER should be passed to within the company.	n/a	n/a	n/a	22/02/2010	22/02/2010	YES	
Q040	1	Tel	22/02/2010	9.30	Kevin McGill	RBWM	n/a	n/a	Query re: why has the PER been sent to this council?	Answered query on the phone and explained the consultation process and directed her onto who the PER should be passed to within the company.	n/a	n/a	n/a	22/02/2010	22/02/2010	YES	
Q041	1	Tel	22/02/2010	11.00	n/a	Corillon Rail	n/a	n/a	Query re: why has the PER been sent to this here?	Answered query on the phone and explained the consultation process and directed her onto who the PER should be passed to within the company.	n/a	n/a	n/a	22/02/2010	22/02/2010	Yes	
Q042	3	E-mail	22/02/2010	n/a	John Ward	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:johnward@aol.com">johnward@aol.com</a>	n/a	Suggested there was an error on the Covanta exhibition website, but he was referring to last years download.	Alice Drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Alice/Simon	08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	
Q043	18	E-mail	22/02/2010	n/a	Tim Sinclair	T-Mobile	<a href="mailto:Tim.Sinclair@t-mobile.co.uk">Tim.Sinclair@t-mobile.co.uk</a>	01707 313809	Contact made to tell us that T-Mobile feel that have relevance to this project and will therefore will not be responding.	No action needed				08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	
Q044	6	Tel	23/02/2010	9.49	John McManners	Member of the general public	01234 343886/0797463 7850 - bedfordce@yahoo.com	n/a	Query re: where can I get hold of the PER?	Answered query on the phone, advised him to call DLA for a copy of the NTS and PER and also informed him how/where he can view the PER in full (libraries and online).	n/a	n/a		23/02/2010	23/02/2010	Yes	John has previously worked with SEAHURST, working alongside Jackson's Civil Engineering and worked extensively on EFW and similar in Sheffield and Birmingham. Soon to meeting with Cllr Nikki Attenborough (Kempton Rural) who used to be deputy mayor to Bedfordshire. She is a conservative politician looking into the EFW and has sought the experience of John to advise. John is keen to have as much info about the project and Covanta as a company to help raise the profile of the Project since he wants to publicise the outstanding benefits of an EFW and the great need Bedford has for one. Is it worth sending him a PER for free?
Q045	2	E-mail	23/02/2010	n/a	Kevin McGill	RBWM Council	01628 796040	Kevin.McGill@RBWM.gov.uk	Notified us of the fact they have disposed of the PER as they have no relevance for it.	Logged.				23/02/2010	23/02/2010	Yes	
Q046	18	E-mail	23/02/2010	n/a	Stacey Wyke	CRCE Consultation Coordination Team	02920 687231	<a href="mailto:crce.jpccconsultations@hpa.org.uk">crce.jpccconsultations@hpa.org.uk</a>	Acknowledgement that the CRCE have received the PER	Logged				23/02/2010	23/02/2010	Yes	Copies of Scoping Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q047	18	E-mail	23/02/2010	n/a	Zoe Cook	Hertfordshire County Council	01992 556 266	<a href="mailto:zoe.cook@hertsc.gov.uk">zoe.cook@hertsc.gov.uk</a>	Notification that the PER has been received	Logged				24/02/2010	24/02/2010	YES	
Q048	4	E-mail	23/02/2010	n/a	Mr Smith	Member of the general public	m.smith207@ntlworld.com	n/a	Query re: Who are Covanta? Where can I find more information about them?	E-mailed response directing Mr Smith to the Covanta Energy website for more information.	E-mail	ASAP		23/02/2010	24/02/2010	YES	
Q049	18	E-mail	23/02/2010	n/a	John Quenby	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:jaya@peghtdemon.co.uk">jaya@peghtdemon.co.uk</a>	20-22 Bedford Road, Wilstead, Bedford, MK45 3HW	Coirmed the receipt of the PER	Logged						Yes	
Q044	20	Tel	23/02/2010	9.49	John McManners	Member of the general public	01234 343886/0797463 7850 - bedfordce@yahoo.com	n/a	Query re: where can I get hold of the PER?	Answered query on the phone, advised him to call DLA for a copy of the NTS and PER and also informed him how/where he can view the PER in full (libraries and online).	n/a	n/a		23/02/2010	23/02/2010	Yes	John has previously worked with SEAHURST, working alongside Jackson's Civil Engineering and worked extensively on EFW and similar in Sheffield and Birmingham. Soon to meeting with Cllr Nikki Attenborough (Kempton Rural) who used to be deputy mayor to Bedfordshire. She is a conservative politician looking into the EFW and has sought the experience of John to advise. John is keen to have as much info about the project and Covanta as a company to help raise the profile of the Project since he wants to publicise the outstanding benefits of an EFW and the great need Bedford has for one. Is it worth sending him a PER for free?
Q050	6	Tel	24/02/2010	9.55	Mrs Heather Wildman	Member of the general public	8 Woodend Lane, Kempston Rural, Bedford MK43 9BN 01234 852732	n/a	Query re: why the exhibition not being held at her local library? She has access issues and is angry that she will not be able to visit these exhibitions for more information. Where can she get this information	Answered query regarding access of information on the phone. Explained that documents would be available at her local library (that she told me she could access easier) but I also said that I would send her a copy of the NTS just for ease. I took her contact details and passed on her query to relevant personnel.	Tel	ASAP	NTS request forwarded to Amanda.	24/02/2010	24/02/2010	Yes	
Q050	9	Tel	24/02/2010	9.55	Mrs Heather Wildman	Member of the general public	8 Woodend Lane, Kempston Rural, Bedford MK43 9BN 01234 852732	n/a	Query re: Is there going to be hospital waste burnt at the EFW? And what issues do we have with radiation? Will there any? If so how much? Also: why is the exhibition not being held at her local library? She has access issues and is angry that she will not be able to visit these exhibitions for more information.	Answered query regarding access of information on the phone. Explained that documents would be available at her local library (that she told me she could access easier) but I also said that I would send her a copy of the NTS just for ease. I took her contact details and passed on her query to relevant personnel.	Tel	ASAP	Robin/ Adrienne/ David where answer was received and completed by Alice	24/02/2010	24/02/2010	Yes	
Q051	6	Tel	24/02/2010	16.13	Mr JC Tait	Member of the general public	The Chimney Corner, Kempston Hardwick, Bedford, MK24 3JF 01234 852310	n/a	Query re: where can I get hold of some more information. Disability issues and cannot reach local libraries or exhibitions	Answered query on the phone and explained where documents would be available but due to his disability issues, I have requested an NTS to be sent directly.	n/a	n/a	Rachel Ness	25/02/2010	25/02/2010	Yes	Former Chariman of Stewarty Parish Council and retired district councillor. Pro EFW plants and has spoken in favour of such projects in the early and late 90s.
Q052	2	E-mail	24/02/2010	n/a	George Shelton	Environment Agency	01733 464402	<a href="mailto:george.shelton@environment-agency.gov.uk">george.shelton@environment-agency.gov.uk</a>	Notifying us of postal errors, post should be directed to Development and Flood Risk Team	Drafted response	E-mail	n/a	Alice/Simon	08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	
Q053	18	E-mail	24/02/2010		Jack Brown.	Cardiff Univeristy	<a href="mailto:BrownJF@cardiff.ac.uk">BrownJF@cardiff.ac.uk</a>		Would like some more information regarding the cost of the project for his univeristy studies	Drafted Response	E-mail	n/a	Alice/Simon	08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	
Q054	18	E-mail	25/02/2010	n/a	Phil Pearson	RSPB	01603 697511	<a href="mailto:philip.pearson@rspb.org.uk">philip.pearson@rspb.org.uk</a>	Notification of receipt of the PER	Logged	n/a	n/a				Yes	
Q055	18	E-mail	25/02/2010	n/a	Phil Pearson	RSPB	01603 697511	<a href="mailto:philip.pearson@rspb.org.uk">philip.pearson@rspb.org.uk</a>	Scoping- no query, just sent general feedback regarding the project	Covanta ecology officers responding	n/a				Update next week	Ongoing	Copies of Scoping Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q056	6	Tel	25/02/2010	n/a	Wendy Rousell	Luton Borough Council Planning Department	01582 546317	Development Control, 2nd Floor, Town Hall, Luton, LU1 2BQ	Can we get a copy of the PER on CDROM? Directed her online but she said this method was not suitable.	CD sent 04/03/2010			n/a	n/a	n/a	YES	
Q057	2	E-mail	25/02/2010	N/A	Rebecca Cook	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:rebecca_cook@onetel.com">rebecca_cook@onetel.com</a>	n/a	4 letters received to one house. Complaining about the wastage.	Draft e-mail apologising	e-mail	n/a	Alice	08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	
Q058	18	E-mail	28/01/2010	n/a	Stacey Wyke	CRCE Consultation Coordination Team	02920 687231	<a href="mailto:crce.jpccconsultations@hpa.org.uk">crce.jpccconsultations@hpa.org.uk</a>	Responses sent through regarding the Project Scoping Report	More detailed response needed, Simon dealing		n/a				Yes	
Q059	1	Tel	25/02/2010	n/a	Julie Ingran	Eastbourne NHS dental surgery	01323 433328	n/a	Caller unsure what the PER is and why thay have received it. Call taken by Vanessa, passed on to Alice for follow up.	Alice called back and explained the planning process.	Tel	n/a	Alice	26/02/2010	26/02/2010	YES	
Q060	7	Tel	26/02/2010	18.30	Stephen Sleight	Marston Vale Community Rail Partnership	01234 832645	<a href="mailto:stephens@bedrcc.org.uk">stephens@bedrcc.org.uk</a>	Would like more information particularly about improving the rail network	Pointed towards the website. Draft letter stating the ongoing feasibility of the rail head but cannot comment any further. Point in the direction of Exhibitions for further details- ALICE	Tel	n/a	Simon	10/03/2010	10/03/2010	Yes	<a href="http://www.marstonvalecommunityrail.org.uk">www.marstonvalecommunityrail.org.uk</a>
Q061	9	Post	23/02/2010	n/a	Mr Roy Tebbutt MSC, Libiol	Member of the general public	015257557	<a href="mailto:roy.tebbutt@ntlworld.com">roy.tebbutt@ntlworld.com</a>	Responses state the ineffency of the plant and the potention CO2 risks and the regulation issues of controlling such problems.	Simon dealing	Letter	n/a	Simon	11/03/2010	11/03/2010	Yes	
Q061	7	Post	23/02/2010	n/a	Mr Roy Tebbutt MSC, Libiol	Member of the general public	015257557	<a href="mailto:roy.tebbutt@ntlworld.com">roy.tebbutt@ntlworld.com</a>	Response states problems with transporting waste by road and the costs associated with this.	Simon dealing	Letter	n/a	Simon	11/03/2010	11/03/2010	Yes	
Q062	11	Post	24/02/2010	n/a	Colin Calvert	Member of the general public	01525 751629	<a href="mailto:cal.cal@ntlworld.com">cal.cal@ntlworld.com</a>	Concerns with the effect the project will have on the landscape.	Drafted	Email	n/a	Simon	11/03/2010	11/03/2010	Yes	
Q063	2	Post	24/02/2010	n/a	Mrs J Butcher	Member of the general public	n/a		Address error. Resident is complaining that Milton Keynes is not in Bedfordshire	Drafted response	Letter	n/a	Alice	08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	
Q064	2	Post	24/02/2010	n/a	Mr Richard Baker	Member of the general public	Thrift Lodge, Wood End, Marston Moretain, Bedfordshire, MK43 0NZ	n/a	Postal complaint. Resident claims he did not receive an invitation to the six exhibitions last year and would like us to be made aware that this may mean others may not have been consulted.	Drafted letter	Letter	ASAP	Alice	08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	
Q065	7	Post	24/02/2010	n/a	Mr Peter Henshaw	Fastline Ltd.	Meridian House, The Crescent, York, YO24 1AW	01904 713101	Makes comments in regard to transporting waste via rail and the absence of costings for the proposed rail head. They had no comments to make on the EFW facility	Simon dealing	Letter	ASAP	Alice	10/03/2010	10/03/2010	Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q066	18	Post	24/02/2010	n/a	Mr David Grech	English Heritage	01223 582717	<a href="mailto:david.grech@english-heritage.org.uk">david.grech@english-heritage.org.uk</a>	Confirms the receipt of all letters and the PER	No action needed	n/a	n/a				Yes	

Q067	18	Post	25/02/2010	n/a	A V Moorhouse	St Albans District Council	<a href="mailto:planning@stalbens.gov.uk">planning@stalbens.gov.uk</a>	01727 866100	Confirms the receipt of the letter and the PER, and notes that the council has no comments to make upon the proposed plans	No action needed	n/a	n/a				Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q068	18	Post	24/02/2010	n/a	Alan Slee	ESP Pipelines	<a href="mailto:plant@espipelines.com">plant@espipelines.com</a>	01372 227560	Confirms the receipt of the letter and the PER, and notes that they have no comments to make upon the proposed plans. This letter is valid for 90 days, and request that should work begin after this date, they need to be contacted again. Also makes clear where further correspondence should sent directly to them, and not to British Gas Connections Ltd.	Sent acknowledgement letter. Simon to flag up after 90days.	Post	ASAP	Alice	05/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q069	1	E-mail	26/02/2010	N/A	Paul Cudby	EoE Network	<a href="mailto:paul.cudby@uk.ncrid.com">paul.cudby@uk.ncrid.com</a>	1455231611	Wants to know who the document should be directed to.	Alice called back and explained the planning process.	E-mail/ Tel	ASAP	Alice	01/03/2010	01/03/2010	Yes	
Q070	9	E-mail	27/02/2010	n/a	Paul Downs	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:paul.downs@rocketmail.com">paul.downs@rocketmail.com</a>	n/a	Concerns regarding emissions and the subsequent air quality.	Alice to e-mail and follow up	E-mail	ASAP	Simon/Rachel	11/03/2010	11/03/2010	Yes	
Q070	16	E-mail	27/02/2010	n/a	Paul Downs	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:paul.downs@rocketmail.com">paul.downs@rocketmail.com</a>	n/a	Why has an originally taller chimney now been shortened? How is this still acceptable?	Simon dealing	E-mail	ASAP	Simon/Rachel	11/03/2010	11/03/2010	Yes	
Q071	7	E-mail	01/03/2010	n/a	Pat and Bill Davies	On behalf of Marston Moretain	<a href="mailto:patandbill@vwcub.net">patandbill@vwcub.net</a>	n/a	Why do we have deal with other people's waste? We do not believe our transport network could cope.	Alice to e-mail and follow up	E-mail	ASAP	Simon/ Alice	16/03/2010	16/03/2010	Yes	
Q071	3	E-mail	01/03/2010	n/a	Pat and Bill Davies	On behalf of Marston Moretain	<a href="mailto:patandbill@vwcub.net">patandbill@vwcub.net</a>	n/a	Why have are the exhibitions not available during the evenings for those that work? The designated halls are also difficult to get to.	Alice to e-mail and follow up	E-mail	ASAP	Simon/ Alice	16/03/2010	16/03/2010	Yes	
Q072	18	Post	23/02/2010	N/A	Iain Blackley- Head of Development Management	Bedford Borough Council	<a href="mailto:iain.blackley@bedford.gov.uk">iain.blackley@bedford.gov.uk</a>	01234 221721	Acknowledgement that the council has received the PER. Reponses due on the 5th April	Logged. No action needed	n/a					Yes	
Q073	18	Post	23/02/2010	n/a	Chris Doyle	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	<a href="mailto:chris.doyle@mca.gov.uk">chris.doyle@mca.gov.uk</a>	02380 329 291	Acknowledgement that the agency has received the PER and states that there is no objections to the proposed project.	Logged. No action needed.	b/a					Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q074	9	Post	19/02/2010	n/a	Ann Hagen	Member of the general public	01224 381424	Bakehouse Cottage, 91 Northwood End Road, Haynes, Bedford, MK45 3QD.	Letter expresses concerns regarding the control of emissions and the penalty fines that have been charged for breaching permitted levels in the US	Robin and Daisy to draft.	Letter	ASAP	Simon/ Daisy/ Jeff George	26/02/2010	11/03/2010	Yes	Second letter sent on 28/04/2010
Q075	2	Tel	01/03/2010	N/A	Michael Dewar	Ridgemont Parish Council	n/a	Clerk to Ridgemont Parish Council, Lyn Davies, 4 Lodge Road, Ridgemont, MK43 0BG	Informed us of a change of address. Please could all further correspondence come via the details listed here.	Logged	n/a					Yes	
Q076	18	E-mail	01/03/2010	n/a	Julie A Hobson	Emerging Energy Technologies Programme	0114 291 2384	Edgar Allen House, 241 Glossop Road, Sheffield S10 2GW	Notification that the PER has been received	Logged, No action needed	n/a					Yes	
Q077	19	Tel	01/03/2010	13.00	Frank Rogen	South East Observer	01225 464954	n/a	Asking whether Covanta require any further advertising.	Logged	Tel	01/03/2010	Robin, Adrienne, David	01/03/2010	01/03/2010	Yes	
Q078	20	Tel	02/03/2010	10.30	unknown	Member of the general public	n/a	n/a	Elderly women stated that she was in support of the project but hung up before any other details could be taken.	Logged, No action needed	n/a					Yes	
Q079	18	E-mail	02/03/2010	n/a	Sebastian Fox	Accenture UK	+44 (0)79 67 077 127	<a href="mailto:sebastian.fox@accenture.com">sebastian.fox@accenture.com</a>	Query regarding the IPC process, researching for a scoping report.	Logged and passed to Robin who responded via e-mail	Email	02/03/2010	Robin	02/03/2010	02/03/2010	Yes	
Q080	5	E-mail	02/03/2010	n/a	David Flowerday	Member of the general public	n/a	n/a	Query regarding clarification on the IPC process	Rachel dealing	Email					Ongoing	
Q080	16	E-mail	02/03/2010	n/a	David Flowerday	Member of the general public	n/a	n/a	Query requesting clarification on the size and design of the plume, pointing out an apparent error in the PER	Rachel dealing	Email					Ongoing	
Q081	16	E-mail	03/03/2010	n/a	Nick Stamp	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:nick.stamp@ntworld.com">nick.stamp@ntworld.com</a>	n/a	How will there be sufficient waste when everyone is now recycling the majority of their waste. Please could you tell me how many domestic tons of waste per year you need and what wastes would it contain in % terms ?	Logged. Alice to draft	Email	ASAP	Simon/ Alice	16/03/2010	16/03/2010	Yes	
Q082	18	E-mail	01/03/2010	n/a	Deb Roberts	The Coal Authority	<a href="mailto:debraroberts@coal.gov.uk">debraroberts@coal.gov.uk</a>	01623 637 119	Responses received for the proposed planning application	Logged, acknowledgement e-mail to send	Email					Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q083	1	Tel	03/03/2010	15.58	Ryan	Reading Borough Council Planning Department	n/a	n/a	Unsure on why the PER has been sent and what they are to do with it.	Explained consultation process on the phone. No further action necessary.	Tel	n/a	n/a			Yes	
Q084	5	Tel	03/03/2010	16.22	David Vick	Member of the general public calling from Waddesdon	01296 655506	n/a	Would like to know about what issues have caused Bucks to push back their procurement process? What issues are effecting Covanta's bid?	Passed to David. Followed up with a phone call.	Tel	ASAP	David	03/03/2010	04/03/2010	Yes	
Q085	18	E-mail	03/03/2010	n/a	Paul Lomas	Property Solicitor for Scotland and Southern Gas Networks	<a href="mailto:paul.lomas@sgn.co.uk">paul.lomas@sgn.co.uk</a>	n/a	Acknowledgement that PER had been received and notified Covanta that they had no comments to make.	Logged. No action needed.						Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q086		E-mail	03/03/2010	n/a	Trevor Moisey	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:trevor.moisey[t.moisey@ntworld.com]">trevor.moisey[t.moisey@ntworld.com]</a>	The Old Registry, 3 Brereton Road, Bedford, MK40 1HU	Queries regarding the transportation of waste and the dust caused by the RRF	Alice to draft response	E-mail	ASAP	Simon. Rachel	18/03/2010	18/03/2010	Yes	
Q087	2	E-mail	03/03/2010	n/a	Paul Fox	Stewartby Water Sports Club	<a href="mailto:foxysites@googlemail.com">foxysites@googlemail.com</a> / <a href="mailto:paul@foxysites.co.uk">paul@foxysites.co.uk</a>	Stewartby Water Sports Club, c/o 44 Souththcourt Avenue, Leighton Buzzard, LU7 2QD	E-mailed to notify us of more appropriate contact details.	Logged. Thank you e-mail to send.	E-mail	ASAP	Alice	10/03/2010	10/03/2010	Yes	
Q088	18	E-mail	04/03/2010	n/a	Steve Goddard	Circus 3D	<a href="mailto:Steve@circus3d.com">Steve@circus3d.com</a>	07929 787948/ UK Office: 01234 510069	Offering the services of engineering tool- to deal with the IPC process	Logged and passed to Stuart Sim	Email	ASAP	Stuart Sim			Ongoing	
Q089	20	Post	04/03/2010	n/a	J. Johnson	member of the general public	n/a	n/a	Short note to demonstrate support.	Logged. No action needed.	n/a					Yes	
Q090	18	Post	22/02/2010	n/a	C J Talbot	Wales and West Utilities	02920278500	n/a	Acknowledgement that PER had been received and notified Covanta that they had no comments to make.	Logged. No action needed.	n/a					Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q091	20	E-mail	04/03/2010	n/a	Adrian Drewett	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:adrewetts@yahoo.com">adrewetts@yahoo.com</a>	36 Howbury St, Bedford, MK40 3QU	Acknowledgement of support	Logged. No action needed.	n/a					Yes	
Q092	3	Tel	04/03/2010	16.27	unknown	Member of the general public	n/a	n/a	Resident would like to know where the exhibitions are and was angry when I couldn't give precise enough directions.	Logged						Yes	
Q093	18	Post	04/03/2010	n/a	David Reavell	Q&H Properties	<a href="http://dwr@ohproperties.co.uk">dwr@ohproperties.co.uk</a> / 02074788555	25-28 Old Bulington St, London W15 3AN	Acknowledged that they had received the NTS.	Logged. No action needed.,						Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q094	11	E-mail	06/03/2010	n/a	Mark Burr	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:mburr@hotmail.com">mburr@hotmail.com</a>	56 Partridge Piece, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, MK43 0BP	Concerns about the facility being a blot on the landscape.	Drafting response	E-mail	ASAP	Alice/ Simon	18/03/2010	18/03/2010	Yes	
Q094	10	E-mail	06/03/2010	n/a	Mark Burr	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:mburr@hotmail.com">mburr@hotmail.com</a>	56 Partridge Piece, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, MK43 0BP	Concerned the extra traffic will increase noise for residents	Drafting response	E-mail	ASAP	Alice/ Simon	18/03/2010	18/03/2010	Yes	
Q094	7	E-mail	06/03/2010	n/a	Mark Burr	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:mburr@hotmail.com">mburr@hotmail.com</a>	56 Partridge Piece, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, MK43 0BP	Concerned that the roads will not be able to cope with the deliveries in addition to the traffic already created by new developments like Centre Parts	Drafting response	E-mail	ASAP	Alice/ Simon	18/03/2010	18/03/2010	Yes	
Q094	9	E-mail	06/03/2010	n/a	Mark Burr	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:mburr@hotmail.com">mburr@hotmail.com</a>	56 Partridge Piece, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, MK43 0BP	Concerned about the health issues and the effects the RRF would cause to air quality- asks why recycling is not enough.	Drafting response	E-mail	ASAP	Alice/ Simon	18/03/2010	18/03/2010	Yes	
Q095	18	E-mail	06/03/2010	n/a	Bob Humphreys	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:robert.humphreys5@btinternet.com">robert.humphreys5@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	E-mail to demonstrate his opposition to the incinerator	No comment needed. Logged	E-mail	ASAP	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	
Q096	9	E-mail	07/03/2010	n/a	Simon Woodcock	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:simonw75@yahoo.co.uk">simonw75@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	Concerns about the environmental impacts and air quality and states that Covanta are lacking in any evidence which proves that there are no long term health effects caused by incineration. States emissions would effect a much larger area than those stated in reports.	Logged and Alice Dealing	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	Second response sent, Simon said no additional reply needed
Q096	15	E-mail	07/03/2010	n/a	Simon Woodcock	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:simonw75@yahoo.co.uk">simonw75@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	Concerns about the plant having a negative effect on the socio economics of the local villages/ towns which are rapidly expanding.	Logged and Alice Dealing	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	
Q096	13	E-mail	07/03/2010	n/a	Simon Woodcock	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:simonw75@yahoo.co.uk">simonw75@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	Concerned about the effect of emissions on the environment and ecology of the area	Logged and Alice Dealing	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	
Q096	7	E-mail	07/03/2010	n/a	Simon Woodcock	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:simonw75@yahoo.co.uk">simonw75@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	Concerns about traffic load and the constant movements of HGVs	Logged and Alice Dealing	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	
Q097	18	E-mail	08/03/2010	n/a	Julian Lyon	GM Worldwide Real Estate	<a href="mailto:julian.lyon@gm.com">julian.lyon@gm.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about the design of the plant- the impact of the visitor centre on business operations, since there will be visual access across to their confidential vehicle testing facility. Also would like to know ow much of the plant will be visible from different vantage points.	Meeting arranged for 1st April	Tel	ASAP	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	
Q098	7	Tel	08/03/2010	11.43	Tony Hare	Member of the general public	01234 358883	n/a	Would like to know where the MRF is that will deal with the bottom ash- how will it get there?	Logged and passed to David who followed up	Tel	ASAP	David	08/03/2010	08/03/2010	Yes	
Q099	20	E-mail	10/03/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Scott	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:sueflscott@hotmail.com">sueflscott@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Acknowledgement of support	Logged and acknowledgement e-mail sent	E-mail	ASAP	Alice	10/03/2010	10/03/2010	Yes	
Q100	18	Post	11/03/2010	n/a	Cllr Tricia Turner	Leader of Central Bedfordshire Council	<a href="mailto:tricia.turner@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk">tricia.turner@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk</a>	01767 627205	Acknowledgement that the PER had been received	Logged. No action needed.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	
Q101	7	Tel	10/03/2010	n/a	Stephen Sleight	Marston Vale Community Rail Partnership	01234 832645	n/a	Would like someone to call him about the proposed improvements to Stewartby Station and one of the level crossings in the area.	Meeting arranged for 22nd March	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	
Q102	7	E-mail	11/03/2010	n/a	David Toland	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk">davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	Resident is angry that due to the location, rail cannot be used to transport waste	Logged. Alice drafted reply	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	
Q102	11	E-mail	11/03/2010	n/a	David Toland	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk">davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	States plant will be a blot of the landscape and will cause severe light pollution	Logged. Alice drafted reply	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	
Q102	13	E-mail	11/03/2010	n/a	David Toland	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk">davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	Concerned how plant will effect the wildlife in the area	Logged. Alice drafted reply	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	
Q102	10	E-mail	11/03/2010	n/a	David Toland	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk">davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	Concerned the plant will ruin a beautiful and natural area	Logged. Alice drafted reply	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	
Q102	16	E-mail	11/03/2010	n/a	David Toland	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk">davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	Concerned that due to size of the plant people will be less likely to recycle in order to "feed" the needs of the plant.	Logged. Alice drafted reply	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	
Q102	9	E-mail	11/03/2010	n/a	David Toland	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk">davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	States that the emissions of the facility will cause long term health damage	Logged. Alice drafted reply	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	
Q102	18	E-mail	11/03/2010	n/a	David Toland	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk">davetoland67@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	Questions why the location was deemed the most suitable- is it not less to do with opposition but more about who owned the land. Did costs come into the equation and support the Central Beds CC? Does Bedfordshire Unitary Authority have an option of the Rookery Pit or not?	Logged. Alice drafted reply	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	
Q103	2	Tel	12/03/2010	10.32	Mrs J Butcher	Member of the general Public	n/a	n/a	Complaining once again about the letter we sent in response to her postal complaint. Insists that our address is wrong and would like us to rectify us immediately.	Logged and flagged up to Simon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	
Q104	3	Tel	12/03/2010	10.49	unknown	Member of the General Public	n/a	n/a	Needs directions to the village halls	Answered on the phone	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	
Q105	11	E-mail	15/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Lunnon and Family	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:n.hoy@talk21.com">n.hoy@talk21.com</a>	n/a	Believes the plant will be a blot on the landscape after the Forest of Marston Vale was started a few years ago aiming to keep this area green.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	Second response sent 20/04/2010
Q105	18	E-mail	15/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Lunnon and Family	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:n.hoy@talk21.com">n.hoy@talk21.com</a>	n/a	Believed the location is not suitable and believed that there is enough recycling and therefore no need for a EW plant.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	Second response sent 20/04/2010
Q105	9	E-mail	15/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Lunnon and Family	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:n.hoy@talk21.com">n.hoy@talk21.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about the health implications of the EW, especially fly ash	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	Second response sent 20/04/2010
Q105	7	E-mail	15/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Lunnon and Family	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:n.hoy@talk21.com">n.hoy@talk21.com</a>	n/a	Believes the roads would not be able to cope with the lorries and the the noise it will create will seriously impact their quality of life.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	Second response sent 20/04/2010
Q105	15	E-mail	15/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Lunnon and Family	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:n.hoy@talk21.com">n.hoy@talk21.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about the effect an EW will have on house prices.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	Second response sent 20/04/2010
Q105	10	E-mail	15/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Lunnon and Family	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:n.hoy@talk21.com">n.hoy@talk21.com</a>	n/a	Angry about the noise the transport will create	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	Second response sent 20/04/2010
Q106	18	Post	09/03/2010	n/a	Ghislain Pascal and Chris Jones	Gates House	28 Church Street, Ampyhill, MK45 2EH	01525 406608	Comments on the scoping report- re: location	Logged	Letter					Ongoing	Copies of Scoping Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q106	11	Post	09/03/2010	n/a	Ghislain Pascal and Chris Jones	Gates House	28 Church Street, Ampyhill, MK45 2EH	01525 406608	Comments on the scoping report- re: landscape	Logged	Letter					Ongoing	
Q106	9	Post	09/03/2010	n/a	Ghislain Pascal and Chris Jones	Gates House	28 Church Street, Ampyhill, MK45 2EH	01525 406608	Comments on the scoping report- re: emissions	Logged	Letter					Ongoing	
Q106	15	Post	09/03/2010	n/a	Ghislain Pascal and Chris Jones	Gates House	28 Church Street, Ampyhill, MK45 2EH	01525 406608	Comments on the scoping report- re: socio economics	Logged	Letter					Ongoing	

Q107	18	Post	08/03/2010	n/a	Dr Fiona Head	NHS Bedfordshire	fiona.head@bedfordshire.nhs.uk	01234 316747	Letter to say that the PER had been received	Logged no action needed.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.	
Q108	18	Post	10/03/2010	n/a	Nicholas Harding	Peterborough City Council	nicholas.harding@peterborough.gov.uk	01733 747474	Letter to say that the PER had been received. Asks one question- has the 'available residual commercial and industrial waste' and 'residual munciple solid waste' indicated as being available in the Cambridgeshire and East Midlands area on lan 'Figure 6' taken these facilities into account?	Simon to answer?	Letter				Ongoing		
Q109	6	Tel	16/03/2010	13.15	Dr Tim French	Member of the General Public	n/a	n/a	Requested an NTS	Logged. NTS posted same day.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes		
Q110	5	E-mail	14/03/2010	n/a	Doug McMurdo	Member of the General Public	doug@mcmurdo9.freerve.co.uk	n/a	Would like to know what the reopening of dialogue means for the project	Logged. Rachel and David Dealing	E-mail	ASAP	David/ Rachel	17/03/2010	17/03/2010	Yes	
Q111	11	E-mail	16/03/2010	n/a	Ruth and John Redman	Member of the General Public	all@the-redmans.co.uk	26&27 Hockley Court, Marston Moretaine, Beds	EFW would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	22/03/2010	22/03/2010	Yes	Second response sent 20/04/2010
Q111	9	E-mail	16/03/2010	n/a	Ruth and John Redman	Member of the General Public	all@the-redmans.co.uk	26&27 Hockley Court, Marston Moretaine, Beds	Read up on emissions and health effects online- and states EFWs will cause an increase in cancer, leukemia and respiratory diseases. A lot of the studies and facts she states however are unofficial studies or unverified (i.e. from Wiki and YouTube).	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	22/03/2010	22/03/2010	Yes	Second response sent 20/04/2010
Q111	7	E-mail	16/03/2010	n/a	Ruth and John Redman	Member of the General Public	all@the-redmans.co.uk	26&27 Hockley Court, Marston Moretaine, Beds	Concerns about the the old A421 being used for lorry access.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	22/03/2010	22/03/2010	Yes	Second response sent 20/04/2010
Q111	15	E-mail	16/03/2010	n/a	Ruth and John Redman	Member of the General Public	all@the-redmans.co.uk	26&27 Hockley Court, Marston Moretaine, Beds	Believes the EFW will reduce house prices and cause people to lose their jobs.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	19/03/2010	22/03/2010	22/03/2010	Yes	Second response sent 20/04/2010
Q112	6	Tel	17/03/2010	15.15	Lizzie Barnicoat	Clerk to Lidlington Parish Council	01234 841835	lizzie_barnicoat@hotmail.com	Would like to organise a visit from a Covanta representative and would also like to know whether the community benefits, particularly the 10% discount off of electricity, will be applied to schools in the relevant areas	Logged and passed to David/ Rachel	E-mail/ Tel				Ongoing		
Q113	6	E-mail	18/03/2010	n/a	Angela Baxter	Member of the General Public	angela@orsplc.co.uk	n/a	Would like a copy of the exhibition leaflet to print off.	PDF sent through. Logged.	E-mail	ASAP	n/a	18/03/2010	18/03/2010	Yes	
Q114	20	E-mail	19/03/2010	n/a	Alan Dickinson	Member of the General Public	acfri_dickinson@yahoo.co.uk	26, Brecon Way, Bedford MK 41 8 DD, UK	Pleased that we have taken onboard comments from the last round of exhibitions, acknowledges his support but does still express a slight concern for the amount of traffic using the roads.	Thank you e-mail sent. Logged	E-mail	ASAP	n/a	19/03/2010	19/03/2010	Yes	
Q115	18	Post	17/03/2010	n/a	Colin White	The Chilterns Conservation Board	office@chilternsaonb.org	The Lodge, 90 Station Road, Chinnor, Oxon, OX39 4HA	Acknowledged the receipt of the NTS and the PER and had no further comments to make on the Project.	Logged no action needed.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q116	18	Post	05/03/2010	n/a	Geof Muggeridge	Three Rivers District Council	geof.muggeridge@threeivers.gov.uk	01923 727 110	Acknowledged the receipt of the NTS and the PER and had no further comments to make on the Project.	Logged no action needed.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q117	18	E-mail	18/03/2010	16.55	Julie A Hobson	Emerging Energy Technologies Programme	julie.anne.hobson@hse.gsi.gov.uk	0114 291 2384	PER responses sent.	Logged						Ongoing	
Q118	18	E-mail	18/03/2010	n/a	Neville Benn	Environment Agency	neville.benn@environment-agency.gov.uk	01480 483996	PER responses sent.	Covanta Dealing internally						Ongoing	
Q119	9	E-mail	19/03/2010	n/a	Kerry Browne	Member of the General Public	alanandkerrybrowne@tiscali.co.uk	n/a	Noted objections due to lead and mercury in emissions	Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q120	7	Post	19/03/2010	n/a	Roger Kentsbeer	Member of the General Public	n/a	Belmont, Woburn Road, Wootton, Bedford, MK 439EJ	Objections with traffic movements	Alice to draft response	Post	ASAP	Simon	29/03/2010	29/03/2010	Yes	
Q120	9	Post	19/03/2010	n/a	Roger Kentsbeer	Member of the General Public	n/a	Belmont, Woburn Road, Wootton, Bedford, MK 439EJ	Objections with fly ash	Alice to draft response	POst	ASAP	Simon	29/03/2010	29/03/2010	Yes	
Q121	18	Post	19/03/2010	n/a	Dr H N Johnson	Work Stream Leader- Emerging Technologies Programme for HSE	neil.johnson@hse.gsi.gov.uk	0114 291 2300	PER reponses sent through	Covanta Dealing internally						Ongoing	Copies of PER Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q122	3	Tel	19/03/2010	n/a	unknown	Member of the General Public	n/a	n/a	Requested the address for the Forest Centre to view exhibition boards	Alice answered on phone	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	
Q123	18	E-mail	20/03/2010	n/a	Garry Legg	AMP Air Conditioning Limited	glegg@ampair.co.uk	Blenheim House, Blenheim Court, Brownfields, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, AL7 1AD	Objects to the proposed Project	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q124	9	E-mail	20/03/2010	n/a	Mrs G Shorter	Member of the General Public	Gaishorterjones@aol.com	n/a	Would like to know about the health implications the EFW will cause to food that is grown in the surrounding areas.	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q125	9	E-mail	20/03/2010	n/a	Jane North	Member of the General Public	dpnorth@tiscali.co.uk	17 Arundel Road, Marston Moretaine, Beds.	Worried about the health impacts of emissions and the use of fly ash in construction	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q125	7	E-mail	20/03/2010	n/a	Jane North	Member of the General Public	dpnorth@tiscali.co.uk	17 Arundel Road, Marston Moretaine, Beds.	Worried about transport access, caused by bringing waste in from other areas rather than just using Bedfordshire waste.	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q125	11	E-mail	20/03/2010	n/a	Jane North	Member of the General Public	dpnorth@tiscali.co.uk	17 Arundel Road, Marston Moretaine, Beds.	Believes the location of the EFW will be a blot on the landscape and goes again st the plans to create a 'Community Forest'.	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q125	10	E-mail	20/03/2010	n/a	Jane North	Member of the General Public	dpnorth@tiscali.co.uk	17 Arundel Road, Marston Moretaine, Beds.	Concerned about the associated noise of the plant and deliveries.	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q125	15	E-mail	20/03/2010	n/a	Jane North	Member of the General Public	dpnorth@tiscali.co.uk	17 Arundel Road, Marston Moretaine, Beds.	Concerned about falling house prices as a result of the proposed EFW	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q126	11	E-mail	20/03/2010	n/a	James Graham-Young	Member of the General Public	jamesgay@googlemail.com	n/a	Believed the EFW will be a blot on the landscape	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q126	9	E-mail	20/03/2010	n/a	James Graham-Young	Member of the General Public	jamesgay@googlemail.com	n/a	Concerned emissions will poison the air and contaminant surrounding crops	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q126	7	E-mail	20/03/2010	n/a	James Graham-Young	Member of the General Public	jamesgay@googlemail.com	n/a	Believes extra traffic will be detrimental to residents' quality of life and further increase the emission released into the air.	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q127	7	E-mail	20/03/2010	n/a	Mr L Hughes	Member of the General Public	llewhughes@aol.com/ 01234 765340	The Haven, Woburn Road, Wooton	Suggests a number of alternatives for the road access to the proposed site.	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q128	9	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Claire Harris and family	Member of the General Public	claireharris29@hotmail.co.uk	n/a	Believed emissions from the EFW will cause asthma and cancer risks. Concerned about toxic fly ash too. Believed local farms and allotments will be polluted	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q128	16	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Claire Harris and family	Member of the General Public	claireharris29@hotmail.co.uk	n/a	Believes the site is too large for a rural site	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q128	11	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Claire Harris and family	Member of the General Public	claireharris29@hotmail.co.uk	n/a	the site will have a negative impact on the landscape	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q128	7	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Claire Harris and family	Member of the General Public	claireharris29@hotmail.co.uk	n/a	- concerns about increased traffic	Alice Simon drafted	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	25/03/2010	25/03/2010	Yes	
Q129	4	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Jackie Cluer	Member of the General Public	jackiecluer@hotmail.com	n/a	Concerned about US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	26/03/2010	26/03/2010	Yes	
Q129	9	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Jackie Cluer	Member of the General Public	jackiecluer@hotmail.com	n/a	Angry that Covanta 'refused' to list chemicals featured in the emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	26/03/2010	26/03/2010	Yes	
Q129	7	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Jackie Cluer	Member of the General Public	jackiecluer@hotmail.com	n/a	Believes that transport will be a problem because any road repairs will have to be paid for by local councils	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	26/03/2010	26/03/2010	Yes	
Q130	7	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Andrew Long	Member of the General Public	andylong@btinternet.com	n/a	Criticises transport access and offers suggestions to the proposed road alterations and the use of rail	Forwarded to Covanta							
Q131	9	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Wilma Kingsbury	Member of the General Public	kingsbury_w@hotmail.co.uk	n/a	Concerned about the health implications the emissions from the EFW will cause, as well as the increase CO2 from HGV deliveries	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	26/03/2010	26/03/2010	Yes	
Q131	7	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Wilma Kingsbury	Member of the General Public	kingsbury_w@hotmail.co.uk	n/a	Concerned about the health implications the emissions from the EFW will cause, as well as the increase CO2 from HGV deliveries	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	26/03/2010	26/03/2010	Yes	
Q132	11	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Kev Chambers	Member of the General Public	kevchambers007@btinternet.com	53 House Drive, Marston Moretaine, BEDS. MK43 9FD	Angry of the site selection which will disrupt a beautiful rural area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	26/03/2010	26/03/2010	Yes	
Q132	9	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Kev Chambers	Member of the General Public	kevchambers007@btinternet.com	53 House Drive, Marston Moretaine, BEDS. MK43 9FD	Concerned about toxic fly ash and emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	26/03/2010	26/03/2010	Yes	
Q132	7	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Kev Chambers	Member of the General Public	kevchambers007@btinternet.com	53 House Drive, Marston Moretaine, BEDS. MK43 9FD	Believes road deliveries will be a 'traffic nightmare'	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	26/03/2010	26/03/2010	Yes	
Q132	13	E-mail	21/03/2010	n/a	Kev Chambers	Member of the General Public	kevchambers007@btinternet.com	53 House Drive, Marston Moretaine, BEDS. MK43 9FD	Believes the construction will ruin animal habitats and nature surrounding the site	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	26/03/2010	26/03/2010	Yes	
Q132	4	E-mail	21/03/2010														

Q140	16	E-mail	23/03/2010	n/a	Julie Couldridge	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:julie.couldridge@yahoo.com">julie.couldridge@yahoo.com</a>	34 Churchill Close, Stewartby, beds, MK43 9LU	Believes the facility is too big for a rural area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q140	10	E-mail	23/03/2010	n/a	Julie Couldridge	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:julie.couldridge@yahoo.com">julie.couldridge@yahoo.com</a>	34 Churchill Close, Stewartby, beds, MK43 9LU	Concerned about noise of moving traffic	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q140	7	E-mail	23/03/2010	n/a	Julie Couldridge	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:julie.couldridge@yahoo.com">julie.couldridge@yahoo.com</a>	34 Churchill Close, Stewartby, beds, MK43 9LU	Believes Stewartby Roads would not be able to cope	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q140	15	E-mail	23/03/2010	n/a	Julie Couldridge	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:julie.couldridge@yahoo.com">julie.couldridge@yahoo.com</a>	34 Churchill Close, Stewartby, beds, MK43 9LU	Concerned about house prices- who will compensate?	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q140	9	E-mail	23/03/2010	n/a	Julie Couldridge	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:julie.couldridge@yahoo.com">julie.couldridge@yahoo.com</a>	34 Churchill Close, Stewartby, beds, MK43 9LU	Concerned about emission and toxic fly ash	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q140	4	E-mail	23/03/2010	n/a	Julie Couldridge	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:julie.couldridge@yahoo.com">julie.couldridge@yahoo.com</a>	34 Churchill Close, Stewartby, beds, MK43 9LU	US Breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q141	11	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Davidson	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:alan_davidson@lineone.net">alan_davidson@lineone.net</a>	n/a	Believes the facility will be a blot on the landscae	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q141	10	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Davidson	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:alan_davidson@lineone.net">alan_davidson@lineone.net</a>	n/a	Concerned about the noise the extra traffic will bring to the area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q142	9	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	Sarah Grube	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:rubyrubry6@btinternet.com">rubyrubry6@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about the health implications of EFW emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q142	11	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	Sarah Grube	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:rubyrubry6@btinternet.com">rubyrubry6@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Believes construction would blight the countryside and be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q142	15	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	Sarah Grube	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:rubyrubry6@btinternet.com">rubyrubry6@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about the development causing house prices to dip	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q142	7	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	Sarah Grube	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:rubyrubry6@btinternet.com">rubyrubry6@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Traffic will disrupt the area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q143	9	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	JONATHAN SHARRATT	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:jonathansharratt@btinternet.com">jonathansharratt@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned emissions will make his asthma worse	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q143	10	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	JONATHAN SHARRATT	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:jonathansharratt@btinternet.com">jonathansharratt@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about US breaches- Covanta cannot be trusted	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q144	18	Post	12/03/2010	n/a	Chris Evans	Ministry of Defence	<a href="mailto:chris.evans@de.mod.uk">chris.evans@de.mod.uk</a>	0121 311 2274	PER Responses received	Logged								
Q145	16	Post	11/03/2010	n/a	Parvez Akhtar	Member of the General Public	16 Allen Close, Bedford, MK40 4HG	n/a	Wants more information about the sites considered for the Project	Logged	Post	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes	Simon Sent	
Q145	11	Post	11/03/2010	n/a	Parvez Akhtar	Member of the General Public	16 Allen Close, Bedford, MK40 4HG	n/a	Concerned about the size and capacity of the Project	Logged	Post	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes	Simon Sent	
Q145	18	Post	11/03/2010	n/a	Parvez Akhtar	Member of the General Public	16 Allen Close, Bedford, MK40 4HG	n/a	Estimated waste for Bedford authorities	Logged	Post	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes	Simon Sent	
Q146	18	Post	01/02/2008	n/a	Steve Naylor	Fulcrum Gas Infrastructure	<a href="mailto:steven.naylor@fulcrum.co.uk">steven.naylor@fulcrum.co.uk</a>	01709 845415	PER responses received.	Logged								
Q147	18	Post	22/03/2010	n/a	Mark Smalles	Civil Aviation Authority	<a href="mailto:mark.smalles@caa.co.uk">mark.smalles@caa.co.uk</a>	CAA House, 45-59 Kingsway London WC2B 6TE	PER responses received	Logged								
Q148	18	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	Tracey Chambers	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:Tracey.Chambers@Yardi.Com">Tracey.Chambers@Yardi.Com</a>	Tel +44 (0) 1908 308400	E-mail to demonstrate his opposition to the incinerator	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q149	18	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	Jeanette Blacker	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:Tracey.Chambers@Yardi.Com">Tracey.Chambers@Yardi.Com</a>	1 Johnson Close, Marston Moretaine MK43 0JT	E-mail to demonstrate his opposition to the incinerator	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q149	11	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	Jeanette Blacker	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:Tracey.Chambers@Yardi.Com">Tracey.Chambers@Yardi.Com</a>	1 Johnson Close, Marston Moretaine MK43 0JT	Believes the EFW will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q150	18	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	MELISSA JENNINGS	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:melchrisandchoe@btinternet.com">melchrisandchoe@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	E-mail to demonstrate his opposition to the incinerator	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q151	16	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	RACHEL BACON	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:rb2@hotmail.com">rb2@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Against building a large plant that deals with the waste of surrounding counties	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q151	18	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	RACHEL BACON	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:rb2@hotmail.com">rb2@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Would like more information about how much the government has been involved in these plans	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes		
Q152	9	Post	26/03/2010	n/a	Christine Romans & S P Wells	Member of the General Public	49 Barkers Piece, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0LY	n/a	Concerned about emissions from the increased traffic activity	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes	Simon Sent	
Q152	4	Post	26/03/2010	n/a	Christine Romans & S P Wells	Member of the General Public	49 Barkers Piece, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0LY	n/a	Concerned about US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	Simon Sent	
Q153	16	Post	26/03/2010	n/a	David Hoy	Member of the General Public	58 George Street, Maulden, Bedford, MK45 2DE	n/a	Concerned about toxic emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	Alice Sent	
Q153	16	Post	26/03/2010	n/a	David Hoy	Member of the General Public	58 George Street, Maulden, Bedford, MK45 2DE	n/a	Dislikes the large sized plant that will deal with waste from elsewhere	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	Alice Sent	
Q154	8	Post	26/03/2010	n/a	M. Nightingale	Member of the General Public	128 Montgomery Close, Stewartby, Beds. MK43 9LP	n/a	Concerned about emissions on her husband's health	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes	Simon Sent	
Q154	16	Post	26/03/2010	n/a	M. Nightingale	Member of the General Public	128 Montgomery Close, Stewartby, Beds. MK43 9LP	n/a	Dislikes the fact that the plant will need to be supplied with waste from other counties	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	08/04/2010	08/04/2010	Yes	Simon Sent	
Q155	16	Post	26/03/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Keogh	Member of the General Public	7 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0SG	n/a	Concerned about the size and capacity of the Project	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q155	9	Post	26/03/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Keogh	Member of the General Public	7 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0SG	n/a	Concerned about the emissions and what will be released into the air	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q155	7	Post	26/03/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Keogh	Member of the General Public	7 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0SG	n/a	Believes lorry movements will be detrimental to the area and asks why railway has not been considered as a better method of transport	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q155	4	Post	26/03/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Keogh	Member of the General Public	7 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0SG	n/a	Concerned about Covanta's motives and states that Covanta will provide any money benefits to the community.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q155	15	Post	26/03/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Keogh	Member of the General Public	7 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0SG	n/a	Concerned about how the project will effect house prices	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q156	18	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Graham Liddiard	Bucks CC	Buckinghamshire County Council, Hampden Hall, Mount Pleasant, Wendover Road, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP22 5TB	01296 382114	PER Responses received	Logged						Ongoing		
Q157	18	Post	25/03/2010	n/a	Richard Turnbull	Chiltern District Council	<a href="mailto:planning@chiltern.gov.uk">planning@chiltern.gov.uk</a>	Council Offices, King George V Road, Amersham, Bucks, HP6 5AW	PER Responses received	Logged							Ongoing	
Q158	18	Post	25/03/2010	n/a	Rosie Tillman	anglian water	<a href="mailto:planningliaison@anglianwater.co.uk">planningliaison@anglianwater.co.uk</a>	Anglian Water Services, PO Box 1067, Peterborough, PE1 9JG	PER Responses received	Logged							Ongoing	
Q159	9	E-mail	24/03/2010	n/a	Julie Day	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:julieday9@googlemail.com">julieday9@googlemail.com</a>	n/a	Feedback received on exhibitions- concerned about emissions, unsure what they will contain and whether it is safe. Concerned about toxic waste ash and believed the extra traffic will even more pollution and poor air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q159	7	E-mail	24/03/2010	n/a	Julie Day	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:julieday9@googlemail.com">julieday9@googlemail.com</a>	n/a	Feedback received on exhibitions- concerned about traffic movements and thinks the number of lorry movements is excessive and can easily be abused.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q160	18	E-mail	25/03/2010	n/a	Les Morris	Land and Development Team, Town Planner for national grid	<a href="mailto:leslie.morris@uk.ngrid.com">leslie.morris@uk.ngrid.com</a>	National Grid House, Warwick Technology Park, Gallows Hill, Warwick, CV34 6DA	PER Responses Received	Logged							Ongoing	
Q161	18	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Dr John Cooper	HPA	<a href="mailto:john.cooper@hpa.org.uk">john.cooper@hpa.org.uk</a>	Chilton, Didcot, Oxfordshire, OX11 0RQ	PER Responses Received	Logged							Ongoing	
Q162	18	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Wendy Dalton	Business Planning Officer Joint Nature Conservation Committee	JNCC Monkstone House, City Road, Peterborough, PE1 1JY	01733 562626	PER Responses Received	Logged							Ongoing	
Q163	9	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Brian Cattermole	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:molecatter@hotmail.com">molecatter@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Opposed the plans on account of emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	To be drafted	12/04/2010	13/04/2010	Yes		
Q163	7	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Brian Cattermole	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:molecatter@hotmail.com">molecatter@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Opposed plans on account of the increased traffic it will cause	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	To be drafted	12/04/2010	13/04/2010	Yes		
Q164	18	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Gary Smith	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:gary_smith2@tiscali.co.uk">gary_smith2@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Would like to know metals which may be dealt with at the RRF and what temperatures is deemed suitable to incinerate these metals? Can Covanta guarantee these metals will be processed fully and completely safely.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q164	16	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Gary Smith	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:gary_smith2@tiscali.co.uk">gary_smith2@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Opposes the plans on account of the location	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q164	9	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Gary Smith	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:gary_smith2@tiscali.co.uk">gary_smith2@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Would like to know more about emissions control.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q165	20	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Julie Simmons	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:Julie.Simmons@beds.ac.uk">Julie.Simmons@beds.ac.uk</a>	n/a	Acknowledgement of support	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q165	9	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Julie Simmons	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:Julie.Simmons@beds.ac.uk">Julie.Simmons@beds.ac.uk</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions and effects on the local environment	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q166	18	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Melanie Bryer	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:melaniebryer@hotmail.co.uk">melaniebryer@hotmail.co.uk</a>	9 Baker Street, Ampthill, MK45 2QE	Believes EFWs will discourage people from recycling and believes the plans for discounted electricity is unfounded and exaggerated	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q166	9	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Melanie Bryer	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:melaniebryer@hotmail.co.uk">melaniebryer@hotmail.co.uk</a>	9 Baker Street, Ampthill, MK45 2QE	Concerned about the health implications of emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q166	7	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Melanie Bryer	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:melaniebryer@hotmail.co.uk">melaniebryer@hotmail.co.uk</a>	9 Baker Street, Ampthill, MK45 2QE	Dislikes the idea of extra traffic on the area's roads	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q166	11	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Melanie Bryer	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:melaniebryer@hotmail.co.uk">melaniebryer@hotmail.co.uk</a>	9 Baker Street, Ampthill, MK45 2QE	Believes the RRF will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q167	7	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Jim Wilson	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:jimw75@googlemail.com">jimw75@googlemail.com</a>	16 Oak Close, Wootton, Bedfordshire, MK43 9JY	Strong opposition to increased traffic and proposed lorry movements and angry that rail has not been considered as a proposed method of transportation.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q167	9	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	Jim Wilson	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:jimw75@googlemail.com">jimw75@googlemail.com</a>	16 Oak Close, Wootton, Bedfordshire, MK43 9JY	Concerned about the health implications of emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q168	7	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	pat douglas	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:pattonyvdouglas@yahoo.co.uk">pattonyvdouglas@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	Strong opposition to increased traffic and proposed lorry movements	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	To be drafted	12/04/2010	13/04/2010	Yes		
Q168	16	E-mail	26/03/2010	n/a	pat douglas	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:pattonyvdouglas@yahoo.co.uk">pattonyvdouglas@yahoo.co.uk</a>	n/a	Believes the proposed size is too big and not necessary	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	To be drafted	12/04/2010	13/04/2010	Yes		
Q169	11	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Victoria Thompson	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:vykithompson66@hotmail.com">vykithompson66@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Believes the plant will be detrimental to the area in every respect	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes		
Q170	16	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Mrs C Hasell	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:good_cheryl@hotmail.com">good_cheryl@hotmail.com</a>	Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Bedfordshire, MK43 9LJ	Believes that the facility is too large for a rural area. Why has Chesire got a small scale project and Rookery hasn't?	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes		
Q170	9	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Mrs C Hasell	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:good_cheryl@hotmail.com">good_cheryl@hotmail.com</a>	Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Bedfordshire, MK43 9LJ	States that incineration is the least friendly way of disposing of rubbish and asks how and where the toxic ash will be disposed of? Angry that not one Covanta expert at the Rookery exhibitions could give a definitive answer about what the emissions from the chimneys will contain.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes		
Q170	4	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Mrs C Hasell	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:good_cheryl@hotmail.com">good_cheryl@hotmail.com</a>	Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Bedfordshire, MK43 9LJ	Concerned about Covanta as a compnay due emission breaches in the US	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes		
Q170	7	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Mrs C Hasell	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:good_cheryl@hotmail.com">good_cheryl@hotmail.com</a>	Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Bedfordshire, MK43 9LJ	Concerned about the increased traffic on the already congested roads and states that the extra traffic will only cause more pollution	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes		
Q170	10	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Mrs C Hasell	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:good_cheryl@hotmail.com">good_cheryl@hotmail.com</a>	Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Bedfordshire, MK43 9LJ	Believes extra traffic will be detrimental to residents' quality of life due to increased noise	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes		
Q171	9	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	John Plummer	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:plummer723@btinternet.com">plummer723@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions- why does the chimney stack have to be so tall and can Covanta confirm that the emissions control will be 100% effective?	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010			



Q172	7	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Georgina Parkinson	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:gmparkinson76@googlemail.com">gmparkinson76@googlemail.com</a>	13 Park Hill, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2LW	Concerned about the increase in traffic which they believe will cause congestion	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q172	9	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Georgina Parkinson	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:gmparkinson76@googlemail.com">gmparkinson76@googlemail.com</a>	13 Park Hill, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2LW	Concerned about emissions and the health implications it will cause on the local environment	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q173	9	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Lesley McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:leslevmc1954@aol.com">leslevmc1954@aol.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions and toxic fly ash	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q173	4	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Lesley McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:leslevmc1954@aol.com">leslevmc1954@aol.com</a>	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q173	13	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Lesley McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:leslevmc1954@aol.com">leslevmc1954@aol.com</a>	n/a	Believes emissions will effect the environment	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q173	15	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Lesley McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:leslevmc1954@aol.com">leslevmc1954@aol.com</a>	n/a	Believes house prices will drop because of the the Project	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q173	7	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Lesley McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:leslevmc1954@aol.com">leslevmc1954@aol.com</a>	n/a	Against the plans on account of the increased traffic, which will cause congestion, and have a negative impact upon the quality of roads in the area.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q174	9	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Ian McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:ian.mcleod1951@googlemail.com">ian.mcleod1951@googlemail.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions and toxic fly ash	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q174	4	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Ian McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:ian.mcleod1951@googlemail.com">ian.mcleod1951@googlemail.com</a>	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q174	13	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Ian McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:ian.mcleod1951@googlemail.com">ian.mcleod1951@googlemail.com</a>	n/a	Believes emissions will effect the environment	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q174	15	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Ian McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:ian.mcleod1951@googlemail.com">ian.mcleod1951@googlemail.com</a>	n/a	Believes house prices will drop because of the the Project	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q174	7	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Ian McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:ian.mcleod1951@googlemail.com">ian.mcleod1951@googlemail.com</a>	n/a	Against the plans on account of the increased traffic, which will cause congestion, and have a negative impact upon the quality of roads in the area.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q175	16	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Sarah Bell	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:sarahibell@tiscali.co.uk">sarahibell@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Believes the design is too large for a rura site	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q175	9	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Sarah Bell	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:sarahibell@tiscali.co.uk">sarahibell@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions and toxic fly ash	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q175	7	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Sarah Bell	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:sarahibell@tiscali.co.uk">sarahibell@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Believes that an increase in traffic will be detrimental to village life and air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q176	9	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Ross McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:Rossmc1979@aol.com">Rossmc1979@aol.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions and toxic fly ash	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q176	4	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Ross McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:Rossmc1979@aol.com">Rossmc1979@aol.com</a>	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q176	13	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Ross McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:Rossmc1979@aol.com">Rossmc1979@aol.com</a>	n/a	Believes emissions will effect the environment	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q176	15	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Ross McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:Rossmc1979@aol.com">Rossmc1979@aol.com</a>	n/a	Believes house prices will drop because of the the Project	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q176	7	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Ross McLeod	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:Rossmc1979@aol.com">Rossmc1979@aol.com</a>	n/a	Against the plans on account of the increased traffic, which will cause congestion, and have a negative impact upon the quality of roads in the area.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q177	16	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	karen grant	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:terrancankaren@hotmail.com">terrancankaren@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Believes the design is too large for a rural site	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q177	11	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	karen grant	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:terrancankaren@hotmail.com">terrancankaren@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q177	9	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	karen grant	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:terrancankaren@hotmail.com">terrancankaren@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions and toxic fly ash	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q177	7	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	karen grant	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:terrancankaren@hotmail.com">terrancankaren@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Believes that an increase in traffic will be detrimental to village life and air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q178	11	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Sue Randell	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:susan.randell@ntlworld.co">susan.randell@ntlworld.co</a>	n/a	Concerned that it will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q178	9	E-mail	28/03/2010	n/a	Sue Randell	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:susan.randell@ntlworld.co">susan.randell@ntlworld.co</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions and the health implicationsit will cause to those who live nearby areas	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q179	18	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Dominic Duggan	Quanttech Ltd.	<a href="mailto:dd@quanttech.co.uk">dd@quanttech.co.uk</a>	Quanttech Ltd. Unit 3 Old Wolverton Rd. Milton Keynes. MK 12 5NP	Requested to be added to the supplier database- Quanttech are suppliers of process monitoring and emissions measurement systems and have several customers in the biomass and WtE industries in the UK.	Passed to David and Robin. Logged						Ongoing	
Q180	16	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Jeremy Gooch	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:goochjs@yahoo.co.uk">goochjs@yahoo.co.uk</a>	78 Holland Road, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2RS	RRF is too large for a rural site	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q180	7	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Jeremy Gooch	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:goochjs@yahoo.co.uk">goochjs@yahoo.co.uk</a>	78 Holland Road, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2RS	Concerned about the extra traffic and disruption on the regions roads	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q180	9	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Jeremy Gooch	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:goochjs@yahoo.co.uk">goochjs@yahoo.co.uk</a>	78 Holland Road, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2RS	Believes the additional traffic will cause added pollution and have a negative impact on air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q180	11	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Jeremy Gooch	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:goochjs@yahoo.co.uk">goochjs@yahoo.co.uk</a>	78 Holland Road, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2RS	Considers the facility to be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q180	4	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Jeremy Gooch	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:goochjs@yahoo.co.uk">goochjs@yahoo.co.uk</a>	78 Holland Road, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2RS	Does not trust Covanta since they have not lessened the emission concerns.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q181	7	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Jan webster	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:janiewebster@btinternet.com">janiewebster@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned traffic will be detrimental	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q181	13	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Jan webster	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:janiewebster@btinternet.com">janiewebster@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Believes RRF will be disrupt wildlife in the parks	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q181	15	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Jan webster	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:janiewebster@btinternet.com">janiewebster@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Believes RRF will ruin the reputation of the area and cause job losses	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q182	16	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Ann Collett-White	Campaign to Protect Rural England- Development Manager	<a href="mailto:ann.cw@cprebeds.org.uk">ann.cw@cprebeds.org.uk</a>	Bedfordshire Branch, 5 Grove Place, Bedford, MK49 3JJ	Campaign for Rural England, spoke with Paul Cole at the exhibitions and now would like comment on whether the design ideas previously discussed had been considered.	Forwarded to Simon/ Paul Cole	E-mail	ASAP	Paul Cole	31/03/2010		Ongoing	Alice drafted Simon to follow up
Q183	9	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	M A Black	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:tonyblack@ntlworld.com">tonyblack@ntlworld.com</a>	11 Holland Road, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2BR	Concerned because no exact list of emissions can be produced	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q183	7	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	M A Black	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:tonyblack@ntlworld.com">tonyblack@ntlworld.com</a>	11 Holland Road, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2BR	Believes traffic movements are unreasonable and detrimental to village life	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q184	9	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Chris Treacey	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:christreacey@hotmail.co.uk">christreacey@hotmail.co.uk</a>	2 Baker Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2QE	Concerned about emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q184	4	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Chris Treacey	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:christreacey@hotmail.co.uk">christreacey@hotmail.co.uk</a>	2 Baker Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2QE	Does not consider Covanta to be trustworthy due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q185	5	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Geoff Gardner	Director- Hives Planning	<a href="mailto:gg@hivesplanning.co.uk">gg@hivesplanning.co.uk</a>	46 Queen's Rd, reading, RG1 4AU	Requested clarification date for submission of PER responses	Logged and passed to David	E-mail	ASAP	David Spencer			Yes	PER response now received 04/2010
Q186	9	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Barbara Fleet	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:boofleet@hotmail.com">boofleet@hotmail.com</a>	121 Montgomery Close, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9LP	Concerned abot emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon			Yes	
Q186	11	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Barbara Fleet	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:boofleet@hotmail.com">boofleet@hotmail.com</a>	121 Montgomery Close, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9LP	Believes the facility will be a blot on the landscae	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q186	7	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Barbara Fleet	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:boofleet@hotmail.com">boofleet@hotmail.com</a>	121 Montgomery Close, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9LP	Believes traffic will disrupt the village and ruin road quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q186	15	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Barbara Fleet	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:boofleet@hotmail.com">boofleet@hotmail.com</a>	121 Montgomery Close, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9LP	Believes the plant will de value the area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q187	9	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Cheryl and Chris Wyper	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:cheryl.harding@effectiv8.com">cheryl.harding@effectiv8.com</a>	2 Moat Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 0AE	Concerned abot emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q187	11	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Cheryl and Chris Wyper	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:cheryl.harding@effectiv8.com">cheryl.harding@effectiv8.com</a>	2 Moat Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 0AE	Believes the facility will be a blot on the landscae	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q188	18	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Paul Battye on behalf of Clirs Hill and Cunningham	Bedford Borough Council	<a href="mailto:paul.battye@bedford.gov.uk">paul.battye@bedford.gov.uk</a> ; <a href="mailto:thill@bedford.gov.uk">thill@bedford.gov.uk</a> and <a href="mailto:j.cunningham@bedford.gov.uk">j.cunningham@bedford.gov.uk</a>	Borough Hall, Cauldwell Street, Bedford, MK42 9AP	Formal Objection to Stewartby RRF	Logged and Passed to David	E-mail	ASAP				Ongoing	
Q189	16	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Norman Jones	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:regiones606@hotmail.co.uk">regiones606@hotmail.co.uk</a>	13 Churchill Road, Marston Moretaine	Too large and Bedfordshire is not responsible for other people's waste	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q189	7	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Norman Jones	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:regiones606@hotmail.co.uk">regiones606@hotmail.co.uk</a>	13 Churchill Road, Marston Moretaine	Angry that rail has not been considered as the preferred method of transport. Believes traffic will cause chaos on local roads	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q189	9	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Norman Jones	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:regiones606@hotmail.co.uk">regiones606@hotmail.co.uk</a>	13 Churchill Road, Marston Moretaine	Concerned about emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q190	7	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Joanne Alper	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:joanne@adoptionplus.co.uk">joanne@adoptionplus.co.uk</a>	90 Lower Shelton Road, Beds	Concerned about the increase in traffic which they believe will cause congestion	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q190	6	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Joanne Alper	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:joanne@adoptionplus.co.uk">joanne@adoptionplus.co.uk</a>	90 Lower Shelton Road, Beds	Extra traffic will cause extra noise for the area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q190	9	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Joanne Alper	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:joanne@adoptionplus.co.uk">joanne@adoptionplus.co.uk</a>	90 Lower Shelton Road, Beds	Emissions and extra traffic will both contribute to poor health and reduced air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q191	16	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Andrew Keech	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:akeech@globalnet.co.uk">akeech@globalnet.co.uk</a>	16, Stratford Way, Lower Shelton, Bedford, MK43 0LJ	Believes the facility is too big for a rural area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q191	9	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Andrew Keech	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:akeech@globalnet.co.uk">akeech@globalnet.co.uk</a>	16, Stratford Way, Lower Shelton, Bedford, MK43 0LJ	Concerned about emissions and the pollutants of the chimneys	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q191	7	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Andrew Keech	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:akeech@globalnet.co.uk">akeech@globalnet.co.uk</a>	16, Stratford Way, Lower Shelton, Bedford, MK43 0LJ	Believes that transport access is not sufficient for this location	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q192	9	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Cheryl and Adrian Bullers	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:brunosbounce@tiscali.co.uk">brunosbounce@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions and toxic ash	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q192	16	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Cheryl and Adrian Bullers	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:brunosbounce@tiscali.co.uk">brunosbounce@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Believes the height of the chimneys will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q193	13	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Robert Bransby	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:r.bransby@ntlworld.com">r.bransby@ntlworld.com</a>	n/a	Believes the emissions will damage the environment and wildlife of the area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q193	9	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Robert Bransby	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:r.bransby@ntlworld.com">r.bransby@ntlworld.com</a>	n/a	Concerned emissions will lead to poorer air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q193	15	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Robert Bransby	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:r.bransby@ntlworld.com">r.bransby@ntlworld.com</a>	n/a	Believes the Project will cause house prices to drop	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q193	7	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Robert Bransby	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:r.bransby@ntlworld.com">r.bransby@ntlworld.com</a>	n/a	Does not consider Covanta's transport options viable	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q194	7	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Mr Yuet and Mrs Cathy Shaw	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:ctshaw@ntlworld.com">ctshaw@ntlworld.com</a>	12 Waltham Drive, Elstow, Bedford, MK42 9GA	Does not consider Covanta's transport options viable	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q194	9	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Mr Yuet and Mrs Cathy Shaw	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:ctshaw@ntlworld.com">ctshaw@ntlworld.com</a>	12 Waltham Drive, Elstow, Bedford, MK42 9GA	Believes that the increase in traffic will lead to addition pollution and poorer air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q195	9	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a													

Q203	9	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Andy Lane	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:andy.lane@theablegroup.com">andy.lane@theablegroup.com</a>	n/a	Emissions and extra traffic will both contribute to poor health and reduced air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q204	16	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Martin Faulkner	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:martin.faulkner22@btinternet.com">martin.faulkner22@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Believes the facility is too big for a rural area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q204	7	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Martin Faulkner	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:martin.faulkner22@btinternet.com">martin.faulkner22@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Believes the added transport will be very pollutant for the area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q205	16	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	NATHAN DEVERELL	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:tashnat@btinternet.com">tashnat@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Believes the facility is too big for a rural area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q205	13	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	NATHAN DEVERELL	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:tashnat@btinternet.com">tashnat@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about the effects of the facility on the environment	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q205	7	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	NATHAN DEVERELL	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:tashnat@btinternet.com">tashnat@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about the increased traffic on the already congested roads and states that the extra traffic will only cause more pollution	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q206	1	E-mail	30/03/2010	n/a	Jill Matthews	BRB	<a href="mailto:jill.matthews@brb.gov.uk">jill.matthews@brb.gov.uk</a>	n/a	Concerned to why Covanta have notified them of the Project	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Passed to David			Ongoing	
Q207	18	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Andrew Longbottom	Senior Planning Officer for South Northamptonshir Council	<a href="mailto:development.control@southnonthants.gov.uk">development.control@southnonthants.gov.uk</a>	01327 322257	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q208	7	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	Joan Caves	Member of the General Public	27 Sir Malcolm Stewart Homes, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LS	n/a	Concerned about the transportation of waste and how it will impact the local infrastructure. Concerned traffic will cause congestion, extra noise, cause road damage and change the character of the village	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	13/05/2010	13/05/2010	Yes	
Q208	18	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	Joan Caves	Member of the General Public	27 Sir Malcolm Stewart Homes, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LS	n/a	Believes the EFW will dispose of waste that could be recycled or composted	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	13/05/2010	13/05/2010	Yes	
Q208	9	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	Joan Caves	Member of the General Public	27 Sir Malcolm Stewart Homes, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LS	n/a	Concerned about emissions and smells	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	13/05/2010	13/05/2010	Yes	
Q209	18	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	John Barniby	Amphill and District Preservation Society	4, Brinsmade Road, Amphill, Bedford, MK45 2PP	01525 402262	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q210	18	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Alison Young	East Herts Council	Wallfield, Pegs Lane, Hertford, Herts. SG13 8EQ	<a href="mailto:planning@eastherts.gov.uk">planning@eastherts.gov.uk</a>	PER responses received- no comments to make	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q211	18	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Graham Winwright	Bucks CC- Planning Environment and Development	County Hall, Walton Street Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP20 1UY	0845 3708090	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q212	18	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Paul Fox	Stewartby Water Sports Club	44 Southcourt Avenue, Leighton Buzzard, bedfordshire, LU7 2QD	07968 554245	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q213	18	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Sue Clark	Cranfield Parish Council	Cranfield Court, Cranfield, MK43 0EB	<a href="mailto:cranfieldpc@btconnect.com">cranfieldpc@btconnect.com</a>	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	Further Comments received on 04/05/2010
Q214	18	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Natalie Blaken	East of England Local Government association	01223 300844	<a href="mailto:natalieblaken@eeda.org.uk">natalieblaken@eeda.org.uk</a>	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q215	18	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Lizzie Barnicoat (Clerk)	Lidlington Parish Council	<a href="mailto:lidlingtonpc@goolemail.com">lidlingtonpc@goolemail.com</a>	n/a	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q216	18	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	A Murphy	Chairman of the Bedfordshire Council Planning Consortium	<a href="mailto:lrmvandepoll@aol.com">lrmvandepoll@aol.com</a>	n/a	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q217	18	E-mail	01/04/2010	n/a	Dave Hodgson	Mayor and Leader of Bedford Borough Council	<a href="mailto:TheMayor@bedford.gov.uk">TheMayor@bedford.gov.uk</a>	n/a	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q218	18	E-mail	01/04/2010	n/a	Deborah Sacks	East of England Local Government association	Flempton House, Flempton, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP28 6EG	01284 729477	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q219	18	E-mail	01/04/2010	n/a	Sue Wheatley	East Northamptonshire Council	East Northamptonshire Council, Cedar Drive, Thrapston, NN14 4LZ	<a href="mailto:shwheatley@east-northamptonshire.gov.uk">shwheatley@east-northamptonshire.gov.uk</a>	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q220	18	E-mail	01/04/2010	n/a	Antony Mould	Natural England	<a href="mailto:Antony.Mould@naturalengland.org.uk">Antony.Mould@naturalengland.org.uk</a>	0300 0604940	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q221	18	E-mail	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs H. Trustam	Marston Moreteyne Parish Council	<a href="mailto:h.trustam@btinternet.com">h.trustam@btinternet.com</a>	01234 743 598	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q222	18	E-mail	01/04/2010	n/a	Clr Tom Nicols	Central Beds Council	<a href="mailto:forename.surname@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk">forename.surname@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk</a>	n/a	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q223	18	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Lizzie Barnicoat (Clerk)	Elstow Parish Council	<a href="mailto:lizzie_barnicoat@hotmail.com">lizzie_barnicoat@hotmail.com</a>	30 King William Close, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7BA	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q224	18	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Tom Shields	Kettering Borough Council	<a href="mailto:planning@kettering.gov.uk">planning@kettering.gov.uk</a>	Development Services, Bowling Green Road, Kettering, NN15 7QX	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q225	18	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Jennie Thomas	Millbrook Parish Council	<a href="mailto:jenniethomas@care4free.net">jenniethomas@care4free.net</a>	c/o the Clerk, Station House, Station Lane, Millbrook, Beds, MK45 2JH	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q226	18	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Dr Fiona Head	NHS Bedfordshire	<a href="mailto:fiona.head@bedfordshire.nhs.uk">fiona.head@bedfordshire.nhs.uk</a>	Merton Centre, 45 St Peters Street, Bedford, MK40 2PN	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q227	18	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Clr Gary Summerfield	Central Beds Council	<a href="mailto:Gary.Summerfield@centralbeds.gov.uk">Gary.Summerfield@centralbeds.gov.uk</a>	Summerfield, 20 Arthur Street, Amphill, Beds, MK45 2QQ	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q228	18	E-mail	08/04/2010	n/a	Geoff Lambert	CPRE	<a href="mailto:barry@haltonphotography.com">barry@haltonphotography.com</a>	n/a	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q229	18	E-mail	08/04/2010	n/a	David Atkinson	Cambridge County Council	Box No. CC1213/16 RES1219, Shjre Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge CB3 0AP	n/a	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q230	11	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Irene Nerurker	Member of the General Public	n/a	<a href="mailto:lnerurker@ntlworld.com">lnerurker@ntlworld.com</a>	Concerned about the associated traffic movements of the project and the times of day they will operate. Asks why railway has not been used	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q230	7	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Irene Nerurker	Member of the General Public	n/a	<a href="mailto:lnerurker@ntlworld.com">lnerurker@ntlworld.com</a>	Believes the site selection will ruin the local leisure activities and be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q230	9	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Irene Nerurker	Member of the General Public	n/a	<a href="mailto:lnerurker@ntlworld.com">lnerurker@ntlworld.com</a>	Concerned about emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	
Q231	16	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Chris Bulleyment	Member of the General Public	n/a	<a href="mailto:chris.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk">chris.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk</a>	Believes the plant is too large for a rural area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q231	7	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Chris Bulleyment	Member of the General Public	n/a	<a href="mailto:chris.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk">chris.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk</a>	Concerned about traffic and believes the improvements to the A421 are inappropriate	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q231	11	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Chris Bulleyment	Member of the General Public	n/a	<a href="mailto:chris.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk">chris.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk</a>	Believes the plant is too large for a rural area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q231	9	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Chris Bulleyment	Member of the General Public	n/a	<a href="mailto:chris.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk">chris.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk</a>	Concerned about toxic emissions and the pollution caused by extra traffic	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q232	9	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Pat Anderson	Member of the General Public	n/a	<a href="mailto:patricia.anderson@tiscali.co.uk">patricia.anderson@tiscali.co.uk</a>	Concerned about pollution	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q233	11	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Dennis Foley	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:denn.foley@btinternet.com">denn.foley@btinternet.com</a>	14 Stratford Way, Beds, MK43 0LJ	Believes it will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q233	9	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Dennis Foley	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:denn.foley@btinternet.com">denn.foley@btinternet.com</a>	14 Stratford Way, Beds, MK43 0LJ	Concerned about the health implications of the emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q233	7	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Dennis Foley	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:denn.foley@btinternet.com">denn.foley@btinternet.com</a>	14 Stratford Way, Beds, MK43 0LJ	Concerned about the environmental impacts of increased traffic	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q233	15	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Dennis Foley	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:denn.foley@btinternet.com">denn.foley@btinternet.com</a>	14 Stratford Way, Beds, MK43 0LJ	Believes it will have a negative effect on the the socio economics of the area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q234	16	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Andrew Itzinger	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:andyitz@googlemail.com">andyitz@googlemail.com</a>	n/a	Believes it is too large for a rural site	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q234	7	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Andrew Itzinger	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:andyitz@googlemail.com">andyitz@googlemail.com</a>	n/a	Believes the increased traffic would cause even more pollutions and emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q234	9	E-mail	31/03/2010	n/a	Andrew Itzinger	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:andyitz@googlemail.com">andyitz@googlemail.com</a>	n/a	Believes the increased traffic would cause even more pollution and emissions from the EFW will have a negative impact on air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q235	16	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	The Davis Family	Member of the General Public	2 Highfield Crescent, Brogborough, Beds, MK43 0X2	n/a	Concerned about the size and capacity of the Project	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	To be drafted	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	Same as Q199
Q235	7	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	The Davis Family	Member of the General Public	2 Highfield Crescent, Brogborough, Beds, MK43 0X2	n/a	Concerned about the amount of traffic	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	To be drafted	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	Same as Q199
Q235	15	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	The Davis Family	Member of the General Public	2 Highfield Crescent, Brogborough, Beds, MK43 0X2	n/a	Believes the Project will decrease the value of their property	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	To be drafted	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	Same as Q199
Q236	9	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs C Hasell	Member of the General Public	8 Stewartby Way, Stewartby Way, Bedfordshire, MK43 9LJ	n/a	Concerned about the health implications of an EFW emissions and toxic fly ash	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	Same as Q170
Q236	7	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs C Hasell	Member of the General Public	8 Stewartby Way, Stewartby Way, Bedfordshire, MK43 9LJ	n/a	Concerned about the increase in traffic which they believe will cause congestion	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	Same as Q170
Q236	11	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs C Hasell	Member of the General Public	8 Stewartby Way, Stewartby Way, Bedfordshire, MK43 9LJ	n/a	Believes the site selection will ruin the local leisure activities and be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	Same as Q170
Q237	7	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Clark	Member of the General Public	Eureka 63, South Avenue, Elstow, Beds, MK42 9IS	n/a	Concerned about the transportation of waste and how it will impact the local infrastructure. Concerned traffic will cause congestion, extra noise, cause road damage and change the character of the village	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q237	18	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Clark	Member of the General Public	Eureka 63, South Avenue, Elstow, Beds, MK42 9IS	n/a	Believes the EFW will dispose of waste that could be recycled or composted	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q237	9	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Clark	Member of the General Public	Eureka 63, South Avenue, Elstow, Beds, MK42 9IS	n/a	Concerned about emissions and smells	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q238	7	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs J K Biggs	Member of the General Public	16 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9NW	n/a	Concerned about the transportation of waste and how it will impact the local infrastructure. Concerned traffic will cause congestion, extra noise, cause road damage and change the character of the village	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q238	18	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs J K Biggs	Member of the General Public	16 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9NW	n/a	Believes the EFW will dispose of waste that could be recycled or composted	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q238	9	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs J K Biggs	Member of the General Public	16 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9NW	n/a	Concerned about emissions and smells	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q239	7	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Dorothy Martin and Maureen Osbourne	Member of the General Public	28 Croxden Way, Elstow, Bedford, MK42 9FX	n/a	Concerned about the transportation of waste and how it will impact the local infrastructure. Concerned traffic will cause congestion, extra noise, cause road damage and change the character of the village	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q239	18	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Dorothy Martin and Maureen Osbourne	Member of the General Public	28 Croxden Way, Elstow, Bedford, MK42 9FX	n/a	Believes the EFW will dispose of waste that could be recycled or composted	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q239	9	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Dorothy Martin and Maureen Osbourne	Member of the General Public	28 Croxden Way, Elstow, Bedford, MK42 9FX	n/a	Concerned about emissions and smells	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q240	7	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Robinson	Member of the General Public	18A Park Crescent, Stewartby, MK43 9NL	n/a	Concerned about the transportation of waste and how it will impact the local infrastructure. Concerned traffic will cause congestion, extra noise, cause road damage and change the character of the village	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q240	18	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Robinson	Member of the General Public	18A Park Crescent, Stewartby, MK43 9NL	n/a	Believes the EFW will dispose of waste that could be recycled or composted	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q240	9	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Robinson	Member of the General Public	18A Park Crescent, Stewartby, MK43 9NL	n/a	Concerned about emissions and smells	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q240	13	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Robinson	Member of the General Public	18A Park Crescent, Stewartby, MK43 9NL	n/a	Believes EFW will damage the environment	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q240	15	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Robinson	Member of the General Public	18A Park Crescent, Stewartby, MK43 9NL	n/a	Believes the EFW will damage the tourist industry	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	

Q241	7	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Michael Green	Member of the General Public	11 Hillson Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0QN	n/a	Concerned about the transportation of waste and how it will impact the local infrastructure. Concerned traffic will cause congestion, extra noise, cause road damage and change the character of the village	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	Same as Q201
Q241	11	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Michael Green	Member of the General Public	11 Hillson Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0QN	n/a	Believes the EFW will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	Same as Q201
Q241	9	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Michael Green	Member of the General Public	11 Hillson Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0QN	n/a	Concerned about emissions and smells associated with the EFW and the increased traffic	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	20/04/2010	20/04/2010	Yes	Same as Q201
Q242	7	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr E Bowen	Member of the General Public	Richelan, 222 West End, Elstow, Bedford, MK42 9XR	n/a	Concerned about the transportation of waste and how it will impact the local infrastructure. Concerned traffic will cause congestion, extra noise, cause road damage and change the character of the village	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q242	18	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr E Bowen	Member of the General Public	Richelan, 222 West End, Elstow, Bedford, MK42 9XR	n/a	Believes the EFW will dispose of waste that could be recycled or composted	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q243	4	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Mrs M M Vaughan	Member of the General Public	24 Station Road, Lidlington, bedford, MK43 0SE	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q243	11	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Mrs M M Vaughan	Member of the General Public	24 Station Road, Lidlington, bedford, MK43 0SE	n/a	Believes an EFW will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q243	9	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Mrs M M Vaughan	Member of the General Public	24 Station Road, Lidlington, bedford, MK43 0SE	n/a	concerned about emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q244	16	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Julie Mower	Member of the General Public	19 The Cloister , Amphill, Beds, Mk45 2UJ	n/a	Believes the Project is too large for a rural site	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q244	11	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Julie Mower	Member of the General Public	19 The Cloister , Amphill, Beds, Mk45 2UJ	n/a	Believes it will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q244	9	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Julie Mower	Member of the General Public	19 The Cloister , Amphill, Beds, Mk45 2UJ	n/a	Concerned about emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q244	7	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Julie Mower	Member of the General Public	19 The Cloister , Amphill, Beds, Mk45 2UJ	n/a	Concerned about increase traffic- congestion and pollution	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q245	11	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Mike Swan	Member of the General Public	8 Brownshill, Maulden, Bedford, MK45 2BT	n/a	Believes it will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q245	9	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Mike Swan	Member of the General Public	8 Brownshill, Maulden, Bedford, MK45 2BT	n/a	Concerned about emissions and states we are misleading since Covanta call this process renewable	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q245	7	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Mike Swan	Member of the General Public	8 Brownshill, Maulden, Bedford, MK45 2BT	n/a	Concerned about increase traffic- congestion and pollution	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q246	11	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Jane Lockley	Member of the General Public	8 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	n/a	Believes it will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q246	9	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Jane Lockley	Member of the General Public	8 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	n/a	Concerned about emissions and states we are misleading since Covanta call this process renewable	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q246	7	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Jane Lockley	Member of the General Public	8 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	n/a	Concerned about increase traffic- congestion and pollution	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q246	15	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Jane Lockley	Member of the General Public	8 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	n/a	Concerned about the effect of the Project on house prices	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q247	9	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Daniel Vass	Member of the General Public	8 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	n/a	Concerned about emissions and states we are misleading since Covanta call this process renewable	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q247	7	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Daniel Vass	Member of the General Public	8 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	n/a	Concerned about increase traffic- congestion and pollution	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q247	15	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Daniel Vass	Member of the General Public	8 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	n/a	Concerned about the effect of the Project on house prices	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q247	16	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Daniel Vass	Member of the General Public	8 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	n/a	Believes the Project is too large for a rural site	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q247	4	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Daniel Vass	Member of the General Public	8 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q248	9	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Amanda Thompson	Member of the General Public	33 Jubilee Cottages, station Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 0PN	n/a	Concerned about emissions and effect it will have on residents	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q248	4	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Amanda Thompson	Member of the General Public	33 Jubilee Cottages, station Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 0PN	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q249	7	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Unknown	Member of the General Public	26 Denton Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0NA	n/a	Concerned about the amount of traffic and the congestion it will cause	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q249	11	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Unknown	Member of the General Public	26 Denton Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0NA	n/a	Blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q249	11	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Unknown	Member of the General Public	26 Denton Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0NA	n/a	Concerned about air quality due to increased traffic	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q250	18	E-mail	08/04/2010	n/a	Geoff Gardner	Hives Planning	<a href="mailto:gg@hivesplanning.co.uk">gg@hivesplanning.co.uk</a>	46 Queen's Rd, Reading, RG1 4AU	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta			Ongoing	
Q251	16	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs C Horn	Member of the General Public	9 Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9LJ	n/a	Believes the facility is too big for a rural area	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q251	11	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs C Horn	Member of the General Public	9 Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9LJ	n/a	Believes the facility will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q251	4	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs C Horn	Member of the General Public	9 Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9LJ	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches and failure to disclose information	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q251	9	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs C Horn	Member of the General Public	9 Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9LJ	n/a	Concerned about emissions, toxic fly ash and CS2 emissions	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q251	7	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs C Horn	Member of the General Public	9 Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Beds, MK43 9LJ	n/a	Concerned about the increase in traffic which they believe will cause congestion	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q252	16	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs S Myers	Member of the General Public	118 Montgomery Close, Stewartby, Bedford	n/a	Believes the facility is too big for a rural area	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q252	11	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs S Myers	Member of the General Public	118 Montgomery Close, Stewartby, Bedford	n/a	Believes the facility will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q252	4	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs S Myers	Member of the General Public	118 Montgomery Close, Stewartby, Bedford	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches and failure to disclose information	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q252	9	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs S Myers	Member of the General Public	118 Montgomery Close, Stewartby, Bedford	n/a	Concerned about emissions, toxic fly ash and CS2 emissions	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q252	7	Post	30/03/2010	n/a	Mrs S Myers	Member of the General Public	118 Montgomery Close, Stewartby, Bedford	n/a	Concerned about the increase in traffic which they believe will cause congestion	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q253	16	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 0RF	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">pauldrew@aol.com</a>	Questions the site location and the facility plans- why is chimney so large?	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q253	9	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 0RF	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">pauldrew@aol.com</a>	Questions emission content and levels	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q253	4	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 0RF	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">pauldrew@aol.com</a>	Questions Covanta Health record	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q253	18	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 0RF	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">pauldrew@aol.com</a>	Questions support of the facility plans	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q253	11	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 0RF	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">pauldrew@aol.com</a>	Believes the site would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q253	15	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 0RF	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">pauldrew@aol.com</a>	Questions plant influence on local house prices	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q253	13	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 0RF	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">pauldrew@aol.com</a>	Questions the effect emissions will have on local wildlife	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q253	7	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Paul Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 0RF	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">pauldrew@aol.com</a>	States the road infrastructure will not cope with the volume of traffic	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q254	16	Post	05/04/2010	n/a	Mr Raymond Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions the site location and the facility plans- why is chimney so large?	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q254	9	Post	05/04/2010	n/a	Mr Raymond Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions emission content and levels	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q254	4	Post	05/04/2010	n/a	Mr Raymond Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions Covanta Health record	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q254	18	Post	05/04/2010	n/a	Mr Raymond Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions support of the facility plans	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q254	11	Post	05/04/2010	n/a	Mr Raymond Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Believes the site would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q254	15	Post	05/04/2010	n/a	Mr Raymond Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions plant influence on local house prices	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q254	13	Post	05/04/2010	n/a	Mr Raymond Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions the effect emissions will have on local wildlife	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q254	7	Post	05/04/2010	n/a	Mr Raymond Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	States the road infrastructure will not cope with the volume of traffic	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q255	16	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs L Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions the site location and the facility plans- why is chimney so large?	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q255	9	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs L Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions emission content and levels	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q255	4	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs L Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions Covanta Health record	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q255	18	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs L Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions support of the facility plans	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q255	11	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs L Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Believes the site would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q255	15	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs L Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions plant influence on local house prices	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q255	13	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs L Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions the effect emissions will have on local wildlife	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q255	7	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs L Beasley	Member of the general public	75 Drive Drive, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0FE	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	States the road infrastructure will not cope with the volume of traffic	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q256	16	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Craig Drew	Member of the general public	6 Johnson Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0QT	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions the site location and the facility plans- why is chimney so large?	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q256	9	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Craig Drew	Member of the general public	6 Johnson Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0QT	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions emission content and levels	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q256	4	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Craig Drew	Member of the general public	6 Johnson Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 0QT	<a href="mailto:pauldrew@aol.com">n/a</a>	Questions Covanta Health record	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	



Q256	18	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Craig Drew	Member of the general public	6 Johnson Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OJT	n/a	Questions support of the facility plans	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q256	11	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Craig Drew	Member of the general public	6 Johnson Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OJT	n/a	Believes the site would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q256	15	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Craig Drew	Member of the general public	6 Johnson Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OJT	n/a	Questions plant influence on local house prices	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q256	13	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Craig Drew	Member of the general public	6 Johnson Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OJT	n/a	Questions the effect emissions will have on local wildlife	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q256	7	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mr Craig Drew	Member of the general public	6 Johnson Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OJT	n/a	States the road infrastructure will not cope with the volume of traffic	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q257	16	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Kirstie Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	n/a	Questions the site location and the facility plans- why is chimney so large?	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q257	9	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Kirstie Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	n/a	Questions emission content and levels	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q257	4	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Kirstie Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	n/a	Questions Covanta Health record	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q257	18	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Kirstie Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	n/a	Questions support of the facility plans	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q257	11	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Kirstie Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	n/a	Believes the site would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q257	15	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Kirstie Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	n/a	Questions plant influence on local house prices	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q257	13	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Kirstie Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	n/a	Questions the effect emissions will have on local wildlife	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q257	7	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Kirstie Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	n/a	States the road infrastructure will not cope with the volume of traffic	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q258	7	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Daniel Britton	Member of the general public	Wayside, Bourne End Road, Cranfield, Beds, MK43 OBD	n/a	States the road infrastructure will not cope with the volume of traffic	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q258	16	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Daniel Britton	Member of the general public	Wayside, Bourne End Road, Cranfield, Beds, MK43 OBD	n/a	Questions the site location and the facility plans- why is chimney so large?	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q258	9	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Daniel Britton	Member of the general public	Wayside, Bourne End Road, Cranfield, Beds, MK43 OBD	n/a	Questions emission content and levels	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q258	4	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Daniel Britton	Member of the general public	Wayside, Bourne End Road, Cranfield, Beds, MK43 OBD	n/a	Questions Covanta Health record	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q258	18	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Daniel Britton	Member of the general public	Wayside, Bourne End Road, Cranfield, Beds, MK43 OBD	n/a	Questions support of the facility plans	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q258	11	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Daniel Britton	Member of the general public	Wayside, Bourne End Road, Cranfield, Beds, MK43 OBD	n/a	Believes the site would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q258	15	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Daniel Britton	Member of the general public	Wayside, Bourne End Road, Cranfield, Beds, MK43 OBD	n/a	Questions plant influence on local house prices	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q258	13	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Daniel Britton	Member of the general public	Wayside, Bourne End Road, Cranfield, Beds, MK43 OBD	n/a	Questions the effect emissions will have on local wildlife	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q259	7	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Laura Millard	Member of the general public	18 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OSG	n/a	States the road infrastructure will not cope with the volume of traffic	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q259	16	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Laura Millard	Member of the general public	18 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OSG	n/a	Questions the site location and the facility plans- why is chimney so large?	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q259	9	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Laura Millard	Member of the general public	18 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OSG	n/a	Questions emission content and levels	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q259	4	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Laura Millard	Member of the general public	18 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OSG	n/a	Questions Covanta Health record	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q259	18	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Laura Millard	Member of the general public	18 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OSG	n/a	Questions support of the facility plans	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q259	11	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Laura Millard	Member of the general public	18 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OSG	n/a	Believes the site would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q259	15	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Laura Millard	Member of the general public	18 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OSG	n/a	Questions plant influence on local house prices	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q259	13	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Laura Millard	Member of the general public	18 Burridge Close, Marston Moretaine, Beds, MK43 OSG	n/a	Questions the effect emissions will have on local wildlife	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	20/05/2010	20/05/2010	Yes	
Q260	7	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Ruth Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	ruthdrew@aol.com	States the road infrastructure will not cope with the volume of traffic	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q260	16	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Ruth Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	ruthdrew@aol.com	Questions the site location and the facility plans- why is chimney so large?	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q260	9	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Ruth Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	ruthdrew@aol.com	Questions emission content and levels	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q260	4	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Ruth Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	ruthdrew@aol.com	Questions Covanta Health record	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q260	18	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Ruth Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	ruthdrew@aol.com	Questions support of the facility plans	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q260	11	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Ruth Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	ruthdrew@aol.com	Believes the site would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q260	15	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Ruth Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	ruthdrew@aol.com	Questions plant influence on local house prices	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q260	13	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Ruth Drew	Member of the general public	2 Chequers Close Lower Shelton Bedfordshire, MK43 ORF	ruthdrew@aol.com	Questions the effect emissions will have on local wildlife	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	10/05/2010	10/05/2010	Yes	
Q261	11	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs DE Sutherns	Member of the general public	3 Snow Hill, Mauden, Beds, MK45 2BP	n/a	Believes the facility will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q261	9	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs DE Sutherns	Member of the general public	3 Snow Hill, Mauden, Beds, MK45 2BP	n/a	Concerned about the health implications of emissions	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q261	7	Post	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs DE Sutherns	Member of the general public	3 Snow Hill, Mauden, Beds, MK45 2BP	n/a	Concerned about the health implications of increase traffic which will be polluting to the local area	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q262	16	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs Emma Bulleyment	Member of the general public	emma.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk	n/a	Too large for a rural site, angry that alternative sites have not been considered	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q262	7	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs Emma Bulleyment	Member of the general public	emma.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk	n/a	Increase in traffic will cause congestion	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q262	11	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs Emma Bulleyment	Member of the general public	emma.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk	n/a	Plant will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q262	9	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs Emma Bulleyment	Member of the general public	emma.bulleyment@yahoo.co.uk	n/a	Concerned about emissions, toxic ash and pollution from lorry movements	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q263	7	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr David Murfitt	Member of the general public	dmurfitt@firesafetyservices.co.uk	n/a	Concerned about the health implications of increase traffic which will be polluting to the local area	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q263	4	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr David Murfitt	Member of the general public	dmurfitt@firesafetyservices.co.uk	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q263	9	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mr David Murfitt	Member of the general public	dmurfitt@firesafetyservices.co.uk	n/a	Concerned about emissions and subsequent air quality	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q264	9	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Mrs J S Green	Member of the general public	14A Cranscott Close, Houghton Conquest, Bedford, MK45 3NQ	n/a	Attended meeting and was not satisfied with the answers given. Concerned about emissions and is consequently opposed to the Project	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q265	9	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	A Concerned Resident	Member of the general public	n/a	n/a	Concerned about emissions and the subsequent health effects	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta			No	No response can be given
Q265	15	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	A Concerned Resident	Member of the general public	n/a	n/a	Believes Covanta's plan will disrupt tourism that the Forest Centre brings to the area	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta			No	No response can be given
Q265	7	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	A Concerned Resident	Member of the general public	n/a	n/a	Considers the proposed lorry movements to cause more congestion in the area	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta			No	No response can be given
Q266	4	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs McKeegan	Member of the general public	Greenrigg House, Wootton Green, Bedford, MK43 9EE	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q266	9	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs McKeegan	Member of the general public	Greenrigg House, Wootton Green, Bedford, MK43 9EE	n/a	Concerned about emissions due to Covanta's failure to provide answers about emission contents and levels	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q266	11	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs McKeegan	Member of the general public	Greenrigg House, Wootton Green, Bedford, MK43 9EE	n/a	Believes the facility will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q267	4	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Clive Fisher	Member of the general public	clive.fisher3@ntlworld.com	T: 01525 633 916 M: 0789 906 4041	Does not trust Covanta due to US Breaches	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	19/05/2010	19/05/2010	Yes	
Q267	9	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Clive Fisher	Member of the general public	clive.fisher3@ntlworld.com	T: 01525 633 916 M: 0789 906 4041	Concerned about the effect of emissions, the control of emissions and questions how far the emissions will travel	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	19/05/2010	19/05/2010	Yes	
Q267	16	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Clive Fisher	Member of the general public	clive.fisher3@ntlworld.com	T: 01525 633 916 M: 0789 906 4041	Concerned about the design of the facility and believes that it should be smaller	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	19/05/2010	19/05/2010	Yes	
Q267	7	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Clive Fisher	Member of the general public	clive.fisher3@ntlworld.com	T: 01525 633 916 M: 0789 906 4041	Concerned about the congestion and pollution traffic movements will cause	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	19/05/2010	19/05/2010	Yes	
Q267	14	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Clive Fisher	Member of the general public	clive.fisher3@ntlworld.com	T: 01525 633 916 M: 0789 906 4041	States the likelihood of property devaluation will be about 10%	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	19/05/2010	19/05/2010	Yes	
Q267	10	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Clive Fisher	Member of the general public	clive.fisher3@ntlworld.com	T: 01525 633 916 M: 0789 906 4041	Potential Noise from the facility is said to be detrimental to village life	Logged	Post	ASAP	Covanta	19/05/2010	19/05/2010	Yes	
Q268	7	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Janice Green	Member of the General Public	11 Hillson Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0QN	n/a	Concerned about the transportation of waste and how it will impact the local infrastructure. Concerned traffic will cause congestion, extra noise, cause road damage and change the character of the village	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q268	11	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Janice Green	Member of the General Public	11 Hillson Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0QN	n/a	Believes the EFW will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q268	9	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Janice Green	Member of the General Public	11 Hillson Close, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0QN	n/a	Concerned about emissions and smells associated with the EFW and the increased traffic	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	12/05/2010	12/05/2010	Yes	
Q269	2	Post	25/02/2010	n/a	Mr Brown	Member of the General Public	brown-graham@btinternet.com	n/a	Complained about receiving four copies of the same letter	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	13/02/2010	13/02/2010	Yes	
Q270	13	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Andrew Birch	Member of the General Public	andrew.a.birch@btinternet.com	n/a	Believes the EFW will cause irreversible damage to the environment and welfare of local people.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q270	9	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Andrew Birch	Member of the General Public	andrew.a.birch@btinternet.com	n/a	Concerned about the health implications the emissions will cause.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q271	6	Tel	13/04/2010	n/a	Clir Thompson	Filtwick Town Council	01525 721001	n/a	Would like more information because councillors were concerned about traffic.	Information posted and Call logged	n/a	ASAP	Alice/ Nicky @ Eversholt office	13/04/2010	13/04/2010	Yes	
Q272	6	Tel	14/04/2010	n/a	Len Hope	Member of the General Public	len.hope@gmail.com	Len Hope, 10 B Church Road, Linslade, Bedfordshire, LU7 2LR	Missed exhibitions and only just received the letter, wanted more information	Information posted and Call logged	post	ASAP	Alice	14/04/2010	14/04/2010	Yes	
Q273	18	E-mail	14/04/2010	n/a	Adrian Cross	Member of the General Public	fluidsbrothers@yahoo.co.uk	n/a	Asked about the number of EFWs in the UK	Robin replied	E-mail	Immediate	Robin	14/04/2010	14/04/2010	Yes	
Q274	15	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Rachel Long	Member of the General Public	rachel.long27@btinternet.com	n/a	Concerned about how the project will effect house prices and local businesses	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q274	9	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Rachel Long	Member of the General Public	rachel.long27@btinternet.com	n/a	Concerned about how the facility will effect the health of her children	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval				



Q275	16	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Judy King	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:judyking@tiscali.co.uk">judyking@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Believes the site location is inconsiderate	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q275	7	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Judy King	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:judyking@tiscali.co.uk">judyking@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Believes the increase in traffic will cause unsustainable roads	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q276	18	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Steven Lonsdale	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:stvnlsdl@aol.com">stvnlsdl@aol.com</a>	n/a	Totally against the project	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q277	7	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Jeff Joynson	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:jeffjoynson@hotmail.com">jeffjoynson@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Believes the increase in traffic will cause unsustainable roads	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q277	15	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Jeff Joynson	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:jeffjoynson@hotmail.com">jeffjoynson@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about how the project will effect house prices and local businesses	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q277	9	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Jeff Joynson	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:jeffjoynson@hotmail.com">jeffjoynson@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about his health	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q277	11	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Jeff Joynson	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:jeffjoynson@hotmail.com">jeffjoynson@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Believes the facility will ruin the millenium park	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q278	9	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Dave Hill	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:dave.hill@virgin.net">dave.hill@virgin.net</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions and the health of her children	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q278	4	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Dave Hill	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:dave.hill@virgin.net">dave.hill@virgin.net</a>	n/a	Raises concerns about Covanta breaches in the US	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q278	7	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Dave Hill	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:dave.hill@virgin.net">dave.hill@virgin.net</a>	n/a	Believes the increase in traffic will cause unsustainable roads	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q279	9	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Vicky O'Reilly	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:vicky.oreilly@hotmail.co.uk">vicky.oreilly@hotmail.co.uk</a>	78 Denton Drive, Marston Moretaine 4BE	Concerned about how emissions will effect the health of her children	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q280	9	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Mark O'Reilly	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:mark.oreilly@hotmail.co.uk">mark.oreilly@hotmail.co.uk</a>	78 Denton Drive, Marston Moretaine	Concerned about how emissions will effect the health of her children	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q281	16	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Sally Balint	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:sally@balint.eclipse.co.uk">sally@balint.eclipse.co.uk</a>	n/a	Takes serious issue with the size of the plant and states that the only reason is purely for Covanta's economic gain.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q282	16	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Steve Balint	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:Steve.Balint@cuesim.com">Steve.Balint@cuesim.com</a>	n/a	Takes serious issue with the size of the plant and states that the only reason is purely for Covanta's economic gain.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q283	9	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Noel Lees and Janet Lees	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:noellees@btinternet.com">noellees@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions levels especially due to Covanta failing to disclose statistics	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q283	4	E-mail	02/04/2010	n/a	Noel Lees and Janet Lees	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:noellees@btinternet.com">noellees@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon for approval	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q284	9	E-mail	03/04/2010	n/a	Adrian Bladon	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:adrianbladon@hotmail.com">adrianbladon@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions on health	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q285	18	E-mail	03/04/2010	n/a	Michael Brooks	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:crps@lineone.net">crps@lineone.net</a>	76 High Street, Clophill, Bedford, MK45 4BE	Does not believe Covanta has considered public opinion	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q285	7	E-mail	03/04/2010	n/a	Michael Brooks	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:crps@lineone.net">crps@lineone.net</a>	76 High Street, Clophill, Bedford, MK45 4BE	Concerned about traffic levels	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q285	16	E-mail	03/04/2010	n/a	Michael Brooks	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:crps@lineone.net">crps@lineone.net</a>	76 High Street, Clophill, Bedford, MK45 4BE	supports our considerations with disguising the facility but requests Covanta rethink the height of the plant	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q285	11	E-mail	03/04/2010	n/a	Michael Brooks	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:crps@lineone.net">crps@lineone.net</a>	76 High Street, Clophill, Bedford, MK45 4BE	Believes it will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q285	18	E-mail	03/04/2010	n/a	Michael Brooks	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:crps@lineone.net">crps@lineone.net</a>	76 High Street, Clophill, Bedford, MK45 4BE	Makes some recommendations about lighting of the facility	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q286	7	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Carole Yates	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:carole_ann_yates@hotmail.com">carole_ann_yates@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about traffic levels	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q286	16	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Carole Yates	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:carole_ann_yates@hotmail.com">carole_ann_yates@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	too large for a rural area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q286	9	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Carole Yates	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:carole_ann_yates@hotmail.com">carole_ann_yates@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	concerned about health issues	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q287	7	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Clive Yates	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:clive_yates@hotmail.com">clive_yates@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about traffic levels	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q287	16	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Clive Yates	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:clive_yates@hotmail.com">clive_yates@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	too large for a rural area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q287	9	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Clive Yates	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:clive_yates@hotmail.com">clive_yates@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	concerned about health issues	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q288	9	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Sharon Cafferty	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:sharon.cafferty@btinternet.com">sharon.cafferty@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	concerned about health issues	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q288	11	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Sharon Cafferty	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:sharon.cafferty@btinternet.com">sharon.cafferty@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Believes it would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q288	4	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Sharon Cafferty	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:sharon.cafferty@btinternet.com">sharon.cafferty@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q288	7	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Sharon Cafferty	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:sharon.cafferty@btinternet.com">sharon.cafferty@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	believes the traffic movements will cause more pollution	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q289	11	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Kim Rayner	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:kim_rayner@hotmail.com">kim_rayner@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Believes it would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q289	4	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Kim Rayner	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:kim_rayner@hotmail.com">kim_rayner@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	concerned about health issues	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q289	9	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Kim Rayner	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:kim_rayner@hotmail.com">kim_rayner@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q290	11	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Laura Baker	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:laura.baker@cranfield.ac.uk">laura.baker@cranfield.ac.uk</a>	n/a	Believes it would be a blot on the landscape and goes against the East of England plan of 2008	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q290	7	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Laura Baker	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:laura.baker@cranfield.ac.uk">laura.baker@cranfield.ac.uk</a>	n/a	believes the traffic movements will cause more pollution	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q290	9	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Laura Baker	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:laura.baker@cranfield.ac.uk">laura.baker@cranfield.ac.uk</a>	n/a	concerned about the effect of emissions and noise on surrounding wildlife	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q290	13	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Laura Baker	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:laura.baker@cranfield.ac.uk">laura.baker@cranfield.ac.uk</a>	n/a	concerned about the effect of emissions and noise on surrounding wildlife	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q291	11	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Tim Harris	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:tmc.harris@btinternet.com">tmc.harris@btinternet.com</a>	40 Hillesden Avenue, Elstow, Beds, MK42 9YX	Believes the facility is in the wrong location and will be a blot on the landscape and too close to surrounding villages	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q291	13	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Tim Harris	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:tmc.harris@btinternet.com">tmc.harris@btinternet.com</a>	40 Hillesden Avenue, Elstow, Beds, MK42 9YX	Believes the facility is in the wrong location and cause harmful damage to surrounding countryside	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q291	7	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Tim Harris	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:tmc.harris@btinternet.com">tmc.harris@btinternet.com</a>	40 Hillesden Avenue, Elstow, Beds, MK42 9YX	believes the traffic movements will cause more pollution	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q291	9	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Tim Harris	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:tmc.harris@btinternet.com">tmc.harris@btinternet.com</a>	40 Hillesden Avenue, Elstow, Beds, MK42 9YX	Concerned about the emissions effects on the village air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q291	16	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Tim Harris	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:tmc.harris@btinternet.com">tmc.harris@btinternet.com</a>	40 Hillesden Avenue, Elstow, Beds, MK42 9YX	Believes it is too large for a rural site	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q291	18	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Tim Harris	Member of the General Public	<a href="mailto:tmc.harris@btinternet.com">tmc.harris@btinternet.com</a>	40 Hillesden Avenue, Elstow, Beds, MK42 9YX	Totally against bringing in waste from other areas	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q292	11	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Roy Van de Poll	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:lizmvandepoll@aol.com">lizmvandepoll@aol.com</a>	The Haywain, Barton Road, Pulloxhill, Beds, MK45 5HP	Believes it would be a blot on the landscape and goes against the East of England plan of 2008	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q292	13	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Roy Van de Poll	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:lizmvandepoll@aol.com">lizmvandepoll@aol.com</a>	The Haywain, Barton Road, Pulloxhill, Beds, MK45 5HP	Believes the facility is in the wrong location and cause harmful damage to surrounding countryside	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q292	18	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Roy Van de Poll	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:lizmvandepoll@aol.com">lizmvandepoll@aol.com</a>	The Haywain, Barton Road, Pulloxhill, Beds, MK45 5HP	Questions the EIW and the recovery of heat and electricty	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q292	16	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Roy Van de Poll	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:lizmvandepoll@aol.com">lizmvandepoll@aol.com</a>	The Haywain, Barton Road, Pulloxhill, Beds, MK45 5HP	Believes the facility is too big for a rural area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q292	7	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Roy Van de Poll	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:lizmvandepoll@aol.com">lizmvandepoll@aol.com</a>	The Haywain, Barton Road, Pulloxhill, Beds, MK45 5HP	Questions traffic and considers the proposed improvements inadequate for the increase in traffic	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q292	9	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Roy Van de Poll	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:lizmvandepoll@aol.com">lizmvandepoll@aol.com</a>	The Haywain, Barton Road, Pulloxhill, Beds, MK45 5HP	Questions the lack of clarity and regarding the disposal of fly ash and emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q292	18	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Roy Van de Poll	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:lizmvandepoll@aol.com">lizmvandepoll@aol.com</a>	The Haywain, Barton Road, Pulloxhill, Beds, MK45 5HP	States there has been little community engagement with the local people and is angered by Covanta lack of consultation?	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q293	7	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Paul Francis	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:pfrancis808@ntlworld.com">pfrancis808@ntlworld.com</a>	n/a	believes the traffic movements will cause more pollution and be detrimental to village life	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q293	10	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Paul Francis	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:pfrancis808@ntlworld.com">pfrancis808@ntlworld.com</a>	n/a	believes the facility will be a bloton the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q293	9	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Paul Francis	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:pfrancis808@ntlworld.com">pfrancis808@ntlworld.com</a>	n/a	concerned about emissions	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q293	18	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Paul Francis	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:pfrancis808@ntlworld.com">pfrancis808@ntlworld.com</a>	n/a	against the transportation of waste from other areas to Bedfordshire	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q293	18	E-mail	04/04/2010	n/a	Paul Francis	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:pfrancis808@ntlworld.com">pfrancis808@ntlworld.com</a>	n/a	not a suitable location so close to the villages	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q294	7	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Wendy Herbert	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:wendyh45@hotmail.com">wendyh45@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about traffic with regards to the lorry movements	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q294	9	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Wendy Herbert	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:wendyh45@hotmail.com">wendyh45@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	questions the contents of emissions, emissions control and the health impacts	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q294	16	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Wendy Herbert	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:wendyh45@hotmail.com">wendyh45@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	questions site plans and expansion once the Project goes ahead.	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q294	18	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Wendy Herbert	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:wendyh45@hotmail.com">wendyh45@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	totally against bring waste up to Bedfordshire from other areas	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q295	9	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	John Skoyles	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:johnskoyles@btinternet.com">johnskoyles@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions and threats to health and air quality and the removal of fly ash	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q295	7	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	John Skoyles	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:johnskoyles@btinternet.com">johnskoyles@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about the large number of traffic movements and its effects on pollution and congestion in the area. Also questions why rail has not been considered as a viable option/	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q295	11	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	John Skoyles	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:johnskoyles@btinternet.com">johnskoyles@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Believes the facility will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q295	18	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	John Skoyles	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:johnskoyles@btinternet.com">johnskoyles@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	totally against bring waste up to Bedfordshire from other areas	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q295	18	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	John Skoyles	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:johnskoyles@btinternet.com">johnskoyles@btinternet.com</a>	n/a	Opposed to proposed operating hours, site location and believes the facility would be disincentive to recycling	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q295	18	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	John Skoyles												

Q297	10	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Jonathan and Joanne Gore	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:jo-jono@gigore2005.plus.com">jo-jono@gigore2005.plus.com</a>	n/a	Dislikes location and believes the noises, smells and traffic will blight the local area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q297	18	E-mail	05/04/2010	n/a	Jonathan and Joanne Gore	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:jo-jono@gigore2005.plus.com">jo-jono@gigore2005.plus.com</a>	n/a	Totally against taking waste for other areas	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q298	9	E-mail	06/04/2010	n/a	Judith Barker (Mrs)	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:judy.barker@btconnect.com">judy.barker@btconnect.com</a>	n/a	concerned about emissions and the health effects to air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q298	11	E-mail	06/04/2010	n/a	Judith Barker (Mrs)	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:judy.barker@btconnect.com">judy.barker@btconnect.com</a>	n/a	Believes it will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q299	20	E-mail	06/04/2010	n/a	Becky Stohart	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:becky@stohart18.plus.com">becky@stohart18.plus.com</a>	n/a	supports the proposed plans	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Alice	19/04/2010	19/04/2010	Yes	
Q300	16	E-mail	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs Robyn Jones	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:desian@andresurf.f2s.com">desian@andresurf.f2s.com</a>	n/a	Believes the plant is to large for a rural area and too close to villages	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q300	9	E-mail	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs Robyn Jones	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:desian@andresurf.f2s.com">desian@andresurf.f2s.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about emissions and airquality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q300	10	E-mail	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs Robyn Jones	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:desian@andresurf.f2s.com">desian@andresurf.f2s.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about the noise the plant will create	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q300	4	E-mail	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs Robyn Jones	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:desian@andresurf.f2s.com">desian@andresurf.f2s.com</a>	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q300	15	E-mail	06/04/2010	n/a	Mrs Robyn Jones	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:desian@andresurf.f2s.com">desian@andresurf.f2s.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about property prices	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q301	18	E-mail	06/04/2010	n/a	Ian Wigley	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:ianawstinwigley@hotmail.co.uk">ianawstinwigley@hotmail.co.uk</a>	n/a	Questions recycling figures	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q301	7	E-mail	06/04/2010	n/a	Ian Wigley	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:ianawstinwigley@hotmail.co.uk">ianawstinwigley@hotmail.co.uk</a>	n/a	Asks why rail has not been considered as a viable transport option and questions lorry movements and their effect on local roads	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q302	7	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Goldsmith	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:kenneth_goldsmith@sky.com">kenneth_goldsmith@sky.com</a>	n/a	concerned about lorry movements- believe it will cause congestion and additional pollution. Considers the proposed improvements to be inadequate	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q302	18	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Goldsmith	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:kenneth_goldsmith@sky.com">kenneth_goldsmith@sky.com</a>	n/a	dislikes the fact waste from elsewhere will be 'dumped' in Bedfordshire	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q303	9	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Nola Todhunter	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:nolavousden@aol.com">nolavousden@aol.com</a>	n/a	concerned about health effects of emissions and toxic fly ash	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q303	4	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Nola Todhunter	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:nolavousden@aol.com">nolavousden@aol.com</a>	n/a	does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q304	18	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Hannah Holbrook	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:hannah.coxin@hotmail.co.uk">hannah.coxin@hotmail.co.uk</a>	n/a	questions the contents of the munciple waste being burnt, the temperatures of the incineration and details on fly ash and its disposal	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q305	16	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Aaron Jones	Member of the general public	14 Churchill Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 008	<a href="mailto:drumman@live.co.uk">drumman@live.co.uk</a>	Believes the plant is to large for a rural area and too close to villages	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q305	9	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Aaron Jones	Member of the general public	14 Churchill Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 008	<a href="mailto:drumman@live.co.uk">drumman@live.co.uk</a>	Concerned about emissions and airquality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q305	10	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Aaron Jones	Member of the general public	14 Churchill Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 008	<a href="mailto:drumman@live.co.uk">drumman@live.co.uk</a>	Concerned about the noise the plant will create	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q305	4	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Aaron Jones	Member of the general public	14 Churchill Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 008	<a href="mailto:drumman@live.co.uk">drumman@live.co.uk</a>	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q305	15	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Aaron Jones	Member of the general public	14 Churchill Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 008	<a href="mailto:drumman@live.co.uk">drumman@live.co.uk</a>	Concerned about property prices	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q306	15	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	David Cooper	Our Marston Vale	n/a	<a href="mailto:albioncooper@googlemail.com">albioncooper@googlemail.com</a>	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP				Ongoing	
Q307	9	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Garry Legg	Member of the general public	4 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	<a href="mailto:glege@live.co.uk">glege@live.co.uk</a>	Concerned about emissions and airquality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q307	16	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Garry Legg	Member of the general public	4 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	<a href="mailto:glege@live.co.uk">glege@live.co.uk</a>	Believes the plant is to large for a rural area and too close to villages	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q307	11	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Garry Legg	Member of the general public	4 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	<a href="mailto:glege@live.co.uk">glege@live.co.uk</a>	Believes it will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q307	7	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Garry Legg	Member of the general public	4 Pillinge Road, Stewartby, Bedfordshire, MK43 9NW	<a href="mailto:glege@live.co.uk">glege@live.co.uk</a>	Concerned about traffic and subsequent emissions and the effect on the local community	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Simon	28/04/2010	28/04/2010	Yes	
Q308	9	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Nicola Ryan-Raine and Colin Raine	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:nicolaryan-raine@tiscali.co.uk">nicolaryan-raine@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Very concerned about emissions and toxic ash and their effect on health, particularly asthma	Logged	E-mail	ASAP		19/05/2010	19/05/2010	Yes	Statement required in due course
Q308	4	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Nicola Ryan-Raine and Colin Raine	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:nicolaryan-raine@tiscali.co.uk">nicolaryan-raine@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to US breaches and failure to disclose information	Logged	E-mail	ASAP		19/05/2010	19/05/2010	Yes	
Q308	7	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Nicola Ryan-Raine and Colin Raine	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:nicolaryan-raine@tiscali.co.uk">nicolaryan-raine@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Disquested at '900' lorry movements a day	Logged	E-mail	ASAP		19/05/2010	19/05/2010	Yes	
Q308	11	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Nicola Ryan-Raine and Colin Raine	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:nicolaryan-raine@tiscali.co.uk">nicolaryan-raine@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Believes the facilities will be a blot on the landscape that goes against the aims of the Millenium Forest of Marston Vale	Logged	E-mail	ASAP		19/05/2010	19/05/2010	Yes	
Q308	13	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Nicola Ryan-Raine and Colin Raine	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:nicolaryan-raine@tiscali.co.uk">nicolaryan-raine@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Believes the facility will damage surrounding wildlife and ecology	Logged	E-mail	ASAP		19/05/2010	19/05/2010	Yes	
Q309	7	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Dave Green	Member of the general public	Brooklands, Woburn Rd, Wootton, Beds, MK43 9EJ	<a href="mailto:daveakabill@dig.myzen.co.uk">daveakabill@dig.myzen.co.uk</a>	Questions why rail has not been considered as a viable rail option and states her opposition to the proposed traffic movements	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q309	18	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Dave Green	Member of the general public	Brooklands, Woburn Rd, Wootton, Beds, MK43 9EJ	<a href="mailto:daveakabill@dig.myzen.co.uk">daveakabill@dig.myzen.co.uk</a>	questions allocation of waste from other areas	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q310	7	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Donna Lopez	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:donnalopez@hotmail.co.uk">donnalopez@hotmail.co.uk</a>	n/a	concerned about traffic- pollution and congestion	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q310	16	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Donna Lopez	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:donnalopez@hotmail.co.uk">donnalopez@hotmail.co.uk</a>	n/a	questions the size of the facility	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q310	10	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Donna Lopez	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:donnalopez@hotmail.co.uk">donnalopez@hotmail.co.uk</a>	n/a	concerned about noise	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q310	9	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Donna Lopez	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:donnalopez@hotmail.co.uk">donnalopez@hotmail.co.uk</a>	n/a	concerned about emissions/pollution/health	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q311	15	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Emma Marriott and Family	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:emmamarriott@supanet.com">emmamarriott@supanet.com</a>	n/a	Consides the application to be detrimental to the economic growth of the area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	Second e-mail received. Reply sent 19th May
Q311	15	E-mail	07/04/2010	n/a	Emma Marriott and Family	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:emmamarriott@supanet.com">emmamarriott@supanet.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about traffic and believes the improvements to the A421 are inadequate and will severely comprise the current road network	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	30/04/2010	30/04/2010	Yes	
Q312	16	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Reverand Tony Harris	Member of the general public	60 Denton Drive, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 0NA	n/a	Believes the size acknowledges Covanta's greed and he questions the supply of waste required to feed it	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q312	9	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Reverand Tony Harris	Member of the general public	60 Denton Drive, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 0NA	n/a	Concerned about emissions and their effect on the environment	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q312	4	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Reverand Tony Harris	Member of the general public	60 Denton Drive, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 0NA	n/a	Does not trust Covanta and finds our environmental 'spin' misleading and our 'helpfulness' fake	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q312	11	Post	01/04/2010	n/a	Reverand Tony Harris	Member of the general public	60 Denton Drive, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, MK43 0NA	n/a	Believes the chimneys will blot the landscape and ruin a leisure and tourist area	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q313	9	Post	22/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Emma Clark	Member of the general public	57 Naylor Avenue, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7SQ	n/a	Concerned about emissions and health implications	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q314	9	Post	22/03/2010	n/a	Mr and Mrs Richards	Member of the general public	59 Naylor Avenue, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7SQ	n/a	Concerned about emissions and health implications	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q315	9	E-mail	24/03/2010	n/a	Tina Horn	Member of the general public	unknown	unknown	Concerned about emissions and health implications	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	Unable to reply
Q315	7	E-mail	24/03/2010	n/a	Tina Horn	Member of the general public	unknown	unknown	Believes the roads and transport infrastructure would not be sufficient to take the amount of traffic proposed	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	Unable to reply
Q316	18	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Richard Boyt	Northampton Borough Council	<a href="mailto:rboyt@northampton.gov.uk">rboyt@northampton.gov.uk</a>	Planning department, Cliftonville House, Bedford Road, Northampton, NN4 7NR	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP				Ongoing	
Q317	18	Post	09/04/2010	n/a	Christopher J Baker, Head of Legal	EDF Energy	Atlantic House, Henson Road Three Bridges, Crawley West Sussex, RH10 1QQ	01293 509372	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP				Ongoing	
Q318	18	Post	09/04/2010	n/a	Polly Harris Gorf, Head of Planning and Building Control	Hertsmere Borough Council	Civic Offices, Elstree Way, Borehamwood, Herts, WD6 1WA	<a href="mailto:phillip.bentley@hertsmere.gov.uk">phillip.bentley@hertsmere.gov.uk</a>	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP				Ongoing	
Q319	7	E-mail	15/03/2010	n/a	Paul Whitehead	Member of the General Public and Energy Journalist	<a href="mailto:paul_whiteheadft@hotmail.com">paul_whiteheadft@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Believes the roads and transport infrastructure would not be sufficient to take the amount of traffic proposed	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q319	19	E-mail	15/03/2010	n/a	Paul Whitehead	Member of the General Public and Energy Journalist	<a href="mailto:paul_whiteheadft@hotmail.com">paul_whiteheadft@hotmail.com</a>	n/a	Concerned about the sustainability of the Project	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q320	9	E-mail	18/03/2010	n/a	Neil Fake and Kristina Kochel	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:neil.fake@daimler.com">neil.fake@daimler.com</a>	22 Watson Way, Marston Moretaine., Bedfordshire, MK43 0RG	Concerned about the environmental impact of the Project inc emissions, and air quality	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q320	11	E-mail	18/03/2010	n/a	Neil Fake and Kristina Kochel	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:neil.fake@daimler.com">neil.fake@daimler.com</a>	22 Watson Way, Marston Moretaine., Bedfordshire, MK43 0RG	Believes the facility would be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q320	7	E-mail	18/03/2010	n/a	Neil Fake and Kristina Kochel	Member of the general public	<a href="mailto:neil.fake@daimler.com">neil.fake@daimler.com</a>	22 Watson Way, Marston Moretaine., Bedfordshire, MK43 0RG	Concerned about the damage the lorry movements will do to local roads	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	Yes	
Q321	9	Post	25/03/2010	n/a	K Cripps	Member of the general public	189 Oliver Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2SF	n/a	Concerned about emissions and health implications	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q322	9	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Shelia Johns	Member of the general public	53 Chantry Rd, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7QU	01234 856905	Concerned about emissions and health implications	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q322	18	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Shelia Johns	Member of the general public	53 Chantry Rd, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7QU	01234 856905	Questions why the site has to be at Roakey	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q322	11	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Shelia Johns	Member of the general public	53 Chantry Rd, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7QU	01234 856905	Believes it will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q322	7	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Shelia Johns	Member of the general public	53 Chantry Rd, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7QU	01234 856905	Believes the roads and transport infrastructure would not be sufficient to take the amount of traffic proposed	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q322	10	Post	29/03/2010	n/a	Mrs Shelia Johns	Member of the general public	53 Chantry Rd, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7QU	01234 856905	Concerned about the noises, and compares this to the noises endured when the brick factory was running	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q323	4	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	M Barnes	Member of the general public	42A Bedford Road, Houghton-Conquest, Bedford, MK45 3NA	n/a	Does not trust Covanta due to events in the US	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q323	10	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	M Barnes	Member of the general public	42A Bedford Road, Houghton-Conquest, Bedford, MK45 3NA	n/a	Concerned about the noises and smells of the proposed project	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q323	9	Post	31/03/2010	n/a	M Barnes	Member of the general public	42A Bedford Road, Houghton-Conquest, Bedford, MK45 3NA	n/a	Concerned about emissions and the health implications of the fumes	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q324	11	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Richard Cawkwell	Member of the general public	22 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2JT	<a href="mailto:richard.cawkwell@ntlworld.com">richard.cawkwell@ntlworld.com</a>	Believes the facility will be a blot on the landscape	Logged	E-mail	ASAP	Covanta	26/04/2010	26/04/2010	Yes	
Q324	18	E-mail	29/03/2010	n/a	Richard Cawkwell	Member of the general public	22 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2JT	<a href="mailto:richard.cawkwell@ntlworld.com">richard.cawkwell@ntlworld.com</a>	Believes the								

Q331	18	Post	22/04/2010	n/a	Clare Campbell	English Heritage	01223 58738	<a href="mailto:clare.campbell@english-heritage.org.uk">clare.campbell@english-heritage.org.uk</a>	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP				Ongoing	
Q332	18	Post	22/04/2010	n/a	Ian Pickering (Chairman)	Aspley Guise Parish Council	Clerk: Mrs M Fitzgerald, 10 Bedford Road, Aspley Guise, Milton Keynes, MK17 8DJ	<a href="tel:01908583795">01908 583795</a>	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP				Ongoing	
Q333	18	Post	22/04/2010	n/a	Tracey Harvey	Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council	The Campus, Welwyn Garden City, Herts AL8 6AE	<a href="tel:01707357000">01707 357000</a>	PER responses received	Logged	E-mail	ASAP				Ongoing	
Q334	18	E-mail	29/04/2010	n/a	Chris Ryan- Director	Indigo Property Solutions	<a href="mailto:info@indigo.uk.net">info@indigo.uk.net</a>	20 Hanover Square, London, W1S 1JY,	Info e-mail from a potential supplier of services	Logged and passed to Judith.	No action required						
Q335	18	Post	04/05/2010	n/a	Diane Clarke	Network Rail	<a href="mailto:diane.clarke@networkrail.co.uk">diane.clarke@networkrail.co.uk</a>	Town Planning Team. Network Rail, 1st Floor, Square One, 4 Travis Street, Manchester, M1 2NY	PER responses received	Logged	Post	ASAP				Ongoing	
Q336	18	Tel	14/05/2010	15.30	Unknown	Member of the General Public	n/a	n/a	Previously sent an enquiry which has been answered. Now requested more information about who Quantum were and Covanta's consultation process. Refused to give name and was advised to call the information line with any further questions or queries or visit the website. Gentleman has not visited any exhibitions or the Forest Centre, moved to Marston Moreteyne in August.	Logged. No action needed.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	
Q337	18	E-mail	20/05/2010	n/a	Willis Cuttell	Woburn Sands and District Society	<a href="mailto:fran.fry@zen.co.uk">fran.fry@zen.co.uk</a>	North Point, Woburn Lane, Aspley Guise Milton Keynes, MK17 8JN	PER Responses received	Logged and passed to Simon	Post	ASAP				Ongoing	
Q338	18	E-mail	21/05/2010	n/a	Phillipa Edmunds	Freight On Rail	<a href="mailto:philippaedmunds@blueyonder.co.uk">philippaedmunds@blueyonder.co.uk</a>	<a href="tel:02082419982">020 8241 9982</a>	Questions regarding rail	Logged and passed to Simon	Post	ASAP				Ongoing	
Q339	20	Post	10/06/2010	n/a	Mr Wrigley	Member of the general public	8, The Laurels, Briar Bank Park, Wilstead, Bedford, MK45 3WV	n/a	Postive comments follow the receipt of the community newsletter	Scanned logged and passed to Covanta	Post	ASAP				No	
Q340	18	E-mail	14/06/2010	n/a	Kevin Cotton	Jackson Civil Engineering Group	<a href="mailto:KCotton@jackson-civils.co.uk">KCotton@jackson-civils.co.uk</a>	30 White House Rd, Ipswich, Suffolk IP1 5LT	Enquiry re: Covanta's consruction needs	Logged and forward to Paul Cole, Stuart Sim and Simon	E-mail	ASAP				No	
Q341	18	E-mail	14/06/2010	n/a	Deborah Turner	Fulcrum Pipeline	<a href="mailto:Debbie.Turner@fulcrum.co.uk">Debbie.Turner@fulcrum.co.uk</a>	Carr House, Greasborough Road, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, S61 4QQ	Reply sent re: Covanta's plant protection enquiry.	Logged and forward to Paul Cole, Simon, Rachel, Alistair, Maeve	E-mail	ASAP				No	
Q342	18	E-mail	16/06/2010	n/a	Patryk Tokarek	Lindner Isolertechnik & Industrieservice GmbH	<a href="mailto:pt@lindner-nova.co.uk">pt@lindner-nova.co.uk</a>	<a href="mailto:iso.saarbuecken@lindner.ag">iso.saarbuecken@lindner.ag</a>	Enquiry re: Covanta's consruction needs	Logged and passed to Paul Cole, and Sanjay Patel	E-mail	ASAP					
Q343	18	E-mail	16/06/2010	n/a	Steve Nye	Newgate Ltd	<a href="mailto:steve.nye@newgate.uk.com">steve.nye@newgate.uk.com</a>	01636 594563	Enquiry re: Covanta's consruction needs	Asked to e-mal and passed to Paul Cole and Sanjay Patel	E-mail	ASAP					
Q344	18	E-mail	17/06/2010	n/a	Neville Benn	Environment Agency	<a href="mailto:neville.benn@environment-agency.gov.uk">neville.benn@environment-agency.gov.uk</a>	Environment Agency, Bromholme Lane, Brampton, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE28 4NE	Further PER responses received	Logged and forward to Paul Cole, Simon, Rachel, Alistair, Maeve	E-mail	ASAP					
Q345	18	E-mail	18/06/2010	n/a	Alan Slee	ES Pipelines	<a href="mailto:alans@espipelines.com">alans@espipelines.com</a>	07766 802070	Further PER responses received	Logged and forward to Paul Cole, Simon, Rachel, Alistair, Maeve	Post			23/06/2010		Yes	
Q346	5	E-mail	23/06/2010	n/a	Adrian Dobson	Member of the Public	<a href="mailto:adrian.dobson@tiscali.co.uk">adrian.dobson@tiscali.co.uk</a>	n/a	Complained about HIA and EIA, passed to Covanta for reply	With Covanta and ERN advisors	E-mail			23/06/2010		Ongoing	
Q347	18	E-mail	23/06/2010	n/a	Steve Mc Bride	Warefence	<a href="mailto:steve@warefence.co.uk">steve@warefence.co.uk</a>	Clare Terrace, Carterton Industrial Estate, Carterton, OX18 3ES	Enquiry made about fencing prices for Rookery site	Logged and passed to Paul Cole, and Sanjay Patel	E-mail					Ongoing	
Q348	18	E-mail	21/06/2010	n/a	Neill Lesfrance	Paramount Enterprises	<a href="mailto:sales@paramountenterprises.co.uk">sales@paramountenterprises.co.uk</a>	Tel: 0800 656 9693	Enquiry about mobiles and office equipment	Passed to Judith and logged	E-mail					Ongoing	
Q349	18	E-mail	21/06/2010	n/a	Jon Shepard	QDOS Networks Limited	Address: 79 Centaur Court, Claydon Business Park, Suffolk IP6 0NL	Phone: 01473 839220	Enquiry made about the Project telecoms	Passed to Judith and logged	E-mail					Ongoing	
Q350	18	E-mail	29/06/2010	n/a	Rio D'Souza	Highways Agency	Tel: +44 (0) 1234 796051	<a href="mailto:rio.d'souza@highways.gsi.gov.uk">rio.d'souza@highways.gsi.gov.uk</a>	Further comments relating to Covanta's reply sent 10 June 2010	Passed to DLA, LDA and Covanta Team	Email	ASAP				Ongoing	Copies of Scoping Feedback sent to LDA, Rachel and Simon. CC to David.
Q351	5	Phone	29/06/2010	n/a	David Vick	Lib Dem	n/a	n/a	General enquiries about Rookery submission and discussing WRG plans	Made aware to RT	n/a						
Q352	18	E-mail	02/07/2010	n/a	Gary	GRS Bagging Ltd	<a href="mailto:garymaynard@grsroadstone.co.uk">garymaynard@grsroadstone.co.uk</a>	10 Goldsmith Way, Eliot Business Park, Nuneaton, CV10 7RJ	Enquiry about construction aggregates	Logged and passed to Paul Cole, and Sanjay Patel							

**Appendix 43**  
**Pre-Exhibition Poster**  
**Spring 2010**



# Public Consultation Days

## Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

A proposed Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby

Saturday, 6th March,	Millbrook Village Hall	10am – 6pm
Friday, 12th March	Marston Moretaine Village Hall	10am – 6pm
Saturday, 13th March	Houghton Conquest Village Hall	10am – 5pm
Sunday, 14th March	Parkside Hall, Ampthill	10am – 6pm
Saturday, 20th March	Stewartby Village Hall	10am – 6pm



North view of the Resource Recovery Facility

### Your opportunity to contribute

We value your input and welcome you to come and find out more about the scheme and Covanta Energy. Come and ask questions of our Project Team and contribute your ideas.

These exhibitions form part of Covanta's consultation programme ahead of applying for the Project to the Infrastructure Planning Commission.

For more information on the proposal, or to view the Preliminary Environmental Report please visit

**<http://covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>** or e-mail **[RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)**.

[www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk)

**COVANTA**  
ENERGY  
for a cleaner world

**Appendix 44**  
**Advertisements**  
**Spring 2010**

# Public Consultation Days for Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

## A proposed Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby

Covanta Energy invites you to come along to find out more about the proposals for the Resource Recovery Facility. These exhibitions follow on from those last summer, and provide more detailed information on the Project including preliminary environmental findings on topics such as air quality, traffic and visual impacts. Members of the Covanta team will be available to answer questions and we would welcome your feedback.

The consultation days will be held at locations throughout the  
Marston Vale on:

Saturday, 6th March,	Millbrook Village Hall	10am – 6pm
Friday, 12th March	Marston Moretaine Village Hall	10am – 6pm
Saturday, 13th March	Houghton Conquest Village Hall	10am – 5pm
Sunday, 14th March	Parkside Hall, Ampthill	10am – 6pm
Saturday, 20th March	Stewartby Village Hall	10am – 6pm

A permanent Project exhibition will be at the Forest Centre in Marston Moretaine from 7th March to 4th April **(excluding the dates above)**.

Please come along, find out more and comment on our proposals by 5th April 2010, ahead of the application being submitted to the Infrastructure Planning Commission for determination later that month.

For more information on the Project, the Preliminary Environmental Report and the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel please visit

**<http://covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>** or e-mail  
**[RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)**

### Get involved and have your say

[www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk)

**COVANTA**  
ENERGY  
for a cleaner world



**Appendix 45**  
**Letter to Bedfordshire on Sunday from Managing Director to Covanta**  
**9 March 2010**





# your letters

## Not always the full story

**SIR - The recent adverts by Covanta presented a less than accurate view of the proposed giant regional incinerator.**

No mention of the 900 lorry movements per day (up from their 'initial suggestion' of 300) wiping out any benefit of the new A421. No mention of it being the size of Cardington Hangars and dwarfing the Millennium Country Park. No

mention of it operating from 5am till 11pm six days a week (seven on bank holidays).

A vague mention of importing 'nearby local authorities' waste. Let's be explicit, the targets are Buckinghamshire, Milton Keynes, Northamptonshire, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Windsor and Maidenhead. Bedfordshire has a responsibility to manage its own waste, no one else's. A giant incinerator that works against recy-

cling/reuse policies and needs constant 'feeding' to be profitable is unwanted. Visit our website for full details [www.MMETAG.com](http://www.MMETAG.com) and don't forget it's not just Stewartby downwind, Nirah and that nice new town the Wixams are there too!  
**Stewart Long**  
**Secretary, Marston Moreteyne Action Group (MMAG)**







# your letters

## Incinerator concerns

**SIR - As the Liberal Democrat borough councillors for Wootton and Stewartby, we would like to publically communicate our concerns to Covanta for its proposal to build a very large incinerator in Rookery Pit near Stewartby.**

The concerns are that the incinerator is in the wrong place. It is going to be burning rubbish from Buckinghamshire and at least six other councils, but not from Bedford. There will be an absolutely massive environmental impact due to the 600,000 tonnes of waste Covanta will have to burn each year. The Covanta proposal means one lorry every minute driving through our villages.

There will be nearly 550 tonnes of ash that needs transporting away

every day, containing heavy metals such as mercury, cadmium, lead and arsenic, among others.

The emissions from the incinerator will affect a radius of up to 15 miles. This will affect people living in Stewartby, Wootton, Bedford, Kempston, Milton Keynes, as well as thousands of other homes in the surrounding villages.

Buckinghamshire residents said they didn't want it near where they lived. So the Tory-controlled Buckinghamshire County Council decided it should go outside of their area. Buckinghamshire County Council should find a local answer to dealing with its own waste and leave us to find our own.

When incinerators are being closed down in America because of the danger of dioxins and other toxic pollutants, why is this proposal even being considered?

Under the new Mayor, Dave

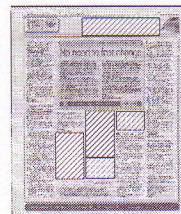
Hodgson, Bedford Borough is looking for a better, healthier and more cost effective way of dealing with its waste. Mechanical biological treatment is a much more efficient, healthier and environmentally friendly option than the incinerator that both Tory-controlled Buckinghamshire and Central Bedfordshire Councils want to use.

We encourage all local residents to

register their objections with both Covanta and the Infrastructure Planning Commission.

We have also set up a Facebook page for local people to voice their concerns and post their support for our campaign. Just type in 'Covanta' in the Facebook search box.

**Cllrs Tim Hill and Judith Cunningham  
Wootton ward Liberal Democrats**





**For immediate publication**

**9<sup>th</sup> March 2010**

Sir

I carefully read two letters in last week's Beds on Sunday (*'Incinerator concerns'* and *'Not always the full story'* – 7 March) and want to address the main misconceptions and misinformation contained within them.

Covanta is proposing an Energy from Waste (EfW) and Materials Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby. The throughput of the proposed EfW Facility (at approx. 585,000 tonnes per annum) is critical, as it delivers both large financial savings to those identified local councils who use it and significant environmental benefits too as the Facility is more energy efficient than a smaller plant. Despite comments to the contrary, the main Rookery South Pit Facility will fit comfortably within a single Cardington Hanger!

Rookery South Pit is centrally located in a catchment area that produces 2,000,000 tonnes of waste per year. This Facility will treat just over a quarter of that volume and, should the Councils choose to use it, will save Bedfordshire's authorities at least £8 million pounds a year, at a time when all Councils face the worst financial cutbacks for many years. Within Bedfordshire there is 370,000 tonnes of household and business waste needing to be managed after recycling and composting, which would fill over 60% of the plant's capacity.

Today there are over 20 EfW facilities successfully operating in the UK today and a least a dozen more are in the planning pipeline. You may ask why EfW? Quite simply, many local authorities have looked at the alternative technologies to landfill and concluded that EfW does not damage the environment. This is no surprise as it reflects the views of the Health Protection Agency and the Environmental Agency – those organisations set up to protect health and the environment. EfW is very tightly regulated, is a safe and proven technology delivering much needed energy.

I want to encourage people who living near to the proposed Rookery South Pit Resource Recovery Facility, to come along to the Covanta exhibition in Stewartby on the 20<sup>th</sup> of March. Come in and find out what EfW actually is, and more importantly what it isn't.

Yours sincerely

Malcolm Chilton

Managing Director, Covanta Energy Ltd

**Appendix 46**  
**Press Releases**  
**Spring 2010**





26<sup>th</sup> February 2010

**For immediate release**

## **Covanta calls for your views on the Rookery Resource Recovery Facility**

Details of how Covanta plans to pour hundreds of thousands of Pounds into local community projects around Stewartby and discount some 8,500 electricity bills will be unveiled next month.

Covanta is stepping up its public consultation with local residents, in the next round of their public exhibitions at locations close to the proposed Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby. This comes on the back of similar events in 2009, where communities were able to see the initial scope of the Project and make comments to directly influence the future designs of the RRF. The vast majority of people who provided feedback from those exhibitions thought that generating energy from waste after recycling was a good idea.

The exhibitions will share both detailed plans and preliminary environmental findings arising from the Project. Covanta originally announced its proposals to construct an Energy from Waste Facility and a Materials Recovery Facility at the Rookery South Pit site in November 2008. Since then Covanta has listened to the feedback from the 500 people who attended the 2009 public exhibitions and the extensive advice received from some 75 separate organisations such as English Heritage and the local Councils. These responses have led to significant refinements to Rookery South RRF design and resulted in many schemes that will benefit the local communities.

The proposed RRF will have many benefits. It will use on average 585,000 tonnes of residual waste as a fuel to generate electricity, over 50% of which will be renewable. Importantly, this is waste that remains after recycling and composting and would have otherwise have been sent to landfill. The Project could also reduce the future costs of waste

disposal for Bedfordshire's authorities alone by over £8 million, generate enough electricity to meet housing needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale (some 82,500 homes) and create jobs for local people throughout the plant's construction and later operation. It will contribute to the power and waste management needs of the Northern Marston Vale, an area earmarked for extensive changes through regeneration and development including the building of some 19,500 homes.

Covanta is proposing both a range of community benefits and alterations to the Facility design in a number of ways which include:

- Proposals for a Community Trust Fund with £150,000 in the first year of operation and £50,000 each year thereafter. How the funds are invested is down to the community and could be used for local projects such as improvements to village halls;
- Proposing a 10% rebate on future electricity bills to some 8,500 homes in Millbrook, Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Ampthill and Wootton;
- Enhancing the public footpaths local to the site and providing extensive tree planting to complement the objectives of the Forest of Marston Vale;
- Lowering the height of the main EfW building by 7 metres (to 43 metres) by tightly enclosing the internal technology. The building would easily fit within one of the Cardington Hangers or Wembley Stadium with significant space to spare,; and
- Lowering the stack height from 115 metres to 105 metres and, when compared with the tallest of the former Stewartby brickworks chimney at some 70 metres, it will be just 25 metres higher (**Note 1**).

Covanta wants the local community to have their say on the draft plans and influence 'unfixed' aspects of the proposals, such as enhancements to the rights of way network , vehicle delivery hours and vehicle routing to minimise the impact locally during construction and operation phases. Covanta has written to 15,000 residents and businesses to publicise the next series of five public exhibitions to be held at:

- Millbrook Village Hall on 6<sup>th</sup> March
- Marston Moretaine Village Hall on the 12<sup>th</sup> March
- Houghton Conquest Village Hall on the 13<sup>th</sup> March
- Parkside Hall in Ampthill on the 14<sup>th</sup> March
- Stewartby Village Hall on the 20<sup>th</sup> March

Managing Director of Covanta Energy Ltd, Malcolm Chilton, said:

“Covanta is committed to keeping local residents, Bedfordshire’s authorities and interest groups informed of progress on our plans to build a Resource Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby.

“Covanta now begins the next phase of our public consultation process and want to involve as many people as possible. It’s very important to hear what local people say about the designs for the Facility, the proposals for community benefits and are able to give us their feedback so they can influence the proposals in the future. This is another stage in the planning process and I want to encourage the local community to come along to find out more.

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“There will be five exhibitions throughout March at Millbrook, Marston Moretaine, Houghton Conquest, Ampthill and Stewartby. If you are unable to visit any of these exhibitions, there will be a static display at the Marston Vale Forest Centre from the 7<sup>th</sup> March until the 4<sup>th</sup> April 2010 – except on the days when the exhibitions are taking place at local village halls. Please do come along if you can. The Covanta team and I would like to talk through the latest plans and hear what you have to say.”

More information is available from Covanta via the following:

- [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth)
- Call the dedicated information line on 08449 671101
- Writing to Covanta Energy at: Covanta, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water Ends, Eversholt, Milton Keynes. MK17 9EA (**please reference: Rookery South Consultation**)

Covanta needs to hear back from all interested groups and individuals **by Monday 5<sup>th</sup> April 2010**

**ENDS**

**For more information contact:**

David Spencer or Robin Treacher at Quantum Public Relations on 01233 500200 or emailing [david@quantumpr.co.uk](mailto:david@quantumpr.co.uk).

**Notes to editor:**

Please find attached a graphic showing the reduced stack height for the Rookery South RRF compared to the tallest brickworks' chimney at Stewartby.





**17 March 2010**

**For immediate release**

**COME TO THE COVANTA EXHIBITION AND DISCOVER**

**MORE ABOUT ENERGY FROM WASTE**

Covanta Energy is hosting the fifth public exhibition for a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Rookery Pit South, near Stewartby in Bedfordshire. This final exhibition will be held at Stewartby Village Hall on 20<sup>th</sup> March and Covanta Energy is encouraging local people to come along to this event, ask questions of the Covanta team and find out more about the proposal for an Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility and a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF).

Covanta Energy wants to hear the feedback from local people as this will directly influence the proposals ahead of a planning submission to the Infrastructure Planning Commission in late April this year. This year's exhibitions have already attracted over 350 local residents to attend and find out more about the plans for the EfW Facility and MRF.

The 2010 exhibitions have been very successful and build on last year's public consultation (where 500 people attended the exhibitions), which found that three quarters of people who responded to questionnaires thought that the proposals for an RRF at Rookery South Pit was either a good or excellent idea. The events in 2010 are very significant, as Covanta Energy wants to show people exactly how they have listened to local views and acted on people's comments.

Managing Director of Covanta Energy Ltd, Malcolm Chilton, said: "For the second year running, Covanta Energy is hosting a series of public exhibitions and we want local people to come along and find out more, ask questions about our proposals and draw their own conclusions.

"Even if you have reservations about the proposals, come to Stewartby Village Hall this Saturday (20<sup>th</sup> March) and find out more. Covanta Energy knows that there will be people who oppose these plans to develop the first large-scale solution to landfill in Bedfordshire. It's important that Covanta addresses misinformation and lets people decide on the real

facts about Energy from Waste themselves.

“Covanta will also be flying marker balloons above the Rookery South Pit on Saturday. These balloons give viewers indicative heights and locations of the proposed main building and the stack, so they can have a pretty good idea of how the Facility will sit in the local landscape.

“Please see the balloons and then come along to find out more about the Project at Stewartby Village Hall, or visit the static display at the Marston Vale Forest Centre (until the 4<sup>th</sup> April). The Covanta team would like to talk through the latest plans and hear what you have to say.”

The exhibition will be open to the public from 10am to 6pm on Saturday 20<sup>th</sup> March 2010.

More information is available from Covanta via the following:

- [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth)
- Call the dedicated information line on 08449 671101
- Writing to Covanta Energy at: Covanta, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water Ends, Eversholt, Milton Keynes. MK17 9EA (**please reference: Rookery South Consultation**)

Covanta needs to hear back from all interested groups and individuals **by Monday 5<sup>th</sup> April 2010.**

**ENDS**

**For more information contact:**

David Spencer at Quantum Public Relations on 01233 500200 or emailing [david@quantumpr.co.uk](mailto:david@quantumpr.co.uk).

**Notes to editor:**

The balloons will be tethered at the same time as the public exhibitions. Covanta does not anticipate the weather being a hindrance to the balloon flying, although this does depend on the long range weather forecasts. The balloons can be flown with winds of up to

18miles/hour. However if there is torrential rainfall, the balloons can be brought back down to ground level until this passes

An artist impression of the Facility and a graphic showing the reduced stack height for the Rookery South RRF compared to the tallest brickworks' chimney at Stewartby are available upon request.



18 February 2010

**For immediate release**

## **DON'T WASTE THIS CHANCE TO HAVE YOUR SAY!**

Covanta Energy, the world's leading Energy-from-Waste company is about to intensify its consultation programme again ahead of seeking permission to build a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Rookery Pit South, Stewartby, Bedfordshire. This will incorporate an Energy from Waste (EfW) plant and a Materials Recovery Facility on the same site.

The company first began consulting the public in November 2008 when it started recruiting local individuals and groups to form an independent Community Liaison Panel. It also consulted environmental organisations and the then Bedfordshire County Council about its plans. Following discussions with these stakeholders, it presented its initial ideas at a series of exhibitions near to the proposed site in the summer of 2009.

Covanta will be one of the first companies in the country to seek a consent – known as a Development Consent Order – from the new Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC). The Commission is set up as a body independent of the Government or any vested interest groups to look at major planning applications for nationally significant infrastructure projects. With its establishment comes a comprehensive and wide-ranging requirement to consult local people and businesses, councils, environmental groups and statutory bodies about infrastructure proposals.

This new round of consultation builds on the work Covanta has already done in explaining its proposals and listening to the views it has received. The views so far have influenced several aspects of the design such as:

- Having one chimney and not three (three was a suggestion to reflect the existing, redundant Stewartby Brickworks chimneys).
- Reducing the height of the main building by 7 metres.
- Reducing the chimney height by 10 metres.
- Measures to reduce light pollution



Other ideas such as lowering the pit to reduce the building's visual impact were examined in detail. In the case of lowering the pit this was found to be unworkable because of flood risk, but other measures have been brought forward, including extensive landscaping.

To give an idea of the building height and the relative chimney height, Covanta will be flying large balloons tethered to the base of the pit where construction is planned (subject to confirmation of technical feasibility and safety issues). This will coincide with five exhibitions to be held on:

- 6<sup>th</sup> March at Millbrook Village Hall from 10am to 6pm;
- 12<sup>th</sup> March at Marston Moretaine Village Hall from 10am to 6pm;
- 13<sup>th</sup> March at Houghton Conquest Village Hall from 10am to 5pm;
- 14<sup>th</sup> March at Parkside Hall in Ampthill from 10am to 6pm;
- 20<sup>th</sup> March at Stewartby Village Hall from 10am to 6pm.

These exhibitions will be staffed by experts able to answer questions the public might have on any aspect of the proposal. In addition to the staffed exhibitions, there will be a static display at the Marston Vale Forest Centre from the 7<sup>th</sup> March until the 4<sup>th</sup> April 2010 – except on the days when the exhibition is taking place in a local village hall.

Invitations to attend the exhibition and make comment have gone to some 15,000 homes and businesses within a 5km radius of the site which is just off Green Lane, Stewartby.

For those wanting their views to be taken into account, Covanta has set up the following response mechanisms:

- Via the feedback form on the website [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth)
- Via email to [RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)
- By calling 08449 671101
- Writing to Covanta Energy at: Covanta, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water Ends, Eversholt, Milton Keynes. MK17 9EA (**please reference: Rookery South Consultation**)
- Using Freepost feedback forms available at the exhibitions.

Covanta needs to hear back from all interested groups and individuals **by Monday 5<sup>th</sup> April 2010**.

The proposed facility has two main elements. A power station capable of generating electricity to meet the needs of about 82,500 homes and a materials recovery system which will extract metals and use the ash from the process to make secondary aggregates (used for things such as road building). To do this, the plant will take on average about 585,000 tonnes of household and business

waste a year, which cannot sensibly be recycled, and use it as a fuel. This brings the twin advantages of treating waste which would otherwise go to landfill, while generating electricity and heat without burning fossil fuels such as coal and oil.

Covanta selected the Rookery South Pit after an extensive site selection process. The location is significant as the area is set to grow through regeneration schemes and the expected development of some 19,500 new homes. In addition to this, the whole catchment area already generates 2 million tonnes of residual waste even after taking into account potential recycling rates of between 50% and 60%.

The Rookery South Project is central to the changing face of the Marston Vale in the future. It will provide essential energy generation and waste infrastructure, while making a significant contribution to the Forest of Marston Vale and the green infrastructure linking all the planned new developments together.

Waste will come to the plant by road and will come from Bedfordshire, Luton and the surrounding area. The plant will not be taking waste from London.

A submission to the IPC is likely in April when the Commission takes on its new responsibilities. The IPC will also want to take on board views before making a decision which is likely to be in 2011.

The facility will also require an operational permit which will be sought by Covanta from the Environment Agency. The Agency will need to be convinced the proposals present no risk to human health or the environment. The plant will not be allowed to operation without it.

Covanta's UK Managing Director Malcolm Chilton said: "We already operate 45 plants worldwide similar to the one proposed at Rookery. These process about 17 million tonnes of household and business waste and generate enough electricity for some one million homes. That has to be better than dumping it in landfills. Our process also prevents some 15 million tonnes of carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere every year.

"The volumes of waste produced in the region, even taking into account the potential to improve recycling rates to 60%, makes the proposed Rookery South Pit facility integral to the changing face of the Marston Vale. It will support regeneration and new housing schemes earmarked for the area as well as providing employment opportunities alongside the wider planned growth.

"While I genuinely believe this is good news for the environment in Bedfordshire, I am equally sure it makes financial sense as our plant will save the local councils' tax payers around £8 million pounds a

year. So if you want to learn about how these benefits will be achieved, come along to one of the exhibitions or visit our website for more information.”

**ENDS**

**For more information contact:**

David Spencer or Robin Treacher at Quantum Public Relations on 01233 500200 or emailing [david@quantumpr.co.uk](mailto:david@quantumpr.co.uk).



25 March 2010

**For immediate release**

**PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS CONCLUDE, BUT THERE'S STILL  
TIME TO HAVE YOUR SAY**

Covanta Energy has just completed the latest series of five public exhibitions in March. The events attracted over 550 local people to attend and discover more about proposals for a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Rookery Pit South near Stewartby. Although the exhibitions have now completed, Covanta is calling for people's feedback on the proposals before the 5<sup>th</sup> April 2010.

Covanta is continuing to invite feedback on the current of round consultations. Once all comments have been received, the results from this year's consultations and those carried out in 2009 will be combined and included in the planning submission to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) at the end of April (subject to consultation outcomes).

Ahead of this submission, the designs for the RRF will be "fixed", the impact assessment work will have been completed and the final application documents prepared. However, the public consultation will not end there. Once the IPC accepts the application, Covanta will publicise this and the IPC will then decide how local communities can take part in public examinations in the future. This is likely to give local communities and statutory consultees further opportunities to have their say on the Rookery South Pit RRF proposals.

Managing Director of Covanta Energy Ltd, Malcolm Chilton, said: "Covanta is committed to keeping local residents, Bedfordshire's authorities and interest groups informed of progress on proposals to build a Resource Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby.

"Since 2009 Covanta have held two rounds of public consultations, which have attracted over 1000 local people to come along and find out more. I'm very grateful for the feedback and comments already received, which will inform the final Covanta proposals and the future planning submission to the Infrastructure Planning Commission.



“Covanta wants to hear what you think about proposals for a Resource Recovery Facility at Rookery Pit South. So if you haven’t sent back your feedback from the exhibitions, please do so before 5<sup>th</sup> April, or if you want to find out more about Energy from Waste, please visit the static display that is on view at the Marston Vale Forest Centre until the 4<sup>th</sup> April 2010.”

The proposed RRF will have many benefits. It will use 585,000 tonnes of residual household and business waste as a fuel to generate electricity, over 50% of which will be renewable. Importantly, this is waste that remains after recycling and composting and would have otherwise have been sent to landfill.

The Project could also reduce the future costs of waste management for Bedfordshire’s authorities alone by over £8 million, generate enough electricity to meet housing needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale (some 82,500 homes) and create jobs for local people throughout the plant’s construction and later operation. It will contribute to the power and waste management needs of the Northern Marston Vale, an area already earmarked for extensive changes through regeneration and development including the building of some 19,500 homes.

More information is available from Covanta via the following:

- [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth)
- Call the dedicated information line on 08449 671101
- Writing to Covanta Energy at: Covanta, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water Ends, Eversholt, Milton Keynes. MK17 9EA (**please reference: Rookery South Consultation**)

Covanta needs to hear back from all interested groups and individuals **by Monday 5<sup>th</sup> April 2010**

**ENDS**

**For more information contact:**

David Spencer on 01233 500 200 or emailing [david@quantumpr.co.uk](mailto:david@quantumpr.co.uk).

**Notes to editor:**

Please find attached a graphic showing the reduced stack height for the Rookery South RRF compared to the tallest brickworks' chimney at Stewartby.

**Appendix 47**  
**List of VIP Invitees**  
**Spring 2010**

# Non-statutory consultees database for mailmerge re EIA Scoping Report

11 January 2010

ORGANISATION	TITLE	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	POSITION
Amphill Town Council	Ms	Dawn	Sutherns	Clerk
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Paul	Rowland	Head of Planning
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Rob	Page	Highways
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Barry	Williams	Environmental health
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	David	Joyce	Land and Property
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Martin	Brawn	Rights of Way
Bedford Borough Council	Mr	Ian	Johnson	Conservation and Historic Buildings Officer at the Department of The Historic Environment
Beds Borough Key Council Members	Cllr	Nicky	Attenborough	28 Silverdale Street
Beds Borough Key Council Members	Mayor	Dave	Hodgson	Borough Hall
Beds Borough Key Council Members	Cllr	Judith	Cunningham	4 The Willows
Beds Borough Key Council Members	Cllr	Michael	Headley	7 Hadleigh Close
Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Charles	Royden	Environment
Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Sue	Oliver	Housing, Planning and Licensing
Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Ian	Clifton	Rural and Corporate Affairs
Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Barry	Huckle	Finance
Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Will	Hunt	Community Safety
Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Pat	Olney	Arts, Leisure and Diversity
Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Jane	Walker	Portfolio Holder for Children's Services
Bedfordshire Primary Care Trust	Ms	Sarah	Evans	Public health manager
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Roy	Romans	Joint Minerals and Waste Team
Central Bedfordshire Council	Ms	Alison	Meyers	Landscape Officer
Central Bedfordshire Council	Ms	Fiona	Webb	Heritage and Design Team Leader
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Chris	Mollart-Griffin	Highways
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Gary	Alderson	Director of Sustainable Communities
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Basil	Jackson	Assistant Director of Highways and Transport
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Ben	Finlayson	
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Alan	Stone	Environmental health officer (Air Quality)
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Guy	Quint	Environmental health officer
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Rick	Thompson	Definitive Rights of Way Officer
Central Bedfordshire Council	Cllr	Budge	Wells	Assistant to the Portfolio Holder Safer and Stronger Communities
Central Bedfordshire Council	Mr	Trevor	Saunders	Assistant Director of Planning and Development Strategy
Central Beds Portfolio	Cllr Mrs	Rita	Drinkwater	Housing
Central Beds Portfolio	Cllr Mrs	Carole	Hegley	Social Care
Central Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Maurice	Jones	Corporate Resources
Central Beds Portfolio	Cllr Mrs	Anita	Lewis	Children's Services
Central Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Stephen	Male	Culture and Skills
Central Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Ken	Matthews	Economic Growth and Regeneration
Central Beds Portfolio	Cllr	David	McVicar	Safer and Stronger Communities
Central Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Tom	Nicols	Sustainable Development
Central Beds Portfolio	Cllr	Richard	Stay	Deputy Leader and Business Transformation
Central Beds Portfolio	Mrs	Patricia	Turner	Leader of the Council
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	Cllr	Hazel	Simmons	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	CEO	Mr	Kevin	Crompton
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	Cllr	Mohammed	Ashraf	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	Cllr	Joan	Bailey	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	Cllr	Roy J.	Davis	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	Cllr	Robin	Harris	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	Cllr	Mahmood	Hussain	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	Cllr	Tahir	Khan	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	Cllr	Shelia Anne	Roden	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	Cllr	Tom	Shaw	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	Cllr	Hazel Marie	Simmons	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Key Members	Cllr	Don	Worlding	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Head of Planning	Mr	Chris	Pagdin	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Environmental Health	Mrs	Coleen	Welfare	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Highways	Mr	Mahmood	Khan	Luton Borough Council
Luton Borough Council- Cultural Services Trust	Mrs	Maggie	Appleton	Central Library



# Non-statutory consultees database for mailmerge re EIA Scoping Report

11 January 2010

ORGANISATION	TITLE	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	POSITION
Luton Borough Council- Parks and Open Spaces	Mrs	Celia	Robb	Kingsway Depo.
The relevant waste regulation authority	Chair	Ms	Regina	Finn
Bucks Council Cabinet Member for Environment and Planning	Cllr	Martin	Tett	Bucks Council Cabinet Member for Environment and Planning
MPs	Mr	Alistair	Burt	House of Commons
MPs	Mr	Andrew	Selous	House of Commons
MPs	Mr	Kelvin	Hopkins	House of Commons
MPs	Ms	Nadine	Dorries	House of Commons
MPs	Mr	Patrick	Hall	House of Commons
MPs	Ms	Margaret	Moran	House of Commons
MEPs	Ms	Vicky	Ford	
MEPS	Mr	Stuart	Agnew	
MEPs	Mr	David	Campbell-Brown	
MEPs	Mr	Richard	Howitt	
MEPs	Mr	Andrew	Duff	
MEPs	Mr	Geoffrey	Van Orden	
MEPs	Mr	Robert	Sturdy	
MEPS	Mr	Tom	Wise MEP	UK Independence Party
MEPS	Mr	Jeffrey	Titford MEP	UK Independence Party
MEPS	Mr	Christopher	Beazley MEP	

**Appendix 48**  
**Letter to VIPs**  
**Spring 2010**



3 March 2010

Dear (NAME),

**Proposed Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby.**

**An Invitation to a public exhibition at Marston Moretaine Village Hall on Friday March 12<sup>th</sup> at 12 noon.**

Covanta is proposed an Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby.

I would like to personally invite you to come and view our developing proposals for the RRF. Since November 2008, Covanta Energy has been developing proposals and consulting widely on this important development within the disused Rookery South Pit.

It represents an opportunity to divert some 585,000 tonnes of household and business waste away from landfill and instead use it as a fuel to generate enough electricity to meet the needs of 82,500 homes. The Facility will recover bottom ash from the process to be used (off site) as construction aggregate and metal which will be recycled (again, off site).

We are holding a series of staffed exhibitions during March (see below) and we will also be exhibiting with a static display at the Marston Vale Forest Centre on the other days from March 7th to April 4th. This forms part of our pre-submission public consultation ahead of making a submission for a Development Consent Order to the new, independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC).

While you are welcome to attend any of these events (listed overleaf), Covanta would like to invite you to the Marston Moretaine Village Hall exhibition on Friday 12<sup>th</sup> March. Covanta will have a full team of specialist advisors to explain the Project and answer questions. Balloons will also be flying from the site to show the approximate height and location of highest point of the main EfW building and the top of the stack.

For more information about the Facility please visit our web site [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/rookerysouth)  
I would be grateful if you could indicate whether you are likely to attend so I can organise some appropriate catering.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R Ness'.

Rachel Ness  
Director of Planning

Continuation Sheet/....  
Date  
Company

Covanta Energy UK

RSVP to: Alice Baker  
Quantum PR  
Suite 4  
Invicta Business Centre  
Monument Way  
Orbital Park  
Ashford  
Kent  
TN24 0HB

Or to: [Rookerysouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:Rookerysouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)

The full exhibitions list:

<b>Saturday 6<sup>th</sup> March</b>	Millbrook Village Hall	10am – 6pm
<b>Friday 12<sup>th</sup> March</b>	Marston Moretaine Village Hall	10am – 6pm
<b>Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> March</b>	Houghton Conquest Village Hall	10am – 5pm
<b>Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> March</b>	Parkside Hall in Ampthill	10am – 6pm
<b>Saturday 20<sup>th</sup> March</b>	Stewartby Village Hall	10am – 6pm



**Appendix 49**  
**Exhibition Boards**  
**Spring 2010**



# Proposed Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

Covanta is developing a proposal to construct and operate a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby.

Comprising an Energy from Waste Facility and a Materials Recovery Facility, the Project will provide urgently needed electricity (65 MWe), more than 50% of which will be renewable. It will also provide urgently needed waste recovery capacity (585,000 tonnes each year), diverting this waste from landfill and complementing recycling progress.



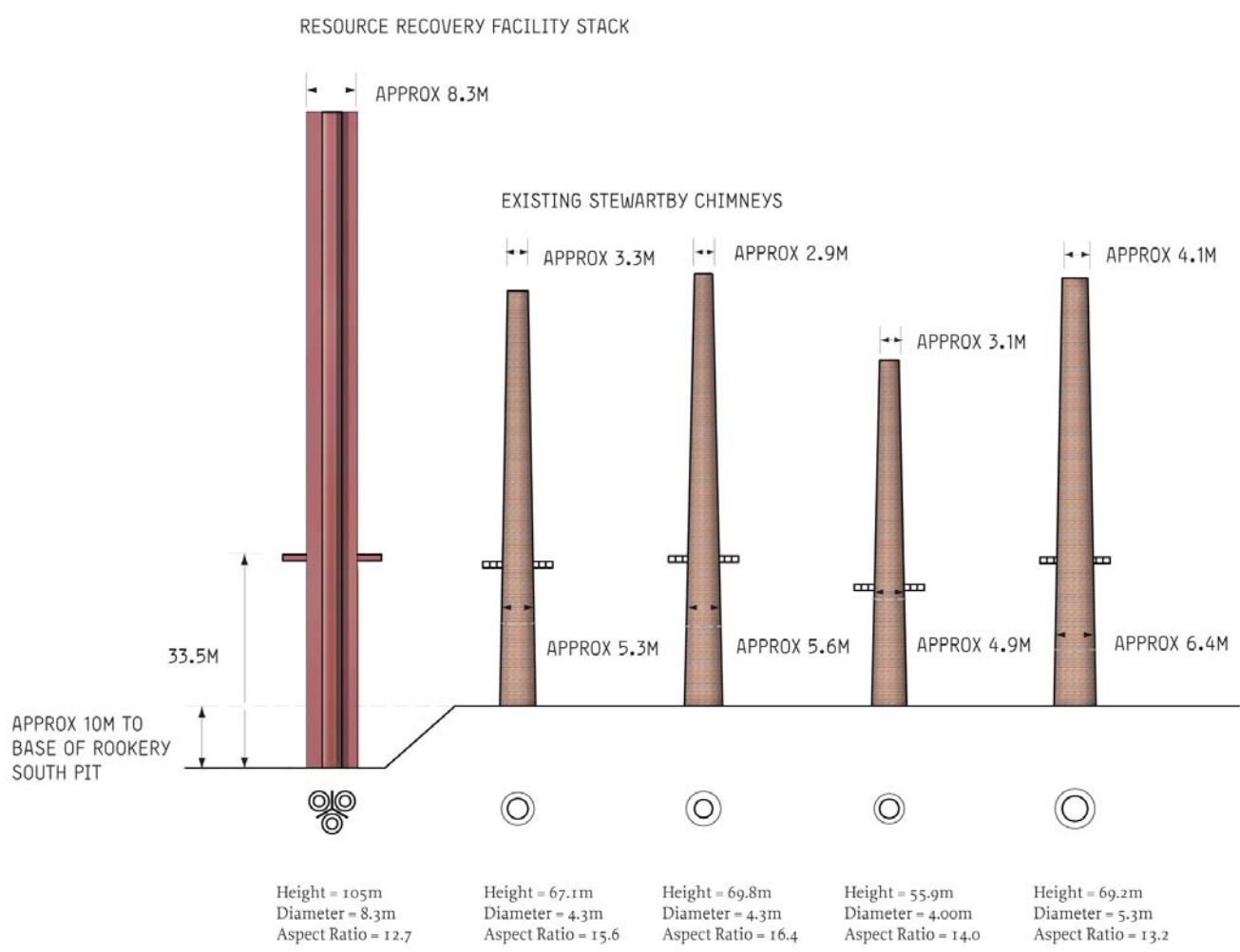
Preliminary design of the Resource Recovery Facility

Last summer Covanta consulted widely on the Project with key consultees including the local community. The feedback has informed significant work undertaken to progress both the detail of the Project and to understand its environmental impacts. Covanta can now share this detail and show you preliminary (but still evolving) designs and environmental information.

Please consider the information displayed and provide Covanta with feedback. All opinions received by 5th April 2010 will inform the application for a Development Consent Order from the Infrastructure Planning Commission. Subject to receiving consent, the Facility will start operating in late 2014.

# Feedback so far

A further benefit of reducing the stack height for operational reasons is that it will lessen the visual impact. A comparison of the RRF stack with those of the former Stewartby Brickworks’ chimneys is provided below to give a feel of the difference in scale, albeit the RRF stack is located approximately 1km to the south of the former brickworks, so there is no side by side comparison in reality. To give a further idea of scale in the local context, the main EfW building would comfortably fit within one of the Cardington Hangers, even before the 10 metre drop provided by the pit is taken into account.



Stack height comparison

## Community benefits feedback

### You asked us to:

- Reduce household energy bills
- Improve village halls
- Provide a Community Trust Fund
- Provide education and community facilities
- Enhance footpaths
- Enhance the Forest of Marston Vale

### As a result Covanta has:

1. Proposed the provision of a 10% rebate on electricity bills to 8,500 homes in settlements closest to the site: Millbrook, Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Ampthill and Wooton.
2. Proposed a Community Trust Fund with £150,000 in the first year of operation and £50,000 each year thereafter. The use of this fund will not be prescribed by Covanta, but it is anticipated that it will be used for community projects such as village hall improvements.
3. Proposed a Forest of Marston Vale Trust Fund with £250,000 in the first year of operation and £50,000 each year thereafter.
4. Included a Visitor Centre as part of the main EfW building.
5. Proposed a preliminary strategy to reconnect and enhance severed footpaths in and around Rookery Pit.



# Fixed design and operational parameters

A comprehensive round of consultation has informed the preparation of a design code that has driven Covanta’s response to the architecture, site layout, landscape and rights of way strategy.

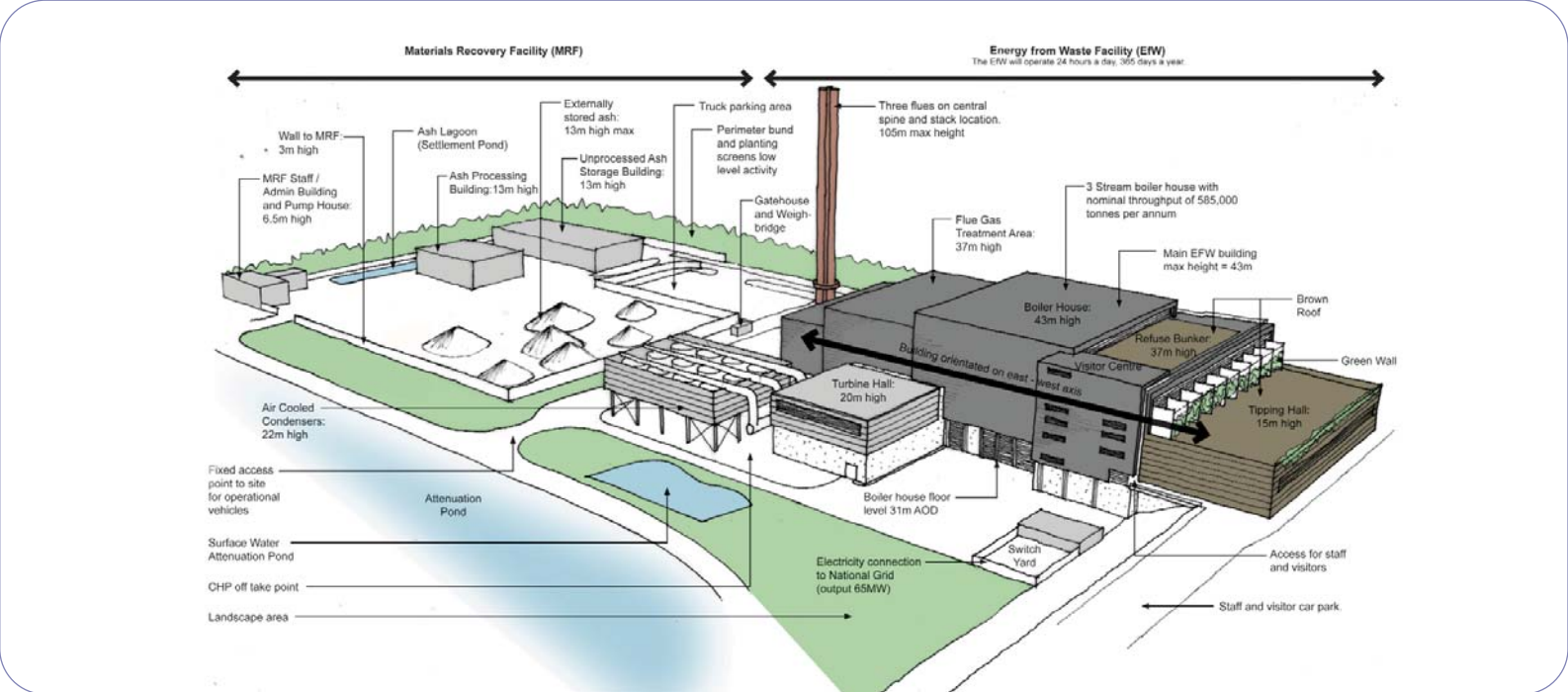
## Design code

In summary the design code for Rookery South RRF states that the design should:

- express the Project’s function and process, providing an honest design response
- develop a building envelope that fits close to the internal technological process to reduce height and mass
- ensure integration with the wider Marston Vale and respond to different views, providing a coherent building design

- use the difference in height between the pit base and the surrounding ground level as the organising element, also separating the visitor and operational functions
- use materials and colours which are non-reflective and informed by detailed colour studies, assisting the Facility to integrate into the landscape and emphasising horizontal lines
- connect with the Forest of Marston Vale through woodland planting and the provision of new and upgraded rights of way

At this point, March 2010, some design elements are fixed and some remain subject to further refinement. Those parameters which are fixed at this stage are shown on the diagram below. However, comments and consultation responses remain important as design development continues beyond the exhibition.



Fixed design and operational parameters



**Above:** Visual representation of proposed development from Amphill Park. Planting is shown at year five\*



**Above:** Visual representation of proposed development from Forest Centre. Planting is shown at year five and includes growth of woodland within Millennium Country Park\*

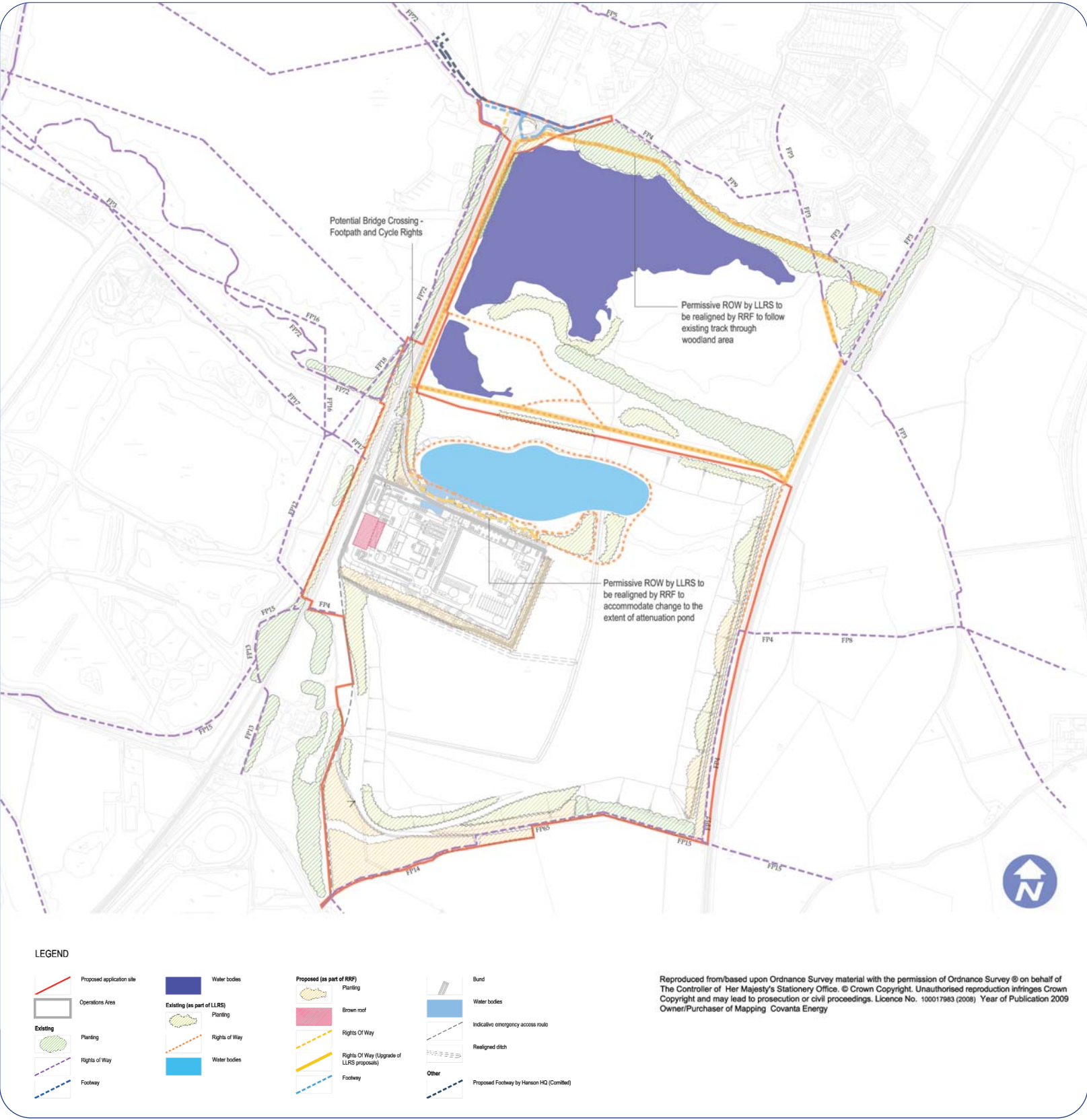
**\*Please note:** The images above are available in a separate booklet. Please ask a member of the Covanta staff for a copy.



# Unfixed design and operational parameters

The following parameters are unfixed at this stage and are subject to further design iteration and consultation:

- vehicle delivery hours, currently proposed at 5am until 11pm, with the majority occurring between 8am and 5pm
- changes to the existing rights of way network, improving links as part of the development of green infrastructure within the Forest of Marston Vale
- general material colours have been determined, however final finishes and material choices are still to be made
- a preliminary drainage strategy has been prepared and is subject to further discussion
- a preliminary lighting strategy has been prepared and is subject to further discussion
- routing for delivery vehicles during both the construction and operational phases
- the sources of waste and mix of waste are subject to ongoing review and will depend on the waste contracts



## Preliminary Landscape, Ecological and Rights of Way Strategy



# Preliminary environmental findings

## Transport & access

Transport and access is being considered for impact caused by road delivery of waste, the numbers of people employed by the operation, construction traffic and also footpaths and rights of way.

The assessment takes account of the upgrading of the A421 (due for completion in 2010) and other major developments in the area. A full Transport Assessment is being prepared, which has taken on comments by the Highway Authorities.

The key daily traffic features are as follows:

- a total of 532 two-way movements will be generated (266 trips in and 266 trips out)
- approximately 68% of trips will consist of HGV movements
- the peak hour movements will be between 7am and 8am, with 73 two-way movements
- the peak hour generation in terms of HGV generation is between 11am and 12pm, with 50 two-way HGV trips
- approximately 87% of vehicles will arrive and depart outside of the AM and PM peak hours (i.e. 8am to 9am and 5pm to 6pm)

Measures proposed to mitigate and enhance traffic and access impacts include:

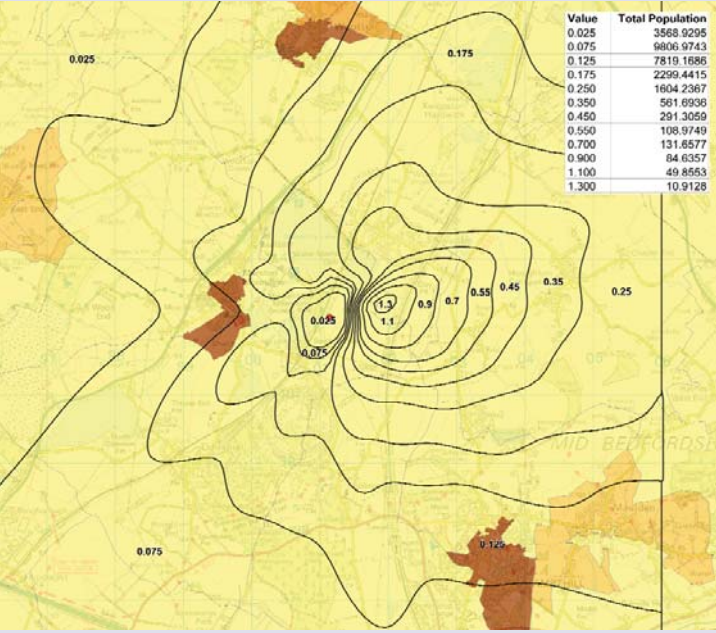
- restrictions on delivery hours and a controlled and monitored HGV Route Management Plan
- a new junction with a right turning lane on Green Lane to provide access to the Facility
- improvements to the footway/cycleway provision on Green Lane – potentially creating a second formal access into The Forest Centre and Millennium Country Park
- exploring the provision of contributions to upgrade the Green Lane level crossing
- reconnection of severed footpaths and creation of new footpaths and cycleways

## Human health and air quality

The Health Protection Agency advises that well run and regulated incinerators do not pose a significant threat to public health. They go on to say the effect is likely to be so small that it would be undetectable.

Assessments have been made of the potential impact on local air quality during construction and operation. Considerations include emissions of construction dust and from traffic, and also importantly, those resulting from burning waste. An initial screening has shown that the only road to experience a traffic increase greater than 10% will be Green Lane, between the site entrance and the A421, but that this will not significantly affect air quality at this location. Design and operation of the Facility ensures that odour will not be an issue. As waste is tipped directly into a bunker, air is drawn in to the process, keeping the bunker under slightly negative pressure, thereby ensuring no odour escapes.

The EfW Facility has been designed such that emissions released from the stack are within the requirements of the EU Waste Incineration Directive. Modelling the dispersion of these emissions shows that they will not have a significant effect on local air quality, health or nature conservation sites. The additional concentrations of the regulated substances will not cause any non-compliance with air quality standards and will be a very small fraction of existing concentrations.



# The benefits and burdens of a larger EfW facility

Sustainability is the key requirement guiding decisions on the provision of new energy recovery and waste treatment capacity. Taking care of the environment for future generations is as important as taking care of the environment today.

Through more sustainable waste management, moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy, the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.

It is not the case that to be sustainable each local area has to manage its own waste. Rigid application of such a “local self-sufficiency” approach can result in major environmental and cost inefficiencies depending on the circumstances of each case.

## Efficiencies of scale bring environmental benefits

At Rookery South the circumstances are such that, overall, the environment benefits from accepting waste from a wider

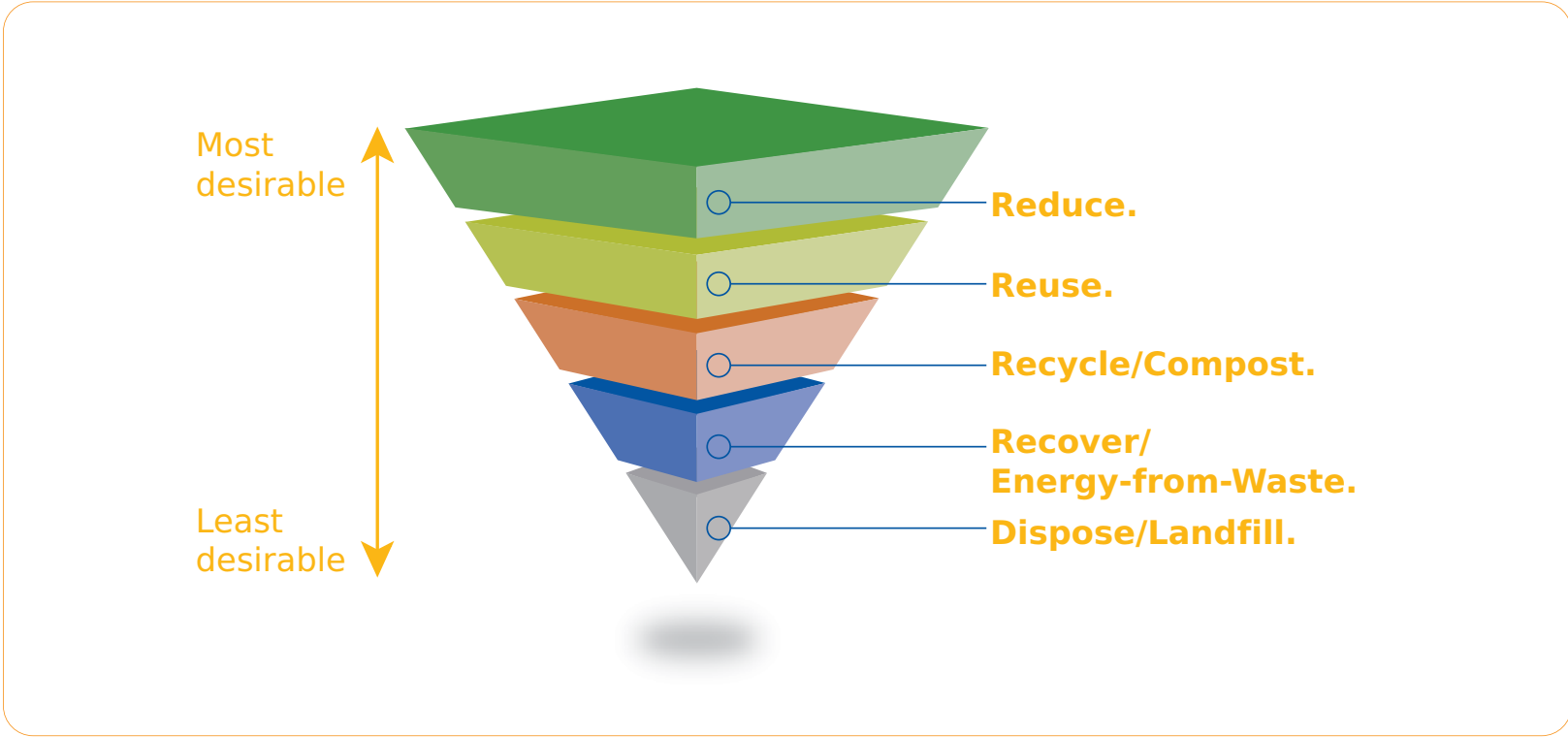
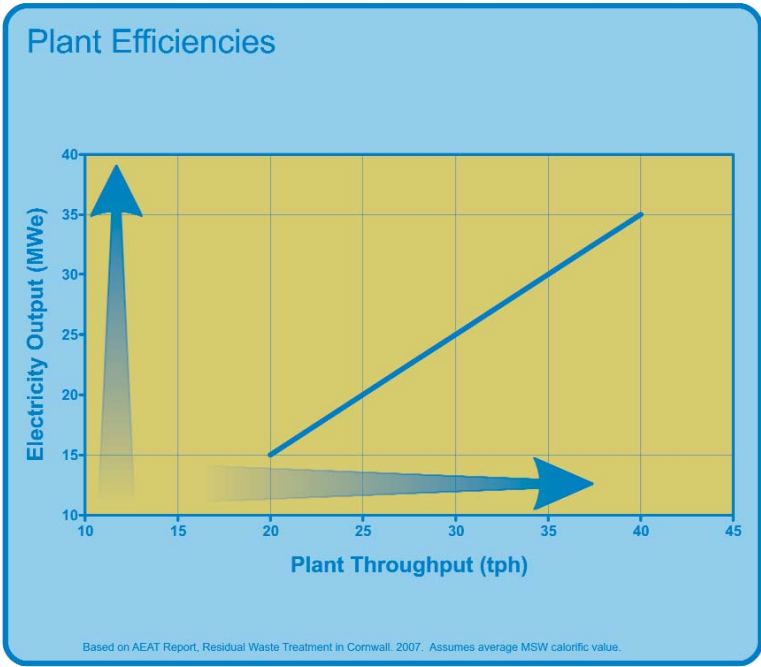
catchment area than just Bedfordshire. The central location of the Facility, within its defined Waste Catchment Area, and proposed capacity mean that the transport burdens of bringing waste from further afield are many times outweighed by the operational and energy efficiencies achieved by the larger scale EfW Facility.

It is essential that the overall balance of environmental benefits and burdens are fully assessed, understood and explained. This is why the submitted application will demonstrate this relationship through the use of the Environment Agency’s Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment (WRATE).

## Efficiencies of scale bring economic benefits

By building and operating one large, centrally located Facility and sourcing waste from the defined Waste Catchment Area, Covanta will achieve substantial economies of scale which it will pass on as financial savings to its potential Local Authority clients. **Based on a conservative estimate, this could save the Bedfordshire Authorities approximately £8 million a year. All Bedfordshire authorities are having to dig deep for financial savings as they are facing severe budgetary constraints which could result in other frontline services being reduced.**

These financial economies of scale mean Covanta can provide waste management services at lower cost to local businesses too.



The waste hierarchy

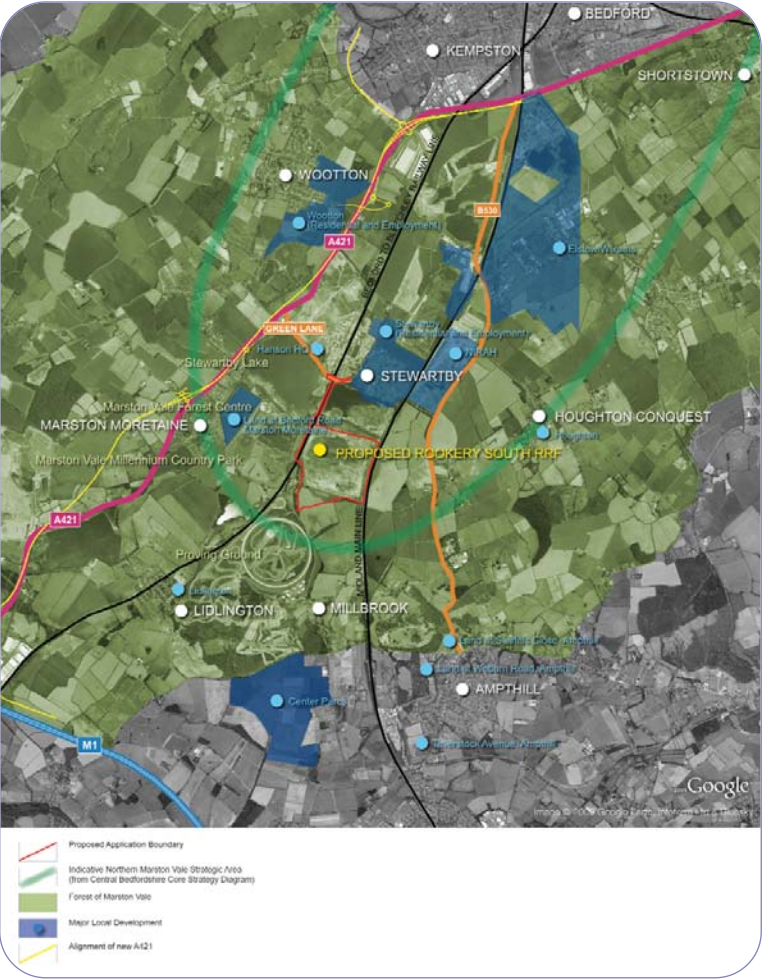


# Why is Rookery South suitable?

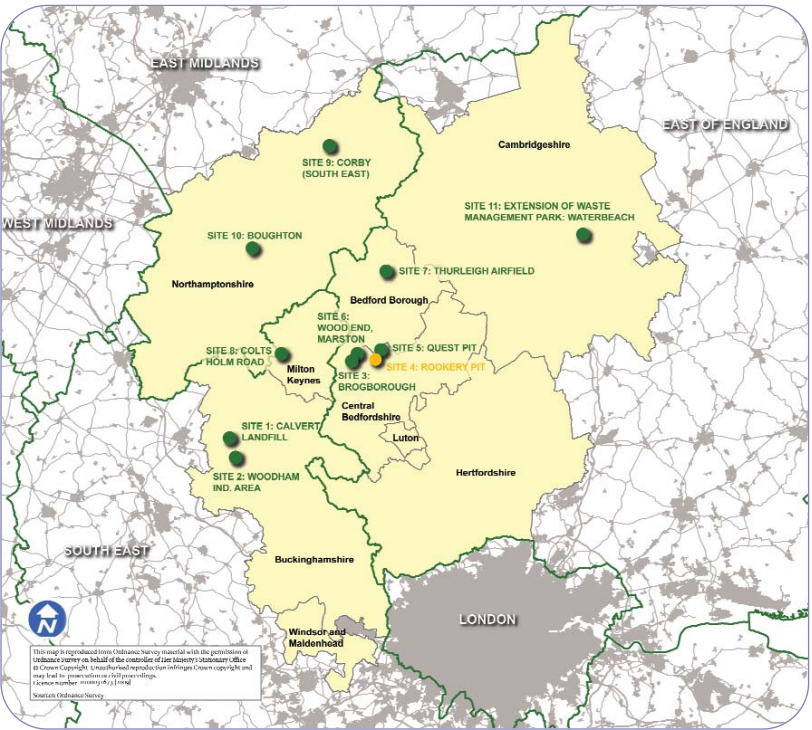
Covanta’s interest in Rookery South was prompted by the Bedfordshire and Luton Authorities’ selection of it as their preferred site for an EfW facility to serve their area. Furthermore, the Waste Local Plan Inspector also recognised the local and regional role that Rookery South could play for long term sustainable waste management.

Covanta’s subsequent search across the Waste Catchment Area started with 325 sites and ultimately revealed 11 (pictured right) that were potentially appropriate for an EfW facility. Of these, Rookery South was Covanta’s preferred choice due to its:

- central location to substantial sources of residual waste
- avoidance of “no go” areas such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, nationally important nature conservation sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Green Belt
- location in an area designated for extensive regeneration and development (the Northern Marston Vale) – an area allocated for extensive change



The changing context of the Marston Vale



Potential alternative EfW sites

- ability to contribute to the Northern Marston Vale’s growing demand for energy recovery and waste treatment capacity e.g. for the development of the allocated 19,500 homes
- large area which allows both an EfW facility and a MRF to be co-located, enabling bottom ash management on-site and so reducing this potential transport burden
- combined heat and power opportunities at NIRAH, Center Parcs and The Wixhams
- opportunity to enhance green infrastructure, mainly through tree planting and enhanced rights of way which contribute to the Forest of Marston Vale
- avoidance of adverse environmental impacts on local residents, businesses and nature conservation which is being demonstrated through the preliminary environmental findings
- suitable road access and future potential for rail if supported by contract opportunities



# Feedback so far

Last summer nearly 500 people attended Covanta’s first round of consultation exhibitions. Of those that provided feedback, most thought it important to find alternative ways to generate energy and the vast majority thought that generating energy from waste after recycling was a good option. Since then, Covanta has continued to consult with key stakeholders such as English Heritage, the Environment Agency and the local community through the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel (CLP). Further details of the CLP and notes of its meetings can be found online at [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth).

## Design feedback

### You asked Covanta to:

- Minimise the visual impact
- Integrate the Facility into the landscape
- Deliver Forest of Marston Vale objectives
- Enhance biodiversity

### As a result Covanta has:

1.

Reduced the main EfW building height by 7m, from 50m to 43m, and tightly wrapped the internal technology.
2.

Undertaken a detailed colour study and identified an appropriate material and colour palette. Non-reflective materials will be used.
3.

Emphasised horizontal lines of the main EfW building to reduce perceived height.
4.

Minimised external lighting and located all windows on the north elevation of the main EfW building to reduce night time visibility from the south.
5.

Introduced a “green view” from the Forest Centre through the inclusion of a green wall.
6.

Examined the benefits of three separate stacks compared to one stack and selected the one stack option without a solid enclosure to minimise bulk.
7.

Introduced shadowing to break up building mass.
8.

Avoided the use of iconic architecture.
9.

Incorporated native woodland planting for forest integration, screening and ecology benefits.
10.

Added brown roof habitats and wetlands.



Design evolution over 2009/10





# Feedback so far

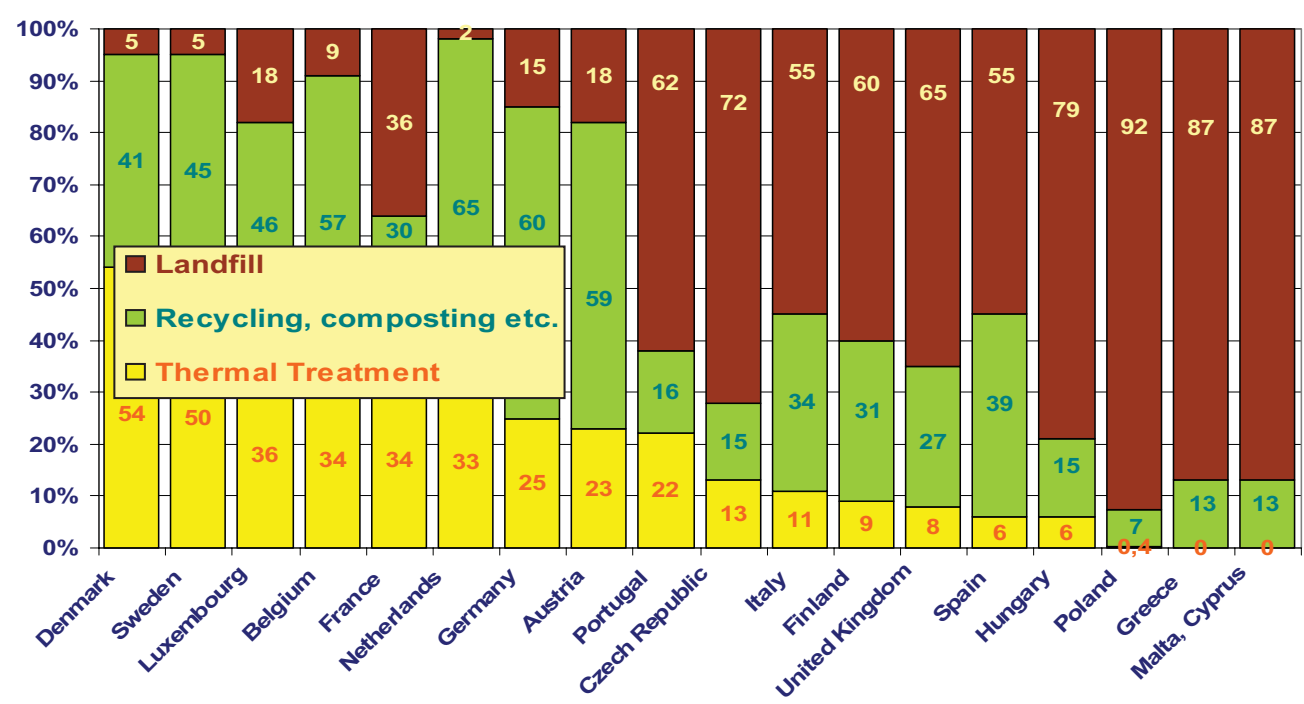
## Operational feedback

### You asked Covanta to:

- Not import waste from outside of Bedfordshire
- Protect residents and businesses from unacceptable noise, traffic and air quality impacts
- Consider rail
- Not crowd out recycling
- Safeguard Cranfield airspace

### As a result Covanta has:

1. Considered the Waste Catchment Area carefully. The benefits of a larger scale facility have again been confirmed as outweighing the burdens of transporting waste within this area.
2. Reduced the stack height by 10m, to 105m, safeguarding the Cranfield airport airspace.
3. Worked to ensure that the reduced stack height will still meet strict legal regulations to protect public health and biodiversity.
4. Proposed delivery hours between 5am and 11pm with 75% occurring between 8am and 5pm and no Sunday deliveries.
5. Developed a detailed noise model to accurately calculate anticipated noise levels and identify suitable mitigation.
6. Developed an HGV Route Management Plan to ensure that HGVs do not travel through local settlements such as Stewartby, Marston Moretaine and Ampthill.
7. Considered rail options. Currently, this is not viable but remains a future option should suitable contract opportunities arise.
8. Assumed high levels of recycling and composting (50 – 60% of household waste and 65% of business waste by 2020) exceeding national targets. The Facility will complement recycling and crowd out landfill (see graphic below).



Treatment of Municipal Waste in Europe – 2005 (in %) Data source: Eurostat



# What is the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility?

The Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) has two main elements:

- an Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility exporting enough electricity to meet the needs of approximately 82,500 homes (broadly equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale)
- a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) recovering secondary aggregate and metals from the EfW process

The Project includes a 20-lorry HGV park to service the Facility, a new access from Green Lane and underground connection to the National Grid. Vehicle delivery hours are not yet fixed, but more than 75% will be between 8am and 5pm.

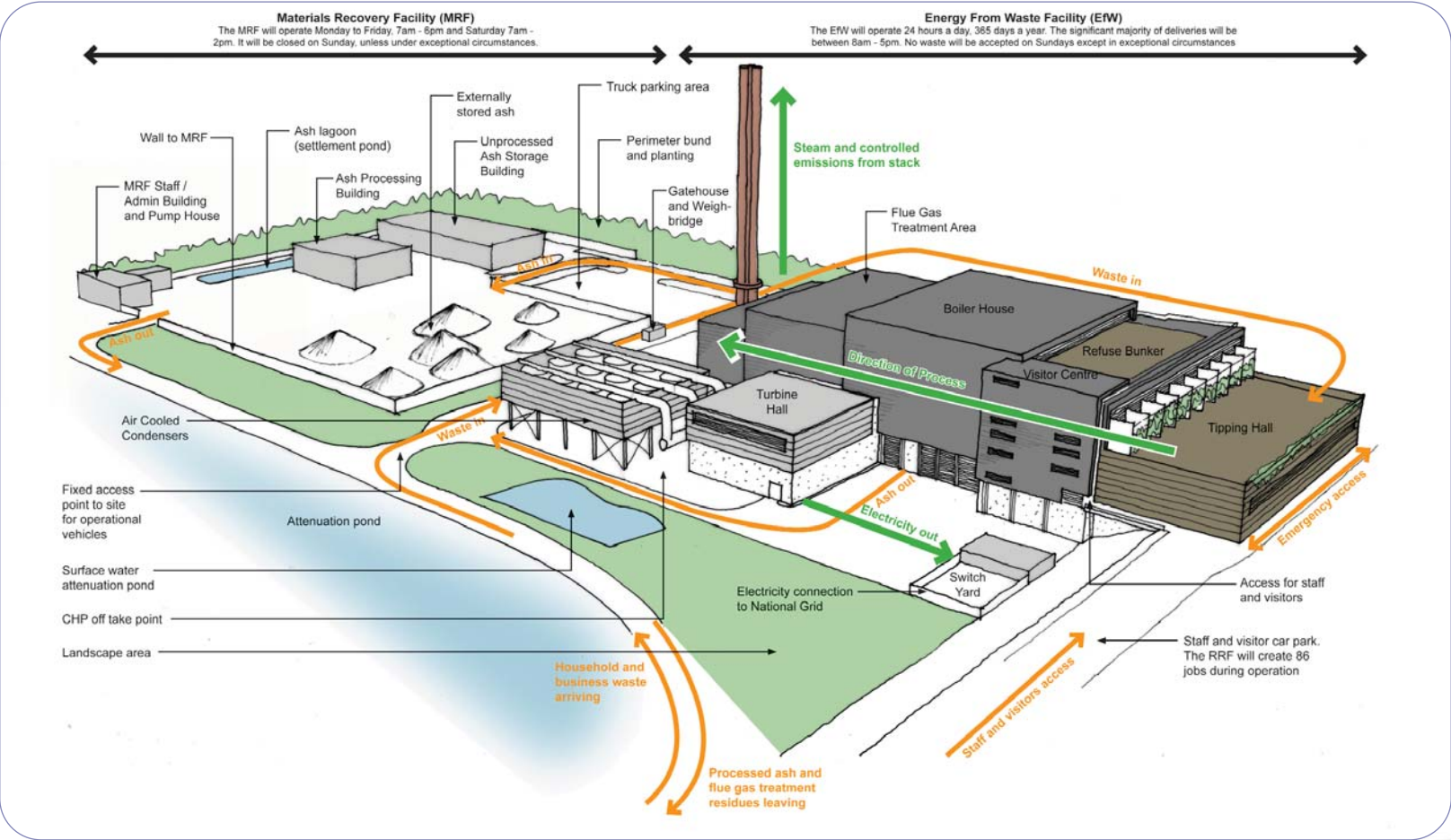
Significant new tree planting is proposed, together with upgrades to local footpaths in the area, both of which will make a meaningful contribution to the Forest of Marston Vale.

## Location

The proposed Facility is in Rookery South Pit, developing just under 14 hectares of the total 95 hectares pit area which is being considered for a Low Level Restoration Scheme (LLRS) by Central Bedfordshire Council. The LLRS will restore the pit base to agricultural land, with a ditch system draining water to a large attenuation pond and pit side stabilisation works, particularly adjacent to the Midland Mainline Railway. Once restored the pit base will be approximately 10 metres below the surrounding ground level. This will form the platform for the Facility.



Project location



Preliminary design and operations



# Why Energy from Waste?

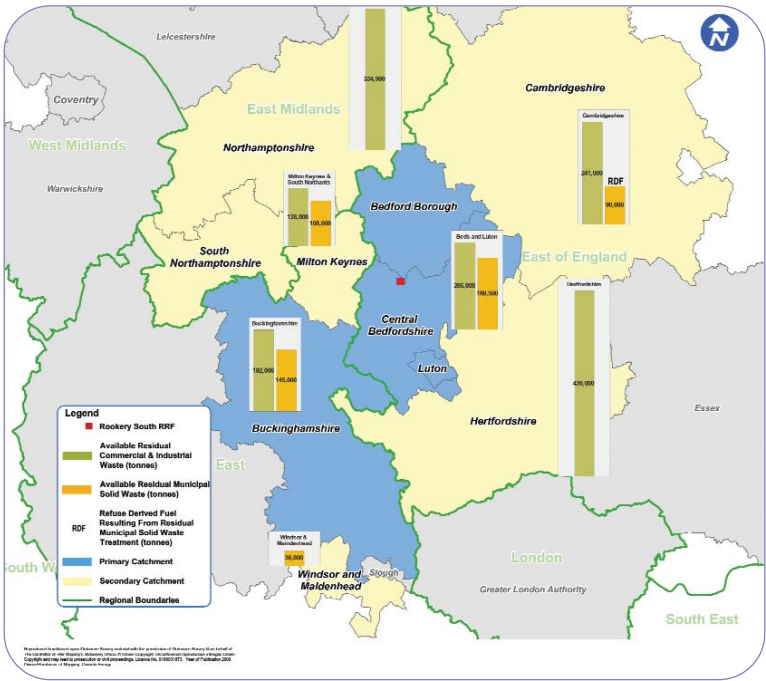
Government policy requires the UK to provide diverse and secure sources of energy – with increased quantities delivered from renewable sources. It also requires that less waste should be sent to landfill.

- The Government has identified an urgent need for new energy infrastructure, seeking around 30% of electricity to be generated from renewable sources by 2020
  - In 2008 just 5.5% of the UK’s electricity came from renewable sources, a small increase on the 3.6% achieved in 2004
  - The recovery of energy from waste, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, is increasingly important in meeting the UK’s energy needs
- The Government has a target to divert 67% of household waste from landfill by 2015 and 75% by 2020
  - In 2008/09 approximately 50% was diverted from landfill nationally, 47% in Bedfordshire. There’s a long way to go, especially as new EfW facilities can take 4-5 years to develop
  - The preferred way to deliver this is through recycling and composting with complementary energy recovery in line with the waste hierarchy

EfW supplies reliable, low carbon energy, the majority of which is classified as renewable, that helps address climate change. By contrast, landfill produces methane gas; 1 tonne of methane has a CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent of 23 tonnes.

Management of residual wastes at the Facility delivers a benefit, in terms of avoided greenhouse gas emissions, of about 120,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year, gained by generating electricity which offsets electricity generated at power stations using fossil fuels and the energy offset from the production of new metal through metals recovery. By contrast, landfilling these wastes would create a burden, having net emissions of nearly 100,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year.

## The need for Rookery South RRF



Nominal capacity of Rookery South EfW	585,000*
Residual waste available	
Bedfordshire & Luton	370,000
Buckinghamshire	337,000
Total in Primary Catchment Area	707,000
*All figures in tonnes per annum (tpa)	

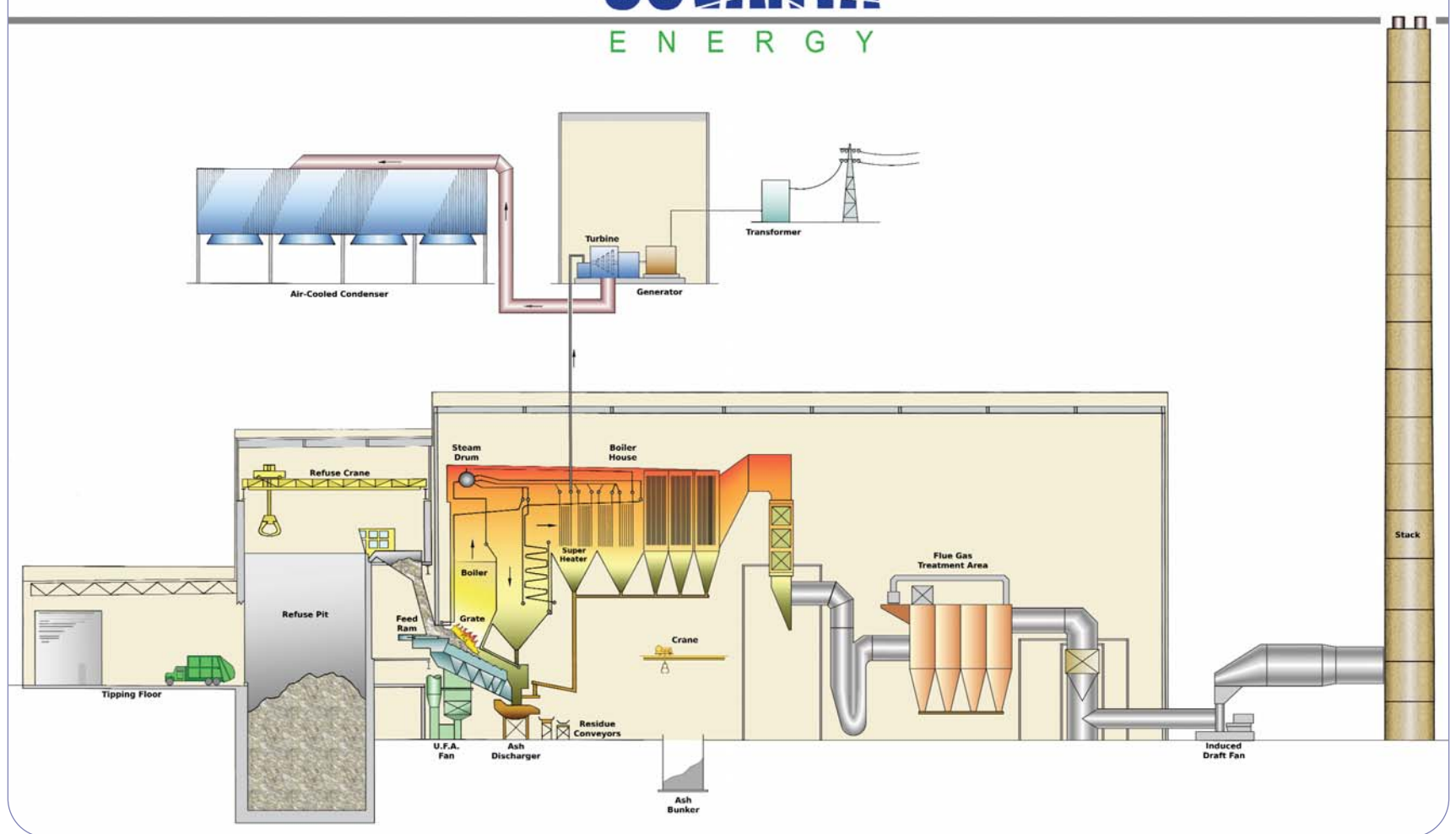
The total in all catchment areas is **2,000,000tpa**, equivalent to 3.5 times the capacity of the Rookery South EfW Facility.

### Sources of residual waste for Rookery South EfW

Residual waste is that remaining after recycling and composting. Assuming greater levels of recycling and composting than are currently achieved, there remains a significant amount of residual household (MSW) and business (CIW) waste to divert from landfill as shown in the diagram above.



# The EfW Process



## Process diagram

Note: Schematic diagram of EfW process for illustrative purposes only

1. Household and business waste will be separated at its source for recycling and collected in the usual way.
2. Waste that cannot be recycled will be delivered by road to the tipping hall in the EfW Facility where it is tipped into a bunker within the building. The building operates under slight negative pressure which prevents odours from escaping.
3. The waste is combusted at a high temperature, producing steam to drive the turbines. They will produce electricity which is then fed into the local grid network via an underground connection.
4. The EfW Facility has the potential to provide heat for industrial and domestic uses, via its use as a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant.
5. Bottom ash and metal residues are transferred to the adjoining Material Recovery Facility (MRF) where metals are captured for recycling and bottom ash is recovered as a secondary aggregate for use in the construction industry.
6. Fly ash, a hazardous waste, is taken off site in sealed tankers and disposed of in specially licensed sites.

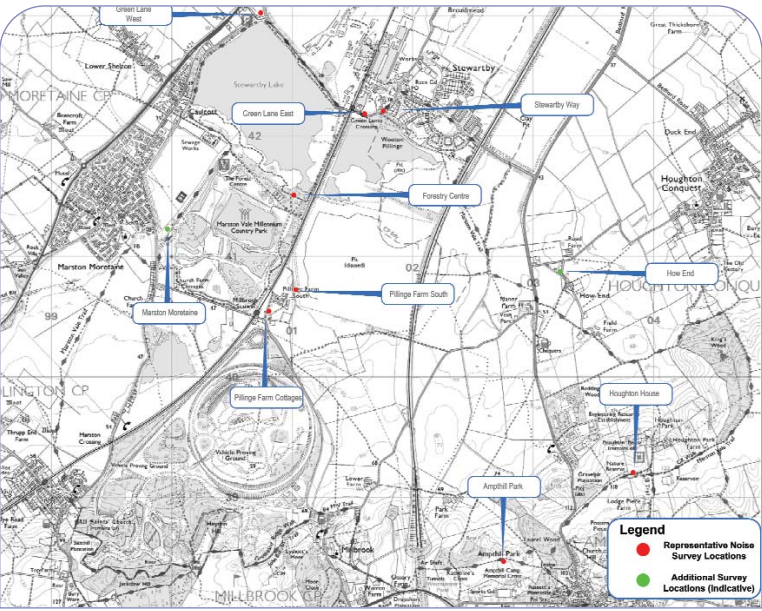


# Preliminary environmental findings

## Noise

Noise has been considered in terms of local communities, recreational areas and the nearest residential locations. An assessment of the existing noise levels in the area has been undertaken and a computer model of the proposed buildings and equipment has been developed to calculate noise levels at surrounding locations.

Government guidance on environmental noise, together with other standards, is being used to establish suitable levels (criteria) of environmental noise for the RRF. The computer model’s calculations have been compared with the criteria and where targets have not been met, modifications to the layout and design of the Facility have been made. The resulting noise mitigation has included the specification of high performance acoustic louvres and quiet condenser fans.



Initial calculations of construction noise indicate that this will be well below recommended criteria. The preliminary assessment for operational noise indicates that the predicted noise from the Facility will be generally below the target at all receptors except at South Pilling Farm, where it will be marginally exceeded by approximately 1dB during the daytime. Modifications to the design are presently being made including potentially increasing the building’s sound insulation.

The initial assessment of changes in traffic noise on the wider road network shows only small noise increases on all of the links, but further work will be undertaken to quantify the change in overall noise at properties close to Green Lane.

## Ecology & nature conservation

A preliminary assessment of the ecological impacts associated with the Project has been undertaken. Consultation with Natural England and key local interest groups is ongoing.

Key potential effects include the loss of low grade agricultural grassland, loss of/disturbance to semi-natural grassland as well as changes to air quality, acid/nitrogen deposition and the current lighting regime. These effects have the potential to impact upon valued ecological receptors, including great crested newts and the assemblages of invertebrates and stoneworts. These potential impacts were recognised early in project development such that it includes effective measures to minimise harm through design (brown roofs and green walls) and planting schemes which provide functional habitats and enhance ecological connectivity to the wider Vale.



© Sharp & Diamond Landscape Architecture Inc and Green Roofs for Healthy Cities

**Above:** Examples of a brown roof and green wall

## Socio economics

Construction and operation of the Facility will generate a range of jobs (on average 320 and approximately 86 full time jobs respectively), the majority of which could go to people living within the Marston Ward, Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough. Social benefits include the Community Trust Fund, enhanced public rights of way within the Marston Vale and the Visitor Centre.

# Preliminary environmental findings

## Cultural heritage

The Project’s impact on the area’s cultural heritage assets is considered in terms of direct physical impacts on archaeological assets within the site impacts on the setting of sensitive heritage assets within the wider study area

The majority of the development is within Rookery South Pit where there is no potential for archaeological assets. However, the Facility will be visible from a distance and so has the potential to affect the setting of cultural heritage assets over a wider area. Mitigation of impacts has been addressed from an early stage in the design of the Project. Despite its height and size, the number of affected assets is small; these shortlisted properties are the subject of ongoing discussions with English Heritage, Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council.

Mitigation for these impacts on setting includes changes to building design, specifically in terms of roof/enclosure form and the selection of material finishes. The Landscape Strategy incorporates the use of bunds and fringe woodland which will reduce visual impact.

## Land & water quality

Geotechnical and geoenvironmental studies and ground investigations have informed a risk assessment that has confirmed a general absence of contaminants. Rookery South Pit is located in a relatively low sensitivity geoenvironmental setting for a number of reasons including the absence of significant groundwater abstractions within the vicinity and no groundwater source protection zones on or overlapping the site. Standard environmental management procedures and controls will be put in place to mitigate impacts e.g. silt collection lagoons. However, consideration of potential pollution linkages have shown that the overall geoenvironmental risks associated with the site are low or very low.

## Landscape & visual

This considers the Project’s impact on landscape character and visual receptors.

Overall, the introduction of a new built element will form part of a series of new features in this evolving post industrial landscape.

The nature and character of the Vale is already changing as the Forest of Marston Vale Forest Plan is implemented, landfill operations in the area are completed, and major committed and proposed developments, such as The Wixams and Centre Parcs are developed.

Covanta has been working closely over the last year with key advisors (notably English Heritage, Local Authorities and the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment) on design issues to ensure a bespoke architectural and landscape approach, that reduces the landscape and visual impacts as far as possible. This work is ongoing as is dialogue with the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel and the Forest of Marston Vale Trust. A close scrutiny and understanding of the landscape and visual context has driven the design response.

When considered in isolation, the RRF will appear as a new built feature rising from a wooded fringe. The wooded fringe will establish over time (within 5 – 10 years) and, in conjunction with the existing vegetation cover, will screen lower lying areas of the EfW and MRF where operational vehicles and smaller elements may be apparent.

A number of photomontages have been used to inform the assessment of effects on views. These images are available for viewing in a separate booklet. Please ask for further information.

## Hydrology & flood risk

The key finding following a review of flood risk matters is that the Facility will be adequately safeguarded from flooding (taking account of climate change) and surface water run off will be accommodated within the Rookery South attenuation pond and taken there using a piped drainage system. There will be no detrimental impact on flood risk as a result of the Project.



# What happens next?

Covanta will make an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) in April 2010. The IPC is an independent public body which decides on nationally significant infrastructure projects and the DCO, if awarded, is the permission that Covanta requires to develop the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility.

## How will the IPC make its decision?

The IPC makes its decisions in accordance with the policies set out by Government in National Policy Statements (NPS). Those directly relevant to the Rookery South RRF are:

- Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy, November 2009 (draft NPS EN-1);
- Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure, November 2009 (draft NPS EN-3)

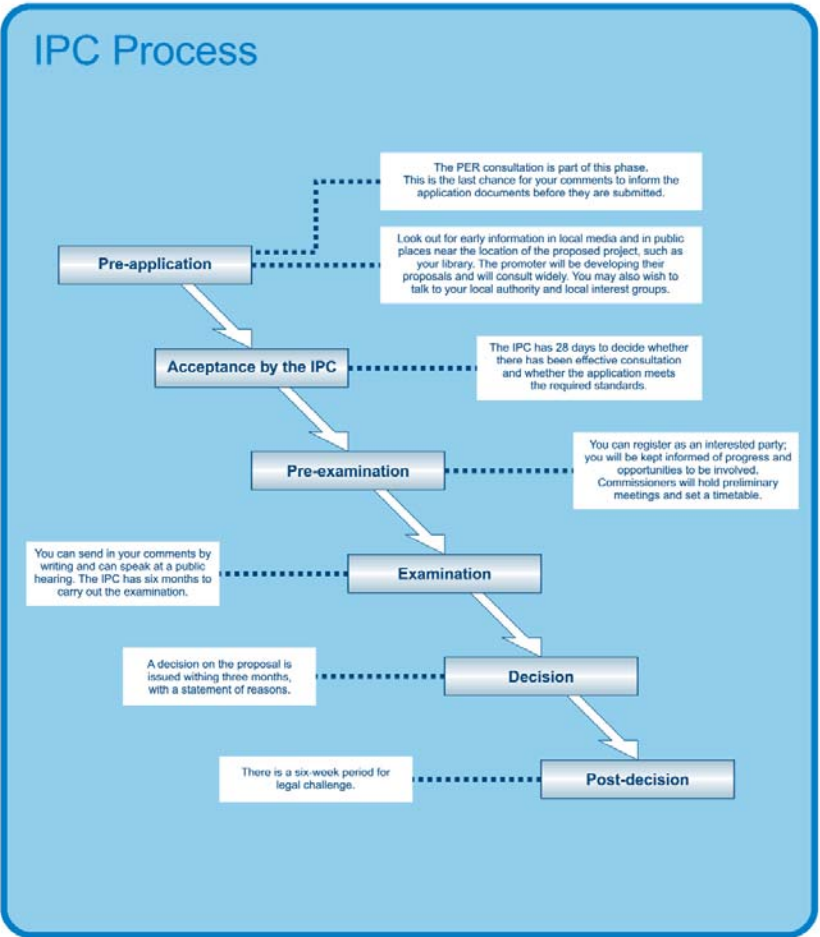
The draft NPS EN-1 makes clear the significant need for new major energy infrastructure and advises the IPC that it should start its assessment on the basis that need has been demonstrated. Further, that the IPC does not need to consider the relative advantages of one technology over another.

The draft NPS EN-3 requires the application to demonstrate conformity to the waste hierarchy and the extent to which the proposal contributes to regional waste management targets.

The IPC will use these NPSs to come to a decision, whilst taking account of comprehensive consultation and engagement initiatives. An information handout on the IPC is available at the exhibitions. Please ask a member of the Covanta team and they will supply you with a copy to take away.

Covanta’s DCO application will incorporate a comprehensive range of information including:

- an Environmental Statement and Non-Technical Summary (informed by a number of matters including the preliminary environmental findings reported here and consultation feedback)
- Flood Risk Assessment
- Land plan(s)
- Works plan(s)
- Rights of way and access plan(s)
- Planning Statement
- Design and Access Statement
- Alternative Sites Assessment Report
- Socio Economic and Health Statements
- Sustainability Report
- A Consultation Report setting out consultation undertaken and how feedback has been addressed within the Project.

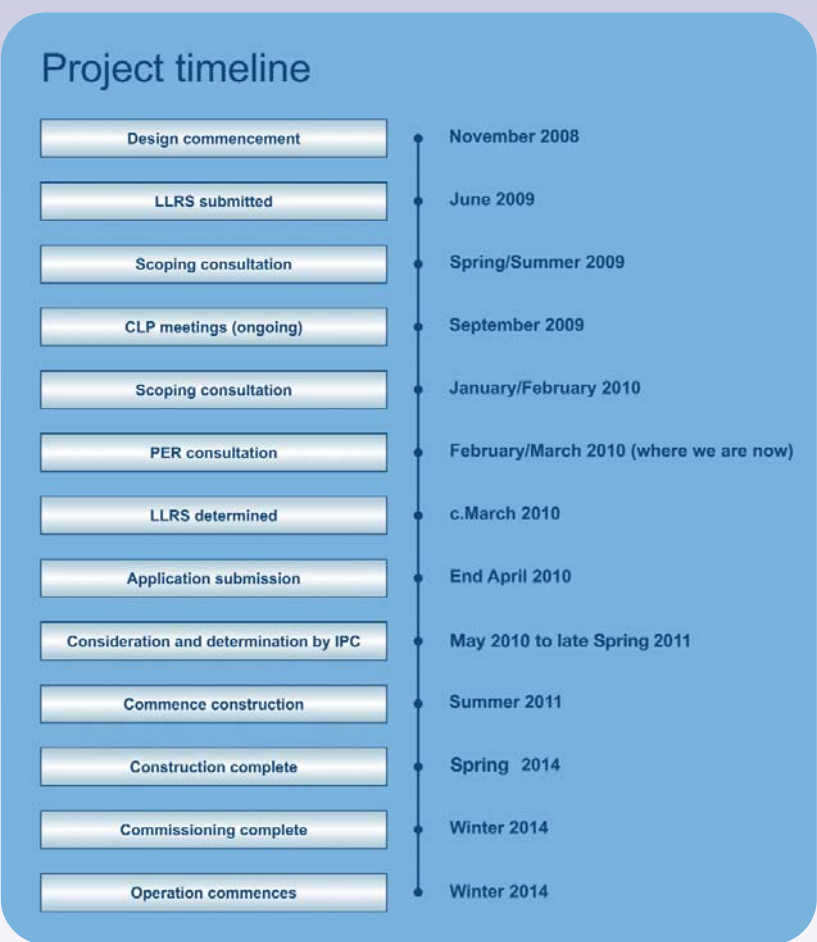




# Have your say

Your opinions on the proposed Rookery South RRF are important. These will inform those areas that remain unfixed and will also be reported in the final application to the IPC. Once Covanta has made its application, further consultation will take place throughout the IPC process before a final decision is made.

Covanta must receive your representations on the project generally and the Preliminary Environmental Information before 5th April 2010. This will enable Covanta to consider them prior to submitting the application to the IPC and include them within our IPC application. The Project timeline is shown below to give an overview of the process to date and going forwards, with an intention (subject to consent) for the Facility to be operational by Winter 2014.



You can tell us what you think or ask any further questions by:

- completing an exhibition feedback form, available from a member of the exhibition team
- emailing us at [RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)
- calling us on 0844 967 1101
- writing to us at Covanta, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes MK17 9EA

To find out more visit our website, [www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk) or read the Preliminary Environmental Report, which can be viewed at the local libraries, Council offices, Covanta’s office and the Marston Vale Forest Centre. Please ask a member of the Covanta team for information.

Another way to find out more information is to speak to members of the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel or read the notes of those meetings. The Panel is an independently facilitated group made up of 14-15 individuals that were selected as a cross section of the local community. The Panel has met 7 times and ensures there is an ongoing dialogue between Covanta and the local community. All of the notes from the meetings, including hand outs and membership is available on line at [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth) and are available separately at the exhibition.

To help local communities understand and engage with the IPC process, Planning Aid is an initiative that provides free, independent and professional advice and support to communities and individuals who cannot afford to pay planning consultants’ fees. For further information visit: [www.planningaid.rtpi.org.uk](http://www.planningaid.rtpi.org.uk).

# Thank you for your time



**Appendix 50**  
**Exhibition Handouts**  
**Spring 2010**

# Introducing the Infrastructure Planning Commission

What we do and how  
you can get involved



The Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) is a new organisation which will be at the heart of decision making on national infrastructure projects. These are the large scale facilities that support the economy and vital public services. They include railways, large wind farms, power stations, reservoirs, harbours, airports and sewage treatment works.





**This booklet describes major changes in the way decisions are made on national infrastructure and how this might affect you. It is an introduction to the 2008 Planning Act and the new Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC). Individual applications for national infrastructure projects will be handled by the IPC. The new system has been designed to give the public, local authorities and interest groups much improved opportunities to get involved and make their views known.**

Commissioners, who are independent of government and all other interests, will examine the evidence for and against each project. They will be required to act in accordance with government policy as set out in National Policy Statements. These statements will consider national priorities and explain the case for investment in energy, transport, water and waste infrastructure.

Commissioners will consider, for example, the environmental impact of each project put forward by a promoter and decide whether a project should be granted permission and if so under what conditions. There are six main steps in the decision-making process which are described on the next two pages.

# IPC decision making. The six steps

The IPC has 28 days to decide whether there has been effective consultation and whether the application meets the required standards.



**Pre-application**

**Acceptance by the IPC**

**Pre-examination**



Look out for early information in local media and in public places near the location of the proposed project, such as your library. The promoter will be developing their proposals and will consult widely. You may also wish to talk to your local authority and local interest groups.



You can now register as an interested party; you will be kept informed of progress and opportunities to be involved. Commissioners will hold preliminary meetings and set a timetable.

A decision on the proposal is issued within three months, with a statement of reasons.



## Examination

You can send in your comments by writing and can speak at a public hearing. The IPC has six months to carry out the examination.

## Decision

## Post-decision

There is a six-week period for legal challenge.

We have produced a booklet *The Infrastructure Planning Commission: Guide to its Role and Operation* which examines our processes in more detail alongside the legal, national policy and historical context of our operations. You can request this using the contact information on the back cover.

# National Policy Statements and the need for national infrastructure





**Our decisions on applications for national infrastructure will be guided by National Policy Statements (NPSs). There will be NPSs on renewable energy, transport networks, nuclear power, aviation, water supply and several others. These are prepared by the relevant government departments. This is important, because it means that the decision maker (the IPC) is separate from the government policy maker – ensuring that our decisions are fair and objective**

NPSs establish the national need for each type of infrastructure. They may also identify potential locations for infrastructure facilities and the factors for judging if a location which is proposed by a promoter is suitable. This will provide a clear statement of government policy and allow the applications which we examine to be decided more quickly.

You can find out more about the different NPSs, including when they will be produced and how you can have your say, on the Directgov website at [www.direct.gov.uk/infrastructureplanning](http://www.direct.gov.uk/infrastructureplanning)

The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) has produced a leaflet which explains the new planning system: *Infrastructure planning: How will it work? How can I have my say?* You can request a copy by calling 020 7944 4400 or visiting [www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding](http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding)

## **The IPC is part of an infrastructure planning system<sup>1</sup> which will:**

- simplify the process for all concerned;
- provide better opportunities for the public, objectors, consultees and promoters of national infrastructure to present their evidence and explain their point of view;
- promote better planning and sustainable development to respond effectively to climate change;
- apply professional and technical judgement, independent of government and all other interests;
- reduce the average time taken for major applications, from making an application to final decision, to less than a year; and
- cut the overall cost of the planning system for national infrastructure by around £300 million per year.

<sup>1</sup> The new system applies across England and to some cross-border oil and gas pipelines into Scotland. In Wales the new system will only apply to ports and energy applications

## **Contact us**

For help and advice visit our website:  
[www.independent.gov.uk/infrastructure](http://www.independent.gov.uk/infrastructure)

To speak to a member of the IPC about a proposal, call our helpline:  
0303 444 5000

Email us at:  
[ipcenquiries@infrastructure.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ipcenquiries@infrastructure.gsi.gov.uk)

Or write to us at:  
Infrastructure Planning Commission  
Temple Quay House  
Temple Quay  
Bristol  
BS1 6PN



## Air pollution experts say modern incinerators are no significant threat to public health

3 September 2009

**INCINERATORS that are well run and regulated do not pose a significant threat to public health, according to air pollution experts.**

The Health Protection Agency has reviewed the latest scientific evidence on the health effects of modern municipal waste incinerators.

The Agency report concludes that while it is not possible to rule out adverse health effects completely, any potential damage from modern, well run and regulated incinerators is likely to be so small that it would be undetectable.

An Agency spokesman said: "The evidence suggests that air pollution from incinerators makes up a fraction of one percent of the country's particulate emissions. Industry and traffic account for more than fifty per cent.

"European Union Directives aimed at minimising landfill are leading to an increased use of incineration, and research suggests that this will not cause any significant adverse health effects.

"The evidence suggests that any potential damage to health of those living close to incinerators is likely to be very small, if detectable. The Agency therefore does not believe that studies of public health around individual incinerators are scientifically justifiable."

The report updates a 2005 statement but there is no change in the Agency's general position.

### Notes to editors

The Agency's updated position statement on: *The impact on health of emissions to air from municipal waste incinerators* can be viewed on the HPA website

The Health Protection Agency (HPA) has a statutory responsibility to advise Government and Local Authorities on possible health impacts of air pollutants. Responsibility for the environmental permitting of municipal waste incinerators lies with the Environment Agency.

Data provided by Defra (National Emissions Inventory [www.naei.org.uk](http://www.naei.org.uk)) show that 2006 national emissions of air pollution particulates PM10 from waste incineration are 0.03% of the total compared with 27% and 25% for traffic and industry respectively.

The Committee on Carcinogenicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment has concluded that any potential risk of cancer due to residency near to municipal waste incinerators is exceedingly low and probably not measurable by the most modern techniques.

Contact: Health Protection Agency Press Office, Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards, Chilton, Didcot, Oxfordshire OX11 0RQ, [www.hpa.org.uk](http://www.hpa.org.uk).

Tel +44 (0) 1235 822745?or 01235 822876 Fax +44 (0) 1235 822746.

Email [chilton.pressoffice@hpa.org.uk](mailto:chilton.pressoffice@hpa.org.uk)

Last reviewed: 2 March 2010

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# How to find out more and have your say



Your opinions on the proposed Rookery South RRF are important. These will inform those areas that remain unfixed and will also be reported in the final application to the IPC. Once Covanta has made its application, further consultation will take place throughout the IPC process before a final decision is made.

Covanta must receive your representations on the project generally and the Preliminary Environmental Information before 5th April 2010.

## For more information

To learn more about the Project, visit [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth). Alternatively, you will find copies of the Preliminary Environmental Report available for inspection at the following locations:

### **Bedford Central Library**

Harpur Street, Bedford  
Bedfordshire, MK40 1PG

### **Amphill Library**

Dunstable Street, Amphill  
Bedfordshire, MK45 2NL

### **Wootton Library**

Lorraine Road,  
Wootton  
MK43 9LH

### **Bedford Borough Council**

Borough Hall, Cauldwell Street  
Bedford, MK42 9AP

### **Central Bedfordshire Council**

Priory House, Monks Walk  
Chicksands, Shefford  
SG17 5TQ

### **Forest of Marston Vale**

The Forest Centre, Station Road  
Marston Moretaine  
Bedfordshire MK43 0PR

### **Covanta (Eversholt office)**

Unit 7, Water End Barns, Eversholt  
Milton Keynes, MK17 9EA

These documents will be available for public view during normal office and library hours. Please check local library opening hours.

## Please provide us with feedback or ask a question using the following methods:

- Complete an exhibition feedback form, available from a member of the exhibition team
- Send an email to [RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)
- Call the Covanta Rookery South information line on 0844 967 1101
- Write to us at Covanta, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes, MK17 9EA

All information correct at time of going to press. Printed by Covanta Energy, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes, MK17 9EA.





# Proposed Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

Covanta is developing a proposal to construct and operate a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby.

Comprising an Energy from Waste Facility and a Materials Recovery Facility, the Project will provide urgently needed electricity (65 MWe), more than 50% of which will be renewable. It will also provide urgently needed waste recovery capacity (585,000 tonnes each year), diverting this waste from landfill and complementing recycling progress.



Preliminary design of the Resource Recovery Facility

Last summer Covanta consulted widely on the Project with key consultees including the local community. The feedback has informed significant work undertaken to progress both the detail of the Project and to understand its environmental impacts. Covanta can now share this detail and show you preliminary (but still evolving) designs and environmental information.

Please consider the information in this leaflet and provide Covanta with feedback. All opinions received by 5th April 2010 will inform the application for a Development Consent Order from the Infrastructure Planning Commission. Subject to receiving consent, the Facility will start operating in late 2014.

# What is the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility?

The Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) has two main elements:

- an Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility exporting enough electricity to meet the needs of approximately 82,500 homes (broadly equivalent to the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale)
- a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) recovering secondary aggregate and metals from the EfW process

The Project includes a 20-lorry HGV park to service the Facility, a new access from Green Lane and underground connection to the National Grid. Vehicle delivery hours are not yet fixed, but more than 75% will be between 8am and 5pm.

Significant new tree planting is proposed, together with upgrades to local footpaths in the area, both of which will make a meaningful contribution to the Forest of Marston Vale.

## Location

The proposed Facility is in Rookery South Pit, developing just under 14 hectares of the total 95 hectares pit area which is being considered for a Low Level Restoration Scheme (LLRS) by Central Bedfordshire Council. The LLRS will restore the pit base to agricultural land, with a ditch system draining water to a large attenuation pond and pit side stabilisation works, particularly adjacent to the Midland Mainline Railway. Once restored the pit base will be approximately 10 metres below the surrounding ground level. This will form the platform for the Facility.

## Why Energy from Waste?

Government policy requires the UK to provide diverse and secure sources of energy – with increased quantities delivered from renewable sources. It also requires that less waste should be sent to landfill.

- The Government has identified an urgent need for new energy infrastructure, seeking around 30% of electricity to be generated from renewable sources by 2020
- In 2008 just 5.5% of the UK's electricity came from renewable sources, a small increase on the 3.6% achieved in 2004
- The recovery of energy from waste, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, is increasingly important in meeting the UK's energy needs
- The Government has a target to divert 67% of household waste from landfill by 2015 and 75% by 2020
- In 2008/09 approximately 50% was diverted from landfill nationally, 47% in Bedfordshire. There's a long way to go, especially as new EfW facilities can take 4-5 years to develop
- The preferred way to deliver this is through recycling and composting with complementary energy recovery in line with the waste hierarchy




EfW supplies reliable, low carbon energy, the majority of which is classified as renewable, that helps address climate change. By contrast, landfill produces methane gas; 1 tonne of methane has a CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent of 23 tonnes.

Management of residual wastes at the Facility delivers a benefit, in terms of avoided greenhouse gas emissions, of

about 120,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year, gained by generating electricity which offsets electricity generated at power stations using fossil fuels and the energy offset from the production of new metal through metals recovery. By contrast, landfilling these wastes would create a burden, having net emissions of nearly 100,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year.



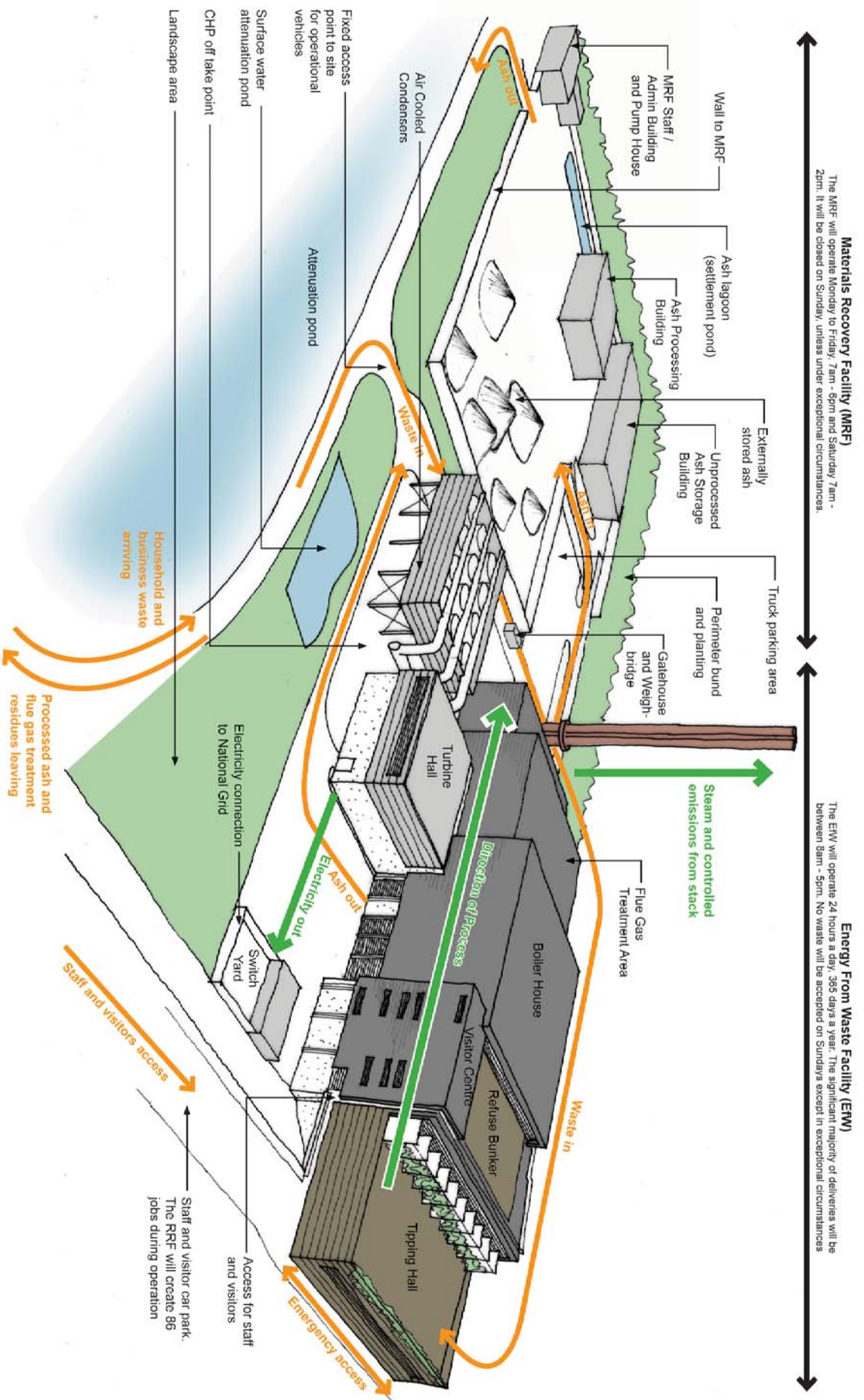


-  Existing Planting (within or adjacent to Rookery Pit)
-  Proposed Planting (as part of the RRF)
-  Existing Planting (as part of the LLRS)

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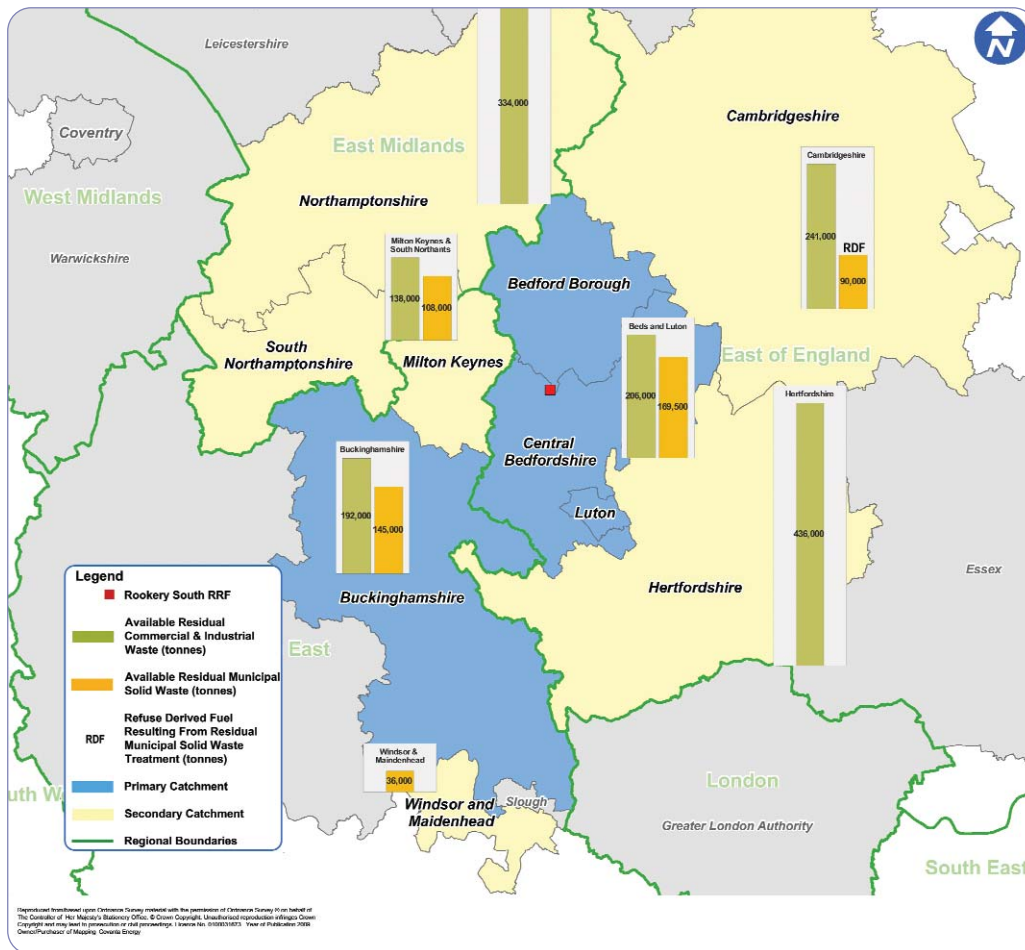
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Preliminary design and operations

# The need for Rookery South RRF



Nominal capacity of Rookery South EfW  
**585,000\***

## Residual waste available

Bedfordshire & Luton  
370,000  
Buckinghamshire  
337,000  
Total in Primary Catchment Area  
**707,000**

\*All figures in tonnes per annum (tpa)

The total in all catchment areas is **2,000,000tpa**, equivalent to 3.5 times the capacity of the Rookery South EfW Facility.

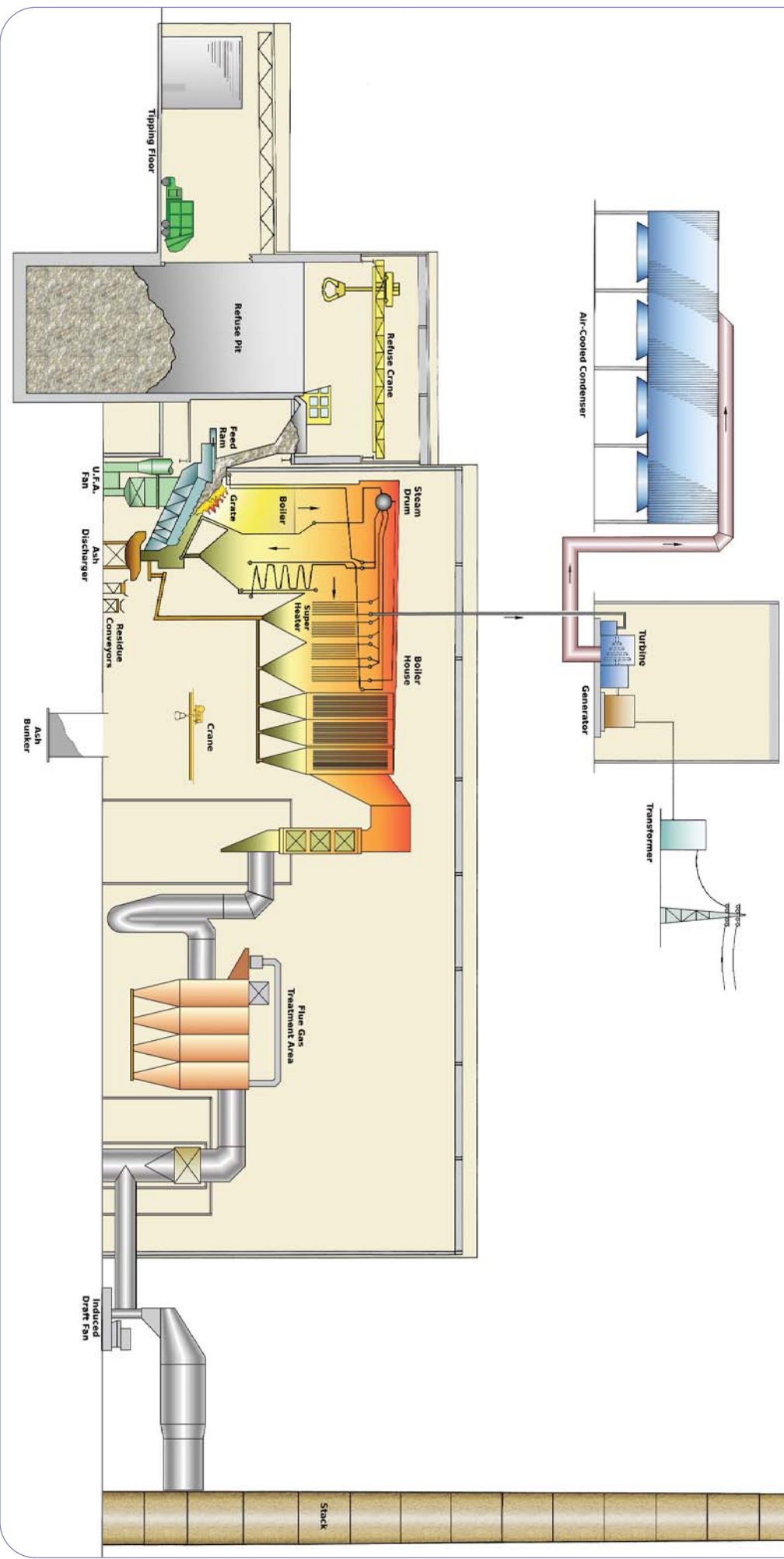
## Sources of residual waste for Rookery South EfW

Residual waste is that remaining after recycling and composting. Assuming greater levels of recycling and composting than are currently achieved, there remains a significant amount of residual household (MSW) and business (CIW) waste to divert from landfill as shown in the diagram above.

## The EfW process

To better understand the EfW process, see diagram on page 6 and refer to the points below.

- Household and business waste will be separated at its source for recycling and collected in the usual way.
- Waste that cannot be recycled will be delivered by road to the tipping hall in the EfW Facility where it is tipped into a bunker within the building. The building operates under slight negative pressure which prevents odours from escaping.
- The waste is combusted at a high temperature, producing steam to drive the turbines. They will produce electricity which is then fed into the local grid network via an underground connection.
- The EfW Facility has the potential to provide heat for industrial and domestic uses, via its use as a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant.
- Bottom ash and metal residues are transferred to the adjoining Material Recovery Facility (MRF) where metals are captured for recycling and bottom ash is recovered as a secondary aggregate for use in the construction industry.
- Fly ash, a hazardous waste, is taken off site in sealed tankers and disposed of in specially licensed sites.



Process diagram

Note: Schematic diagram of EFW process for illustrative purposes only



# The benefits and burdens of a larger EfW facility

Sustainability is the key requirement guiding decisions on the provision of new energy recovery and waste treatment capacity. Taking care of the environment for future generations is as important as taking care of the environment today.

Through more sustainable waste management, moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy, the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.

It is not the case that to be sustainable each local area has to manage its own waste. Rigid application of such a “local self-sufficiency” approach can result in major environmental and cost inefficiencies depending on the circumstances of each case.

## Efficiencies of scale bring environmental benefits

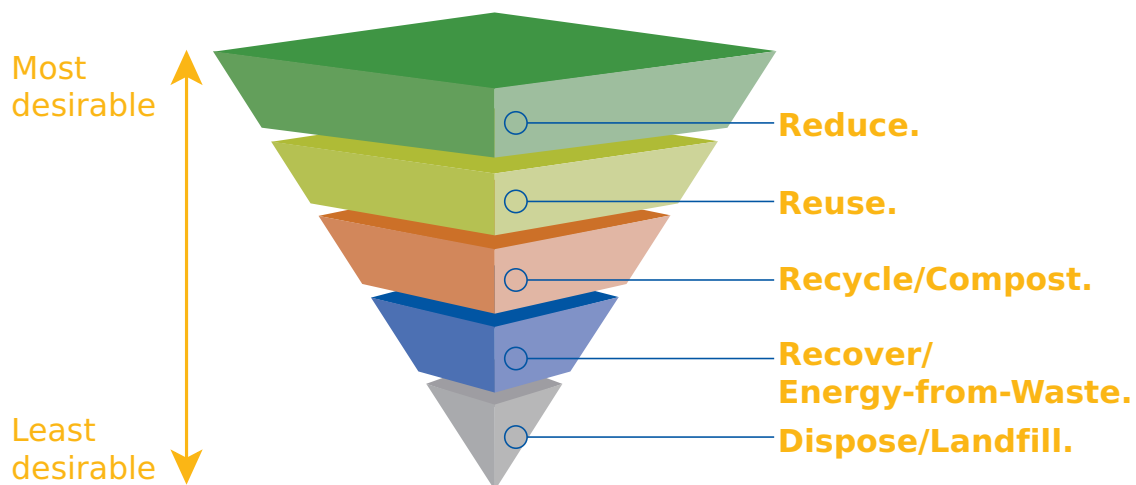
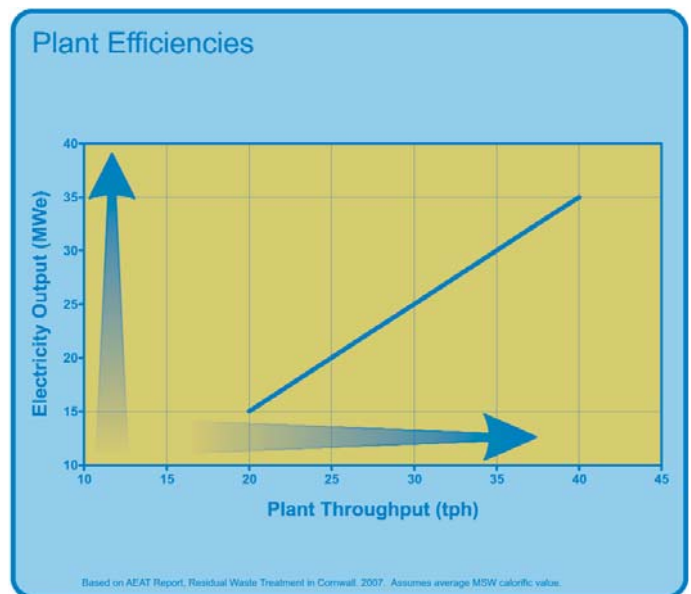
At Rookery South the circumstances are such that, overall, the environment benefits from accepting waste from a wider catchment area than just Bedfordshire. The central location of the Facility, within its defined Waste Catchment Area, and proposed capacity mean that the transport burdens of bringing waste from further afield are many times outweighed by the operational and energy efficiencies achieved by the larger scale EfW Facility.

It is essential that the overall balance of environmental benefits and burdens are fully assessed, understood and explained. This is why the submitted application will demonstrate this relationship through the use of the Environment Agency’s Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment (WRATE).

## Efficiencies of scale bring economic benefits

By building and operating one large, centrally located Facility and sourcing waste from the defined Waste Catchment Area, Covanta will achieve substantial economies of scale which it will pass on as financial savings to its potential Local Authority clients. Based on a conservative estimate, this could save the Bedfordshire Authorities approximately £8 million a year. All Bedfordshire authorities are having to dig deep for financial savings as they are facing severe budgetary constraints which could result in other frontline services being reduced.

These financial economies of scale mean Covanta can provide waste management services at lower cost to local businesses too.



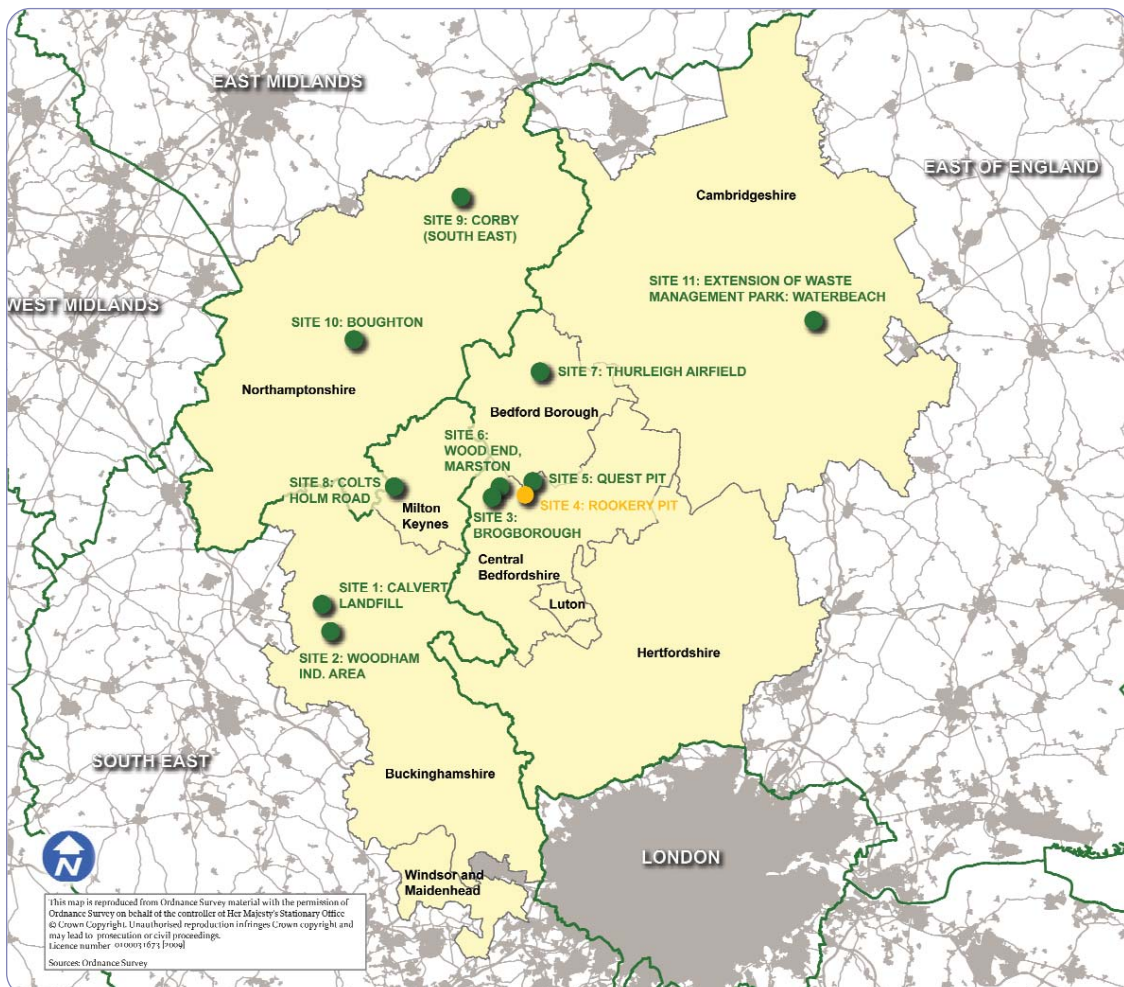


# Why is Rookery South suitable?

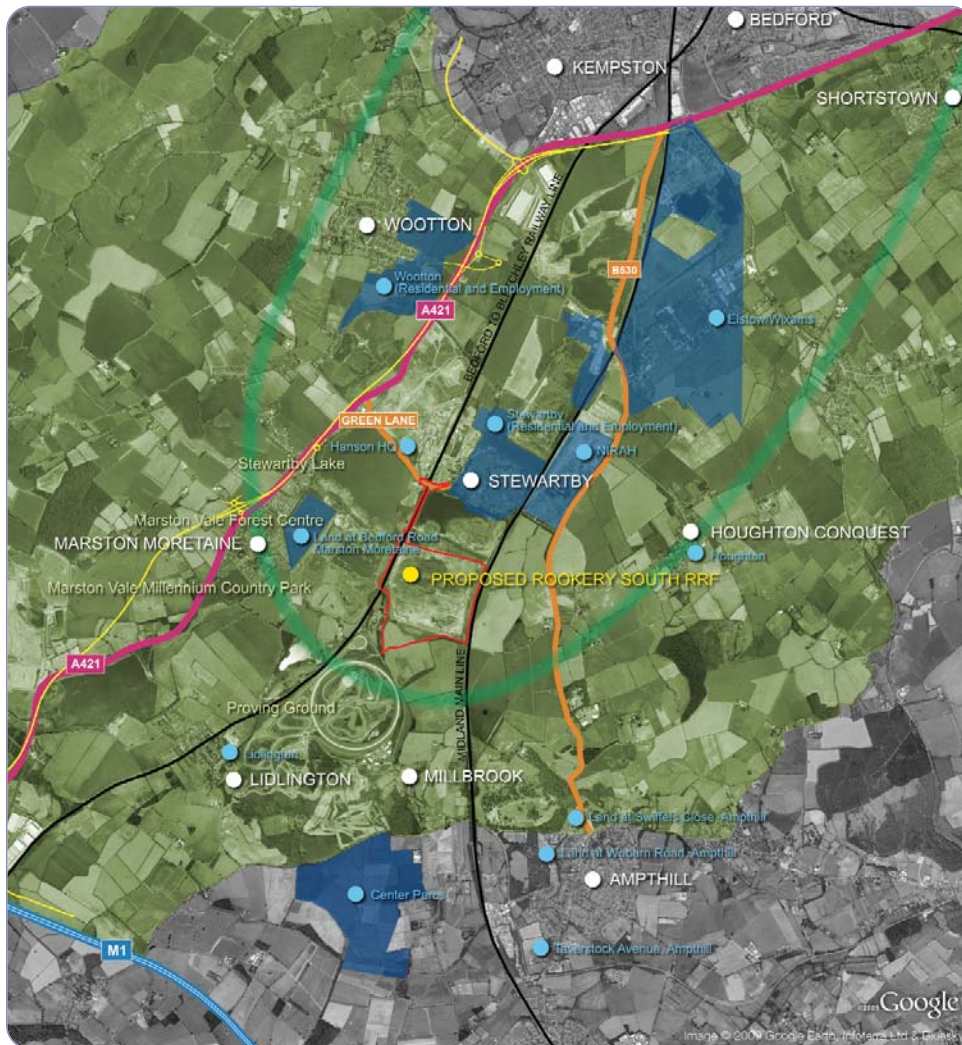
Covanta's interest in Rookery South was prompted by the Bedfordshire and Luton Authorities' selection of it as their preferred site for an EfW facility to serve their area. Furthermore, the Waste Local Plan Inspector also recognised the local and regional role that Rookery South could play for long term sustainable waste management.

Covanta's subsequent search across the Waste Catchment Area started with 325 sites and ultimately revealed 11 (pictured below) that were potentially appropriate for an EfW facility. Of these, Rookery South was Covanta's preferred choice due to its:

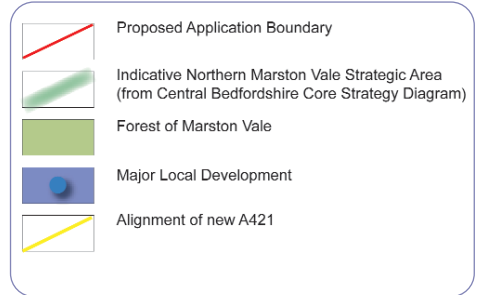
- central location to substantial sources of residual waste
- avoidance of "no go" areas such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, nationally important nature conservation sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Green Belt
- location in an area designated for extensive regeneration and development (the Northern Marston Vale) – an area allocated for extensive change
- ability to contribute to the Northern Marston Vale's growing demand for energy recovery and waste treatment capacity e.g. for the development of the allocated 19,500 homes
- large area which allows both an EfW facility and a MRF to be co-located, enabling bottom ash management on-site and so reducing this potential transport burden
- combined heat and power opportunities at NIRAH, Center Parcs and The Wixhams
- opportunity to enhance green infrastructure, mainly through tree planting and enhanced rights of way which contribute to the Forest of Marston Vale
- avoidance of adverse environmental impacts on local residents, businesses and nature conservation which is being demonstrated through the preliminary environmental findings
- suitable road access and future potential for rail if supported by contract opportunities



Potential alternative EfW sites



## The changing context of the Marston Vale



## Feedback so far – design

Last summer nearly 500 people attended Covanta's first round of consultation exhibitions. Of those that provided feedback, most thought it important to find alternative ways to generate energy and the vast majority thought that generating energy from waste after recycling was a good option. Since then, Covanta has continued to consult with key stakeholders such as English Heritage, the Environment Agency and the local community through the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel (CLP). Further details of the CLP and notes of its meetings can be found online at [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth).

### Design feedback

#### You asked Covanta to:

- Minimise the visual impact
- Integrate the Facility into the landscape
- Deliver Forest of Marston Vale objectives
- Enhance biodiversity

#### As a result Covanta has:

1. Reduced the main EfW building height by 7m, from 50m to 43m, and tightly wrapped the internal technology.
2. Undertaken a detailed colour study and identified an appropriate material and colour palette. Non-reflective materials will be used.
3. Emphasised horizontal lines of the main EfW building to reduce perceived height.
4. Minimised external lighting and located all windows on the north elevation of the main EfW building to reduce night time visibility from the south.
5. Introduced a "green view" from the Forest Centre through the inclusion of a green wall.
6. Examined the benefits of three separate stacks compared to one stack and selected the one stack option without a solid enclosure to minimise bulk.
7. Introduced shadowing to break up building mass.
8. Avoided the use of iconic architecture.
9. Incorporated native woodland planting for forest integration, screening and ecology benefits.
10. Added brown roof habitats and wetlands.



## Design evolution over 2009/10



Early 2009



Present 2010

# Feedback so far – operations

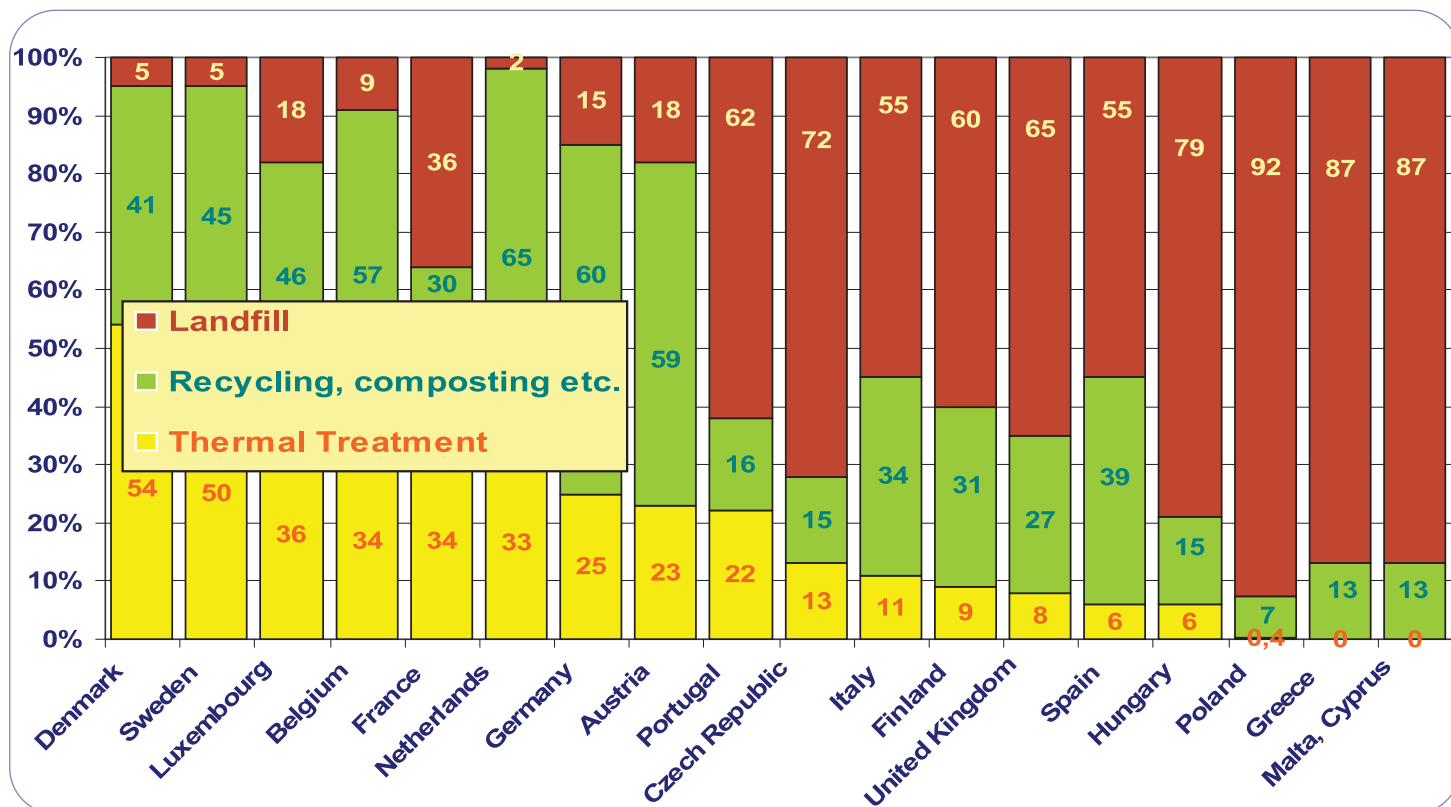
## Operational feedback

### You asked Covanta to:

- Not import waste from outside of Bedfordshire
- Protect residents and businesses from unacceptable noise, traffic and air quality impacts
- Consider rail
- Not crowd out recycling
- Safeguard Cranfield Airport airspace

### As a result Covanta has:

1. Considered the Waste Catchment Area carefully. The benefits of a larger scale facility have again been confirmed as outweighing the burdens of transporting waste within this area.
2. Reduced the stack height by 10m, to 105m, safeguarding the Cranfield Airport airspace.
3. Worked to ensure that the reduced stack height will still meet strict legal regulations to protect public health and biodiversity.
4. Proposed delivery hours between 5am and 11pm with 75% occurring between 8am and 5pm and no Sunday deliveries.
5. Developed a detailed noise model to accurately calculate anticipated noise levels and identify suitable mitigation.
6. Developed an HGV Route Management Plan to ensure that HGVs do not travel through local settlements such as Stewartby, Marston Moretaine and Ampthill.
7. Considered rail options. Currently, this is not viable but remains a future option should suitable contract opportunities arise.
8. Assumed high levels of recycling and composting (50 – 60% of household waste and 65% of business waste by 2020) exceeding national targets. The Facility will complement recycling and crowd out landfill (see diagram below).

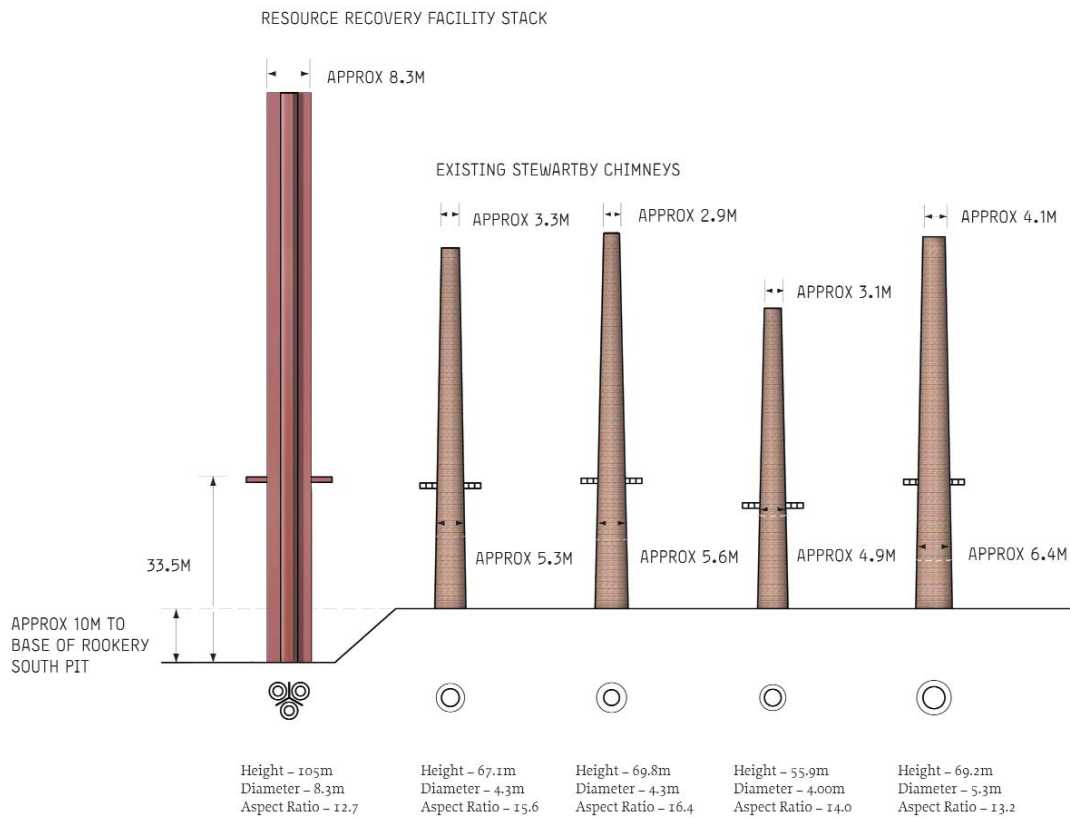


Treatment of Municipal Waste in Europe – 2005 (in %) Data source: Eurostat



A further benefit of reducing the stack height for operational reasons is that it will lessen the visual impact. A comparison of the RRF stack with those of the former Stewartby Brickworks' chimneys is provided below to give a feel of the difference in scale, albeit the RRF stack is located approximately 1km to the south of

the former brickworks, so there is no side by side comparison in reality. To give a further idea of scale in the local context, the main EfW building would comfortably fit within one of the Cardington Hangers, even before the 10 metre drop provided by the pit is taken into account.



Stack height comparison

## Feedback so far – community benefits

### Community benefits feedback

#### You asked Covanta to:

- Reduce household energy bills
- Improve village halls
- Provide a Community Trust Fund
- Provide education and community facilities
- Enhance footpaths
- Enhance the Forest of Marston Vale

#### As a result Covanta has:

1. Proposed the provision of a 10% rebate on electricity bills to 8,500 homes in settlements closest to the site: Millbrook, Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Ampthill and Wootton.
2. Proposed a Community Trust Fund with £150,000 in the first year of operation and £50,000 each year thereafter. The use of this fund will not be prescribed by Covanta, but it is anticipated that it will be used for community projects such as village hall improvements.
3. Proposed a Forest of Marston Vale Trust Fund with £250,000 in the first year of operation and £50,000 each year thereafter.
4. Included a Visitor Centre as part of the main EfW building.
5. Proposed a preliminary strategy to reconnect and enhance severed footpaths in and around Rookery Pit.

# Fixed design and operational parameters

A comprehensive round of consultation has informed the preparation of a design code that has driven Covanta's response to the architecture, site layout, landscape and rights of way strategy.

## Design code

In summary the design code for Rookery South RRF states that the design should:

- express the Project's function and process, providing an honest design response
- develop a building envelope that fits close to the internal technological process to reduce height and mass
- ensure integration with the wider Marston Vale and respond to different views, providing a coherent building design

- use the difference in height between the pit base and the surrounding ground level as the organising element, also separating the visitor and operational functions
- use materials and colours which are non-reflective and informed by detailed colour studies, assisting the Facility to integrate into the landscape and emphasising horizontal lines
- connect with the Forest of Marston Vale through woodland planting and the provision of new and upgraded rights of way

At this point, March 2010, some design elements are fixed and some remain subject to further refinement. Those parameters which are fixed at this stage are shown on the diagram on page 14. However, comments and consultation responses remain important as design development continues beyond the exhibition.

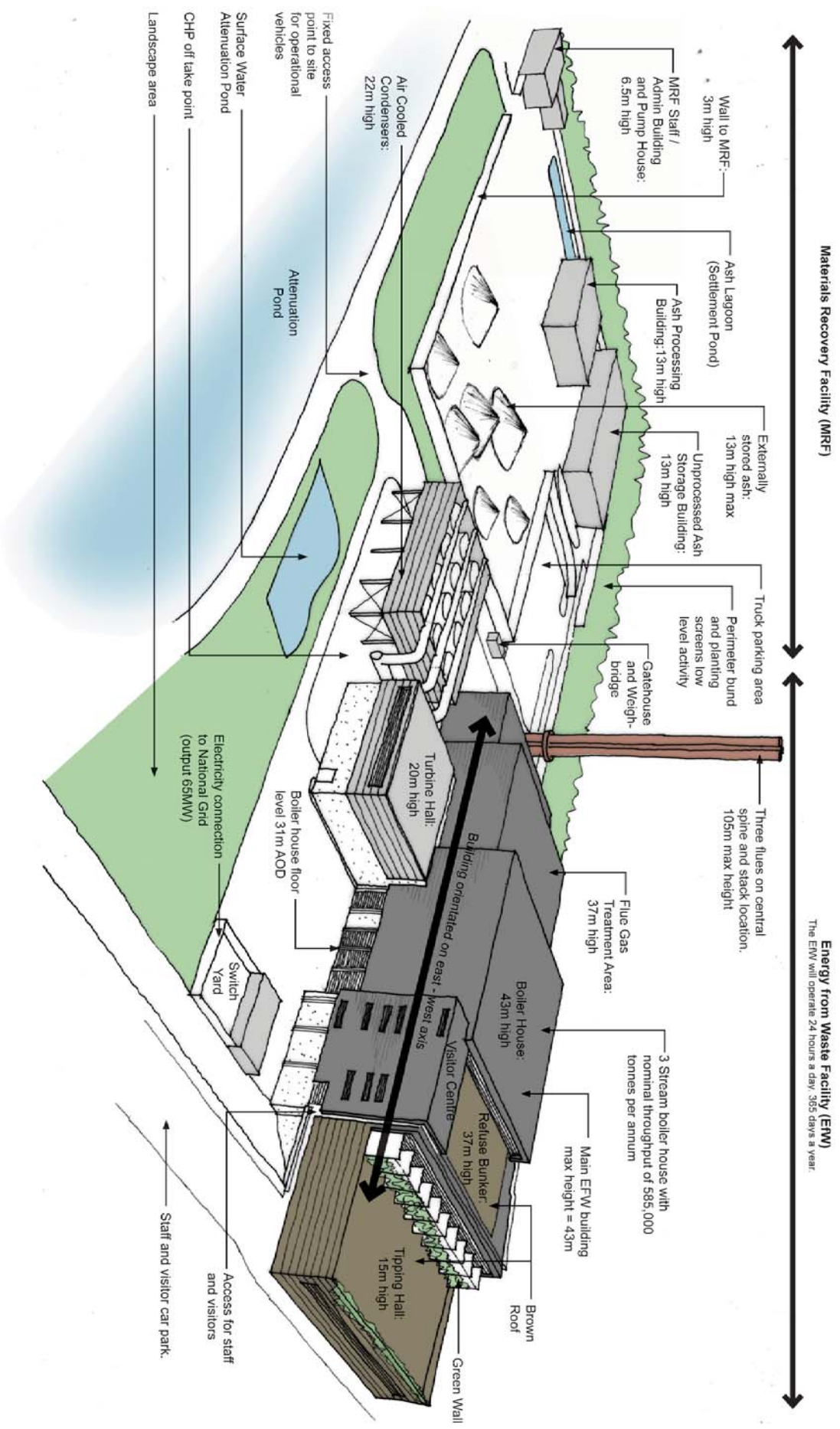


**Above:** Visual representation of proposed development from Amphill Park. Planting is shown at year five\*



**Above:** Visual representation of proposed development from Forest Centre. Planting is shown at year five and includes growth of woodland within Millennium Country Park\*

**\*Please note:** The images above are available on request from Covanta.



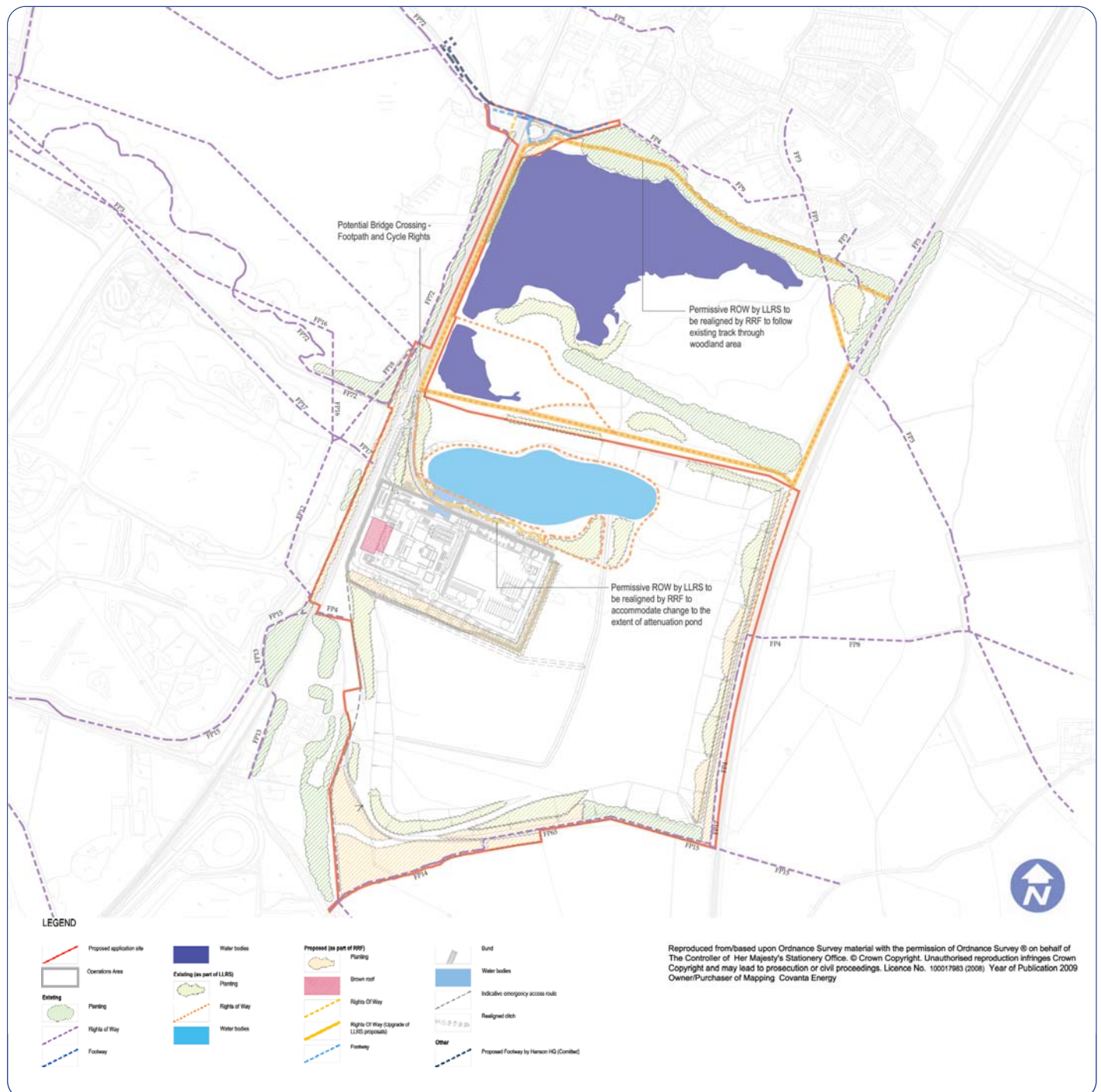
Fixed design and operational parameters



# Unfixed design and operational parameters

The following parameters are unfixed at this stage and are subject to further design iteration and consultation:

- vehicle delivery hours, currently proposed at 5am until 11pm, with the majority occurring between 8am and 5pm
- changes to the existing rights of way network, improving links as part of the development of green infrastructure within the Forest of Marston Vale (shown below)
- general material colours have been determined, however final finishes and material choices are still to be made
- a preliminary drainage strategy has been prepared and is subject to further discussion
- a preliminary lighting strategy has been prepared and is subject to further discussion
- routing for delivery vehicles during both the construction and operational phases
- the sources of waste and mix of waste are subject to ongoing review and will depend on the waste contracts





# Preliminary environmental findings

## Transport and access

Transport and access is being considered for impact caused by road delivery of waste, the numbers of people employed by the operation, construction traffic and also footpaths and rights of way.

The assessment takes account of the upgrading of the A421 (due for completion in 2010) and other major developments in the area. A full Transport Assessment is being prepared, which has taken on comments by the Highway Authorities.

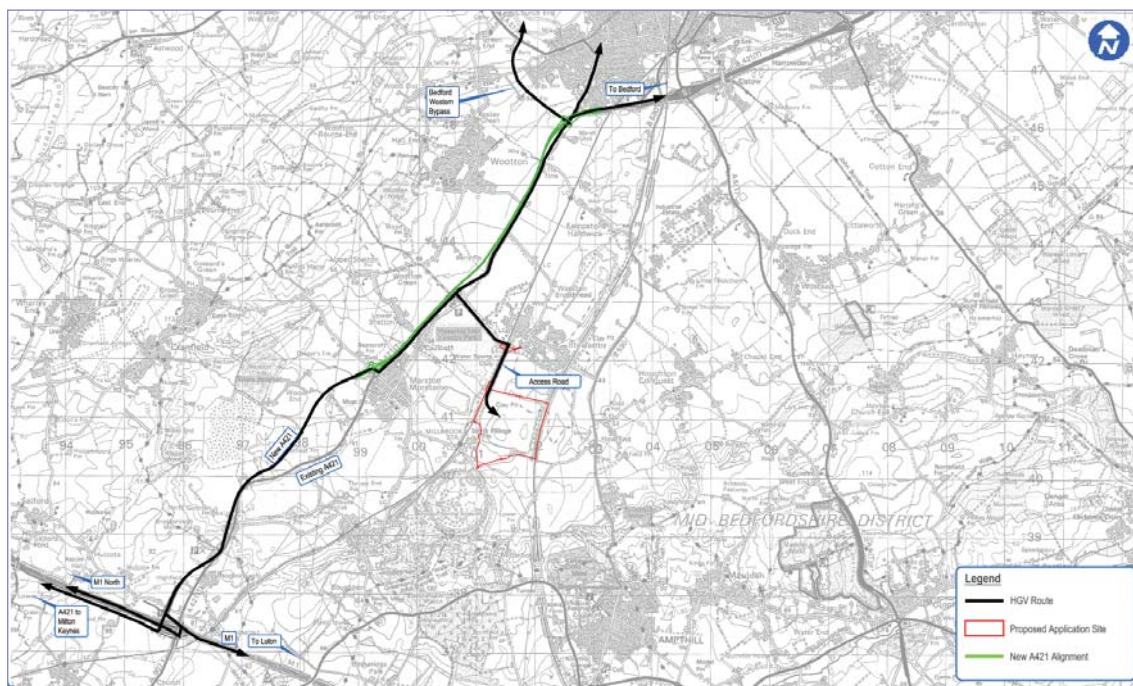
The key daily traffic features are as follows:

- a total of 532 two-way movements will be generated (266 trips in and 266 trips out)
- approximately 68% of trips will consist of HGV movements
- the peak hour movements will be between 7am and 8am, with 73 two-way movements
- the peak hour generation in terms of HGV generation is between 11am and 12pm, with 50 two-way HGV trips

- approximately 87% of vehicles will arrive and depart outside of the AM and PM peak hours (i.e. 8am to 9am and 5pm to 6pm)

Measures proposed to mitigate and enhance traffic and access impacts include:

- restrictions on delivery hours and a controlled and monitored HGV Route Management Plan. See diagram below
- a new junction with a right turning lane on Green Lane to provide access to the Facility
- improvements to the footway/cycleway provision on Green Lane – potentially creating a second formal access into The Forest Centre and Millennium Country Park
- exploring the provision of contributions to upgrade the Green Lane level crossing
- reconnection of severed footpaths and creation of new footpaths and cycleways



**Left:** HGV Route Management Plan

## Human health and air quality

The Health Protection Agency advises that well run and regulated incinerators do not pose a significant threat to public health. They go on to say the effect is likely to be so small that it would be undetectable.

Assessments have been made of the potential impact on local air quality during construction and operation. Considerations include emissions of construction dust and from traffic, and also importantly, those resulting from burning waste. An initial screening has shown that the only road to experience a traffic increase greater than 10% will be Green Lane, between the site entrance and the A421, but that this will not significantly affect

air quality at this location. Design and operation of the Facility ensures that odour will not be an issue. As waste is tipped directly into a bunker, air is drawn in to the process, keeping the bunker under slightly negative pressure, thereby ensuring no odour escapes.

The EfW Facility has been designed such that emissions released from the stack are within the requirements of the EU Waste Incineration Directive. Modelling the dispersion of these emissions shows that they will not have a significant effect on local air quality, health or nature conservation sites. The additional concentrations of the regulated substances will not cause any non-compliance with air quality standards and will be a very small fraction of existing concentrations.

# Preliminary environmental findings

## Noise

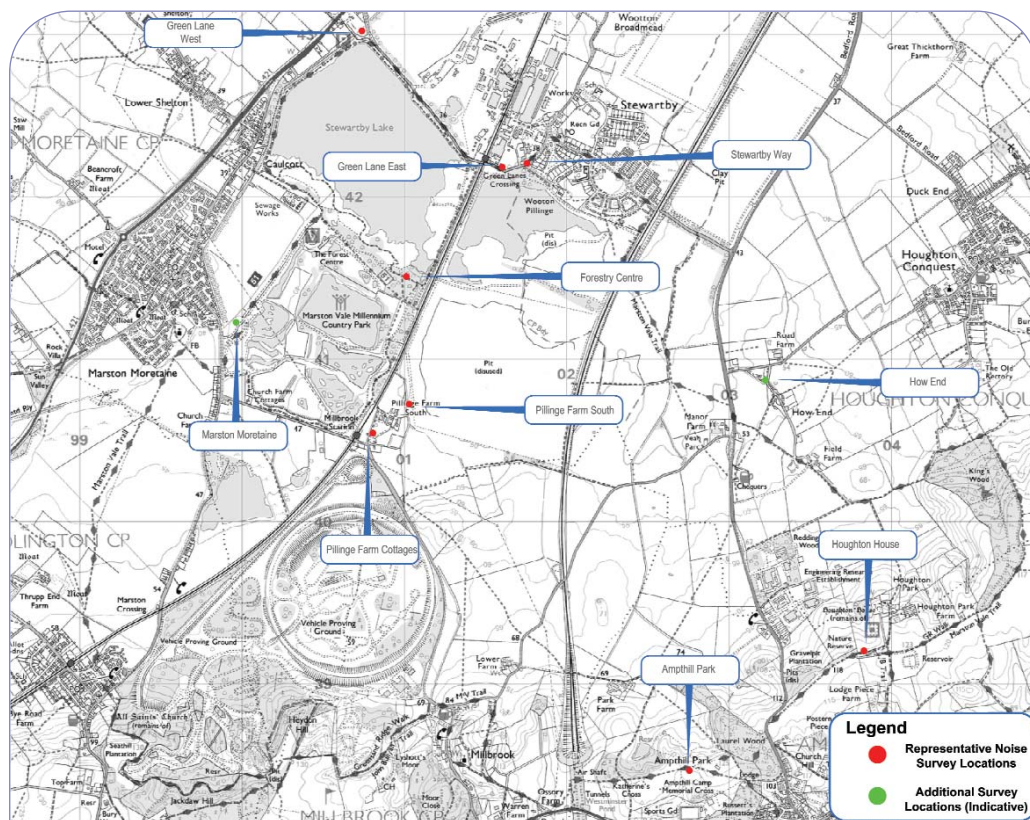
Noise has been considered in terms of local communities, recreational areas and the nearest residential locations. An assessment of the existing noise levels in the area has been undertaken and a computer model of the proposed buildings and equipment has been developed to calculate noise levels at surrounding locations.

Government guidance on environmental noise, together with other standards, is being used to establish suitable levels (criteria) of environmental noise for the RRF. The computer model's calculations have been compared with the criteria and where targets have not been met, modifications to the layout and design of the Facility have been made. The resulting noise mitigation has

included the specification of high performance acoustic louvres and quiet condenser fans.

Initial calculations of construction noise indicate that this will be well below recommended criteria. The preliminary assessment for operational noise indicates that the predicted noise from the Facility will be generally below the target at all receptors except at South Pilling Farm, where it will be marginally exceeded by approximately 1dB during the daytime. Modifications to the design are presently being made including potentially increasing the building's sound insulation.

The initial assessment of changes in traffic noise on the wider road network shows only small noise increases on all of the links, but further work will be undertaken to quantify the change in overall noise at properties close to Green Lane.



## Socio economics

Construction and operation of the Facility will generate a range of jobs (on average 320 and approximately 86 full time jobs respectively), the majority of which could go to people living within the Marston Ward, Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough. Social benefits include the Community Trust Fund, enhanced public rights of way within the Marston Vale and the Visitor Centre.

**Left:** Location of noise receptors.

## Ecology & nature conservation

A preliminary assessment of the ecological impacts associated with the Project has been undertaken. Consultation with Natural England and key local interest groups is ongoing.

Key potential effects include the loss of low grade agricultural grassland, loss of/disturbance to semi-natural grassland as well as changes to air quality, acid/nitrogen deposition and the current lighting regime. These effects have the potential to impact upon valued ecological receptors, including great crested newts and the assemblages of invertebrates and stoneworts. These potential impacts were recognised early in project development such that it includes effective measures to minimise harm through design (brown roofs and green walls) and planting schemes which provide functional habitats and enhance ecological connectivity to the wider Vale.



© Sharp & Diamond Landscape Architecture Inc and Green Roofs for Healthy Cities  
**Above:** Examples of a brown roof and green wall



# Preliminary environmental findings

## Cultural heritage

The Project's impact on the area's cultural heritage assets is considered in terms of direct physical impacts on archaeological assets within the site impacts on the setting of sensitive heritage assets within the wider study area.

The majority of the development is within Rookery South Pit where there is no potential for archaeological assets. However, the Facility will be visible from a distance and so has the potential to affect the setting of cultural heritage assets over a wider area. Mitigation of impacts has been addressed from an early stage in the design of the Project. Despite its height and size, the number of affected assets is small; these shortlisted properties are the subject of ongoing discussions with English Heritage, Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council.

Mitigation for these impacts on setting includes changes to building design, specifically in terms of roof/enclosure form and the selection of material finishes. The Landscape Strategy incorporates the use of bunds and fringe woodland which will reduce visual impact.

## Land & water quality

Geotechnical and geoenvironmental studies and ground investigations have informed a risk assessment that has confirmed a general absence of contaminants. Rookery South Pit is located in a relatively low sensitivity geoenvironmental setting for a number of reasons including the absence of significant groundwater abstractions within the vicinity and no groundwater source protection zones on or overlapping the site. Standard environmental management procedures and controls will be put in place to mitigate impacts e.g. silt collection lagoons. However, consideration of potential pollution linkages have shown that the overall geoenvironmental risks associated with the site are low or very low.

## Hydrology & flood risk

The key finding following a review of flood risk matters is that the Facility will be adequately safeguarded from flooding (taking account of climate change) and surface water run off will be accommodated within the Rookery South attenuation pond and taken there using a piped drainage system. There will be no detrimental impact on flood risk as a result of the Project.

## Landscape & visual

This considers the Project's impact on landscape character and visual receptors.

Overall, the introduction of a new built element will form part of a series of new features in this evolving post industrial landscape.

The nature and character of the Vale is already changing as the Forest of Marston Vale Forest Plan is implemented, landfill operations in the area are completed, and major committed and proposed developments, such as The Wixams and Centre Parcs are developed.

Covanta has been working closely over the last year with key advisors (notably English Heritage, Local Authorities and the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment) on design issues to ensure a bespoke architectural and landscape approach, that reduces the landscape and visual impacts as far as possible. This work is ongoing as is dialogue with the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel and the Forest of Marston Vale Trust. A close scrutiny and understanding of the landscape and visual context has driven the design response.

When considered in isolation, the RRF will appear as a new built feature rising from a wooded fringe. The wooded fringe will establish over time (within 5 – 10 years) and, in conjunction with the existing vegetation cover, will screen lower lying areas of the EfW and MRF where operational vehicles and smaller elements may be apparent.

A number of photomontages have been used to inform the assessment of effects on views. These images are available from Covanta on request.

# What happens next?

Covanta will make an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) in April 2010. The IPC is an independent public body which decides on nationally significant infrastructure projects and the DCO, if awarded, is the permission that Covanta requires to develop the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility.

Covanta's DCO application will incorporate a comprehensive range of information including:

- an Environmental Statement and Non- Technical Summary (informed by a number of matters including the preliminary environmental findings reported here and consultation feedback)
- Flood Risk Assessment
- Land plan(s)
- Works plan(s)
- Rights of way and access plan(s)
- Planning Statement
- Design and Access Statement
- Alternative Sites Assessment Report
- Socio Economic and Health Statements
- Sustainability Report
- A Consultation Report setting out consultation undertaken and how feedback has been addressed within the Project.

## How will the IPC make its decision?

The IPC makes its decisions in accordance with the policies set out by Government in National Policy Statements (NPS). Those directly relevant to the Rookery South RRF are:

- Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy, November 2009 (draft NPS EN-1);
- Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure, November 2009 (draft NPS EN-3)

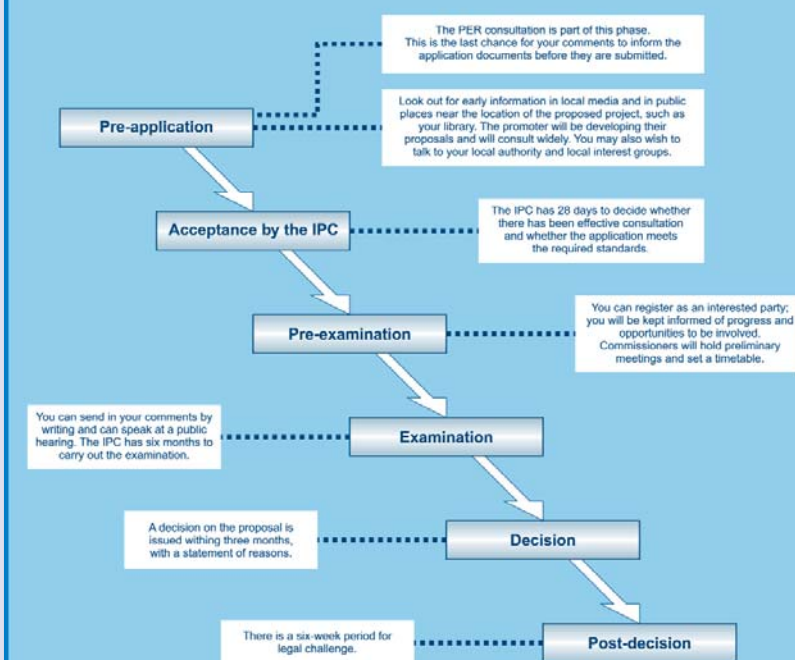
The draft NPS EN-1 makes clear the significant need for new major energy infrastructure and advises the IPC that it should start its assessment on the basis that need has been demonstrated. Further, that the IPC does not need to consider the relative advantages of one technology over another.

The draft NPS EN-3 requires the application to demonstrate conformity to the waste hierarchy and the extent to which the proposal contributes to regional waste management targets.

The IPC will use these NPSs to come to a decision, whilst taking account of comprehensive consultation and engagement initiatives. Full details of the IPC and its process can be found online by visiting

<http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/>

### IPC Process





## Have your say

Your opinions on the proposed Rookery South RRF are important. These will inform those areas that remain unfixed and will also be reported in the final application to the IPC. Once Covanta has made its application, further consultation will take place throughout the IPC process before a final decision is made.

Covanta must receive your representations on the project generally and the Preliminary Environmental Information before 5th April 2010. This will enable Covanta to consider them prior to submitting the application to the IPC and include them within our IPC application. The Project timeline is shown below to give an overview of the process to date and going forwards, with an intention (subject to consent) for the Facility to be operational by Winter 2014.



## Community liaison panel

Another way to find out more information is to speak to members of the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel or read the notes of those meetings. The Panel is an independently facilitated group made up of 14-15 individuals that were selected as a cross section of the local community. The Panel has met 7 times and ensures there is an ongoing dialogue between Covanta and the local community. All of the notes from the meetings, including hand outs and membership is available on line at [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth) and are available separately at the exhibition.

## Planning aid

To help local communities understand and engage with the IPC process, Planning Aid is an initiative that provides free, independent and professional advice and support to communities and individuals who cannot afford to pay planning consultants' fees. For further information visit: [www.planningaid.rtpi.org.uk](http://www.planningaid.rtpi.org.uk).

## Project timeline

Design commencement	November 2008
LLRS submitted	June 2009
Scoping consultation	Spring/Summer 2009
CLP meetings (ongoing)	September 2009
Scoping consultation	January/February 2010
PER consultation	February/March 2010 (where we are now)
LLRS determined	c.March 2010
Application submission	End April 2010
Consideration and determination by IPC	May 2010 to late Spring 2011
Commence construction	Summer 2011
Construction complete	Spring 2014
Commissioning complete	Winter 2014
Operation commences	Winter 2014

## Tell us what you think or ask further questions by

- completing an exhibition feedback form, available from a member of the exhibition team
- emailing us at **[RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)**
- calling us on **0844 967 1101**
- writing to us at Covanta, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes MK17 9EA

## To find out more

visit our website, **[www.covantaenergy.co.uk](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk)** or read the Preliminary Environmental Report, which can be viewed at the local libraries, Council offices, Covanta's office and the Marston Vale Forest Centre. Please ask a member of the Covanta team for information.



**COVANTA**  
ENERGY  
for a cleaner world

# About Covanta Energy



**Covanta Energy** is a world leader in the development and operation of large scale Energy from Waste projects (EfW). The company developed its first EfW facility, the Marion County Solid Waste-to-Energy facility in Brooks, Oregon in March 1987. Since then, Covanta's 40 plus worldwide facilities now process over 17 million tonnes of municipal solid waste a year while generating more than 9 million megawatt hours of power, the majority of which can be defined as renewable. This sum equates to more than 46,000 tonnes of waste every day that is not going to landfill.



The Lee County Facility in Florida.

## Covanta in the UK



Covanta Energy's new graduate trainees Ana Da Silva and Andrew Peters.

Covanta Energy opened its UK office in November 2005 and has attracted a number of proven and respected industry professionals, establishing a strong team to meet the demand for local authority and merchant plant EfW solutions across the country. Last year, we also started up a graduate trainee scheme to encourage new talent into the industry and thus far have attracted five 'rising stars' into the Covanta team. Covanta's group of experienced development managers, specialist engineers, planners and support personnel are now working

on a number of bids to help the UK meet its growing need to divert waste away from landfill and move towards a more sustainable solution.

In December 2009, construction started on the Dublin Waste to Energy project, a Public Private Partnership between Dublin City Council (acting on behalf of the four local authorities in County Dublin) and Dublin Waste to Energy Limited, a joint venture between Covanta Energy and DONG Energy Generation A/S Denmark. The company is contractually responsible for financing, constructing and operating the 600,000 tonnes per annum facility being built in Poolbeg, Dublin. The Dublin facility is Ireland's first EfW facility and is scheduled to commence operations in 2014.



Artist's impression of the Dublin Waste to Energy project.

## The Covanta solution

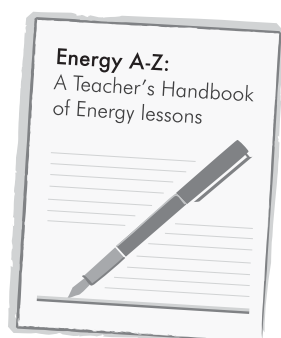
Covanta Energy from Waste solution provides an efficient and reliable way to help divert residual and commercial waste from landfill to meet the tough targets set in the EU Landfill Directive. If the UK does not meet these targets, the government – and therefore taxpayers – face the threat of fines at a national level. By maximising economies of scale and

building larger facilities, Covanta provides a cost effective and environmentally friendly solution to the treatment of waste.

Uniquely, we design, finance, build, operate (and in some cases own) all of our facilities. Our many years of operating experience go into each new facility to give our customers the most competitive and environmentally friendly solutions.

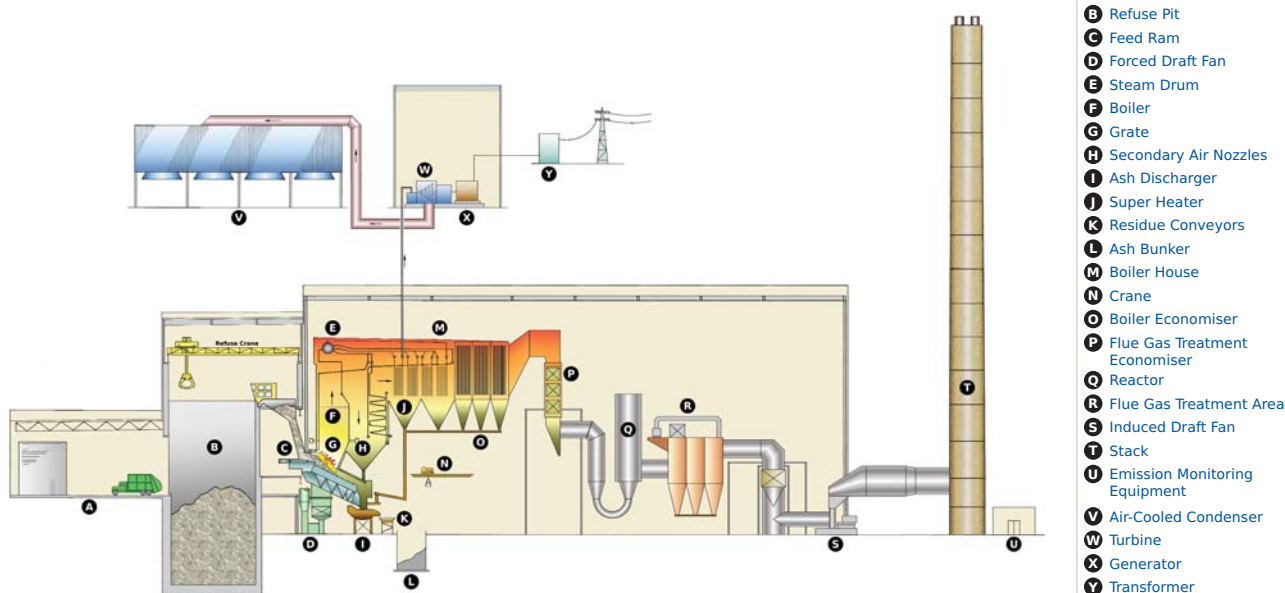
## Covanta in the community

Covanta understands that being a good corporate citizen means more than just disposing of waste in a community while generating power in an environmentally sound manner, which is why we work closely with the communities in which we operate, supporting activities such as environmental education, youth sports and important local charitable programmes.



One of our ongoing projects in the US is the Teacher's Challenge Programme, which is an annual competition in partnership with the Centre for Science Teaching and Learning (CSTL). The annual event was launched in Long Island in 2007 to encourage more emphasis on educating children about energy and the environment within schools. For the competition, teachers develop energy-related lesson plans and the winning entry is awarded a cash prize. To promote longevity of the competition a book is also produced called **Energy A – Z: A Teacher's Handbook of Energy Lessons** which contains the best entries from the competition.

A cross-section of a typical Energy from Waste facility.



## About Energy from Waste

Energy from Waste is the process of using household waste, after recycling, and transferring it into combustion chambers where it is reduced to a minimum of 90 percent of its original volume. The heat generated from this process heats up water in steel tubes, which in turn creates steam. The steam is then sent through a turbine that generates electricity. The electricity created from EfW facilities can then be fed into the national grid and the heat can be used by households and businesses in the area. Currently in the US, Covanta collectively provides enough heat and electricity to power over one million homes.

Each of Covanta's plants are committed to cleaning all the gas emissions and filtering out small particles in order to comply with stringent EU emissions standards. Not satisfied with status-quo, we continue to advance our state-of-the-art technologies and environmental controls to ensure "a cleaner world".

The development of Energy from Waste facilities worldwide has increased significantly in the last 30 years and is widely used in Europe, Asia and America. The many positive attributes of EfW enable us to effectively service our client communities and promote EfW as a critical component of progressive and integrated waste management systems in full compliance with the EU Directive.



## Waste incineration – questions and answers

### General

#### 1. How much municipal waste do we produce?

Local authorities collected 29.1 million tonnes of municipal waste in England and 1.8 million tonnes in Wales during 2006/07. This included 25.9 million tonnes of waste from households (1.6 million tonnes in Wales) – that's around half a tonne or 509kg per person every year (equivalent to the weight of a small truck!)

#### 2. Are we producing more waste than we did ten years ago?

We are producing more waste than ten years ago but the growth in the amount of waste is declining. In England the average annual increase in municipal waste from 2001/02 to 2006/07 was 0.2, percent compared with a growth rate of 3.3 percent in the previous decade. For Wales, the equivalent increases were 0.5 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively.

#### 3. What is municipal waste?

This is the waste we generate in our homes, schools, shops and small businesses and waste collected by local authorities. Nearly 90 per cent of municipal waste comes from households.

#### 4. How is municipal waste disposed of?

Traditionally, most waste in England and Wales has been disposed of at landfill sites. But, limited space and challenging Government targets under the European Landfill Directive to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste being sent to landfill mean we have to find alternative ways of disposing of waste.

In 2006/07 16.9 million tonnes (58 per cent) of municipal waste was disposed of in landfill sites in England (1.3 million tonnes (68 per cent) in Wales, a decrease of four per cent on the previous year (three per cent in Wales). However, in England the Landfill Directive requires us to reduce this significantly further to 11.2 million tonnes by 2009/10 and 5.2 million tonnes by 2019/20. In Wales the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that local authorities are allowed to landfill is 709,325.5 tonnes in 2009-10, and 329,686.5 tonnes in 2019/20.

In England in 2006/07 we reused or recycled (including composting) around 31 per cent of municipal waste, with a further 11 per cent pre-treated, mostly by incineration with energy recovery. In Wales we recycled (including composting) 30 per cent, with a further 2 per cent treated by incineration.

#### 5. What is energy from waste?

Energy from waste or incineration is where waste is burnt at high temperatures to reduce its weight and volume and to produce heat and/or electricity.

#### 6. How many energy from waste plants are there in England and Wales?

There are currently <sup>1</sup> 17 energy from waste (EfW) plants in England and one in Wales permitted to burn municipal waste.

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<sup>1</sup> As of September 2008



**7. With the proposed increase in landfill taxes in 2010, will this lead to an increase in incineration?**

The intention of the landfill tax increase is to discourage landfill. Waste producers must seek alternative mechanisms for managing their waste that should include; reduction, recycling and recovery. Incineration with energy recovery is one of many options.

**8. Are all new incinerators going to be energy from waste facilities?**

We expect that all new municipal waste incinerators will be energy from waste facilities. The Waste Incineration Directive requires that the heat that is generated during incineration or co-incineration is recovered as far as practicable. In addition, revenues raised from energy recovery are economically important for the operation of these plants.

**9. How energy efficient are incinerators?**

Energy to waste plants that produce only electricity are about 25% efficient.

**10. Why do we need incinerators, can't recycling be increased, eliminating the need?**

Recycling can and should be increased. However, there will inevitably remain wastes that cannot be technically or economically reused or recycled. With declining landfill availability and landfill directive requirements alternatives are needed such as incineration or co-incineration to recover energy from residual wastes.

**11. I hear incineration causes a decrease in recycling, is this true?**

Incineration can be compatible with high rates of recycling. Countries that have high levels of incineration (compared to the UK) also have high rates of recycling e.g. Germany, Denmark.

**12. Aren't more suitable modern technologies available to dispose of waste?**

The only practicable alternative is landfill which results in poor energy recovery and greater greenhouse gas emissions than incineration.

**13. How does recovering energy from waste in England and Wales compare with other EU countries?**

We currently recover energy from 11 per cent of municipal waste. By comparison, the European average is 17.3 per cent and Denmark recovers energy from 54 per cent of its municipal waste.

## **Managing municipal waste**

**14. Who is responsible for managing municipal waste?**

There are a number of organisations that have different roles to play in managing waste in England and Wales. These include Government departments and devolved administrations, local authorities and the Environment Agency.

**Department for Environment and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG)**

Defra decides on waste policy in England. The Welsh Assembly Government decides on waste policy in Wales. These waste policies determine what should happen on waste and who should implement it. Policy implementation is supported by objectives and targets, some of which are statutory.

**Local authorities**

Local authorities collect and manage municipal waste. They have to plan for managing municipal waste, including deciding whether energy from waste is needed in their area and, if so, how much is needed.

As the waste planning authority, local authorities also decide where waste management facilities could be built.

**Environment Agency**

The Environment Agency is involved at national, regional and local levels. We provide advice on the development of national and local waste strategies. At a local level, we comment on local authority spatial plans and on individual planning applications, for example for energy from waste (EfW) plants.

We also regulate EfW plants in England and Wales under the Environmental Permitting Regulations. These Regulations require compliance with European Directives.

**The public**

The public have a major role to play in reducing the amount of waste produced through their activities and purchasing decisions and making the maximum use of their local recycling schemes.

**Energy from waste - permitting****15. What are the main issues that the Environment Agency considers in determining an application?**

The aim of an Environment Agency permit is to ensure that the plant is operated in such a way and under such conditions that human health and the environment remain protected from any harmful emissions.

**Health:** We have a key role to play in protecting human health from regulated processes. We consider health issues in four ways:

- comparing stack emission concentrations with guidance and regulations. For example, the European Waste Incineration Directive has limits that should prevent any unacceptable impact on the environment or health for the majority of locations;
- modelling emissions to determine the ground level concentrations of pollutants and comparing these with the Environmental Quality Standards (EQS or equivalent). This includes food uptake paths for dioxins and using Department of Health guidance;
- considering literature on health effects due to emissions;
- using statutory consultees including the Food Standards Agency and the local Primary Care Trusts or Local Health Boards. If we need to address specific issues, we use external experts for advice.

**The environment:** The applicants must produce an assessment of the environmental impact of the process. For this they generally use our guidance (H1) on Environmental Assessment and Appraisal of BAT (Best Available Techniques). This includes background levels of pollution as well as the process contribution and their comparison with Air Quality Standards. For nearby special sites there may be special methodologies for different receptors.

#### **16. Who does the Environment Agency consult before it issues a permit?**

We consult the public, the local authority, the health authority and other interested organisations for their views on the potential effect on the environment and public health before issuing an environmental permit for a new energy from waste (EfW) plant.

We will only grant a permit if:

- the applicant has demonstrated that the proposed facility meets the requirements of the Environmental Permitting Regulations and uses Best Available Techniques in its design and operation;
- the proposed design, construction and operational standards for individual EfW plants meet or exceed stringent controls;
- we have consulted members of the local community, the local authority and the health authority for their views on the potential effect on the environment and public health.

We believe well managed EfW plants that meet modern requirements such as the Waste Incineration Directive will not cause significant pollution of the environment or harm human health.

We make sure that the standards used in designing, maintaining and operating EfW plants are at least as good as the European standards set to protect the environment and human health.

#### **17. What is the role of the local authority?**

Local authorities decide if an energy from waste (EfW) plant is needed, where it should be built, and how big it should be. The local authority is responsible for land use planning, approving or rejecting applications for planning permission for waste disposal sites such as energy from waste plants and landfills.

#### **18. What is the role of health authorities?**

We consult Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) in England and Local Health Boards (LHBs) in Wales when we receive an application for an environmental permit for an energy from waste (EfW) plant under the new Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). Under these Regulations, we ask the health authorities to comment on the potential health impacts of proposed energy from waste plants based on emissions information sent to them. We will take their views into account when we make our decision. The Health Protection Agency (HPA) provides specialist public health advice to support local health authorities with this role. Local Health Boards in Wales may also involve the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS).

#### **19. Is there any guidance on the roles of Primary Care Trusts/Local Health Boards in EPR determinations?**

The Health Protection Agency (HPA) has set out guidance for PCTs and LHBs on their role in the regulation of industrial activities. This advice is available on the HPA website at:

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/>.

### **Energy from waste – regulation**

#### **20. How does the Environment Agency make sure that energy from waste (EfW) plants are operated in a safe way?**

We regulate the performance of EfW plants by:

- issuing an environmental permit;
- carrying out a continued assessment of plant operations and its environmental performance in a number of ways;
- operators must monitor emissions at given times and report the results to us;
- we regularly inspect installations, review monitoring techniques and assess monitoring results to measure the performance of the plant;
- we carry out independent routine monitoring of emissions (once a year for all EfW plants, as well as making spot checks);
- operators must inform us within 24 hours of any breach of the emissions limits, followed by a fuller report of the size of the release, its impact and how they propose to avoid this happening in the future;
- operators' monitoring results are placed on the public registers;
- depending on the seriousness of any breach, we will take appropriate enforcement action and/or prosecute.

**21. Is it true that the Environment Agency relies too heavily on reports from the operators?**

No, this is not true. We carry out frequent inspections of energy from waste (EfW) plants, using both announced and unannounced visits. Some announced visits are needed to investigate plant performance, explore the opportunities for improvements in performance and any investigation of malfunctioning. In these circumstances it is essential that the relevant staff are available. However, we have every confidence in the reports we do receive as plants are run by competent professional operators and part of our inspection of the sites considers how the reports are generated from raw data.

**22. What is the Duty of Care?**

Under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the producers of controlled waste have "general responsibility for waste in their control", for example:

- they are responsible for preventing any other person from keeping, treating or disposing of their waste in a way that could pollute the environment or harm human health;
- they must also make sure that waste is handled to prevent it escaping and, when waste is transferred, make sure it is only transferred to someone authorised to handle it;
- they must provide a written and accurate description of waste to prevent a third party unwittingly committing offences.

## Health issues

**23. What is the Environment Agency's role in protecting human health?**

We have a key role to play in protecting human health as part of our regulatory duties. We are not health professionals so we work in partnership with others by seeking advice from medical and public health experts at the Department of Health, Health Protection Agency and National Public Health Service. We consult Primary Care Trusts or Local Health Boards on all energy from waste applications.

**24. Are there health risks from energy from waste plants?**

Energy from waste (EfW) plants are frequently perceived by some of the public to be a particular risk to human health. However, despite many detailed studies into the health of communities living near to EfW plants, none have been able to demonstrate a conclusive link between incinerator emissions and public health impacts. Modern EfW plants must meet tight emissions standards so they make a very small contribution to the background levels of air pollution.



**25. What were the findings of the Defra review into the health effects of waste management?**

The most recent independent review of evidence on the health effects of management and disposal of household and similar waste was published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in 2004. The *“Review of the Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes”* considered 23 high quality studies of the patterns of disease around energy from waste (EfW) plants and also four review papers looking at the health effects of EfW plants.

The report considered cancer, respiratory disease and birth defects and found no evidence for a link between the incidence of the disease and the current generation of EfW plants.

**26. Are there safer ways of managing the nation’s waste?**

All waste management activities pose some risk to human health and the environment. It is because of this risk that we control the way they operate and their emissions through the environmental permit. Energy from waste plants comply with new and high emissions standards, and this means that they are unlikely to pose a threat to health.

**27. How can you be sure modern energy from waste (EfW) plants are much safer?**

There have been substantial cuts in emissions from incinerators since 1996. All EfW plants are new or have been significantly modified to meet the much tighter emission standards under the European Waste Incineration Directive.

The contribution to pollution from EfW plants is very small compared to other sources, such as traffic, road development and other industrial sites.

**28. What are dioxins and furans?**

These are a group of substances with similar chemical structures which are often referred to simply as dioxins. They are not deliberately produced but are formed during fires and from other activities such as burning fuels like wood, coal and oil, waste incineration, bonfires and from a number of industrial processes. They remain in the environment for a long time and accumulate in all living things.

**29. How have the dioxins emissions changed in the last decade?**

Over the past eighteen years there has been a very large decrease in the discharge of dioxins from energy from waste (EfW) plants. In 1990 the older generation of municipal incinerators released about 600 grams of dioxins, as measured on the ITEQ (International Toxic Equivalent) basis and accounted for around 50% of national dioxin emissions... According to our pollution inventory data for 2006, all incineration plants (not just the EFWs) produced about 2.4 g of dioxins which is 6% of the dioxin emissions from all industrial plants that we regulate.

**30. Is it true that energy from waste plants are the biggest source of heavy metal and dioxin emissions?**

No, this is not true. The contribution from energy from waste plants to the total amount of pollution nationally is very small and has been decreasing over the past years due to stricter controls on emissions through the Waste Incineration Directive. For example, in 2006, EFw plants produced less than 0.5% total lead released from industrial plants in our control. Figure for nickel was 1.7% for the same year.

**31. What is an acceptable percentage of dioxins in the air we breathe, beyond which it is likely to be harmful?**

Over 90 per cent of human exposure to dioxins is through the food we eat, with meat, fish, eggs and dairy products being the main sources.

There is no safe limit for exposure to dioxins but the Committee on Toxicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment (COT) have provided advice on tolerable daily intake (TDI) of dioxin. TDI is the amount that can be ingested (mainly eaten) daily during our lifetime without a significant chance of harm. COT has recently recommended a TDI for dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs (man-made chemicals) of two picograms per kilogram of a person's body weight per day. Harmful effects, such as cancer and heart disease, are generally associated with concentrations at least ten times higher than most people carry in their bodies.

**32. Is the exposure of the UK population below the TDI?**

Our main source of exposure to dioxins is through our diet. Based on 1997 figures, average intakes for the UK population were 1.8 picograms per kilogram of bodyweight per day and therefore close to the recommended TDI (there are 1,000,000,000,000 picograms in a gram). In common with other developed countries such as the USA and other EU Member States, about one third of the UK population may exceed the TDI through its diet.

**33. Is it true that a study established a definite link between cancer and living near an energy from waste plant?**

This is not true. Even the most careful and detailed high quality research studies have failed to demonstrate elevated risks of cancer associated with the emissions from energy from waste (EfW) plants. Work by the Small Area Health Statistics Unit (SAHSU) at Imperial College, London University, which examined cancer incidence of over 14 million people living near to 72 municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain (from 1974-1986 (England), 1974-1984 (Wales), and 1975-1987 (Scotland) failed to find any convincing evidence of an increase in cancer rates due to the incinerators. This is despite the fact that emissions of dioxins from the older generation of incinerators are around ten to one hundred times greater than those from modern EfW plants.

The UK Government's expert advisory Committee on Carcinogenicity reviewed the results of this further investigation and concluded that any potential risk of cancer due to living near to EfW plants for more than ten years was exceedingly low.

## **Impact on the environment**

**35. Don't energy from waste plants produce more carbon emissions than coal fired power stations?**

No. Coal-fired power stations produce many more times more carbon dioxide than incinerators. Whilst a coal-fired power will generate energy more efficiently than an incinerator generating electricity only (i.e. no CHP) these stations are much larger than incinerators and use more carbon rich fuels.

**36. Do energy from waste plants contribute more to global warming than landfilling waste?**

No. Energy from waste plants do produce carbon dioxide gas as a result of burning waste. However, the energy they produce replaces that generated by other fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas that would otherwise be burnt at power stations to generate electricity. Landfilling waste generates both methane and carbon dioxide gases. Methane has a global warming potential of more than twenty times that of carbon dioxide.

**37. What are PM<sub>2.5</sub> ?**

These are tiny particles which are present in indoor and outdoor environment. They have a maximum length/width of 2.5 micrometers (thirty times smaller than the thickness of human hair). Outside, they mainly come from vehicle exhausts, paved and unpaved roads, burning of fuels in power stations, wood burning, open burning, incinerators and other industrial activities including grinding, milling and construction works. They can also be formed by some chemical reactions in the air. Indoor activities, such as smoking, cooking, burning candles/oil lamps and fireplaces also produce these particles. These particles can be carried long distances from their source and hence activities/incidents happening hundreds of miles away may affect their concentration.

Although EFW plants do produce these particles but their contribution is very small compared to other sources. Our pollution inventory data for 2006 shows that all incineration plants contributed around 0.03% of all PM<sub>2.5</sub> emitted from industrial plants.

**38. What health effects are associated with PM<sub>2.5</sub> ?**

Because these particles are very small, they can travel deep into respiratory tract and reach the lungs. Short term effects will include irritation of eyes, nose and throat, sneezing and shortness of breath. Long term exposure could result in increased rates of bronchitis, reduced lung function and cardiovascular problems. Older people, children and those with existing heart and lung disease are particularly sensitive to these particles.

**Further information****39. Where can I get more information about recovering energy from waste?**

You can find out more about recovering energy from waste and the environment by visiting our website at [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk). Some other information sources are given below.

**Environment Agency publications**

What's in my backyard?

Position statement on waste incineration in waste management strategies

Booklet on municipal waste incineration

Regional Strategic Waste Management Assessments

Technical guidance on waste incineration

Enforcement and Prosecution Policy

All of the above can be obtained via our website at [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

**County or Unitary council**

Contact your County or Unitary council to find out about their strategies and plans for waste, including the:

Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Waste Development Plan

Policy on recycling waste

Regional Waste Strategy to which the council contributes

**Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)**

Visit Defra website at [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk) for:

“Waste Strategy 2007”

Guidance on Waste Management and Best Value

Guidance on Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategies

Guidance on Directive 76/2000/EC on the incineration of waste

**Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)**

Contact the Department for Communities and Local Government ([www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)) for:

Central Government Development Planning policy for waste, including:

Planning Policy Statement 10 “Planning for Sustainable Waste Management”

Planning Policy Statement 11 “Regional Spatial Strategy”

Planning Policy Statement 12 “Local Development Frameworks”

**Department of Health**

Contact Department of Health website ([www.doh.gov.uk](http://www.doh.gov.uk)) for further information about central government health policies and research (including health advisory committees and other bodies).

**Welsh Assembly Government**

Contact the National Assembly of Wales or Welsh Assembly Government ([www.wales.gov.uk](http://www.wales.gov.uk) in English or [www.cymru.gov.uk](http://www.cymru.gov.uk) in Welsh) for information about waste policies, including:

Planning Technical Advice Note 21 on Waste

“Wise About Waste” Waste Strategy in Wales

**Health Protection Agency**

Contact the Health Protection Agency at [www.hpa.org.uk](http://www.hpa.org.uk) for expert advice on protecting the health of local communities.

The HPA are the primary source of health advice upon which we base our regulation and decisions.

National Public Health Service is the operational arm of the Health Protection Agency in Wales and it provides the resources, information and advice to enable the Welsh Assembly Government, Health Commission Wales, Local Health Boards, local authorities and NHS Trusts to discharge their statutory public health functions. <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/home.cfm?orgid=719>



# Energy from waste plants

What you need to know



We are the Environment Agency.

It is our job to look after your environment and make it  
**a better place** not just for you but for the future generations  
that will follow us.

Your environment is the air you breathe, the water you drink  
and the ground you walk on.

We are working with business, Government and society as a  
whole to make your environment cleaner and healthier.

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# Waste – the key issues

In 2007/2008 local authorities in England collected over 25 million tonnes of household waste.

While good progress is being made in recycling more of England and Wales' waste, we must do even more to reduce our effects on the environment. We need to make sure that we reduce the amount of waste produced in the first place and reuse and recycle as much of it as possible.



Unfortunately, there will continue to be some household waste that cannot be reused or recycled, either for technical or financial reasons. This is known as 'residual waste'. Most of this residual household waste is currently disposed of in landfill sites. This is the least environmentally friendly option and there is less and less landfill space available.

Under the European Union Landfill Directive, we must reduce the amount of waste that we send to landfill. This means we must find other ways of managing it.

Local authorities are responsible for managing our household waste. They make long-term plans to do this, identifying ways of increasing recycling and deciding how to dispose of the residual waste. At the moment, the main alternative to landfill is incinerating the waste in energy from waste plants. This is a proven technology which is widely used across Europe.

# What are energy from waste plants?

Modern incinerators are often called energy from waste plants. These plants burn waste at high temperatures to reduce the amount of waste and the space it takes up. They also allow the energy produced during the burning process to be captured. This is used to generate electricity and, if possible, provide heating for local buildings or for use in industrial processes.

## Our position on energy from waste plants

We need to create less waste, reuse and recycle more and make the best use of the energy contained in the waste that can't be recycled.

It may be appropriate for local authorities to include energy from waste plants in their long-term plans.



As long as this:

- does not affect their strategies to reduce the amount of waste produced or increase the amount that is reused and recycled
- forms part of a regional or local waste management strategy
- helps develop a network of waste disposal and treatment facilities so that waste is disposed of or treated near to where it is produced.



# Planning application

Before an energy from waste plant (or any other waste incinerator) can be built, the operator must apply for, and be granted, planning permission from the local planning authority. The planning application will give details of the type of facility the operator plans to run and where it will be. We are consulted as part of this process. We will give our views on how the proposals could affect the environment. We do not decide if or where a facility is built or whether planning permission should be granted.

## Environmental permits

As well as planning permission, the operator must get an environmental permit from us before they can run an energy from waste plant.

We use permits issued under the Environmental Permitting

Regulations 2007 to regulate many types of waste management facilities, including energy from waste plants. These permits have strict conditions to make sure the facilities will not cause significant pollution to the environment or harm people's health.

When applying for a permit, the operator will provide detailed information on the type of facility, how it will be built and run, and how it could affect the environment. We will only grant a permit if the operator applying has shown that the proposed facility meets the requirements of UK and European laws in how it will be designed and run. We will not grant a permit if we believe it is likely to cause significant pollution to the environment or harm people's health.



# Emissions

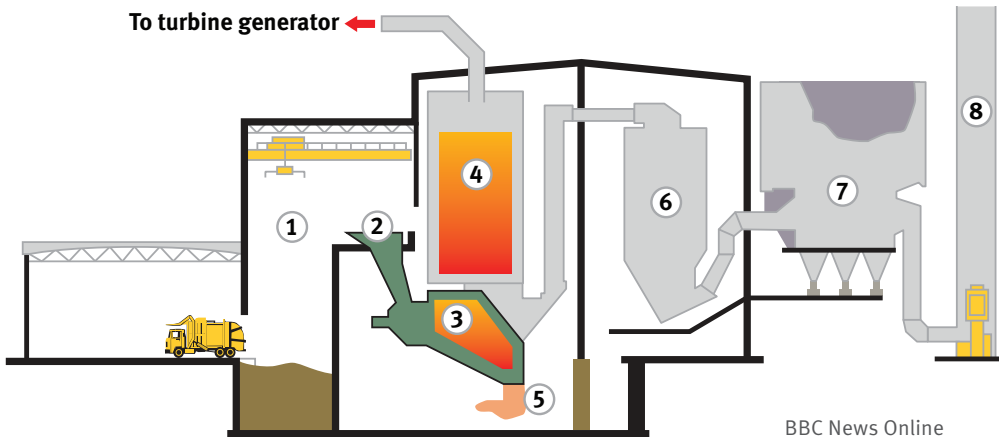
The incineration process, and the emissions which incinerating waste releases into the air, are tightly regulated and controlled by laws under the Waste Incineration Directive (WID) and the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (IPPC). Under these European Directives, the plant must meet or go beyond strict controls on emissions.

To do this, the plant must be equipped with technology which will limit the amount of polluting substances that are released. The facility must also be fitted with equipment which will monitor the gases released into the air and report the results to us. We will regularly check that the operator is meeting the conditions of the permit. If they do not keep to these conditions, we will take appropriate action against them to make sure they do.



Veolia Environmental Services Energy from Waste facility in Sheffield

## How it works: mass burn incineration



Waste is tipped into a holding area ① where it is picked up by grabs and dropped into a hopper ②. The waste is pushed gradually into the incinerator ③ which runs at a temperature of 850 degrees Celsius. Heat from the burning waste is used in a boiler ④ and steam from this is piped to a turbine generator to create electricity. The heaviest ash falls into a collection point ⑤ and is passed over with an electromagnet to extract metal content for recycling. Flue gases containing fine ash then pass through a scrubber reactor ⑥ to treat acid pollutants such as SO<sub>2</sub> and also dioxins. The gases then pass through a fine particulate removal system ⑦ and are released through the chimney stack ⑧.

# Health

We have an important role to play in protecting health as part of our legal duties. We use information provided by the operator to consider how the facility may affect people's health. This includes comparing emissions with industry standards and limits set by regulations.

We will look in detail at what emissions the facility will release and how this could affect the local environment. As part of this, we will consider expert scientific opinion and research reports on health effects due to emissions. We are not health professionals, so to make this assessment we work closely with medical and public-health experts at the Department of Health, Health Protection Agency and National Public Health Service.

The Health Protection Agency has published a statement on incinerating solid waste, which says that "modern, well-managed waste incinerators will only make a very small contribution to background levels of air pollution". This opinion is based on a detailed review of the research available.





# Public consultation

We want to make the best decision when we issue an environmental permit. As a result, we consult widely with organisations and members of the public, inviting them to make any comments and ask any questions they may have about the details in the application. Our consultation period will usually last for 20 working days and we will advertise the details of the application in local newspapers and on our website.



Once we have decided on the application, we will issue a draft decision and consult the public and other people involved before we issue our final decision.

The facility can only begin incinerating waste when it has been granted both planning permission and an environmental permit.

# Who we are

We are the Environment Agency. It's our role to look after your environment and make it a better place – for you, and for future generations.

Your environment is the air you breathe, the water you drink and the ground you walk on. We are working with business, Government and society as a whole to make your environment cleaner and healthier.

The Environment Agency. Out there, making your environment a better place.

# What we do

We protect and improve water and air quality and make sure waste management activities do not cause pollution or harm to human health.

We regulate waste disposal and those industrial processes with the greatest potential for causing pollution.

Our role is to make sure that energy from waste facilities are designed, built and run to meet strict environmental standards and the conditions of their environmental permits.



# Where can I find out more information?

For more information about energy from waste incineration and our role in planning and issuing permits for these, visit our website at:  
[www.environment-agency.gov.uk/energyfromwaste](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/energyfromwaste)

## Health Protection Agency (HPA)

To see the HPA's statement on incinerating solid waste, visit the following website:  
[www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb\\_C/1195733829068](http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1195733829068)

## Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

To see Defra's guidance on incinerating solid waste, visit the following website:  
[www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/wip/newtech/pdf/incineration.pdf](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/wip/newtech/pdf/incineration.pdf)

## County or unitary council

Contact your county or unitary council to find out about their strategies and plans for waste, including the:

- municipal waste management strategy
- waste development plan
- policy on recycling waste
- regional waste strategy the council contributes to.

## Contact us

**Phone:** National Customer Contact Centre on 08708 506 506

**E-mail:** [enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk)

**Website:** [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

**Would you like to find out more about us, or about your environment?**

**Then call us on**

**08708 506 506** (Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm)

**E-mail**

**enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk**

**Or visit our website**

**www.environment-agency.gov.uk**

**incident hotline 0800 80 70 60** (24hrs)

**floodline 0845 988 1188**



**Environment first:** This publication is printed on paper made from 100-per-cent previously used waste. By-products from making the pulp and paper are used for composting and fertiliser, for making cement and for generating energy.

GETH1108BOYP E-P



**Appendix 51**  
**Feedback Form**  
**Spring 2010**

# Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

## Feedback Form

Covanta is developing a proposal to construct and operate a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby. It is intended that the application for a Development Consent Order will be made to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) at the end of April 2010.

These exhibitions follow on from those held last summer, where the feedback received has influenced the current preliminary proposals. It is important that people living and working in the communities around Rookery South understand what this Project means for them. This is a further opportunity for feedback to be given on the Project and your participation will continue to make a difference.

If you would like to comment, please complete this feedback form. Your views will be made public, relayed to the IPC and will be considered as the application is prepared.

### 1. Which exhibition are you attending?

- a) Millbrook ..... ☐
- b) Marston Moretaine ..... ☐
- c) Houghton Conquest ..... ☐
- d) Ampthill ..... ☐
- e) Stewartby ..... ☐
- f) The Forest Centre ..... ☐

### 2. How did you learn about today's exhibition?

- a) Local newspaper ..... ☐
- b) Covanta website ..... ☐
- c) Letter of invitation ..... ☐
- d) Posters ..... ☐
- e) Word of mouth ..... ☐
- f) Parish Council ..... ☐
- g) Community Liaison Panel ..... ☐
- h) Other (please specify) ☐ .....

### 3. Did you attend the Covanta consultations during July / August 2009? ..... Yes ☐ No ☐

The purpose of this exhibition is to present information on the Project generally together with the findings of the **preliminary** environmental assessment work. This stage of consultation is a stepping stone in the consultation process to enable us to capture your views at a time when you can still influence the final form of the proposals prior to the submission of the final application to the IPC. Work on the Project and the environmental assessment is continuing over the next two months and will be completed and submitted with the application. You will then be consulted on the proposals again at that time.

### 4. Have the exhibition panels and the Covanta team provided clear and helpful explanations on: (Please score using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is no and 5 is yes, please **circle** your choices)

- |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) the draft proposals .....  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| b) why the proposals are needed .....   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c) why the proposals are located in Rookery South Pit .....                   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| d) the changes made to the proposals following consultation last summer ..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| e) the preliminary environmental information .....                            | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

### 5. Having considered the information available to you today, do you have a good understanding of what the Project involves? (Please **tick** the answer which best represents your viewpoint)

- a) Yes, I have a good understanding ..... ☐
- b) I have a limited understanding ..... ☐
- c) No, I do not understand the Project ..... ☐



**6. If you have answered 'b' or 'c' to Question 5, please say what information you would find helpful in the future?**

.....

.....

.....

**7. If the Project goes ahead, what are the main environmental impacts that you foresee and how do you think Covanta should address them?**

.....

.....

.....

**8. How well do you think Covanta has listened and responded to the feedback received at last year's exhibitions on the Project?**

- a)** Yes, Covanta has listened and responded ..... ☐
- b)** Covanta has responded in part ..... ☐
- c)** No, Covanta has not listened or responded ..... ☐

**9. If you have answered 'b' or 'c' to Question 8, please explain why**

.....

.....

.....

**10. Considering the design and operational aspects of the Project that are not yet fixed, what suggestions would you make in terms of how we address the following matters:**

**a)** The hours proposed for vehicle deliveries .....  
.....  
.....

**b)** The enhancements to the rights of way .....  
.....  
.....

**c)** The proposed tree planting areas .....  
.....  
.....

**d)** Choice of material colours for the buildings .....  
.....  
.....

**e)** The approach to the drainage of the site .....  
.....  
.....

**f)** The approach to lighting the site .....  
.....  
.....

**g)** A lorry routing plan .....  
.....  
.....

**h)** The sources of waste for the Facility .....  
.....  
.....



**11. Did you see the balloons flying above the site?** ..... Yes ☐ No ☐

**12. If you answered 'yes' to Question 11, did you find the balloons a helpful way to visualise the maximum height of the main EfW building and its stack?** ..... Yes ☐ No ☐

**13. Did you see the photomontages showing the Facility set in the local landscape?** ..... Yes ☐ No ☐

**14. Do the changes made by Covanta to the physical and operational design of the Facility enable it to better fit into the local landscape?** ..... Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐

**15. What further changes to the designs (e.g. building, landscape, rights of way) would you like to see?**

.....

.....

.....

**16. Covanta's proposals include provision for a Community Trust Fund. In the event that the Project goes ahead, how would you like to see the Fund managed and what types of projects would you like to see the Fund used for?**

.....

.....

.....

**17. In the event that the Project goes ahead and that it is safe, efficient and clean, which of the statements below are most important to you? (Please tick your preferred three choices)**

- a)** The buildings should blend into the landscape ..... ☐
- b)** New or improved footpaths and cycleways should be provided to improve access across the countryside ..... ☐
- c)** Habitats and biodiversity should be enhanced on and around the site ..... ☐
- d)** Traffic impacts should be as low as possible ..... ☐
- e)** Noise impacts should be as low as possible ..... ☐
- f)** Discounted electricity should be made available ..... ☐
- g)** Covanta should make funds available to a Community Trust Fund and Forest of Marston Vale Trust Fund ..... ☐
- h)** other(s) please specify ☐ .....

.....

.....

**18. Please indicate by ticking the option available how you feel about the following general statements:**

- a)** It is important to find alternative ways to generate electricity and heat  
**Strongly agree** ☐ **Agree** ☐ **Neutral** ☐ **Disagree** ☐ **Strongly disagree** ☐
- b)** Generating electricity from waste after recycling has taken place is a good option  
**Strongly agree** ☐ **Agree** ☐ **Neutral** ☐ **Disagree** ☐ **Strongly disagree** ☐
- c)** Generating electricity from waste is better than sending it to landfill  
**Strongly agree** ☐ **Agree** ☐ **Neutral** ☐ **Disagree** ☐ **Strongly disagree** ☐
- d)** Recovery of incinerator bottom ash for construction aggregate and metals is better than sending them to landfill  
**Strongly agree** ☐ **Agree** ☐ **Neutral** ☐ **Disagree** ☐ **Strongly disagree** ☐
- e)** It is better to recover value from incinerator bottom ash and metals on-site, rather than transporting it elsewhere for treatment  
**Strongly agree** ☐ **Agree** ☐ **Neutral** ☐ **Disagree** ☐ **Strongly disagree** ☐





**19. In your opinion, is the Rookery South RRF proposal:**

- a) Excellent ..... ☐
- b) Good ..... ☐
- c) Adequate ..... ☐
- d) Inadequate (please state why) ☐ .....

**20. Would you like to be kept informed with further updates from Covanta on their proposals for a Resource Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit? ..... Yes ☐ No ☐**

If you answered 'yes,' please fill in your name, address and contact details in the space provided after question 21

**21. If you have any further comments on the proposal, or are interested in becoming a member of the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel, please give appropriate details below.**

**Name:** .....

**Address:** .....

**Email:** .....

**Telephone:** .....

**Thank you for taking time to complete the feedback information.**

**Please submit your response by one of the following:**

- i Give your response to a Covanta representative;
- ii Email to: [RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@covantaenergy.co.uk)
- iii Send to: Covanta Energy, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes. MK17 9EA (ref: Rookery South Consultation).

If you have queries please call 0844 967 1101.



**Appendix 52**  
**Full Feedback from Spring 2010 Exhibitions**

Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility - Feedback Summary 2010

Overall summary of feedback

Number of feedback forms recieved

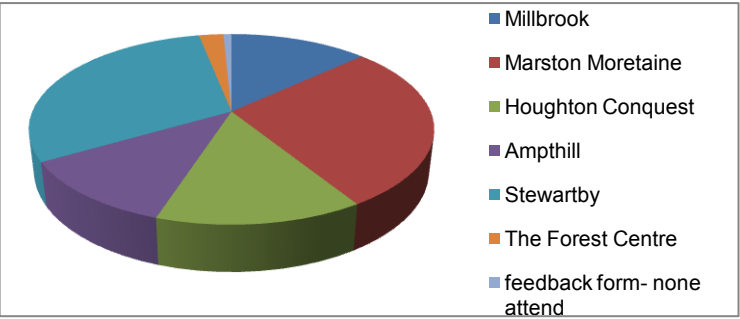
127

1 Which Exhibition did you attend?

Responses

- Millbrook
- Marston Moretaine
- Houghton Conquest
- Amphill
- Stewartby
- The Forest Centre
- feedback form- none attend

129	
(2 visited loc's twice)	
17	13%
36	28%
18	14%
15	12%
39	30%
3	2%
1	1%

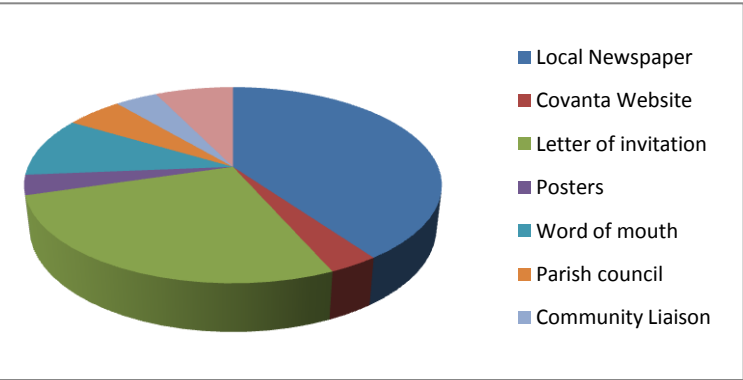


2 How did you learn about todays exhibition?

Responses

- Local Newspaper
- Covanta Website
- Letter of invitation
- Posters
- Word of mouth
- Parish council
- Community Liaison
- Others:
- Research/Internet
- Demonstration
- Revamp
- Forest Centre
- mmtag
- amphill website

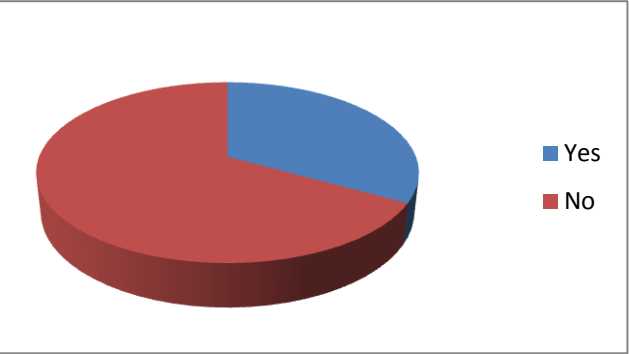
152	
61	40%
5	3%
41	27%
5	3%
15	10%
8	5%
6	4%
11	7%



3 Did you attend the Covanta consultations during July/August 2009?

- Yes
- No

42	33%
85	67%

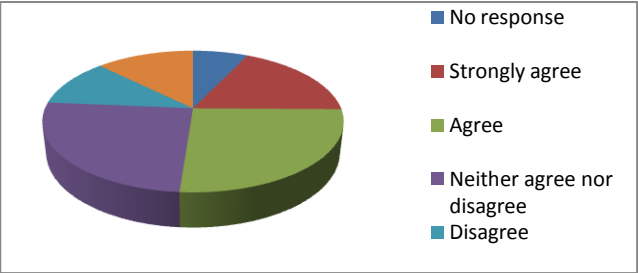


4 Have the exhibition panels and the Covanta team provided clear and helpful explanations on:

a) The draft proposals

Responses  
No response  
Strongly agree  
Agree  
Neither agree nor disagree  
Disagree  
Strongly disagree

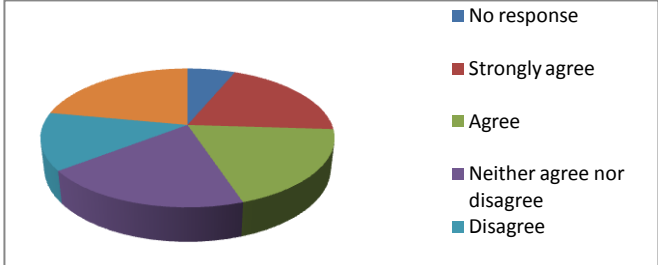
118	
9	7%
23	18%
33	26%
32	25%
14	11%
16	13%



b) Why the proposals are needed

Responses  
No response  
Strongly agree  
Agree  
Neither agree nor disagree  
Disagree  
Strongly disagree

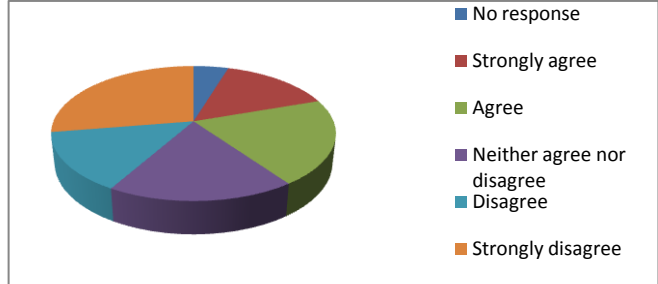
119	
8	6%
25	20%
24	19%
25	20%
17	13%
28	22%



c) Why the proposals are in Rookery South Pit

Responses  
No response  
Strongly agree  
Agree  
Neither agree nor disagree  
Disagree  
Strongly disagree

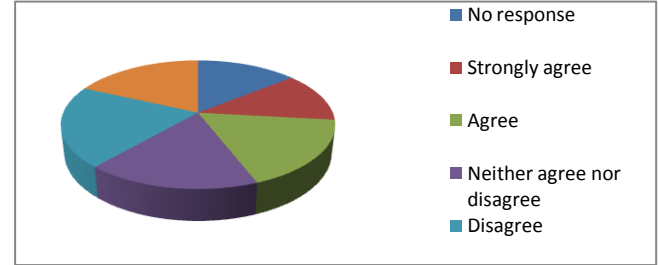
121	
6	5%
19	15%
26	20%
23	18%
18	14%
35	28%



d) the changes made to the proposals following consultation last summer

Responses  
No response  
Strongly agree  
Agree  
Neither agree nor disagree  
Disagree  
Strongly disagree

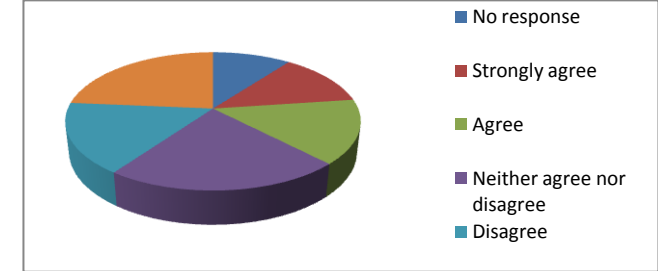
109	
18	14%
16	13%
22	17%
22	17%
26	20%
23	18%



e) preliminary environmental information

Responses  
No response  
Strongly agree  
Agree  
Neither agree nor disagree  
Disagree  
Strongly disagree

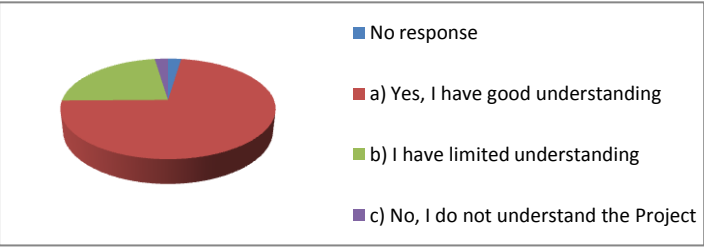
114	
13	10%
16	13%
19	15%
28	22%
21	17%
30	24%



5 Having considered the information available to you today, do you have a good understanding of what the Project involves?

Responses  
No response  
a) Yes, I have good understanding  
b) I have limited understanding  
c) No, I do not understand the Project

124	
3	2%
92	72%
29	23%
3	2%





**6 If you have answered b or c to Question 5, please say what information you would find helpful in future?**

More Emission information

Volume of traffic

An honest and unbiased answer

Information on 'Pay Back' i.e. Reduced electricity tariffs

Size of area not explained indepth

No evaluation of canal route

To know exactly what fumes are being emitted if it gets go ahead

I hope the incinerator is not built in Stewartby

Proper unbiased information about the process, installation other than the PR spin presented.

Lack of detail regarding 'traffic and transport' - failure to evaluate other modes of transport - canal, rail, non-road. To note canal link from Ouse at Bedford to

GrandUnion Canal near Milton Keynes

Justification as to Bedfordshire location when bedfordshire is one of the highest recycling boroughs and cannot support such a facility without massive impact

increasing carbon foot print by haulage

Emissions and Volume of traffic

No detailed information about my main concerns e.g. Emission details, noice, health risks

Noise traffic and air pollution

A much more definite assurance that traffic through village roads will not increase. At the moment there is no access to the 421 apart from OUR road. This is bad

enough, do NOT want an increase

Information regarding scrappage of the scheme would be the only information I would find helpful

Actual FACTS on emissions

What problems Covanta have in the USA

Too much narrative and Gobbledygook. Should have been bullet points

Reasons why the plant should not be at Rookery Pit

What is the composition of the noxious and offensive emissions arising from the massive chimney stack? Whats the composition of the hazardous waste that will

have to be sent to landfill?

What is the composition of the noxious and offensive emissions arising from the massive chimney stack? Whats the composition of the hazardous waste that will

have to be sent to landfill?

Visual and noise

Evasive answers to date therefore honesty would be helpful

Would like specific information about what toxins and other harmful emissions will emanate from the stack. Not spin - The truth!

What would be the noise levels of the plant and lorries loading and unloading

**7 If the project goes ahead, what are the main environmental impacts that you foresee and how do you think Covanta should address them?**

Spoiling views, Enjoyment of the countryside, ruining peace of the country park, increased traffic, increased pollution

I am worried about the environment and the landscape

No major environmetal impacts

Too much traffic, air pollution, damage to roads, environmental damage to quality of life

24hr nuisance traffic, night sky, view, air. Got an allotment - worried about cancer risk through food. Also 2 kids - air quality. Night sky - loss of as 24hr traffic

increase e.g/ fly ash on road behind our house. Beautiful countryside ruined.

Poor health, Dangerous traffic, noise, dust and blighted property prices in exchange for 10% off my electricity bill

Noise from lorries near to Marston - Sound barrier? Air and light polution from RRF. Unsightly blot on the lanscape to an improving area for miles around

Air quality, emissions, control of same on

Roads blocked or overloaded. Restrict the size of the site thus reducing the lorries

A blot on the landscape and maybe noise, definitely increased traffic on already very congested roads, I.e M1 A421. Covanta should not come to this area

Noise levels, traffic and air pollution

Get rid of toxics

Road movement/increase of vehicles concern

Prevention of fly ash and how will they dispose of it

All deliveries must be made by rail

Visually a joke, emissions are unproven, Ash will travel on windy days. What happens 25 yrs down the line. The extra traffic will affect in spite of your attempmts to

say otherwise

Materials WILL be incinerated that shouldn't. 10% off fuel bills is pittance. I expect to have free energy at least

Health from emissions.. Lorry emissions, traffic through village at Stewartby

Visual impact on Bedford is unwelcome and any environmental impact from the facility or increased traffic pollution is unwelcome. Covanta should stop any lorries from transporting waste to bedford.

Increased traffic - noise - pollution

The emissions - guarantee they are 100% safe. The hundreds of lorries that will use the (then detrunked) A421 and make the lives of us in the village hell. We

suffered from them to Broigborough tip and have noticed the difference in quality of life since closing.B188

The health of people in the area, the traffic chaos  
Traffic movements. Visual impact  
Traffic - Use the rail link and do not import waste from outside the area. Enforce recycling - remove need for the facility  
Visual impact - you need to reduce height by 50% - it is technically possible  
Waste heat - You need a clear plan to find a use for it  
Rail - You must plan for rail access for all non Beds/MK waste - no lorries  
Air quality/air pollution  
Noise & visual intrusion  
Increase in traffic volumes - Especially HGV's  
The 'Not a significant threat' to public health  
Hazardous waste  
Noise, vehicle, Traffic control  
Pollution traffic, cloud dispersal, blot on ladscape and views. Source better suited site/ location closer to supply of rubbish  
Additional road fumes. Traffic issues. Vibration & noise. Visible fume smoke, smells Emission and toxins  
Such a huge facility - an eyesore on the locality. No way of addressing this.  
Light pollution, noise, Pollution. Huge concerns about emissions.  
Increased HGV traffic. The only way to address these is not to build the incinerator

Emissions from the site - at the moment it cannot be known whether this will be 'harmful' or even contain an element of danger to health - short or long term  
Visual blot on landscape. Lower building heights and use multiple lower towers. Drastically reduce truck movements - Beds only waste  
Concerned about the traffic implications. Also about effect on local wildlife?

Air pollution, noise pollution, landfill pollution, visual impact(negative), Ground water pollution - Drop this proposal altogether, for is fundamentally flawed!  
Transmissions/traffic/type of waste - imported waste/construction \*unreadable\* wildlife. Move the facility to Brownfield in town like Denmark  
Visual blot on landscape/ spoilt views  
We will have an incinerator bringing in other counties rubbish by road for 6 days a week. Not acceptable  
Pollution. Toxic Waste - Dont build it  
We were promised a community forest not an industrial site. Why trucks in the day? Night is best, rail is better, no facility is best  
The limited space you have provided for this answer shows this is not a serious attempt at seeking information

Traffic lorries in the area. We have just finished with Brogborough and now have to start all over again only much bigger and environmentally dangerous  
The visual impact from Greensand Ridge Houghton House as well as the local traffic impact  
Visibility of the site. Cumulative increase in toxicity in the area. Localization of outfall from stack  
car Lorries smell, one big large black building  
Fall out from emissions. Unacceptable impact of increase in heavy traffic

Noise pollution from generator and furnace. Noise and dust and dirt pollutions from lorry deliveries. Put project where it is not centred in the middle of 6 villages  
Traffic, pollution from chimney. Visual impact from Greensand ridge, Amptill etc  
Visual Impact, Vehicle movements on site and on road system. Vehicles spoiling work around sailing lake  
Noise from delivery trucks - it must be arranged they stick to the designated route/dedicated exit from A421 needed. Chimney emissions - we need satisfying  
They really will be ok.  
Still very concerned about the emissions from plant and a stack. Covanta should go above Environmental Agency measurements to make emissions completely safe. At moment seem to still have an affect on health  
Traffic  
Emissions and Noise  
Removal of toxic waste

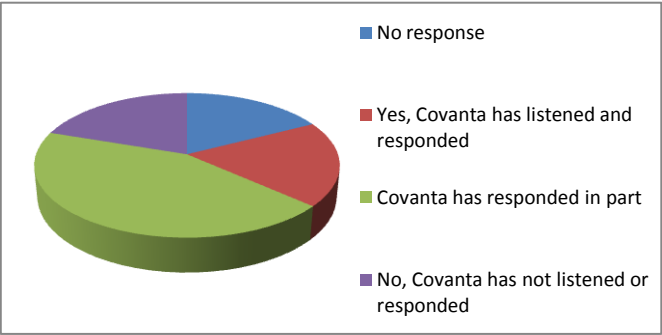
Toxicity? Cancer risk?  
Affect on wildlife?  
Reduced property prices  
Use rail  
Legally binding guarantees/ financial penalties for breaches  
Noise pollution, traffic congestion, environment damage caused by emissions to air and water course  
Traffic. Disposal of toxic waste  
Building would be an intrusive eyesore. Excessive vehicle movements if your estimates are to be believed, which I don't. Whole project is too large and not required for Bedfordshire waste. Scale of project is in the interest of Covanta not Bedfordshire and local community  
Absolutely Critical and Disastrous. They can't be coming here.  
Reduce height of stack  
Prevent short cuts by lorries. Strict traffic flow hours to night only  
still a little concerned about stack emissions  
Traffic - Peace and quiet in the area  
Environmental impact on village including the local area  
The M1 is already overloaded around junction 11-15

Health, smell and noise. Using open 'netted' lorries will not stop the smell empty or full. Lorries rubbish will be stitting there, noise will be unbearable  
Toxic emissions. No operate  
Health and environment. Stack emissions and traffic /exhaust contamination

8 How well do you think Covanta has listened and responded to the feedback received at last year's exhibitions on the Project?

Responses  
No response  
**Yes, Covanta has listened and responded**  
**Covanta has responded in part**  
**No, Covanta has not listened or responded**

104  
22 17%  
24 19%  
55 43%  
25 20%



9 If you have answered b or c to Question 8, please explain why

Issues still remain that could be solved  
No clear analysis of how final ll short listed sites came down to ultimate choice of Rookery South  
This project is being railroaded and disregarding other locations based on business deal already reached with land owner O&H  
It mentions taking into account fume and smoke for cranfield Airfield, no mention of smells and toxins for residents in Stewartby, marston etc  
Still no details about specific emissions - a vague reference to 'monitoring' does not reassure me.  
Noise pollution is referred to, so it will definitely be an issue but no decibel levels disclosed!  
Like any money driven organisation, you will respond to points that you want to, ignoring the fundamental issues.  
Many locals responded and did not want this to go ahead. The few meters less height on the chimney and a bit off the electricity bill does not compensate for health, house price fall and loss of beautiful views  
You still persist in turning my local environment into a dumping ground  
The visual impact may have been improved but this wont stop all the lorries continually pounding the roads or the emissions from the chimney  
They show no consideration of the local opposition  
Regional benefits for waste management do not concern me. Local impact does! We dont want to be a bin for so called richer counties  
We still want facts, guarantees and compensation - for residents not for government fat cats!  
Would prefer not to see the facility at all  
residents are opposed to the development and it is still continuing  
Its coming anyway, dont matter what we want or think  
Most local people do not want this in our area. We have had LBC pollution for years. Waste pollution for years. Dirt smells noise all types of unpleasant things.  
Enough is enough  
Covanta haven't fully explained about what will be coming out of the chimneys. Are the emissions a health hazard?  
This is still totally out of scale for the local needs  
Still some lack of assurance about impacts  
Covanta has responded but could have responded more. Seems a bit half hearted in its response.  
We dont want it  
Building is still too big; attracting waste from far too big an area; chimney still too high  
Much more could be done to produce options on design - sympathetic to this beautiful countryside

Given the adjacent proposed land uses -The wixams, O&H Eco-Town, NIRAH and Centre Parcs - The Covanta proposal sits very poorly with these  
Because the project is still MUCH too big for the area, which will be ruined by so much traffic and enormous, hideous buildings  
I would be happier without it

Covanta plans to import rubbish from a wider area than is considered acceptable by most. The visual impact will be enormous. The impact of increased traffic  
no expl about what is coming out of the chimney. (Emissions)  
They are determined to go ahead no matter how much local residents are against it  
But not listened  
Don't beieve all you say  
No waste from outside Bedfordshire has been totally ignored looking at your own exhibition panels  
If they listened they would not be coming  
Reduced visual impact  
Its too big  
Ignored Rail Link  
You are a commercial organisation and are not interested  
Because it is still a proposal  
If you were really Consulting, you would know why. This and the exhibitions are not a consultation process but a sales programme  
The visual impact is not addressed also there is the possibility of Light pollution

They are still adamant they are going to use Rookery Pit - we dont want it in the countryside. We live in the countryside for tranquility and reduced pollution

Probably not possible to respond totally

I believe any changes are merely cosmetic and they do not address sufficiently items listed in section 7 above.

Reduced size of tower, looked at previous concerns raised

Covanta not listening to the people of bedfordshire who dont want this project - even with the 'bribes' offered or statement of benefits that are not gur=aranteed or can be proved

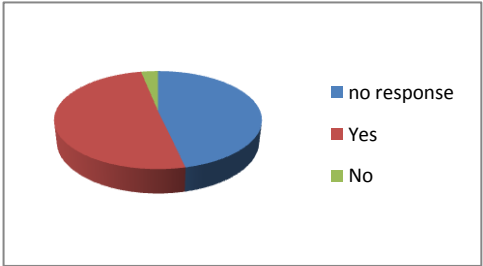
The visual impact is still too great

Noone can explain why the site would be more suitable there rather than a lot closer to where the rubbish will be coming from - ie Bucks/London etc NOT bedford

I dont trust the information given at exhibitions or in the press

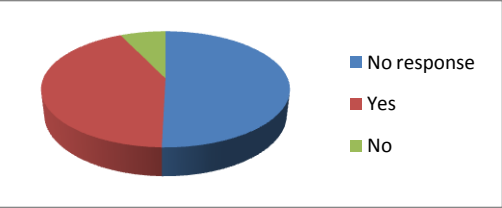
11 Did you see the balloons flying above the site?

responses	68	
no response	59	46%
Yes	64	50%
No	4	3%



12 If you answered yes to Q11, did you find the balloons a helpful way to visualise the height of the main EfW building and its stack?

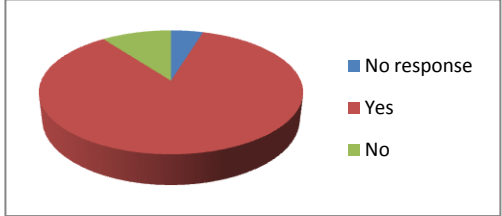
Responses	63	
No response	64	50%
Yes	54	43%
No	9	7%



**\*\* more answered this despite saying they did not see the the balloon**

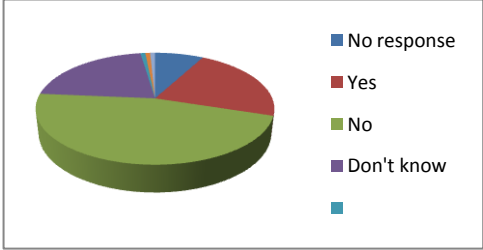
13 Did you see the photomontages showing the facility set in the local landscape?

Responses	121	
No response	6	5%
Yes	108	85%
No	13	10%



14 Do the changes made by Covanta to the physical and operational design of the Facility enable it to better fit into the local landscape?

Responses	117	8%
No response	10	22%
Yes	28	46%
No	59	21%
Don't know	27	1%
	1	1%
	1	1%
	1	





**15 What further changes to the designs (e.g building, landscape, rights of way) would you like to see?**

Down lower so not seen by the naked eye

A smaller facility.

Reduce Chimney height

Cancelled altogether

Lower height, more wood, surround with large trees

Cancellation is the only way forward

Scrap it or move it

I would like to see the building buried below sight level

We want a much smaller project to lessen impact on local environment

Less impact on local area. We are trying to make this once industiral area into one of 'Natural beauty'

No incinerator at all

Not to build it in the first place

For it not to be there. It will be seen from my flat and parents house

All this is obvious window dressing of something we dont want

We want it to go away!

Withdraw proposal

None. Do not build site far too close to local communities

Rather it did not go ahead. If it does its the kids who will suffer in futureso shold be used for projects for them

No more traffic down Green Lane

I feel this is an unsuitable area to put this plant so I can see no changes will improve the situation

We do not want this carbuncle here at all

Dont build it

Go where no one lives

Rights of way

Put the site elsewhere. N/Beds or S/Beds but not our area again!

Has to be much smaller and lower

Built in a way to reduce noise, visibility of buildings and emission

Not to have it in this area

Again, would not like to see any chanmge to the local area of rookery pit

More cycle paths and foot paths

Block horizontal light spill

None. We do not want the facility next to our village

Project abandoned

Cancel the project

Lager community trust fund

Reduced electricity costs for locals

Support of Community Rail Partnership - Local station for the plant

Double depth of excavation. Build hill around the site so only part of the chimney is visible, if the rolls royce factory can be completely hidden why not this monstrosity? Still not wanted

Reduce overall height by 50%

Landscaping around whoole of site

Clean flue/gas desulpherisation technology

area heating scheme

Smaller building

Its way too big and is visible for miles

Proposal to cease immediately

Too big, too high. Will dominate the area for miles

Not sure at this stage

The only change I would like to see is for this proposal to be dropped altogether. If this goes ahead I will be moving out of bedfordshire

Lower height of building - change access point to facility

No buildings or chimney - This site is set to be the forest of marston vale. We have been a tip for long enough!

To be somewhere else

I consider this 'fund' to be nothing less than a bribe

**16 Covanta's proposals include provision for a Community Trust fund.**  
**In the event that the Project goes ahead, how would you like to see the Fund managed and what types of projects would you like to see the Fund used for?**

Proposed amount 'pathetic' and 'derisory'  
Proposed' not guaranteed  
Described as 'blood money'  
Not interested  
I would like to see it go to compensating house holder for the de valuation of their property  
Community centre  
More leisure facilities for local community  
This is just a bribe  
Will not compensate for the damage done  
Locally managed  
Local charity  
Health and Child development  
Totally inadequate. Local opinion cannot be bought by bribery  
For use within local communities that have direct impact from this site  
Not enough  
What are we going to benefit from this? 10% is nothing  
This would be a pathetic amount given planned profits  
£50,000 a year? How generous! Irrelevant  
Don't try this - we cannot be bought!  
Increase the fund for the community  
£150k is peanuts. Increase the fund and use it to improve community halls  
Reps from local parish & town council - NOT County/Central borough  
Fund used for research in more ways of recycling and educating the public, councils and politicians in recycling and waste management  
Triple glaze the local houses  
Tree planting & Recycling  
use a non independant local charity, like Bedfordshire & Luton Community Foundation Network to manage the fund. They are expert in this work, independant and have a good reputation.

To support public transport in the Marston Vale. Especially the community rail partnership. Consider provision of a railway station to serve the plant  
Green infrastructure plus village  
Something for the youth/better public transport  
Managed by local community  
This is nothing more than a cynical ploy to buy off or bribe the local people and community groups  
Sounds a bit like a proposition from Westminster and whatever way you cut it, its a bribe  
To be determined by local community group  
We do not want Covanta at all  
I call it a bribe  
That is a joke. £150k suggested was an insult to all of us! The damage caused would be Millions - Dirt -Roads - health  
Footpaths and environmental projects But this will not compensate for the damage done  
What fund?  
Locally managed  
More leisure facilities such as the Millenium park  
I Dont Want It!  
Special centres for children with extra limbs  
For residents - not going to government  
To benefit the local communities as compensation for the disturbance to their lives managed by BRCC  
This is a very small amount of money which will in no way compensate for the damage to our local countryside

To build new parkside hall  
This is not necessary Disregard this appeasement  
Load of Gaff (Bribery)

17 In the event that the Project goes ahead and is safe, efficient and clean, which of the statements below are most important to you?

\*\*\*It should be noted that many respondees chose more or fewer options than the 3 stipulated responses

- no response
- a) The buildings should blend into the landscape
- b) New or improved footpaths and cycleways should be provided to improve access across the countryside
- c) Habitats and biodiversity should be enhanced on and around the site
- d) Traffic impacts should be as low as possible
- e) Noise impacts should be as low as possible
- f) Discounted electricity should be made available
- g) Covanta should make funds available to Community Trust Fund and Forest of Marston Vale Trust Fund
- h) Others

Fund a Tram-Train trial on the marston Vale railway line, using more sustainable form of transport. Support the EWRL consortium by using rail freight to serve the facility

None of the above is necessary. The questions imply a 'done deal'

All of these things are important but I am totally opposed to the building and operations of this plant. The pollution and negative impacts it will create are worse than the problem it claims to resolve

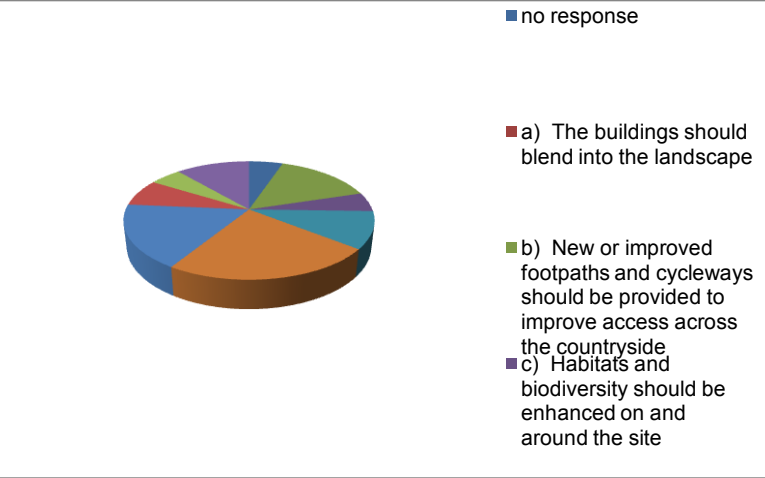
Low impact as possible to air and noise quality and fly ash

It wont be safe or clean

Emissions safe

Again, Move out of our Vale

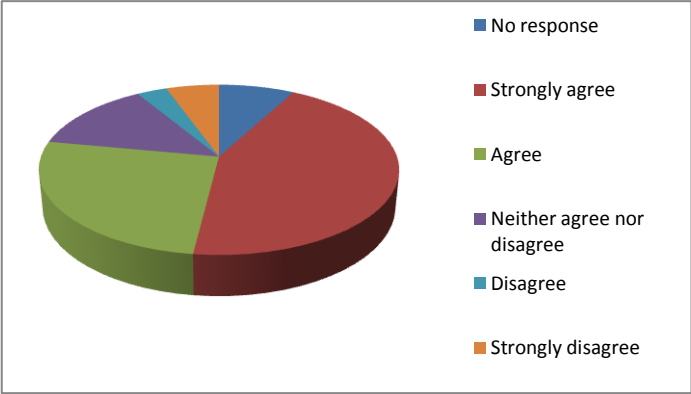
309
17
49
17
33
76
57
24
16
37
15%
5%
10%
23%
17%
7%
5%
11%



18 Please indicate by ticking the option available how you feel about the following general statements:

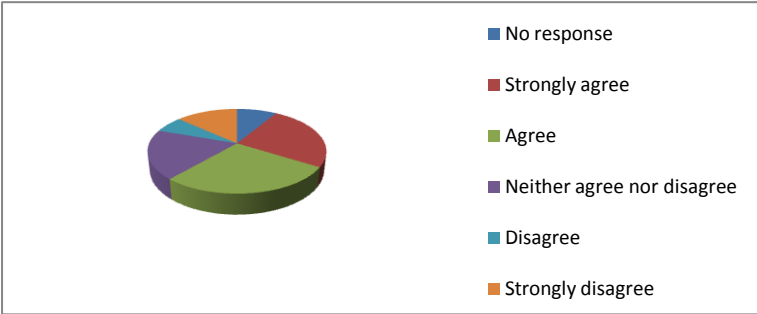
a) It is important to find alternative ways to generate electricity and heat

Responses	117	
No response	10	8%
Strongly agree	56	44%
Agree	33	26%
Neither agree nor disagree	17	13%
Disagree	4	3%
Strongly disagree	7	6%



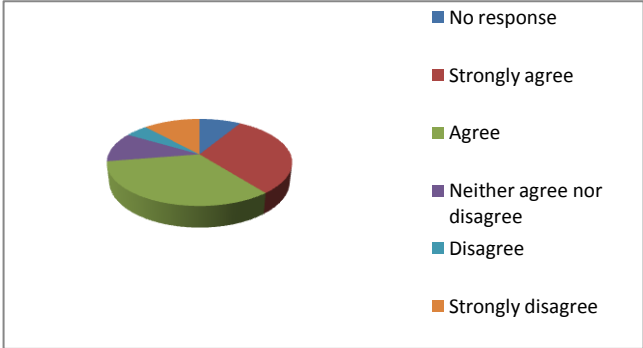
b) Generating electricity from waste after recycling has taken place is a good option

Responses	116	
No response	11	9%
Strongly agree	32	25%
Agree	35	28%
Neither agree nor disagree	24	19%
Disagree	8	6%
Strongly disagree	17	13%



c) Generating electricity from waste is better than sending it to a landfill

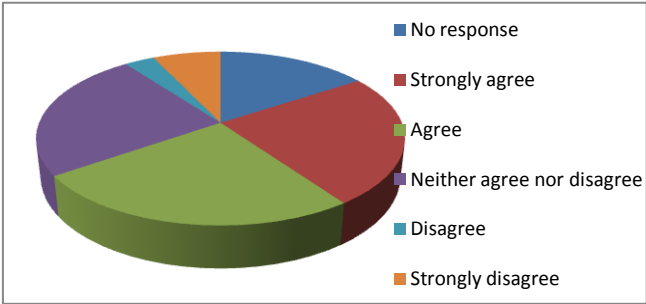
Responses	116	
No response	11	9%
Strongly agree	39	31%
Agree	42	33%
Neither agree nor disagree	14	11%
Disagree	6	5%
Strongly disagree	15	12%



d) Recovery of incinerator bottom ash for construction aggregate and metals is better than sending them to landfill

Responses  
No response  
Strongly agree  
Agree  
Neither agree nor disagree  
Disagree  
Strongly disagree

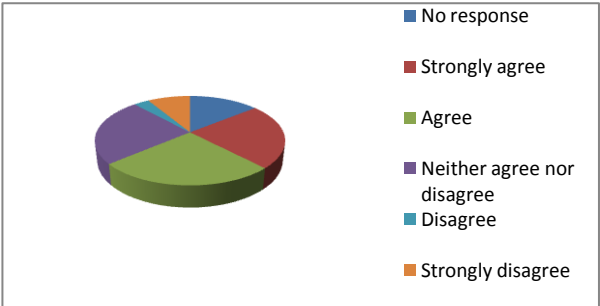
107  
20 16%  
31 24%  
32 25%  
31 24%  
4 7%  
9 3%



e) It is better to recover value from incinerator bottom ash and metals on-site, rather than transporting it elsewhere for treatment.

Responses  
No response  
Strongly agree  
Agree  
Neither agree nor disagree  
Disagree  
Strongly disagree

109  
18 14%  
30 24%  
33 26%  
31 24%  
4 3%  
11 9%

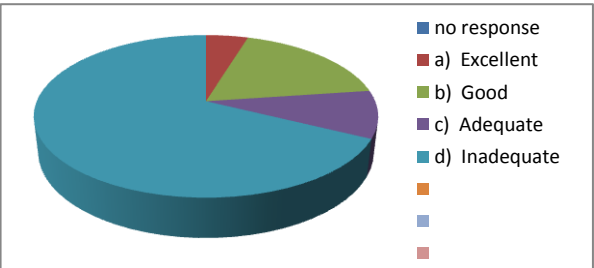


19 In your opinion, is Rookery South RRF proposal:

no response

a) Excellent  
b) Good  
c) Adequate  
d) Inadequate

6 5%  
23 18%  
12 12%  
86 68%



If inadequate - state why:

We would prefer it to be somewhere else  
Glosses over health issues, noise, fumes and congestion.  
Predicted HGV deliveries by road not acceptable. Should be railed in. (private siding) Facilities Grant applied for.  
Key issues still need to be resolved. All are possible technically, but you need to be more community focussed to make the economic changes.  
Insufficient information on size and comparative size  
Further blight on the area. No adequate proposals  
Too big, too much pollution. Not in the best interest of the county. It will ruin the area  
Dont agree at all. Burning rubbish on my doorstep was not something I wanted when I purchased my home  
To burn rubbish is an health issue, other options shold be adopted Wrong place! Prevailing wind from the plant will take smoke over the village.  
Move out of our vale  
Concern about traffic movements  
We spent years and years trying to get rid of our chimneys and emissions....we dont want them back again  
It has seriously damaging environmentally and social impacts that no amount of 'dressing up' will be able to resolve  
It is being built far too close to the residential areas of Marston Moretaine and Stewartby and the millenium forest and forest centre  
You tried this is 2009. We dont want it here  
We dont believe all you say  
Unacceptable due to noise, smell sight and health  
Incinerator is far too large and sited next to an area that is only just recovering from years of heavy industry and pollution

Totally unacceptable for this area. Not suitable for country lanes - Millenium forest park and centre - next door to a village. An imposition on the community  
Covanta have/do breach emmission Regs. No financial provision made for extra wear and tear on roads  
We dont want an incinerator here and we dont want to be a dust bin for other counties  
Crap  
Does not take into account residents requirement  
Immediate area does not want it  
Unacceptable location  
Too close to peoples homes and increased traffic unacceptable. Jcn 13 could be overloaded with commuters and traffic for RRF  
Needs to be elsewhere, at least 20 miles away  
Far too big. Other counties should find their own solutions. Bedfordshire always seems to be the dumping ground for everyone  
Visual impact is still massive, waste should ONLY be from local areas. Pollution and effect on the environment  
We supported this bare proposal for a local project to deal with local waste rather than taking waste from other counties  
Need to research more before I comment  
Encroaches on the countryside



I do not want it on our landscape  
Concerned that the toxicity in the area will be concentrated rather than dispersed and over time will cause issues  
I'm not an NIMBY but the site chosen is in the wrong place  
Would prefer it not to happen  
The impact on the landscape and the surrounding villages cancels any benefit  
Too close to housing  
Long term effect on my health  
I dont believe that Covanta has taken the interests of the general public into consideration  
Does not take into account residents requirements  
The incinerator is far too large and sited next to a beautiful local area that is only just recovering from years of heavy industry and pollution  
Not here

Wrong Place! Prevailing wind from plant will take smoke over village towards Kempston/Bedford. This will also include noise carried on the wind and over water.  
It's the wrong thing in the wrong place  
The area in question has too many previous \*unreadable\* of traffic, bricks,manufactured landfill waste, Brogborough. Why must it be subjected to more traffic air pollution noise and unknown\*unreadable\*  
There's a large landfill site in Bucks, let them keep theirs and take the Beds rubbish, We dont need foul air in Beds  
Not even close. You have thought of the money in your pockets not the community in which you want to build a dangerous monstrosity, because the site is cheaper than a more appropriate one  
Not here  
Traffic & Emissions & Chimney  
Dont want it blowing smoke and ash on and in our homes. My son has Asthma...will this help his condition? I think not.  
Still not enough consideration of impact on residents - aesthetic or commercially  
Undesirable. No one wants it in their own backyard as they say - including the Marston Vale  
Due to the impact the proposal will have on my families lives  
The site would be better away from homes and villages  
Poor access  
Traffic movement, operating 24/7, environmental issues and concerns, Size of building, flooding health issues

It will ruin the village, the air, the noise, traffic pollution, reduce house prices and the attractiveness of people wanting to live andf raise family in Stewartby  
Illogical, Vile carbuncle

A monstrosity on the landscape which will have a terrible effect on local roads, a much greater effort should be put into recycling much more waste  
The case is not environmentally for this facility, It is an economically driven model that does nothing for local people  
Should be moved to another site - this area is improving environmentally and it would damage the people and countryside  
Should not be here, it is unwelcome and represents too high a risk to the area  
We dont want it  
Not thought enough about viability of putting this massive smoke bellowing chimney in a beautiful area, just turned into a forest centre. Road network will not cope with the extra movements.  
It is far more than is required to serve local needs  
It is in the wrong place. Too many unanswered questions e.g areas to contribute waste  
Wrong place. Access poorly thought out

Not fair to local residents, It will be an eye sore for the community and having just got rid of the brick works, yet another polluter is coming to our village  
The site is inappropriate - Access is poorly thought out  
Poor Access  
The site would be better away from homes and villages  
It has seriously damaging environmental and social impacts that no amount of 'dressing up' will be able to resolve

Too large - Proposal to landscape is inadequate. Involves bringing waste from other than Bedfordshire, which isn't the choice of the poeple of Bedfordshire

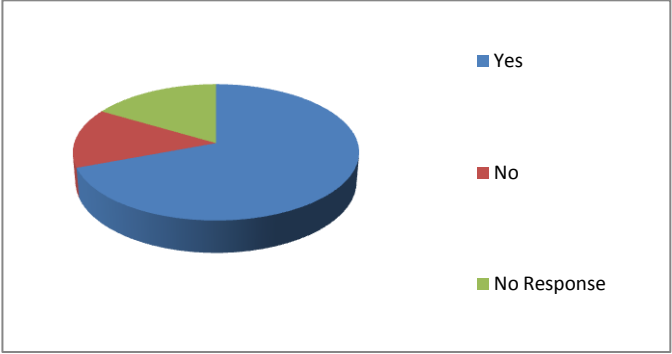
Not enough detailed information concerning long term effects of emissions from this type of incinerator technology. World wide reports are NOT encouraging  
Mainly the visual; effect  
The proposal is totally unacceptable for this area. Not suitable for country lanes - Millenium forest park & centre - next door to a village. A total imposition on the community.

20 Would you like to be kept informed with further updates from Covanta on their proposals for a Resource Recovery facility at Rookery South Pit?

Yes  
No  
No Response

88 69%  
18 14%  
21 17%

See list of names and addresses at 'Update requests'



21 If you have any further comments on the proposal, or are interested in becoming a member of the Rookery South Community Liaison Panel, please give appropriate details below.

1. A spur from Woodend back of church through to site would help through traffic. 2. Serious concern about imported waste from other authorities. 3. Locals still remember the problems with landfill. 4. We hoped with the A421 improvements that traffic congestion had gone. Not now  
We are heartily sick and tired of our part of bedfordshire being used as a dumping ground. Is our quality of life not considered to be of any importance. We consider we have as much right as anyone else to have an acceptable way of life. This project would seriously jeopardise this

Large impact on area. Area is being turned into a community forest now a large blot is appearing as the industry is being reduced. Wind will take fumes directly over village and local towns. Why is it here? It is due to there being a licenced waste landfill site 100m up the road to take the contaminated byproduct  
Where will the toxic waste go? Where will the ash go? Will it go by lorry?  
We have lived all our lives with the smoke and fumes from Stewartby brickworks, the smell from brogboroughtip and Elstow tip, we have waste from all over Britain tipped around us, and were sick of it and now it looks as though your not telling the truth about the chemicals that will be released into the atmosphere. WE DONT WANT IT  
I moved here due to health. My daughter has a hole in her heart and my heart is unsafe. The smell will be unacceptable. Open lorries sitting about, 2 weighbridges is not enough. The entrance proposed will not be adequate to cope. We will hear the lorries at 5am. I am agianst this !!!  
Have had no reply from Mr Chilton whose address is given as Water end Barns. There is bound to be an increased danger of accidents with extra traffic movements by heavy vehicles. How would you compensate me for the loss of value to my property?

As we are aware Buckinghamshire does not want this facility in their far larger county. Quite why then Bedfordshire politicians seem to accede to the positioning of this huge incinerator in our rural area beggars belief. We must fight against this ludicrous suggestion and the huge impact it will have on our environment  
This questionnaire is badly designed. It is only designed to answer questions in a way that you can take positives out of the answers, then say you have positive feedback. The only feedback is don't build it  
No one listened about how to do the A421 at Marston and we have a bodged job. We want a Marston Vale that is tranquil place - keep it that way. Remember Buncefield and Flixborough  
The proposal should be withdrawn on: a) Crabon emission grounds - the lorry movements will massively increase carbon emissions in the area. B) Affect on local road network - Green Lane is not capable of taking the true figure of 900 lorry movements a day c)The building and chimney will be a blot on the lanscape d) Incineration is inefficient and out of date technology

The proposed Rookery Pit development is ill proposed, especially as the communities in these areas are set for major housing developments which combined with Covanta, Rookery Pit offers a potential mixture of air pollution (traffic and pit) and is not a place to build a waste disposal plant  
Is it necessary to have such a large facility in what could be a very beautiful area?  
I would like to see representation from the governing and regulatory authorities showing how enforcement and monitoring would work  
Why is the facility classed as a power station and all that involves? Most people including the Mayor and local & parish Councillors are against the proposal. You are spending a lot of money on booklets, forms and general paperwork that will presumably be classed as waste. Surely this is not helping recycling as it is only adding to the quantity. Your people at the exhibition seem to be saying most other facilities like this are in townsa in this country and other (denmark was quoted to me and Wolverhampton& Althringcham) Leave the countryside for countryside lovers and creatures. How many covanta staff live near one of your facilities and how many of them live in the countryside?  
Just to say I feel I have learnt a lot this afternoon from your staff - David Spencer most helpful! Shall thoroughly research this project and look forward to further information  
As explained in my response I do not wish to see this incinerator inflicted on the people of Bedfordshire, or for that matter on anyone else. It is environmentally and socially damaging and would have a devastating impact on people living in Marston Vale and other living in the surrounding community. It is totally at odds with the direction of the county, borough and local coincils who are trying to create a 'green space' and leisure facilities in the area i.e. Center Parcs development, yachting on the lakes and the marston Vale Forest centre  
Suggest you get your MD views if it was proposed to build this blot on the landscape a mere 2000 metres from his home. History has shown that these types of industrial projects very rarely live up to their promises of not blighting the area

With NIARH, London brick and this, the Green Lane will not be able to sustain the amount of lorries proposed. Along with the village traffic. To get from where I live to the country park is near on impossible. To walk to the train staion would even mean coming face to face with lorries!!! Access too close to the village.

I was shocked when asked where waste was gathered from. If Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire (your choice not mine) failed to deliver the waste necessary to keep the plant fed. I was informed that it would come from other identified areas, such as Northamptonshire. When I asked how many more vehicle movements would be involved, I was informed 'none'. When I pointed out that if you increased your catchment area then that answer was rubbish unless you vehicles were vastly employed, a situation I can't for 1 minute believe. The young lady still appeared not to be able to understand the sheer logistics involved. It was stated that the whole proposed facility would fit into a Cartington hangar, so why not just do that? If not, site it in an urban area or an industrial area where it would blend in, rather than being a visual eyesore. Proposing to add to noise with lorries travelling on local roads (old A421) at our house. Am so angry that have lived in Marston for 6+ years and this facility could be imposed on our village. Always lived in Beds. Its beautiful area with much outdoor countryside and activities for all. This proposal does not fit in. Marston has many families living in it. Its expanding but who will move here now? Our house prices will decrease and there will be little personal gain, especially since the waste is to be transported in by road from another County. I think Beds will meet its targets without this by recycling. It will be an eyesore from all around and an added health hazard.

I've lived in Stewartby for many years and we don't want this incinerator, it would be detrimental to Stewartby if this happened and would spoil our environment, not to say the landscape and the wildlife. It would just be a terrible step forward for the community. Why should Stewartby always be chosen for these sort of things. Why can't it go elsewhere not here in our lovely village.

Please stop dumping in the Marston Vale

The rookery south site is totally unsuitable for this plant. The area is an improving recreational area with green spaces - The forest centre, Stewartby Lakes, a new canal proposed countryside walks. We have only recently got rid of the smoke from the brickworks chimneys and the landfill site will be coming to an end soon, we don't want this massive blot on the landscape with more detriment to the environment.

Having visited the Sheffield facility, I can see some advantages for this method of waste disposal. However, this is the wrong site - we already have threat of yet more housing on our green belt and numerous other unwelcome proposals - an incinerator will blight our landscape and yet no one can be sure of its eventual impact on our environment.

Finding alternative energy sources is a good idea but not in populated areas. Especially small villages. Our local heritages have to be considered.

We don't want it in our village or Bedfordshire.

Your incinerator would be far better placed near the major source of the rubbish you intend to burn. Not Bedford which probably won't even use you. Why should we all suffer quality of life reductions to fill your pockets? There are acres of land nearer motorways and the bigger towns, i.e. MK that will not have people living on top of it!! Our children's health is at risk and you cannot prove 100% it would not be. Read up on it like we have - they are silent (ha ha that's funny) Killers. You tried in 2009 July to be here in Stewartby. We don't want it here. Will it help my son's asthma? The traffic through the village will be chaos with N1 as well! The ash stored outside will blow around. The noise off the lorries. We don't want it here.

Marston Vale is a very beautiful area which does not need this type of facility. The impact on the surrounding areas i.e. Millenium Forest Park, quiet country lanes & walks and at least 5 villages is totally unacceptable. Any significant increase in traffic (particularly HGV) to the extent this facility will cause is, in my opinion, criminal. As are the anticipated toxic stack emissions. I am seriously concerned such a facility in the area will halve property price in the area.

Don't want here. Don't need it here.

After concluding years of atmosphere pollution from brickworks we don't want it replaced by new pollution - as yet not clarified. The traffic impact on local roads will be to increase congestion and pollution. We don't want to be the dumping ground for waste from surrounding counties.

The idea is a good one. But it should not be built in the middle of 6 villages that have had to put up with all the other crap in this area. I will today join Marston

Action Group to oppose this site.

Amphill sits on a hill well above your proposed plant. By lowering the stack Amphill residents will have the emissions closer than before. Who knows what the future holds for our health.

**Appendix 53**  
**Responses to Question 10 (Unfixed Parameters)**



Ref	10 Considering the design and operational aspects of the project that are not yet fixed,  what suggestions would you make in terms of how we address the following matters:	How Covanta has responded to the feedback
A. The hours proposed for vehicle deliveries		
S005	No rat running and 'lorry ban' on rural roads to be enforced.	
S005	Evaluate other modes of transport. No HGV movements before 0800 or after 1800.	
HC0011	The window still seems too big. Also concerned with deliveries meeting with the school run.	
S016	NONE - We do not want the development	
MB008	7-8am in the morning is possibly a bit early for 'peak' transport	
HC006	should be restricted to 8am - 6pm Mondays to Fridays only	
HC001	Use rail movement	
HC007	This should be the minimum necessary for the plant to work effectively	
MM0028	11am to 3pm	
MB002	8am - 5pm Mon-Fri and 9am to 5pm sat	
MB003	They should come during working hours	
MM0018	Avoid rush hours - roads are already congested and not at all during early mornings or evenings - that will be totally antisocial	
HC0013	Reduce them especially at rush hour. This will have negative impact on community with current proposed hours.	
S036	Whatever the local roads will be potentially overloaded during commuting times	
S024	Noise pollution from 5am til 11pm is much too long a delivery hours	
A0009	0900-1600	
S018	Bring forward the time. Think of residents close by	
MM011	Too long	
MM004	Limited	
MB015	Evening deliveries should be stopped	
HC004	Close attention to avoiding peak traffic times, especially in relation to NIRAH and centre parcs etc	
MM0026	All ok	
A007	Hours should only be 0800 - 1800 Monday to Friday to not have an affect on communities	
A008	Reduce as much as possible	
MB005	V Important - who will enforce the promises you make at the planning stage	
MM0027	Strictly limited - 0800-1800	
MM0016	The hours are only guided by the obscene amount of vehicles you propose	
S023	Normal working hours - 0830-1730 Max.	
S010	Hours to be further cut	
MM0014	NONE at weekends or bank holidays. NO traffic after 10pm or before 6am	
MM0019	9:30-8:30pm only Collect only Beds watse - thus reduce HGV requirement	
S028	I dont want rubbish coming through my village at all	
HC0010	The delivery hours seem excessive	
A012	None certainly not as proposed	
MM003	Deliveries only at night by roads away from the houses	
MM0021	Do not build it. Therefore no lorries	
MM002	Not acceptable at all in such a rural area	
MB014	10pm - 6am	
S003	5am- 11pm is not acceptable We will not be able to have windows open on nights or sit out in the garden	
HC0017	We dont want it	
S037	Your proposals are not realistic - only 532 lorries per day - how sure are you of this number?	
S034	Reduce the hours to avouid rush hour. Stewartby is used as a Rat Run	
MM009	8am to 5pm Monday to Friday only	
S012	Should only be from 0800-1630. We should of at least have our evenings and nights noise free. Should only be delivered by rail anyway	
MM008	Dependant on route	
S032	Its coming anyway. Dont matter what we want or think	
HC0018	I am unable to specifically answer these questions as I strongly disagree with the project. My answers would be negative in each case.	
S033	No time would be good.	
MB013	Never	
MM001	We would like clean fresh air, not smells, flies and ash etc from your works and unknown toxic emissions for our children to grow up breathing	
MM0035	Too long	
MM0036	Unacceptable - We already have an ongoing problem with heavy vehivles and loads damaging our village road - why make it worse?	

MM0013	WE DO NOT WANT THIS SITE IN A REGENERATION SITE
A014	The 421 already causes significant noise nuisance to the people of Marston and its ridiculous to have extra HGVs which would not be behind sound barrier
S015	Should be reduced
S022	I dont know the hours but we do not require the vehicles coming through Stewartby
MM0015	Daytime only if poss 9-5. Rather rail used
S019	None
S007	Reduce them 5am -11pm Ridiculous!!!
MM0020	Restrict to 0600-1700
A015	There are already too many HGV movements proposed and additional controls will only lead to an increase in traffic movements/noise and air pollution
S038	There are already too many HGV movements proposed and additional controls will only lead to an increase in traffic movements/noise and air pollution
HC0014	Difficult one to answer - noise at night, jams in the day!
MM0033	Horrendous - New road wil not be able to sustain it all. Cranfield is affected whenever there is a motorway diversion and cranfield is a village
HC0015	Avoid all road transport and use the rail system
FC002	These questions assume the case has been made for the incinerator and therefore have not been answered
MM010	Only during the hours of 8am - 6pm and not at night
S020	8am - 8pm
S017	8am - 5pm Maybe 5am -11pm FAR TOO LONG
S0008	Find another site. Away from a Village or Town
S030	What about locals going to and from work. How do we get in and out of the village?
S0004	There would be no suggestions for me to make as I strongly feel that this is not the right site!
HC009	We do not want lorries thundering through the area day and night for 365 days of the year. Peace at weekends, bank holidays and from 6pm-7am
HC0012	Reduce hours - not till 11pm. Concerned that majority of deliveries will be made when schools are transporting children along Green Lane
A0006	ABSOLUTELY restrict deliveries to 8am to 7pm because peripheral areas will suffer outside these hours as trucks leave and arrive at home depots
HC0016	Avoid rush hour when increased commuter traffic on roads
S031	The site is going to be open 24 hours 7 days a weeks 365 days a year. The effects will be enormous
MM006	Restrict them to 9am to 5pm
MB007	Avoid peak traffic times. At night would be good.
S026	7am-7pm only
S014	Landfill trains brought most rubbish overnight - some 1/2 night long!
S001	Reduce height of building - dig deeper
S013	Disgusted with the right of way and deliveries will cause total disruption of mine and my childrens health/lives. I dont agree with the development and moved from London to avoid traffic pollution!
S027	only 9-5 (0900-1700) Monday to Friday, 11pm is too late
A003	Reduce the dump* times (*handwriting unclear)
HC002	I would like to understand fully the reasoning behind why more material (inwards and outwards) cannot be transported by rail.
MM0024	Fixed & enforced use of the green lane access penalties for non use of the prescribed route for good vehicle operators
MM0025	as per suggested if they stick to timetable
A004	Would have xpected earlier start (Stewartby landfill currently tips from 0430am and vehicles driving from 0330am
S009	Early mornings removed from proposal
HC005	Between 9-5 only - none at weekends
MM0029	0700-2100
MB010	We are very unhappy about the amount of traffic locally that will result from this project
MM0031	There should be NO road deliveries
MM0030	Rail...otherwise office hours only
MB0017	Transfer much of lorry movement to rail. Vehicle movements should be outside peak times and very limited
	Stricter Hours. Proposed are excessive
S021	Too wide, Should be 0600-1900
<b>B. The enhancements to rights of way</b>	
MM0016	These will have to be carried out anyway, so it is not a concession. To be honest it doesn't have me jumping hoops.
S023	Safe parking for visitors to lake - currently layby - will this be used by lorries parking up?. Better walk way
MB005	Curently some footpaths on site are illegally blocked. What guarantess that this wont happen again
HC007	Footpaths must be re-aligned and maintained properly by and at the expense of Covanta
MM0028	Away from villages but access to right of way
MB002	Ensure that the enhancements cater for horse riders - bridleways, not just footpaths and cycle ways. There are a lot of horse riders in the area
MM0018	Who's rights?
HC0013	Coutryside will be destroyed to build routes
S024	The same route that we have access to the forest centre. So we can smell all the rubbish coming into the village.

A003	All Ok
MM0025	make sure they are kept and safely fenced off
S021	Relatively acceptable
HC0011	Concerned about the Green lane and the additional damage lorries will make
HC002	Looks Good
A012	Coincidental and necessary from Covanta viewpoint to handle traffic
S009	Not too fussed
MM003	No facility = no need
MM0021	Do not build it. Therefore no lorries
MM002	Not relevant to overall establishment of an incinerator
MB014	Irrelevant
HC0017	We dont want it
S034	Could be improved further
S012	?
HC0018	I am unable to specifically answer these questions as I strongly disagree with the project. My answers would be negative in each case.
MB013	What enhancements. We only knew about the extra traffic we would have to endure
MM001	We would like clean fresh air, not smells, flies and ash etc from your works and unknown toxic emissions for our children to grow up breathing
MM0035	Leave them alone
MM0036	Minimal response
MM0013	WE DO NOT WANT THIS SITE IN A REGENERATION SITE
A014	People would not want to go for a walk near this plant - if they had a choice
S015	None
S022	Yes, it would have to be very enhanced
MM0015	Walk in country park regularly and cycle with kids. Would want access as far as possible
S019	A bribe pure and simple
S007	Not happy about the entrance to the site and where it is
MM0020	Ensure these are still available and improve facilities for disabled persons
A015	These in no way compensate for the negative impacts, environmentally or socially that this plant would have on Marston Vale
S038	These in no way compensate for the negative impacts, environmentally or socially that this plant would have on Marston Vale
FC002	These questions assume the case has been made for the incinerator and therefore have not been answered
MM010	Reinstatement of any lost better footpaths and cycle ways
S017	CCTV to stop lorries going through village!! And no improvements to green Lane - Not acceptable!!
S0008	Find another site. Away from a Village or Town
S030	Not good enough
S0004	There would be no suggestions for me to make as I strongly feel that this is not the right site!
HC009	Tree lined walks and roads to block the sight of Rookery north by midland main line?
HC0012	Green Lane is not adequate to take amount of traffic - needs to be resurfaced and made wider
MB011	Provide access from lake at bottom of Rookery South to side opposite plant to increase availability of circular walks
S031	We dont want it here. If we have to have an incinerator here it should be for bedfordshire use only
MM006	Widen all roads that the HGVs will be using
S014	Most of Beds roads (major ones) are congested - Covanta cannot afford to address this problem
S013	Disgusted with the right of way and deliveries will cause total disruption of mine and my childrens health/lives. I dont agree with the development and moved from London to avoid traffic pollution!
	Should be during the day between 10am and 4pm
S027	No comment, need more time to review
MM007	public window dressing exercise
MB0017	OK
MM011	Cant envisage any
HC004	Establishing rights of way to minimise impact on local communities
MM0029	YES
S016	NONE - We do not want the development
<b>C. The proposed tree planting areas</b>	
s018	Will they survive??? (pollution)
MB010	As much tree planting as possible will be necessary to attempt to conceal this hideous enormous facility
MM0029	Yes
MM0030	More
MM0019	Surround the area with huge trees to add camouflage

MM0016	Its a new forest, so trees will be planted anyway. You just seem to think that by planting trees it will make up for the project
S021	No issue
HC004	An increase in tree planting areas where it will then lessen impact
MB002	As much as possible
MM0018	Better use redwoods. Nothing else would be tall enough
HC0013	Grow fast growing conifers close to the plant and deciduous (asplan)further away as currently proposed.
S024	Already have tree planting at Marston Forest Centre
A0009	Planting areas should be comp-act with quick growing conifers surrounding the site where possible
A003	All ok
MB003	ok
MB008	Possibly planting tall tree species a an appropriate distance around the plant to act as a screen of sorts
HC001	ok
HC007	Large specimens of native trees underplanted with hedgerow species should be planted
HC002	Looks good
MM0025	make sure there is a good variety of trees
S009	Depends on what trees are planted and how managed
HC005	Could not always be detected to have any impact, on the 5 & 10 year pictures
HC0010	Will have little effect on the view from higher areas surrounding the site
MM002	Not relevant to establishment of an incinerator with a 43 metre chimney. Are we talking 43 meter trees?? No!!
MB014	Irrelevant
S003	Why even bother its just a mask They wont block out sound or smell
HC0017	We dont want it
MM0021	Do not build it. Therefore no lorries
S034	More trees to reduce visual impact
MM009	Unfortunately it will take many years to disguise the building from Ampthill park
S012	So What?
S032	You will need very big trees to cover up your very big building
HC0018	I am unable to specifically answer these questions as I strongly disagree with the project. My answers would be negative in each case.
MM001	We would like clean fresh air, not smells, flies and ash etc from your works and unknown toxic emissions for our children to grow up breathing
MM0035	Good idea with no establishment
MM0036	We already have tree planting
MM0013	WE DO NOT WANT THIS SITE IN A REGENERATION SITE
A014	The more trees the better
S015	Irrelevant
S022	Good
MM0015	There are many trees in Forest of marston Vale. Would not be necessary if large building and chimney was not there
S019	Unless you plant giant redwoods fully grown totally inadequate
S007	Ok
A015	As stated in item B
S038	As stated in item B
HC0014	As many quick growing as possible
HC0015	Surround the area with banking and grow trees on top
MB0016	After 2300 and before 0500hrs
S039	After 2300 and before 0500hrs
FC002	These questions assume the case has been made for the incinerator and therefore have not been answered
MM010	A high concentration of new trees in the remainder of rookery Pit and along the new road leading to the proposed site.
S0008	Find another site. Away from a Village or Town
S030	Plant them all over the vale so you cannot build
S0004	There would be no suggestions for me to make as I strongly feel that this is not the right site!
HC009	Sounds good
HC0012	More
A0006	More big trees between Forest and site
MB011	The building is too large for the trees to have much impact
MM006	As large an area as possible
HC003	Work with the Forest Of marston Vale who are deeply involved in tree planting in the whole area
S013	Disgusted with the right of way and deliveries will cause total disruption of mine and my childrens health/lives. I dont agree with the development and moved from London to avoid traffic pollution!
S037	Will the trees be able to absorb the effluent from the chimney?



MB013	Trees wont stop the rubbish or noise
A012	Superficial only
MB001	Not adequate for the size of building
S027	No comment, need more time to review
MM0030	The planting of the community forest would obviate this
MM0028	This is a good idea
MM011	Cant have enough trees. This is a Village in the country
MB015	More mature trees required
FC003	more needed
S016	NONE - We do not want the development
S023	Needs to be tenfold current proposal
S005	not extensive enough
MB009	Needs to be larger
MM007	Trees in a pit will not effect view on landscape
MM004	Significant increase
<b>D. Choice of material colours for the buildings</b>	
S021	No issue, this is not materially important
S016	NONE - We do not want the development
S023	Don't care - this woint affect my health or getting in and out of village
MM011	No colour - no buildings
HC004	Pastel shades to enable blending in with the environment
A008	Seems better now
MB002	Dont have strong feelings
MB003	ok
MM0018	The building will be an eyesore (and you know it) no matter what colours you paint it
A0009	Blend in with the countryside
A003	All ok
HC002	Visual impact seems to have been kept reasonably small - although difficult to properly judge. Using a 'living roof wall' of plants sounds good
MM0025	a colour that blends in with the environment
S009	as long as they are sympathetic to its environment
HC0010	Chimney stands out too much
HC0013	To blend in with surrounding countryside as seen from various viewpoints
MM002	Irrelevant
MB014	Irrelevant
S003	Still an eyesore
HC0017	We dont want it
S043	To fit in with the surrounding views i.e. Green etc
S012	If it was all below ground level it would be better
HC0018	I am unable to specifically answer these questions as I strongly disagree with the project. My answers would be negative in each case.
MB013	It would be a blot on the landscape no matter what colour it was
MM001	We would like clean fresh air, not smells, flies and ash etc from your works and unknown toxic emissions for our children to grow up breathing
MM0035	No Building
MM0036	Good reasoning would be helpful if we wanted the facility - we dont!!!
MM0013	WE DO NOT WANT THIS SITE IN A REGENERATION SITE
A014	Something that blends in with the surrounding countryside
MM0030	Irrelevant
S019	Abysmal. No visual merit. Just a collection of very large boxes
S007	Ok. Buildings too high
A015	This is purely cosmetic and they do not address sufficiently items listed in section 7
S038	This is purely cosmetic and they do not address sufficiently items listed in section 7
HC0014	Blend in with countryside if possible! Green/Brown etc
FC002	These questions assume the case has been made for the incinerator and therefore have not been answered
MM010	Non reflective and non bright
S030	N/A
S0004	There would be no suggestions for me to make as I strongly feel that this is not the right site!
HC009	Seems ok if you can be certain that there's no risk of flooding. Water tables are high as stewartby is below sea level

MB007	Green is good
S013	Disgusted with the right of way and deliveries will cause total disruption of mine and my childrens health/lives. I dont agree with the development and moved from London to
MB001	Green /Brown
S027	No comment
MM0021	Do not build it. Therefore no lorries
S015	Irrelevant
MM0015	To blend in with skyline
MB012	A more subtle colour for the stack
S024	This only covers up the fact that we have an incinerator in our village
HC001	ok
HC007	Green and Brown only
A012	Irrelevant and not needed so close to communities
	More subtle colour for stack
MM0019	More natural wood
MM0016	Try invisible paint
S010	Ensure that they blend in with the countryside
MM007	To blend in - Green and Browns
MM004	Should not be as visible as it is. Chinmey is 700 high. You can see it for miles
S005	Too intrusive. Needs to be more Eco friendly. Green/sedum based roofing
<b>E. The approach to the drainage of the site</b>	
MM0029	not entirely convinced
MM004	This is a flood risk area, we dont want your addition steam and water surplus
S016	NONE - We do not want the development
S023	Flood it and turn it into a conservation area - Dont build in my village
MM011	We do not want this site
MB002	Dont have strong feelings
MM0018	Get an engineer in. Leave rookery pit alone. It is important site for wildlife and in particular migrating birds.
S024	What happens if there is a leak? The impact on environment?
A0009	Ensure there is NO effect on flooding issues in the area
A003	All ok
HC002	Fine
S009	maintaining the hydrology seems to be catered for
A012	Not required site not required at Rookery Pit
MM003	its well below the water table and the A421 roadworks have just had a huge flood
MM0021	Do not build it. Therefore no lorries
HC0017	We dont want it
HC004	Given the climate changes anf the impact this should be given serious consideration as what prevails today may not in the future
HC001	ok
MM002	Not relevant to overall establishment of incinerator
MB014	Irrelevant
S003	Drainage - it will still flood as the day
S034	Should be contained onsite if hazardous then allowed to naturally flow to the local river system
S012	?
HC0018	I am unable to specifically answer these questions as I strongly disagree with the project. My answers would be negative in each case.
S033	Massive problem
MM001	We would like clean fresh air, not smells, flies and ash etc from your works and unknown toxic emissions for our children to grow up breathing
MM0035	No site
MM0036	Sensible but not wanted
MM0013	WE DO NOT WANT THIS SITE IN A REGENERATION SITE
HC007	This will be a problem as site is usually flooded. Contaminated water must not be pumped into local waterways
S015	of little interest
MM0015	Dont know much about this
S019	?
S007	OK
A015	Unable to comment due to insufficient information and technical knowledge
S038	Unable to comment due to insufficient information and technical knowledge

FC002	These questions assume the case has been made for the incinerator and therefore have not been answered
MM010	Attention pond and piped drainage system
S0008	Find another site. Away from a Village or Town
S030	No doubt toxics will get in
S0004	There would be no suggestions for me to make as I strongly feel that this is not the right site!
HC009	OK
MB007	Use wind power (mills) to pump the water
S001	See (a) increase drainage to suit
MB001	Still worried about flooding of surrounding area considering amount of concrete that will be needed for size of foundation
S027	Insufficient information
S021	need more detail on Leachates
MM0030	You may struggle with this one...its in a pit after all!
S005	To be self contained. No spillage bor accidental drainage into water courses.
MM007	It is to be sited or proposed in the bottom of a pit. Most energy produced will be used for pumping

#### F. The approach to lighting the site

FC003	This should be minimal even at night
S005	low level, non intrusive Eco friendly PIR sensor or similar
MM0019	No external lighting after 8pm
MM011	Its all 'heresay' Proposed
S016	NONE - We do not want the development
MB002	Minimum lighting after 11pm until dawn
MB003	Preferably no light pollution at night
MM0018	No lights at night causing light pollution as happened with distribution parks in this area.
A0009	There should be no light pollution
A003	All ok
HC002	Looks good - pretty dark
MM0025	Should be well lit
S009	Until seen, difficult top say
MM0030	how its lit is irrelevant
MM0021	Do not build it. Therefore no lorries
MM002	Irrelevant
MB014	Irrelevant
S003	So it will stand out more - what a joke
HC0017	We dont want it
S037	We are trying to reduce the light pollution in the Marston Vale - any all night lighting will be detrimental
S034	mimimal to reduce the impact
S012	More light pollution
HC0018	I am unable to specifically answer these questions as I strongly disagree with the project. My answers would be negative in each case.
MM001	We would like clean fresh air, not smells, flies and ash etc from your works and unknown toxic emissions for our children to grow up breathing
MM0035	Dont need lighting if not built
MM0036	Acceptable but not wanted
MM0013	WE DO NOT WANT THIS SITE IN A REGENERATION SITE
S015	Irrelevant
S022	I should imagine this would light the whole of Stewartby, WE DO NOT WANT IT!!
MM0015	Minimal so as dont see it glowing from Marston. Can see site from bedroom window
S019	As it is not required - Irrelevant
A015	As above
S038	As above
HC0014	Again difficult - Could be seen from too far away if too brightly lit!!
FC002	These questions assume the case has been made for the incinerator and therefore have not been answered
MM010	The light to point downwards. The light should not dominate the landscape at night
S0008	Find another site. Away from a Village or Town
S0004	There would be no suggestions for me to make as I strongly feel that this is not the right site!
HC009	Ok
HC0012	The lighting needs to be sympathetic with the countryside I'e' not having bright lights during the dark
A006	Minimisation of stray light

HC0016	Avoid light pollution if possible 'hooded' lightshade
S001	Should be extremely low level
S013	Disgusted with the right of way and deliveries will cause total disruption of mine and my childrens health/lives. I dont agree with the development and moved from London to avoid traffic pollution!
S027	Insufficient information
HC0010	Appears to be concerned about the area north of the site. What about down onto site from higher ground. Disturbance to wildlife
A012	Not required
HC0013	Need to minimise light pollution
S024	More pollution in terms of light pollution
MB015	Critical that light visibility from south east reduced
HC004	This should be as sympathetic as possible to reduce light pollution in the environment particularly with regard to nature
MB005	Avoid light spill from site by careful choice of lights. Failure could ruin the rural feel of the area
HC007	Minimum of well shaded lighting in the evenings and nights
MM004	No light pollution at night
S010	To be kept to a minimum
S021	Should be strictly managed to minimise light pollution
MM0030	Low level and aimed down to avoid light pollution. Minimise light pollution

#### G. A lorry routing plan

MB0017	Still needs working on
S005	Needs to be agreed between Highways Agency, Bedford Borough & Central Beds (as the two local highway authorities)
MM0019	Access should be routed via Bedford end of A421, not through Marston via Beancroft Road.
MM0016	If you plan to use the old 421 as access, then 500-600 movements a day will have an impact on houses nearby (Lower Sheldon Rd, Snaggle Court)
MM011	We dont want any lorries. 'NHT' cause enough disruption
HC004	Essential to work towards a route that lessens the impact upon existing routes
MM0026	Should turn towards marsh Leas and not Marston
MB002	ok as proposed
MM0018	There is nothing available to prevent air and noise pollution whenever the lorries travel through our countryside
HC0013	Concern over heavy traffic at rush hour
A0009	Access/Egress via A421. Surrounding towns and villages are already swamped by traffic. For example Ampthill is at 'Bursting Point'
A003	Set routes must be set up and stuck to. To ensure traffic is spread out on agreed routes
HC002	I would like to understand fully the reasoning behind why more material (inwards and outwards) cannot be transported by rail.
MM0024	Enforced by Covanta by penalty system and Beds police & Central Beds
MM0025	as specified
S009	A421 only need careful consideration at entry point to site used is summer by many villagers
A012	OK if accepted - we have only recently had lorries stopped
S036	Whichever route is chosen there will be increased pollution from lorry exhausts.
S024	We have enough traffic on our own roads as it is. I thought we were trying to cut carbon emissions?
MM0030	Any approach with such a huge number of movements is unacceptable
MM0021	Do not build it. Therefore no lorries
A007	only allowed in from A421
HC007	Must avoid local areas/villages
S034	not enough detail. Your staff had trouble finding one. The junction is not suitable for amount of traffic onto site
S012	Trains only
MM008	Main roads only
HC0018	I am unable to specifically answer these questions as I strongly disagree with the project. My answers would be negative in each case.
S033	Not into Stewartby
MB013	No thought about as usual and we villagers would suffer all round
MM001	We would like clean fresh air, not smells, flies and ash etc from your works and unknown toxic emissions for our children to grow up breathing
MM0013	WE DO NOT WANT THIS SITE IN A REGENERATION SITE
A014	It would be better to have this site near the M1 so that the HGVs dont have to go near villages and countryside
S015	Awful, Green Lane cannot deal with the levels of heavy smelly traffic
MM0015	Not past the Marston Moretaine playing fields and kids park, and behind our property on A421 if poss. Prefer rail link used. Wrong side of sound barrier
S019	As it is not required - irrelevant



S007	This needs addressing
MM0020	Make it impossible for loffies to deviate from recommended route and stop any "short cuts" through villages
MM0035	No lorries
MM0036	Not wanted
S010	To be discussed in detail with the villagers through which the traffic will flow
S021	Lorries are inherently dangerous in rural environments. Rails is much preferred.
MB005	I'm very worried about who will enforce the current promises
MM002	We don't want 6 day lorries anyway. So again Irrelevant
MB014	Irrelevant
S003	The noise from these will be unbearable
HC0017	We don't want it
S037	It goes down the old A421 which residents have spent 20 years trying to make a local road
A015	If such a plant was to exist, and I do not think it should, all HGV routes should be routed so that they have NO adverse impact on residential areas and nature
S038	If such a plant was to exist, and I do not think it should, all HGV routes should be routed so that they have NO adverse impact on residential areas and nature
MM0033	Ruining countryside with dust, mess, noise and extra traffic for far too many hours a day transporting waste over long distances - put the plant near the final site the last *unreadable*
MB0016	New roads required
S039	New roads required
FC002	These questions assume the case has been made for the incinerator and therefore have not been answered
MM010	To use the A421 - not to go through the Rat Run shorter route through Cranfield
S017	Road access is poor. Entrance is dangerous. Lines of lorries waiting to turn in and out
S0008	Find another site. Away from a Village or Town
S030	Keep them out of the Village
S0004	There would be no suggestions for me to make as I strongly feel that this is not the right site!
MM0032	Key issue I should reflect what other industrial users in the vale have had to do
HC009	Ok if roads are not congested
A0006	Dedicated A421 turn off. ABSOLUTE ban on Lorries coming off the B530
MM006	Avoiding all residential roads
HC008	Take local lives into consideration
S026	Enforcement on suppliers/agents/traders is vital
S013	Disgusted with the right of way and deliveries will cause total disruption of mine and my children's health/lives. I don't agree with the development and moved from London to avoid traffic pollution!
MB001	Not very pleased with use of old A421, as HGV route as this will impact heavily on housing
MM0028	Away from Marston Village and a road put through Green Lane for a direct route
S016	NONE - We do not want the development
MM004	Away from built up areas
MM0014	Essential BEFORE the project can go ahead
MM0031	There should be NO lorries
MM0030	Ideally away from the side of the lake
HC0011	This needs to be enforced
MM0029	Not as we would like
S027	Should use the branch railway

#### H. The sources of waste for the Facility

	Outside waste should not be trucked IN. Should be NON hazardous
HC0011	Concerned about London waste being introduced later on
MM0019	Bedfordshire only - Let other counties deal with their own waste
MM0016	2/3 of waste it says is from Beds & Luton. I find it hard to believe that the other 1/3 will be made up from 4/5 other counties. This denotes that we use 12x more than other counties? Then you will want to expand
MM011	it won't be Bedford waste
MB002	Should be non hazardous
MM0018	If this is going to be built in Bedfordshire it should only be used for Bedford waste. So it could be much smaller. Buckinghamshire can build their own and pollute their county instead
S036	Should be Bedfordshire's waste only. Let other counties deal with their own waste, Bedfordshire has been too long a dumping ground for other people's rubbish
SO24	The ash stored externally where this will blow in the wind over to our homes for us to breathe in and have our garden covered in
HC004	This can only be closely linked to the economics of operating the generative aspects but sources are again dependent upon transport considerations

A007	Keep local, no London or surrounding areas waste (Hertfordshire, Milton Keynes, Cambs) and also no extra from further away areas
HC001	However once built, pressure will surely be made to accept waste from London etc to minimise land fill in Bedfordshire
S023	Only from Beds and Luton
MM0029	Too large an area. What will happen if a break down happens? Where will the rubbish be stored?
MM0031	If waste is sourced from outside bedfordshire it must arrive by rail
MM0030	Let Buckinghamshire sort their own waste = fewer lorries
S005	Given the intended origins must be rail-borne and not road-borne, local residents to see a reduction in Council Tax as a consequence of the proposed siting of the facility
MB009	Needs to be from local areas. <u>Rail Links used</u>
MM004	non toxic
FC003	We should not be dealing with other counties waste
MM0014	Too wide a field, needs to be severely limited
S010	I am fed up with the county being used as a dumping ground for surrounding counties, but see the need to import rubbish in order that the county can make a profit. A much smaller plant only for Beds would possibly not be viable.
MB010	We do not think that Covanta should be taking waste from Bucks just so that they can reduce costs and increase profits
S021	Bedfordshire only
S016	NONE - We do not want the development
MM0026	Would like to see local municipal tipping here
HC006	I understand that London has been excluded from the list of possible sources because of the experiences of local people during 30-40 years of landfill operations. This seems to be an illogical response to deeply held emotions. The problems caused by that antiquated process were not attributable to the source but to the process. To preclude that source and thereby utilisation of adjacent railway line, would seem a serious and fundamental flaw to the intended purpose of minimising impact upon the environment
HC007	Waste should not be trucked in from a long way away. It should be for beds/bucks rubbish only
A003	Will be wider than you say.
A001	Take from the areas and further afield if it is needed or viable
HC002	prefer to keep it local. If from distance, rail transport would be good
MM0025	preferably sticking to the catchment area
S009	Far too spread
HC005	What about the future? Will we be taking waste from elsewhere other than locally sourced rubbish only
HC0010	Why are we taking waste from out of county apart from economy of scale. Could we not reverse the process
A012	Far too large an area. How long before you apply to have it extended?
MM003	It doesn't matter where it comes from, its the wrong thing
MM0021	Do not build it. Therefore no lorries
MM002	We dont want other areas rubbish!!
MB014	Irrelevant
S003	Where will the waste go?
HC0017	We dont want it
S037	Seven counties could get rid of their own waste - we have spent years and years trying to stop all these counties dumping their rubbish here.
S034	More local, better filtering of waste before coming onto site
MM009	Should only be from Bedfordshire
S012	Why have waste from other places. Let them all suffer a waste plant as well
MM008	Must be Bedfordshire only
HC0018	I am unable to specifically answer these questions as I strongly disagree with the project. My answers would be negative in each case.
S033	We dont know what there are going to be and you wont say it either??
MB013	Take the facility to where the rubbish is envisaged coming from
MM001	We would like clean fresh air, not smells, flies and ash etc from your works and unknown toxic emissions for our children to grow up breathing
MM0035	We do not want other peoples waste!
MM0036	Why must we suffer for another counties benefit?
MM0013	WE DO NOT WANT THIS SITE IN A REGENERATION SITE
A014	If the project goes ahead, I think that only Bedfordshires waste should be incinerated.
S015	Waste miles' should be reduced . Let other counties deal with their own waste
MM0015	Very disappointed with scheme proposing to take buckinghamshires waste and incinerate right next to the beautiful wildlifeand country park. Bedfordshire will have recycled enough to meet expectations and no fire now can recycle more types of waste
S019	Bedfordshire has been the rubbish tip for London and elsewhere for many years. Please take rubbish elsewhere. Bedfordshire for bedfordshire waste only
A015	In my view residential domestic waste should not be incinerated due to the negative environmental impacts and social impacts that will inevitably arise
S038	In my view residential domestic waste should not be incinerated due to the negative environmental impacts and social impacts that will inevitably arise
MM0033	Too wide spread - Bucks is one of the biggest counties - site it there and we will reduce our waste by recycling
FC002	These questions assume the case has been made for the incinerator and therefore have not been answered

MM010	Only from within Bedfordshire. Preferably. I do not want waste coming in from Bucks, Northants, Maidenhead & Windsor etc
S017	Everyone elses rubbish with no rewards for locals - Fair!!! I think not
S0008	Find another site. Away from a Village or Town
S030	Send it to America, burn it there
S0004	There would be no suggestions for me to make as I strongly feel that this is not the right site!
MM0032	REGIONAL
HC009	Would prefer to just have bedfordshires waste
HC0012	Needs to be just bedforshire, and ensure that waste from other counties and london are not added when up and running. Make sure that contaminated waste sealed during transportation
MB011	A load solution for load waste would be better - We dont need waste from Bucks and Cambs
HC008	As local as possible
S001	Reduce the collection range
S013	Disgusted with the right of way and deliveries will cause total disruption of mine and my childrens health/lives. I dont agree with the development and moved from London to avoid traffic pollution!
MB001	Very disturbed at the size of the eventual catchment area
S027	Should only be Bedfordshire

**Appendix 54**  
**Independent Media Coverage**



# Covanta tackles health concerns

CONTINUING concerns about the health impacts of a waste burning incinerator will be addressed at two meetings by an independent health auditor.

Following a request by NHS Bedfordshire, which oversees healthcare across the region, US Energy firm Covanta has commissioned consultants ERM to undertake an independent health impact assessment.

Two meetings will be hosted by ERM to discuss the potential health impact of the site.

The first is on Saturday, June 5 at Stewartby Village Hall and the second will be held at the Forest Centre in

Marston Moretaine on Tuesday, June 8.

Councillor Tim Hill, who represents Stewartby on Bedford Borough Council, said: "This is another chance for us to say a big fat no to the Covanta incinerator.

"More concerns are being raised on an almost monthly basis and I urge local residents to attend these meetings and really show Covanta how strongly they feel about the risks to their health."

Covanta wants to build an energy from waste incinerator at Rookery Pit which would burn rubbish from across the region.





## Campaigners Write To Government

By Matthew Williams, 25th May 2010, 05:00

The Marston Moretaine Action Group have written to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change to find out the new coalition Government's stance on plans for an incinerator in the Marston Vale.



The campaigners say they're demanding a response from Chris Huhne, claiming there is a need to clarify the future of the Infrastructure Planning Commission which would affect the proposals.

Covanta want to build an energy from waste plant at Rookery Pit near Stewartby to deal with waste from Buckinghamshire.

Hugh Roberts, the Chairman of the Marston Moretaine Action Group says: "We want him to clarify as a matter of urgency the future of the Infrastructure Planning Commission. Because that determines whether the Covanta application has a future."

"The coalition Government has placed energy from waste through anaerobic digestion as a centre-piece of its new renewable energy proposals. Energy from waste through incineration is not part of that, so as a community we need to have clarity very quickly as to where we stand."

In response Covanta told us: "Energy-from-Waste is as much about sustainable energy as it is about waste disposal. There are two simple facts: we can't rely on fossil fuels forever and we cannot keep dumping rubbish in landfills. EFW is the solution to both these problems."

"We met with Chris Huhne some time before he became Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change and he was not against EFW then. In his first major statement since taking office, he has stated that the two key responsibilities he faces are 'cutting dangerous carbon emissions and securing secure and reliable energy sources.'"

"Turning waste that cannot sensibly be recycled into energy can make an important contribution to these objectives. We remain confident that our plans for the pit at Rookery South make both environmental and economic sense. We therefore do not believe the new Secretary of State will interfere with this process."

You can read the action group's letter to Mr Huhne below...

Chris Huhne  
Secretary of State  
Department of Energy & Climate Change  
3 Whitehall Place  
London  
SW1A 2AW

Date 14th May 2010

Dear Secretary of State,

The IPC, Covanta and Energy from Waste

Congratulations on your new appointment.

I am writing on behalf of the Marston Moretaine Action Group, MMAAG, a group of volunteers dedicated to sustainable communities and campaigning actively against plans by Covanta to build an enormous Energy from Waste plant in Rookery South Pit, Bedfordshire.

### Recently Played

09:55	Soft Cell Tainted Love	Listen
09:52	Earth, Wind & Fire Let's Groove	Listen
09:49	Human League Don't You Want Me	Listen
09:46	Abba One Of Us	Listen
09:38	Madness It Must Be Love	Listen
Last 10 songs played		



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Covanta intend to submit an application to the Infrastructure Planning Commission at the end of July 2010.

We read with interest Section 11 of the Agreement on key policy areas of the Coalition Government which outlines that in respect of the environment the parties agreed to implement a full programme of measures to fulfil joint ambitions for a low carbon and eco-friendly economy, including inter alia:

- Measures to promote a huge increase in energy from waste through anaerobic digestion.
- Measures to promote green spaces and wildlife corridors in order to halt the loss of habitats and restore biodiversity

The Coalition Government also agreed to increase the target for energy from renewable sources, subject to the advice of the Climate Change Committee.

We appreciate these are very early days in the life of the new Government but are also confident you will understand how keen we are for any clarification on the future of the Infrastructure Planning Commission and the Draft Policy Planning Statements (EN1&3) which will guide its approval or not of any application before it. We are also keen to learn that the new Government will be opposed to monster incinerators, masquerading as power stations, purporting to generate 'green' electricity which despoil and pollute forever cherished green space. Indeed what will be the policy of the Government on Energy from Waste?

Further information on our activities can be found at [www.mmetag.com](http://www.mmetag.com)

We look forward to hearing from you and wish you well in your new role.

Yours sincerely

Hugh Roberts  
Chair  
MMAG

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## We need a way to deal with waste

from Tony Mitchell,  
Falcon Avenue, Bedford

I think the current regime at Borough Hall is doing a good job on the environment as a whole.

I am fully supportive of the emphasis on 'reduce, re-use and recycle' and

would encourage the use of anaerobic digestion. Using these techniques, however, will not deal with ALL our waste and landfill is becoming a non-viable option. What exactly are we going to do with the thousands of tons of residual waste? As chair of the Bedfordshire Climate Change Forum I have drawn attention to this potential flaw in our waste strategy and attempted, without success, to clarify the issue.

I was therefore dismayed by two items last week on waste disposal. A letter speaks of 'a monster waste incinerator' spreading 'pollution over the whole of Bedford and surrounding areas for a generation', severely affecting 'the health of tens of thousands of people'.

On the front page the portfolio holder for the environment is quoted as saying that an incinerator would pump smoke out across Bedford and cause 1,000 lorries a day to go through affected villages, while recycling and 'other alternatives will solve our problems'.

Much of this is alarmist nonsense.

If it was correct, would we not have heard by now from all those towns in this country, and on the continent, which have been using incinerators for years?

What we need, as a matter of urgency, is a cost-effective, environmentally friendly and safe strategy for the next 10 to 20 years to deal with residual waste, based on hard facts and figures, not vague talk of 'alternatives'.

This should be derived from adult debate and clear evidence, not hysterics.



## You can't blame Europe this time

A J Davis, Rushbrook  
Close, Ampthill

I'm as Eurosceptic as anyone but to imply as Mid Beds MP Nadine Dorries does (T&C, June 17) that Covanta has been imposed on Mid Beds is a travesty of the facts.

The EU and UK government approach to waste management is generally similar – firstly, waste prevention, then recycle and re-use, and where this is not possible, safely incinerate. Landfill is the final option, which as the MP says “can no longer be the way forward.”

Let us remember that incineration is driven by the fact that landfill

tax, introduced by the Conservatives, is approaching £50 a ton.

As to plant size, that is likely determined by our government departments looking at the UK as a whole.

Source: Bedford Times and Citizen

Date: 24<sup>th</sup> June 2010

Page: 16

## Working for better waste solutions

Tony Mitchell, chair,  
Bedfordshire Climate  
Change Forum

Liberal Democrat councillor  
Tim Hill (Opinions, June 17)  
can rest easy.

The Climate Change Forum has been working with the council since 1992 and will always want the very best solution to our waste problems that can be devised.

We are fully aware, too, of the work the council's staff are doing, surveying the options available before recommending, sooner rather than later, I hope, a sensible decision for the administration to take.

At the moment our only difference with Mr Hill and some others seems to be that we have not closed our minds to possible solutions and want a calm, considered evaluation of what is available, based on facts, not the alarmist nonsense he seeks to defend.

This does not mean that we 'support' an incinerator, let alone the Covanta proposal. Nor are we in the business of seeking party political advantage from the situation.

The Environment Agency and the Health Agency have

no problem in approving and monitoring energy from waste set-ups. Why would they do this if these units are dangerous?

Perhaps Mr Hill can give us chapter and verse on the 'problems' which he mentions, which do not seem to have unduly concerned the regulating authorities in this country and on the continent.

Finally, can he tell us precisely what his 'much safer and more environmentally efficient system' consists of?

Can it deal with ALL domestic, commercial and industrial waste, which cannot be recycled/is toxic, eventually without recourse to diminishing landfill availability?

I have asked these questions before. Perhaps this time I will be given an answer. I will be delighted if it is one which convinces me.

Source: Bedford Times and Citizen

Date: 24<sup>th</sup> June 2010

Page: 16

## **Appendix 55**

### **Newsletter**



# Proposed Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility

Welcome to the first Rookery South Community Newsletter which is being delivered to 15,000 properties within 5km of the Rookery South Pit, near Stewartby.

Covanta Energy has completed the second series of public exhibitions, with events held at Millbrook, Marston Moretaine, Houghton Conquest, Ampthill and Stewartby, attracting over 550 local people. Visitors discovered more about proposals for a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Rookery South.

Covanta has received feedback and comments on the Preliminary Environmental Report from nearly 40 statutory consultees (e.g. Local Authorities, English Heritage and the Bedfordshire & Luton Primary Care Trust). In addition to this, many local community groups and individuals also took the opportunity to share their views on the proposals for a RRF, comprising of an Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at Rookery South.

All the comments received this year are being reviewed and considered with those collected from the six public exhibitions held in 2009. All comments will be included in the application that Covanta will be making to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) later this summer.



Managing Director of Covanta Energy, Malcolm Chilton, said:

“Can I thank everyone who took the time to visit the public exhibitions and provided feedback on the proposals.

“Covanta is committed to working with local residents, Bedfordshire’s authorities and interest groups. It is very important that Covanta consults as widely as possible and listens carefully to the feedback received on the proposed Rookery South RRF.




“This feedback included a request from the Bedfordshire & Luton Primary Care Trust and Health Protection Agency that a full Health Impact Assessment be undertaken. Covanta has now commissioned just such an independent study, which is already underway.”



*Managing Director of Covanta Energy, Malcolm Chilton*





-  Existing Planting (within or adjacent to Rookery Pit)
-  Proposed Planting (as part of the RRF)
-  Existing Planting (as part of the LLRS)

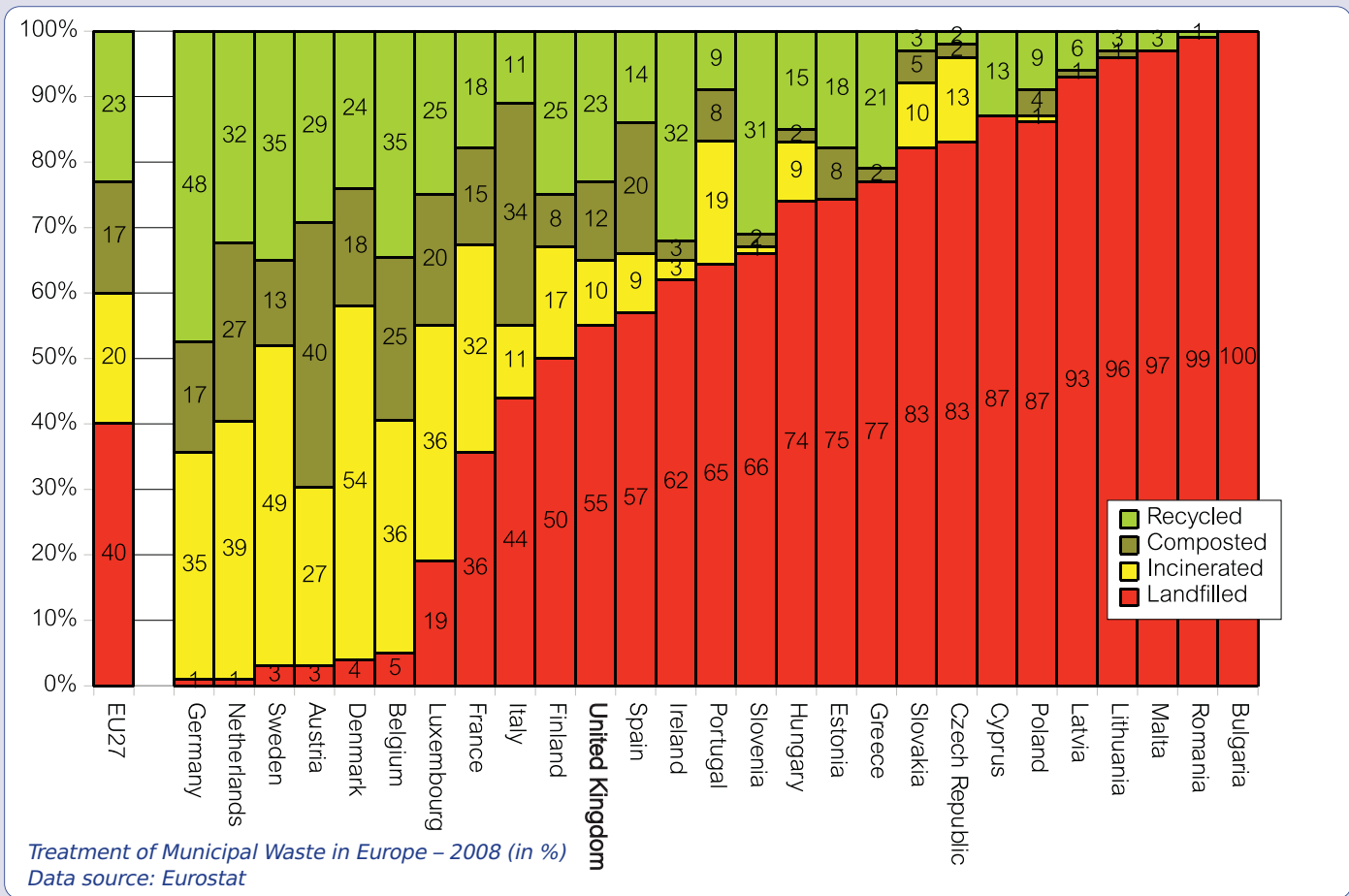
# Tonnes of benefits to you and the environment

The Rookery South RRF will generate enough electricity to meet the needs of Bedford and the Marston Vale (approximately 82,500 homes) and create jobs for local people throughout the construction and later operation of the Facility.

The RRF will contribute to the power and waste management needs of the Northern Marston Vale, an area already earmarked for extensive changes through regeneration and development, including the building of 19,500 homes. Significantly, more than 50% of the electricity produced is classed by the Government as renewable.

## Other benefits of the Rookery South RRF:

**1. EfW supports higher recycling rates:** The RRF will complement higher recycling in the future for both household (between 50-60%) and business waste (up to 65%). Management of residual wastes at the Facility delivers a benefit, in terms of avoided greenhouse gas emissions, of about 120,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year, gained by generating electricity which offsets electricity generated at power stations using fossil fuels and the energy offset from the production of new metal through metals recovery. By contrast, landfilling these wastes would create a burden, having net emissions of nearly 100,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year.



- 2. Support for the Community Forest in the Marston Vale:** Covanta will support the Forest of Marston Vale with: extensive woodland planting, a new access from Stewartby into the Millenium Park; new and upgraded rights of way, many of which have been severed over years of clay extraction.
- 3. Create new jobs:** The workforce needed to build the RRF will be in the order of 320 people, rising to around 640 people during peak phases. Once built, Covanta will create 80 new permanent operational jobs in transport, the EfW Facility and MRF.
- 4. Could sustainably treat Bedfordshire waste in the future:** The Facility will achieve significant economies of scale, which could save Bedfordshire’s local authorities at least £8 million every year, at a time when cost savings are most needed (find out more on page 7).
- 5. Deliver regeneration in the Marston Vale:** Setting the standard for built design and green infrastructure, the Project will deliver the infrastructure required to support regeneration of the area.



# An independent health impact assessment

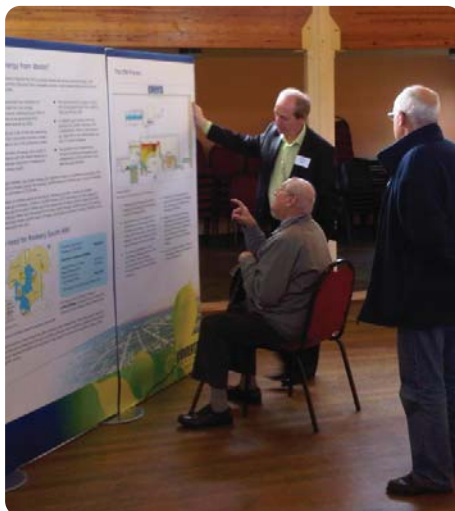
**Feedback from two separate rounds of public consultations hosted by Covanta in summer 2009 and March 2010, combined with responses received from statutory consultees to the Preliminary Environmental Report (PER) have been thoroughly assessed and further work is being carried out.**

Another part of the feedback Covanta has received is a request from the Bedfordshire & Luton NHS Primary Care Trust and Health Protection Agency that a full Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is undertaken. The HIA will be a separate document, informed by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and both will form part of the submission to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) later in the summer.

## What is a Health Impact Assessment?

Covanta has commissioned environmental consultancy ERM to undertake an independent HIA. ERM is a leading environmental, health & safety and social consultancy. It has substantial experience of conducting HIAs and assists on projects in 39 countries across the world.

ERM will assess the potential effects the RRF may have on the health of local communities. The views of local people will be taken into account through a series of workshops. The results will be published on the Covanta web site: [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/)



*Visitors finding out more at the exhibitions*

Roger Barrowcliffe from ERM explained more: "This Health Impact Assessment will examine how the Rookery South Facility might affect the health and wellbeing of people living within the vicinity. It will draw on work already carried out for the environmental impact assessment process, which has already looked at air quality and its potential human health effects.

"This new work will consider all aspects of the Facility's possible influence on health. An important part of the assessment will be the workshops with local community groups and individuals as well as in-depth consultations with health related professionals."

ERM has invited representatives from Parish Councils, local authorities, community group leaders and the Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel (CLP) to attend the workshops.

## Acting on your health concerns

**Across the UK there are currently over 20 operational EfW facilities and a dozen or more proposals are going through the planning process at present.**

**Covanta understands that local communities can be concerned about proposals for new facilities near them.**

The most important concerns from this year's exhibitions mirror the feedback Covanta received last year; with nearly a quarter (23%) of feedback forms highlighting the impact of traffic as people's main concern about the proposals.

The RRF has been designed in a way that emissions released from the stack are well within the strict requirements of the EU Directive. Covanta has carried out modelling of the dispersion of these emissions, which shows that they will not have unacceptable effects on local air quality, health or nature conservation sites.

## Human health and air quality in the Marston Vale and beyond

Covanta has also carried out assessments of the potential impacts on local air quality during the construction and operational phases of the Rookery South RRF. This work took into account emissions of construction dust and traffic, and importantly, those resulting from the burning of waste.

An initial screening has shown that the only road to experience a traffic increase greater than 10% will be Green Lane, between the site entrance and the A421, but that this will not significantly affect air quality at this location. **Find out more about traffic impacts on page 5.**

## Monitoring and regulating EfW facilities in the UK

- The Health Protection Agency (HPA) advises that well run and regulated incinerators do not pose a significant threat to public health.
- The HPA also states that the effects are likely to be so small that they would be undetectable.
- All EfW facilities in the UK are tightly regulated and have to operate within the EU's requirements, set out in the Waste Incineration Directive.
- Today the emissions history of every operational plant in the British Isles is monitored on-line and available from the Environment Agency.
- The Environment Agency also carries out spot-checks to ensure that the monitoring equipment is operating correctly.

# Carefully reducing the impact of traffic on local roads

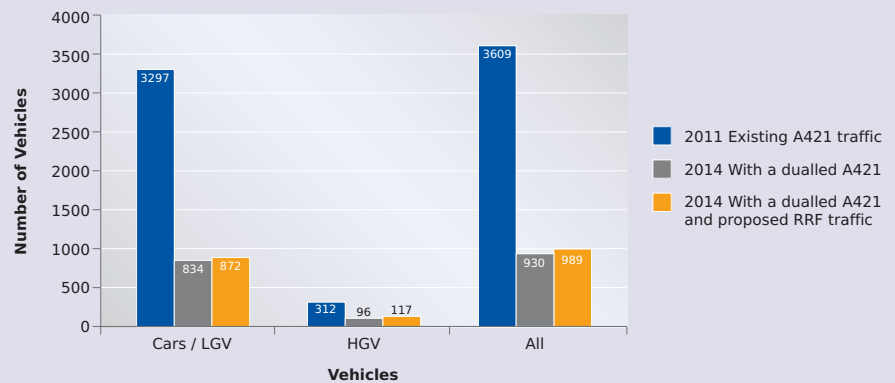
The consultation feedback has again highlighted that Covanta needs to do all that it reasonably can to minimise the impact of lorries and other traffic movements to and from Rookery South.

Covanta is in the process of carrying out a full Transport Assessment, which will take into account comments from the highways authorities. Here are just some of the proposals Covanta has made:

1. Waste delivery hours of between 5am and 11pm, with 75% occurring between 8am and 5pm and no waste deliveries on Sunday. The daily deliveries will be spread throughout the working day and will not materially affect the normal peak hours when general road traffic is at its highest.
2. Ensure that there is suitable road access and the potential for rail, if supported by contract opportunities in the future.
3. Developed an HGV Route Management Plan to ensure HGVs do not travel through local villages and towns such as Stewartby, Marston Moretaine and Ampthill. HGV traffic will be focused toward the new A421 route to link to the M1 and toward Bedford.
4. Proposed a new junction with a right turning lane on Green Lane to provide access to the Facility together with upgrading of the existing crossing facilities.
5. To monitor and record HGV movements to and from the site through the HGV monitoring plan. This information will be shared with the independent Rookery South RRF Community Liaison Panel to ensure adherence to the HGV monitoring plan.

## New traffic modelling for the A421 and Green Lane

The Highways Agency has provided Covanta with data to show the existing volume of vehicles using these roads against the predicted levels once the A421 has been dualled. To this the proposed RRF traffic has been added. The results are shown in the graphic below:

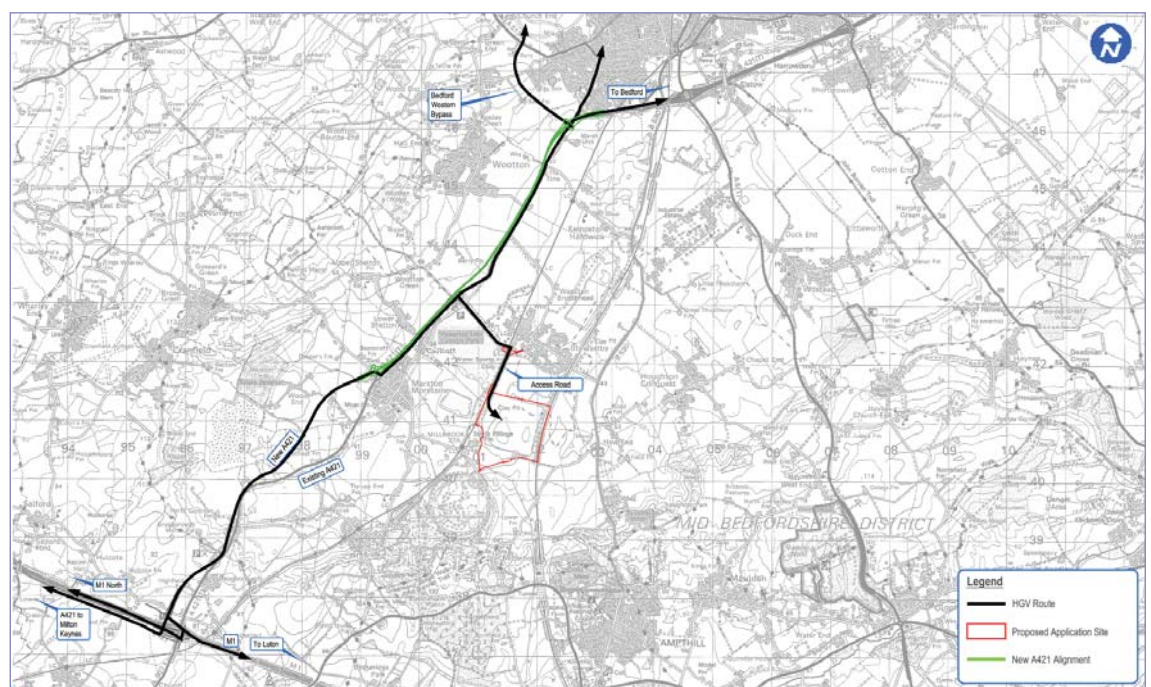


*Rookery Resource Recovery Facility – A421 South of Green Lane  
Predicted change in vehicle two-way movements pre and post opening  
of new A421 link road during AM peak (08:00 – 09:00)*

The graph shows that the change in vehicle movements associated with the RRF will be small. The Facility will not result in traffic volumes reverting back to the current levels along the heavily congested A421.

Future traffic modelling work will be carried out ahead of the submission to the IPC, which will include a review of the Facility's impact on the local road network, including Green Lane and various junctions on the A421.

Covanta has also proposed measures that will reduce the impact of the RRF on Green Lane which include; localised widening of site access on Green Lane; future improvements to pedestrian and cycle routes; and routing plans for lorries that will avoid Stewartby village.



*HGV Route Management Plan*



# The changing face of the Marston Vale

**Covanta's proposals for a RRF at Rookery South Pit have been developing since 2008. However, the suitability of Rookery South was highlighted before then, when the Bedfordshire & Luton authorities selected it as their preferred site for an EfW facility.**

Sustainability is the key requirement guiding decisions on the provision of new energy recovery and waste treatment capacity. Taking care of the environment for future generations is as important as taking care of the environment today. The feedback you gave at this year's exhibitions shows that 75% of respondents thought that it is important to find alternative ways to generate electricity and heat.

Covanta places great emphasis on reducing the impact the Facility will have on the landscape of the Marston Vale and the communities that live and work there. This is important, as there are a number of other developments planned for this area, including the Wixhams housing development, NIRAH and Center Parcs.

## **Your feedback is influencing the design and operation of the RRF**

Covanta has listened closely to feedback from the public, the CLP and a range of other statutory consultees, such as Bedfordshire's local authorities, English Heritage and CABE (the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment). This has influenced design development and assisted in minimising the visual impact of the Facility, integrating the proposal into the landscape, developing a coherent building design, and exploring opportunities for local rights of way enhancements.

Examples of the design development work include:

- Reducing the main EfW building height by 7m, from 50m to 43m. Covanta engineers and design team have been able to compress the internal plant to minimise building height.
- Lowering the stack height by 10m, to 105m, safeguarding the Cranfield airspace.
- Undertaking a detailed colour study and identifying an appropriate material and colour palette to assist in the building's integration within the wider Marston Vale.
- Minimising external lighting requirements and keeping the main operational area on the pit floor to reduce night time visibility.
- Incorporating native woodland planting to assist in landscape integration and screening whilst providing ecological benefits, as well as helping deliver the long term objectives of extending forest cover in the Marston Vale.



**Above:** Visual representation of proposed development from Amptill Park. Planting is shown at year five



**Above:** Visual representation of proposed development from Forest Centre. Planting is shown at year five and includes growth of woodland within the Millennium Country Park

## The Rookery South RRF will be significantly cheaper than a smaller EfW facility dealing only with locally arising waste

The proposed Rookery South RRF is centrally located within a catchment area that produces 2,000,000 tonnes of residual household and business waste per year. Crucially, this is waste that should be diverted from landfill. A number of facilities are needed to meet this need, and the RRF is proposed as just part of the solution. The Government has identified an urgent need for new energy infrastructure and is seeking for around 30% of electricity to be generated from renewable sources by 2020. In 2008, just 5.5% of the UK's electricity came from renewable sources.

It is not the case that to be sustainable each local area has to treat its own waste. Rigid application of such a "local self-sufficiency" approach can result in major environmental and cost inefficiencies, depending on the circumstances of each case.

At Rookery South the circumstances are such that, overall, the environment benefits from accepting waste from a wider catchment area than just Bedfordshire. The central location of the Facility, within its defined Waste Catchment Area, and proposed capacity mean that the transport burdens of bringing waste from further afield are many times outweighed by the operational and energy efficiencies achieved by the larger scale EfW Facility.

### £8 million of cost savings to Bedfordshire

Covanta has calculated that on the current waste tonnages for Bedfordshire alone (which amount to 160,000 tonnes of household waste, after recycling and composting) using the RRF will be at least £50 per tonne cheaper than a smaller 'Bedfordshire waste only' (bespoke sized) EfW facility.

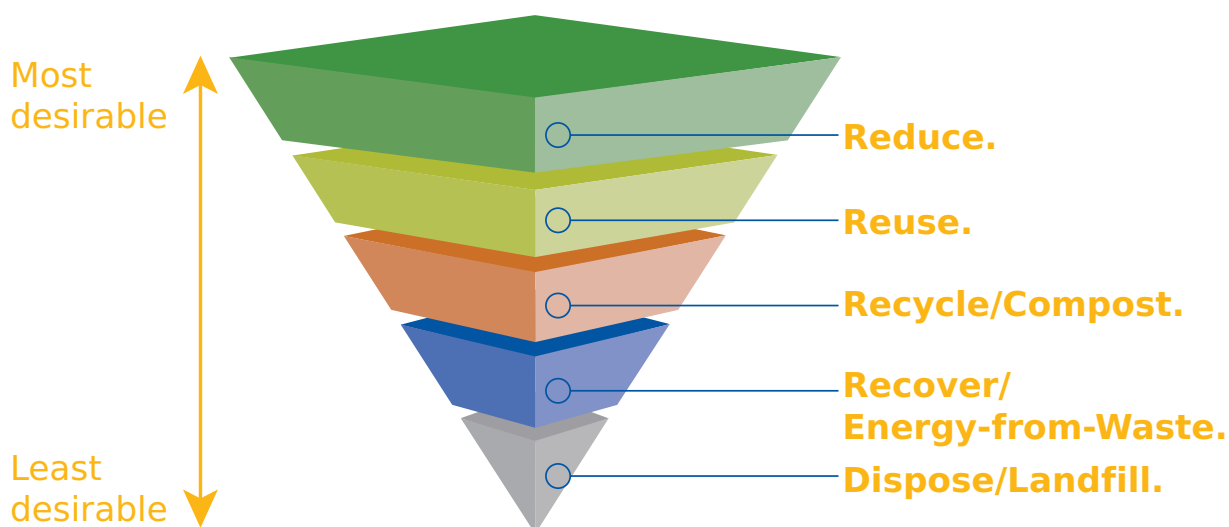
E.g. 160,000 tonnes per year x £50/t = £8million per year potential savings.

All local authorities in Bedfordshire are having to dig deep for financial savings, as they face severe budgetary constraints which could result in frontline services being

reduced or increases to Council Tax bills. These financial economies of scale mean that Covanta can provide waste management services at lower cost to local businesses too.

It's important to highlight that Bedfordshire's authorities are all seeking their own alternatives to landfilling and must abide by strict Local Government procurement rules of competitive tendering.

Covanta hopes that the RRF will provide Bedfordshire's authorities with the most cost efficient, proven and safe technological alternative to landfill and ensure that these cost savings can be realised. This is subject to the contract procurement processes.



*The waste hierarchy*

# A guide to the Infrastructure Planning Commission

Covanta will be one of the first companies in the country to seek a permission – known as a Development Consent Order – from the new Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC). The IPC is set up to operate an open, but efficient, process to look at applications for nationally significant infrastructure projects.


With its establishment comes a comprehensive and wide-ranging requirement to consult with local people and businesses, councils, environmental groups and statutory bodies about the proposals.

Managing Director of Covanta Energy, Malcolm Chilton, explained: “The IPC is a new organisation which is at the heart of decision making on national infrastructure projects that include railways, sewage treatment works and power stations, such as the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility.”

Individual applications handled by the IPC are designed to give the public, local authorities and interest groups improved opportunities to get involved and make their views known.

“There is more opportunity for the public to comment on proposals to be determined by the IPC. The IPC itself is committed to ensuring meaningful public consultation and demands that applicants deliver stronger community engagement activities.” Malcolm added.

More information on the IPC’s work is available on their website: [www.independent.gov.uk/infrastructure](http://www.independent.gov.uk/infrastructure)



**IPC Infrastructure Planning Commission**

Enter search terms here  Search  
Call the IPC 0303 444 5000

Home Who we are How we work News Advice and guidance Projects Careers with the IPC Corporate Policy Help Contact us

**Who we are**

The Infrastructure Planning Commission is the independent body that decides applications for nationally significant infrastructure projects. These are the large projects that support the economy and vital public services, including railways, large wind farms, power stations, reservoirs, harbours, airports and sewage treatment works.

IPC Commissioners make these decisions within the framework of National Policy Statements, also weighing the national benefit of proposals against the local impact.

On 1 October 2009, we opened for business providing advice to all parties who are involved in the process. From 1 March 2010, we were switched on to start receiving applications by government Minister John Healey MP.

The IPC was set up under the Government's [2008 Planning Act](#) (PDF 784.5 KB), alongside other reforms, to make the application process for nationally significant infrastructure projects faster, fairer and easier for people to get involved in.

Proposals for [nationally significant infrastructure projects](#) will be submitted to us by applicants (such as energy companies, ports developers, rail and water companies).

Such proposals will have a range of impacts locally and nationally, for example on energy supply, jobs, the environment, and local residents. Given these wide-ranging impacts, the IPC places a strong emphasis upon the applicant ensuring early engagement of local communities so that they can have their say and help to shape proposals which will affect their area.

**In this section:**

- Who we are
  - The role of the IPC
    - Nationally significant infrastructure projects
    - IPC and the wider planning process
    - National Policy Statements
  - Organisational structure
    - The Commission
    - The Secretariat
    - Governance and operation
  - Key people
    - Commissioners
    - Senior management

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## About Covanta Energy

Covanta Energy is the world’s largest operator of EfW facilities, with 45 plants. The sophisticated technology used by Covanta is an environmentally sound alternative to burying waste in landfill sites, which emit damaging gases into the atmosphere for decades. It is also a more cost effective waste disposal strategy for local authorities at a time when landfill taxes are set to rise sharply throughout the UK, along with large fines for failing to meet targets.

The international headquarters of Covanta Energy is in the USA. Covanta is developing EfW plants at a number of UK locations.

### Keeping you up to date on the developments:

To keep up to date on the latest proposals for a Resource Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit, click on the project’s dedicated website for the latest developments: [www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/](http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/)

All information correct at time of going to press. Printed by Covanta Energy, Unit 7, Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Milton Keynes. MK17 9EA.

**Appendix 56**  
**CABE Correspondence, Spring and Summer 2010**



Thomas Bender  
Commission for Architecture and the Built  
Environment  
1 Kemble Street  
London  
WC2B 4AN

2807/PL/AK  
04 March 2010

**Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility – 2<sup>nd</sup> CABA Design Review**

Dear Thomas

Thank you for your comments of 11 January issued following our last submission on 3 December.

I enclose our design response which has been agreed with the client, Covanta and discussed with both English Heritage and the Trustees of the Forest of Marston Vale.

In brief we have simplified the design and developed a more consistent form. In addition we have settled on the approach to colour and applied this with greater clarity.

With regard to the immediate setting of the Facility we have had further discussions with Covanta and have agreed a number of changes. We have extended the wetland margins to the pond to the north of the access road and also provided for an attenuation pond on the site to the south of the access road. These changes establish the perception of a wetland causeway over which operational vehicles pass which would be evident from the rights of way to be created north of the Facility. This northern wetland setting anchors the building in a more naturalist landscape which merges with the engineered character of the main site area and its internal tree planting framework. The provision of onsite attenuation has been identified as ongoing engineering design and flood management has been considered.

We advised you that the Project was being progressed through the IPC. The consultation commenced on the Project generally and the preliminary environmental information was commenced last week by Covanta (this is a legal requirement of the IPC process). CABA has been consulted during this six week period which closes on 5 April 2010 and Covanta looks forward to receiving your comments in due course.

In the meantime I would be grateful if you would provide me with your feedback on the attached design submission at the earliest opportunity.

<sup>A</sup> Worton Rectory Park  
Oxford OX29 4SX  
United Kingdom

<sup>T</sup> +44 (0) 1865 887050

<sup>F</sup> +44 (0) 1865 887055

<sup>W</sup> [www.lda-design.co.uk](http://www.lda-design.co.uk)

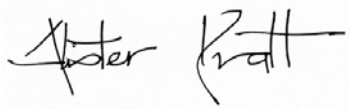
LDA Design Consulting LLP  
Registered No: OC307725  
17 Minster Precincts, Peterborough PE1 1XX

2807/PL/AK  
04 March 2010  
2 of 2

**Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility – 2nd CABE Design Review**

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Should you wish to discuss any matter please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Alister Kratt". The signature is written in a cursive, fluid style. The first name "Alister" is written with a large 'A' and the last name "Kratt" is written with a large 'K' and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Alister Kratt  
Partner  
Alister.kratt@lda-design.co.uk

CC Rachel Ness, Covanta Energy  
Alan Lamb, AEW Architects  
Brendan O'Neill, LDA Design (letter only)

# ROOKERY SOUTH RRF CABE INFORMATION FOR 2ND DESIGN REVIEW



# CONTENTS

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- 1.0 Overview
- 2.0 Concept
- 3.0 Masterplan
- 4.0 Detail Study
- 5.0 Materials and Colour
- 6.0 Elevations
- 7.0 Landscape Integration
- 8.0 Visualisation



# 1.0 OVERVIEW

## INTRODUCTION

Since the previous submission to CABE, the design of the Rookery Energy from Waste (EfW) building has been developed to respond to the concerns and points highlighted, further simplifying the overall appearance of the facility and ensuring its integration.

## CHANGES TO THE DESIGN

The design for the EfW building has been progressed within the criteria established by the original design code - please see the previous submission for details.

Whilst the overall size and layout of the building has remained largely fixed due to operational constraints, the process of design development has led to a number of important and significant changes to the appearance of the building, which are summarised below:

- Simplification of the building form to produce a more consistent approach and a more coherent building. Curved forms have been removed.
- The ancillary buildings that 'plug into' the main building have been designed as secondary elements but respect the simplified box form, whilst remaining distinct from the main structure.
- The colour palette for the building has been simplified, with one colour for the main building and another for the louvre zones. The ancillary buildings are skinned in differing materials, dictating whether they house 'dirty in' or 'clean out' processes. The Material Recovery Facility (MRF) buildings have also been defined by colour/material selection as tertiary structures.
- The western portions of the building has been developed to maintain the 'purity' of the main building and also address the sensitive near neighbour of the Forest Centre, within the Millennium Country Park. The structured fins of the bunker wall have been expressed and from the framework for a

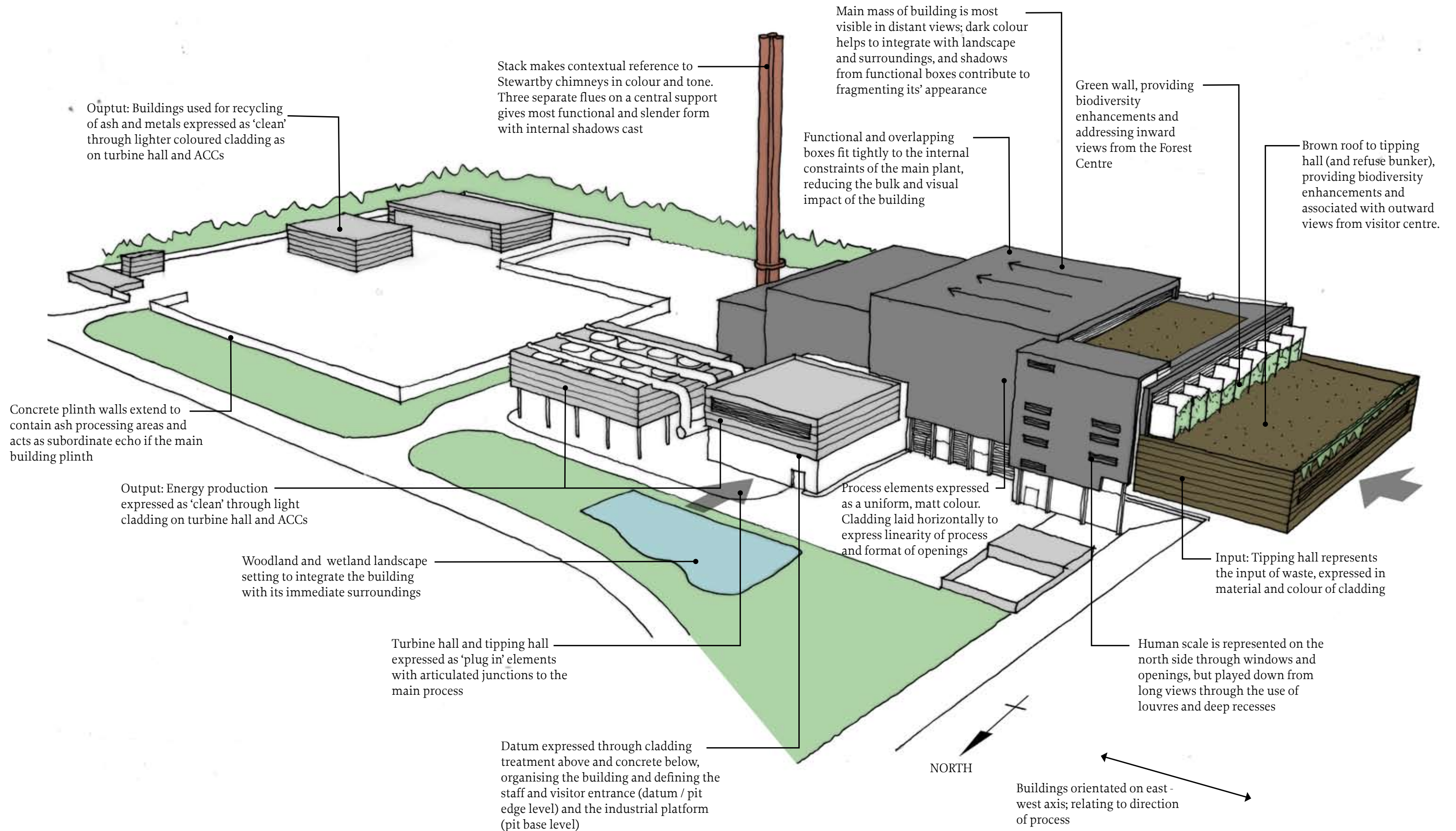
'green wall', which will be closely associated with two flat brown roofs, the main one extending over the ancillary tipping hall. The green wall would be fixed and irrigated by rain water captured from the building and stored in voids in the floor slab.

- The location of the ventilation for intake and extract have been rationalised and positioned in locations on the east and west elevations where the 'boxes' overlap, assisting in the articulation of the building.
- The windows associated with the staff, visitor and administration areas of the building have been recessed behind the main cladding skin and louvres. Horizontal fins further integrate them with the cladding.
- The datum will be expressed through the treatment of the EfW building, with cladding treatment above and concrete below the datum line, defining the staff and visitor entrance (datum / pit edge) and the industrial platform (pit base). This will be reflected in the MRF through the concrete plinth wall which extends around the ash processing area.

In addition, the process of design development has led to a number of changes to the landscape setting. The edge of the attenuation pond has been realigned to bring water and wetland vegetation closer to the EfW building, along with provision for an attenuation pond on the site to the south of the access road. This establishes the perception of a wetland causeway over which operational vehicles pass. This would be evident from proposed rights of way to the north of the Facility, and also includes boardwalks to allow access to the water.

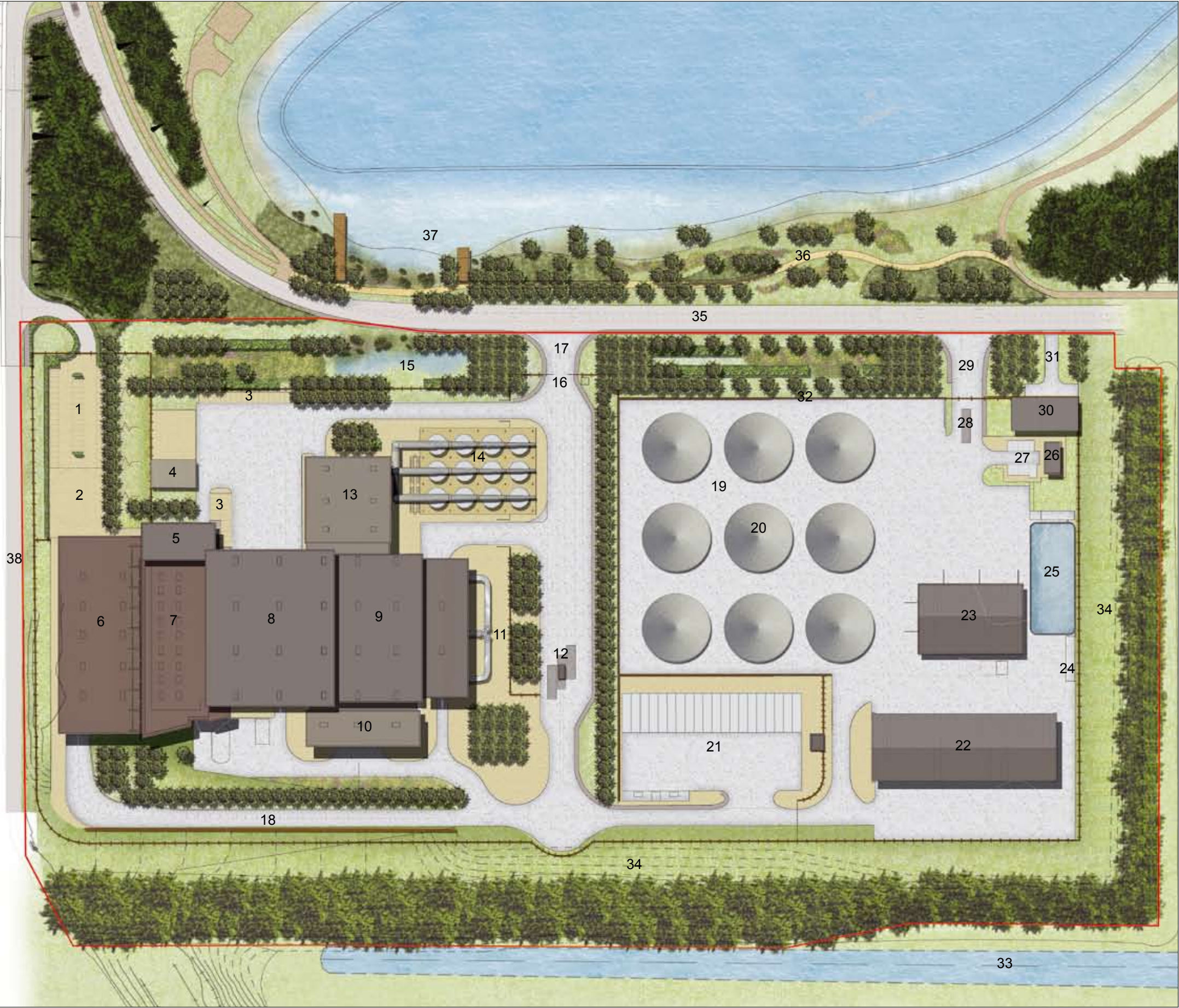
The northern wetland setting also anchors the building in a more naturalist landscape which seeks to merge with the engineered character of the main site area and the more formal internal tree planting framework. The provision of onsite attenuation has been identified as ongoing engineering design and flood management has been considered.

## 2.0 CONCEPT





# 3.0 THE MASTERPLAN



## LEGEND

### Existing (as part of LLRS)

- Woodland
- Attenuation pond
- Permissive footpath

### Proposed (as part of RRF)

- Trees
- Woodland
- Shrub planting/understorey
- Hedgerow
- Grassland
- Meadow grassland
- Reeds/aquatic vegetation

### Proposed (as part of RRF)

- Water body
- Access Road
- Internal road
- Hard surface
- Footpath
- Broadwalk
- Fence
- Wall
- Brown Roof
- Operations Area

### Proposed EfW Facility

- Admin and visitor car park (48 no. spaces)
- Forecourt (inc. coach turning)
- Operational staff car park (32 no. spaces)
- Switch yard
- Admin building and visitor centre
- Tipping hall
- Refuse bunker
- Boiler house
- Flue gas treatment area
- Workshop and stores
- Stack
- Weigh bridge and security gatehouse
- Turbine hall
- Air cooled condensers
- Surface water attenuation
- Automatic gates
- Access to EfW
- Steep retained inner slope

### Proposed MRF

- Screened ash storage yard
- Indicative ash storage piles
- HGV parking
- Untreated ash
- Ash screening
- Security Fence
- Ash Lagoon
- Staff admin block
- Staff car park (10 no. spaces)
- Ash weigh bridge
- Access to MRF
- Foul water pump house
- Access to pump house
- Wall to storage yard

### External to Operations Area

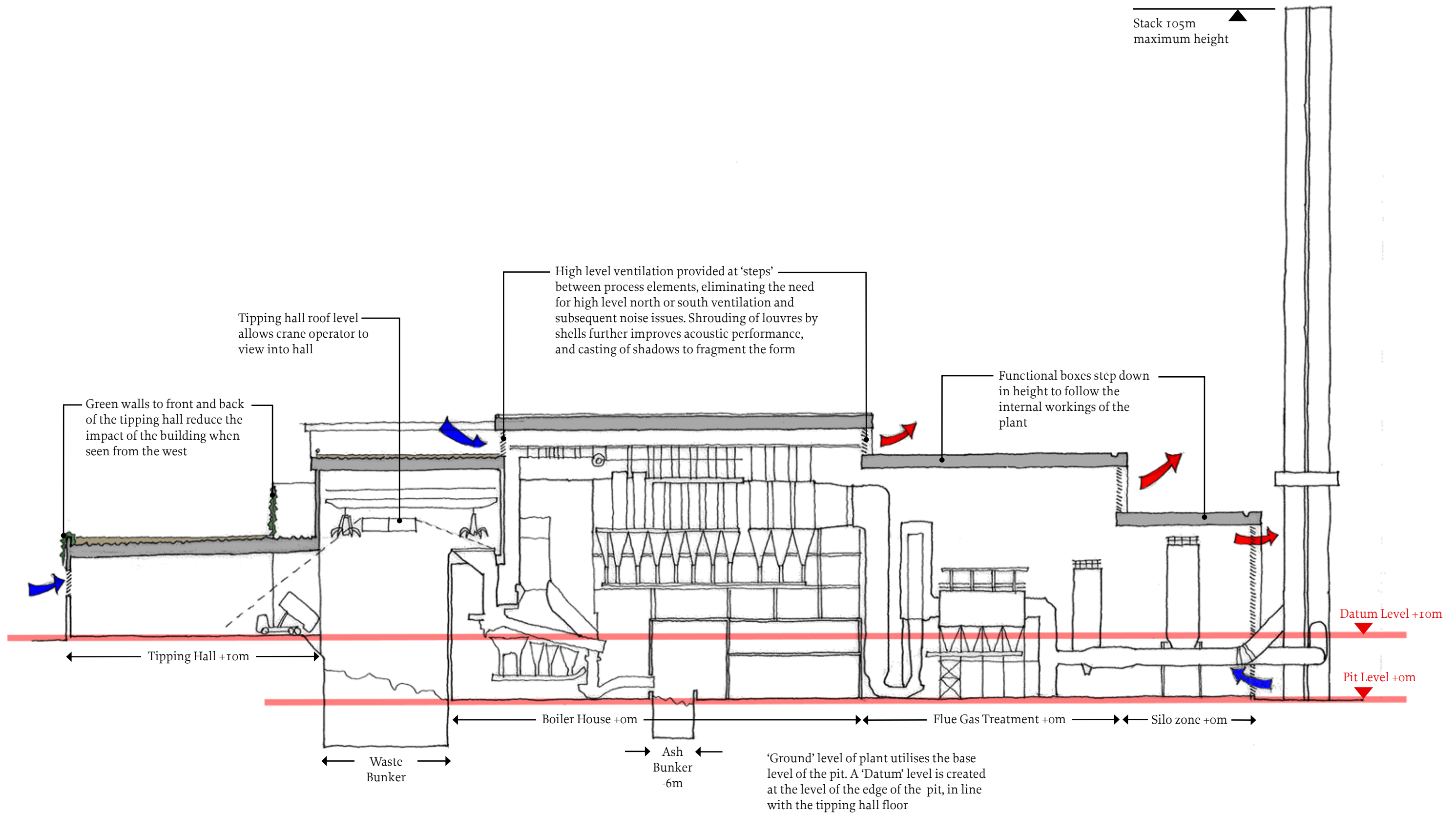
- Realigned drainage ditch
- Perimeter bund
- Access road
- Realigned right of way
- Realigned attenuation pond
- Indicative alignment of emergency access road

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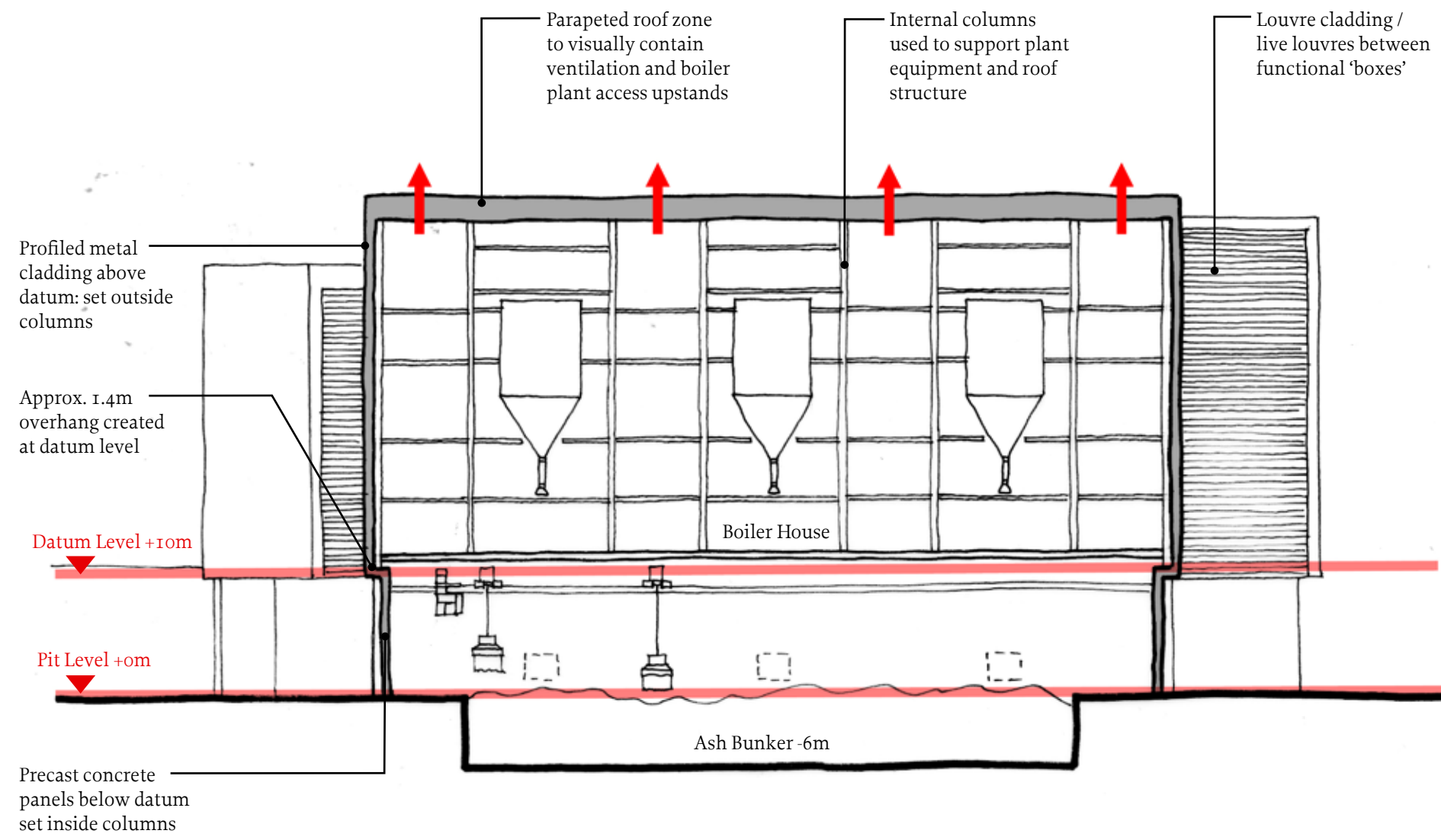
## 4.0 DESIGN DETAIL

### Sketch Longitudinal Section

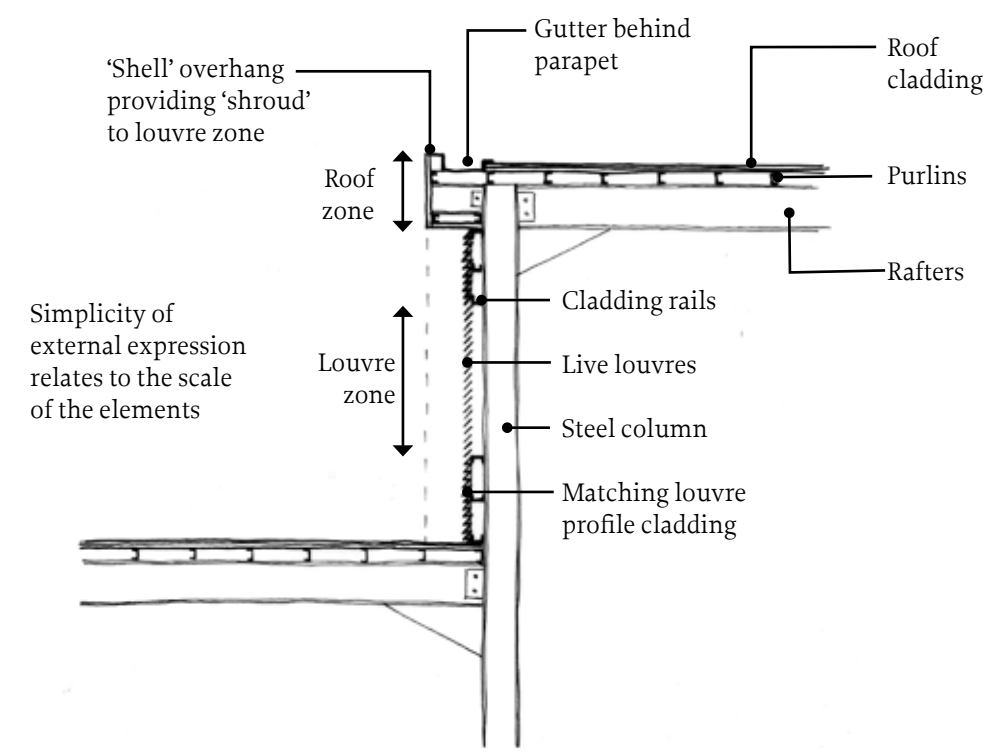




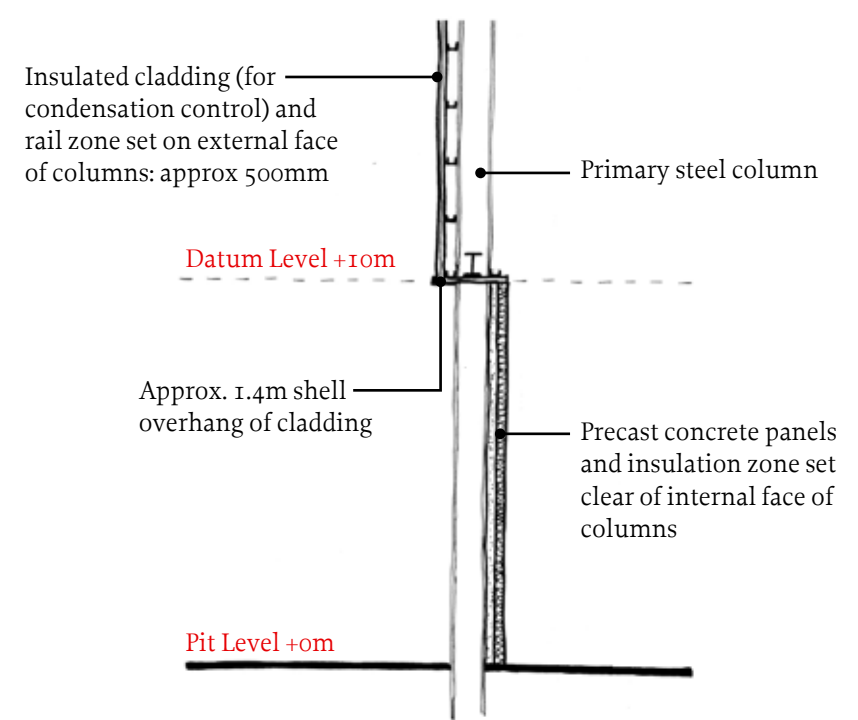
# Sketch Cross Sections



Sketch Cross Section



Sketch Detail Section - Typical Junction of Functional Boxes



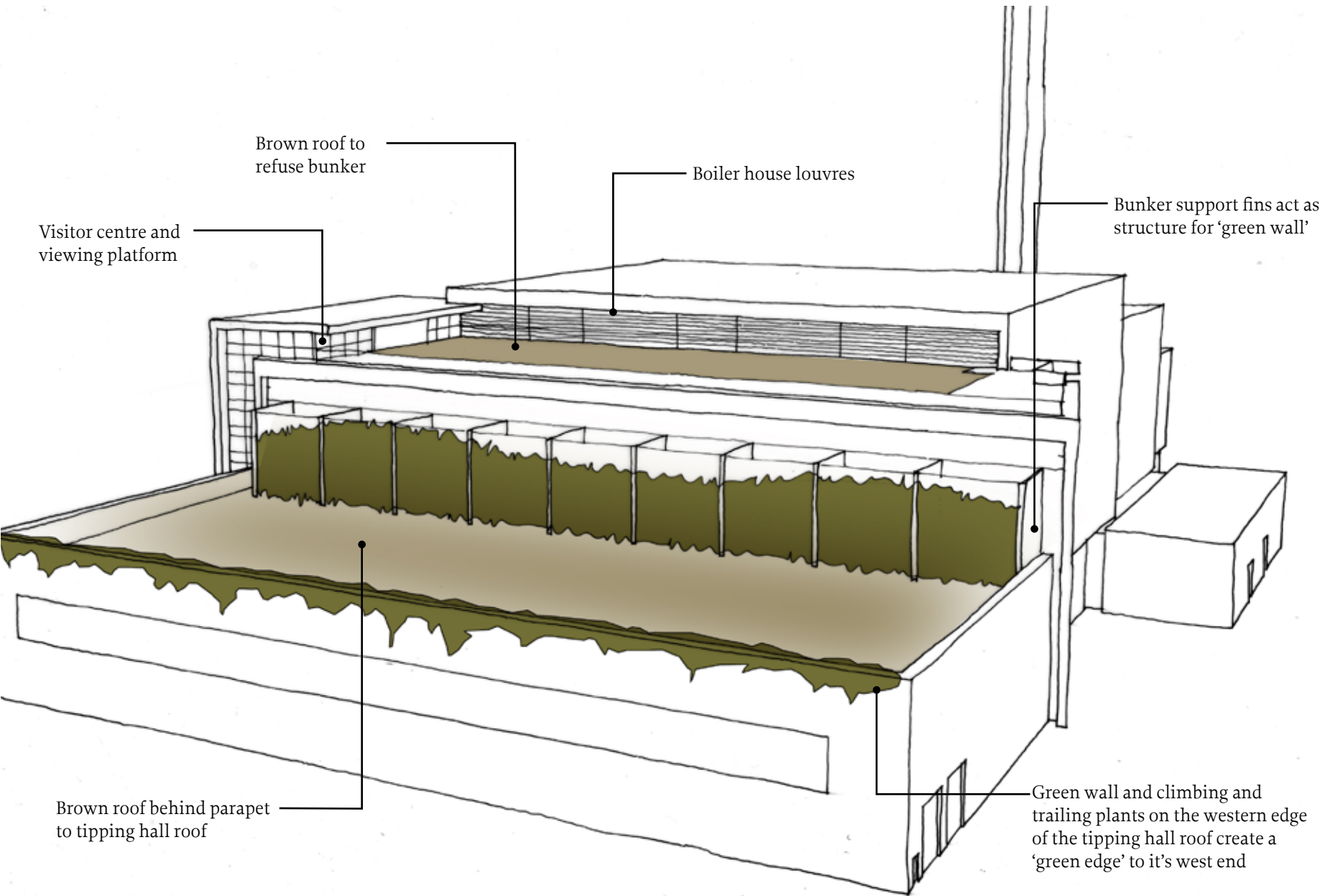
Sketch Detail Section - 'Datum' overhang



# Green Wall Study



Wireframe view from Forest Centre



Green Wall Concept Diagram



Precedent Images



# Green Wall Application



Photomontage from Forest Centre (Planting shown at Year 1)



# 5.0 MATERIALS AND COLOURS

## Colour and Materials Study



Wireframe view from St Katherine’s Cross, Ampthill Park

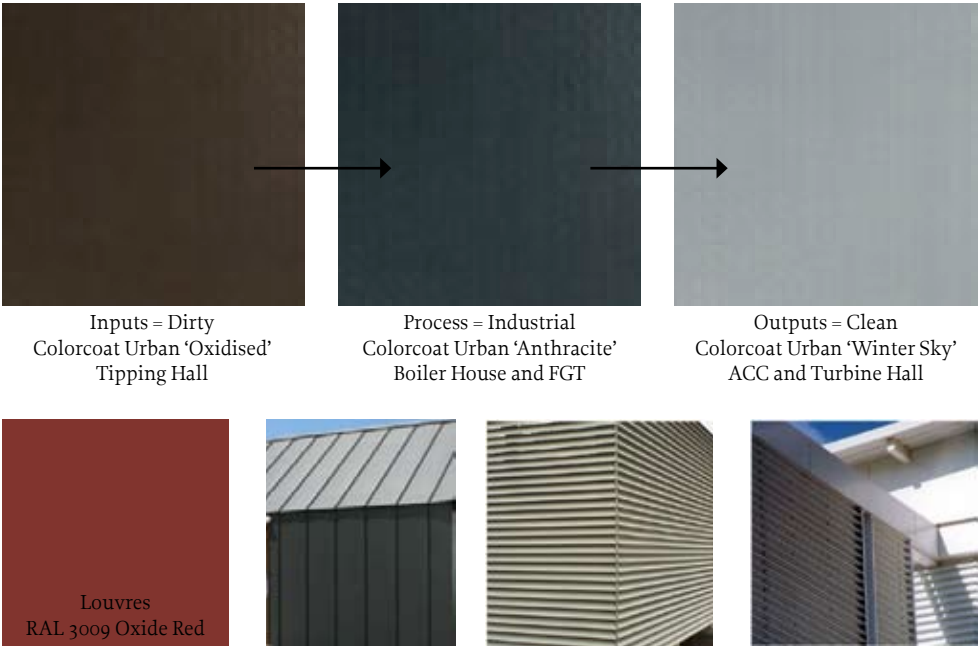
See over page for detail

### Below The Datum Precast Concrete Panels



The area below ‘datum’ forms the base of the building, and as such needs to be solid and robust to withstand the day to day processes of the building. Precast concrete panels will be used to provide a functional and adaptable material, and create a contrasting ‘band’ when seen from closer up views within the pit. As the datum is largely concealed by planting and landscaping in longer views, the light colour of the concrete will not generally be seen from afar.

### The Process Corus Colorcoat Urban Metal Cladding



The main ‘process’ elements of the plant are the largest and therefore most visible of the plant, and as such they need to integrate with the colours of their backdrop when seen from afar. These colours are further rationalised by the actual process of the plant, with the idea of moving from ‘dirty’ with the input of waste - to ‘clean’ with the output of electricity and the recycling of ash and metals. The main process elements are to be clad in horizontally laid profiled metal cladding, reflecting the format of openings and direction of process. The louvre zones will use a consistent profile and colour for ‘live’ and ‘dummy’ zones. The colour will be selected to reflect the original colour study. The ancillary elements will utilise a larger format of composite panel size with expressed horizontal joints.

### The Stack Corus Colorcoat Urban ‘Terracotta’ Metal Cladding



The stack makes a contextual reference from the nearby listed Stewartby Brickwork chimneys, and therefore is to be clad in Terracotta metal cladding. This will give it a similar tonal appearance to the Stewartby chimneys, whilst maintaining a functional and efficient material for the use of the building. Furthermore, the stack is the only element to break the horizon from key viewpoints, so is expressed in a similar manner to its historical neighbours.



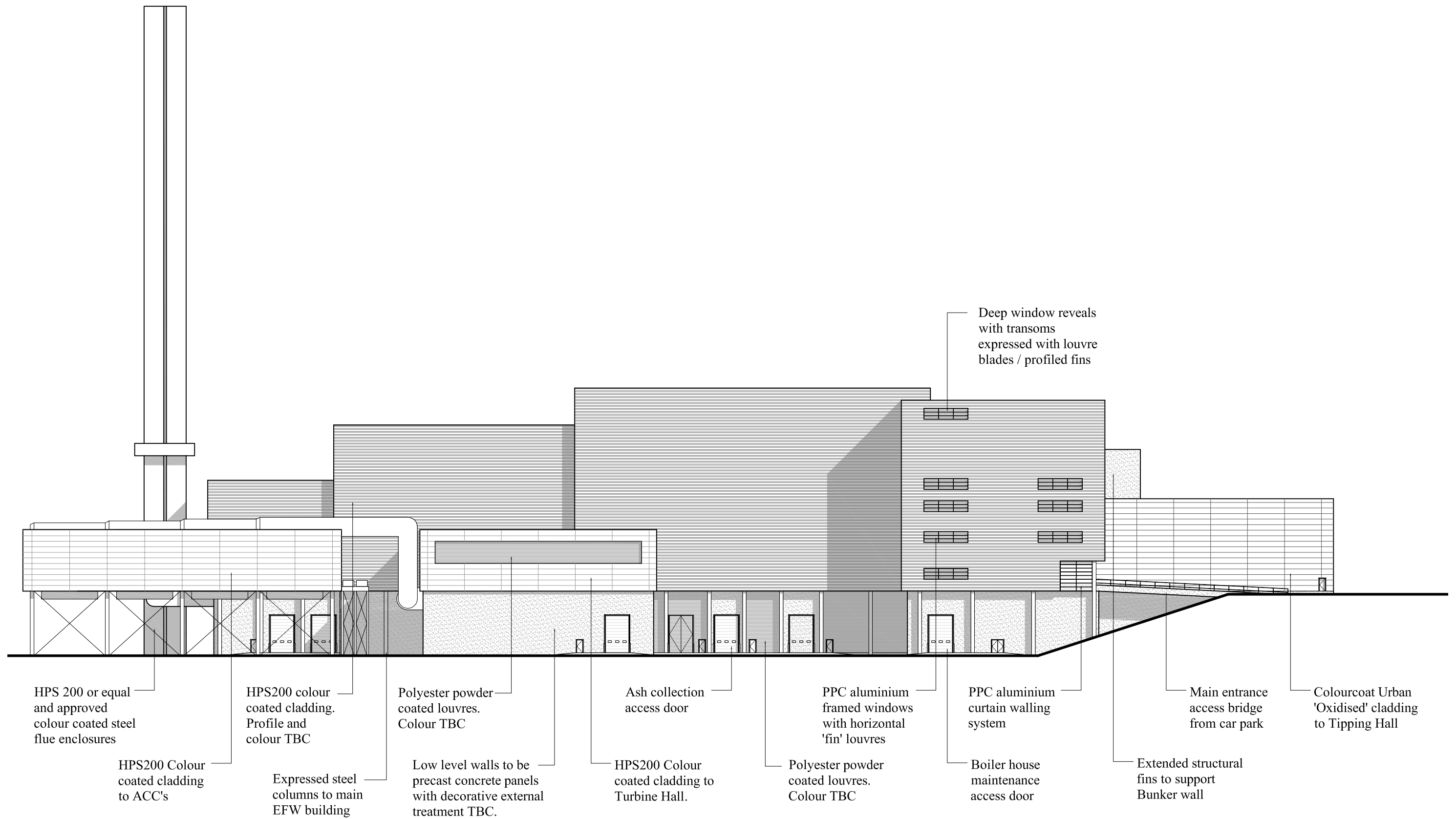
## Colour and Materials Application



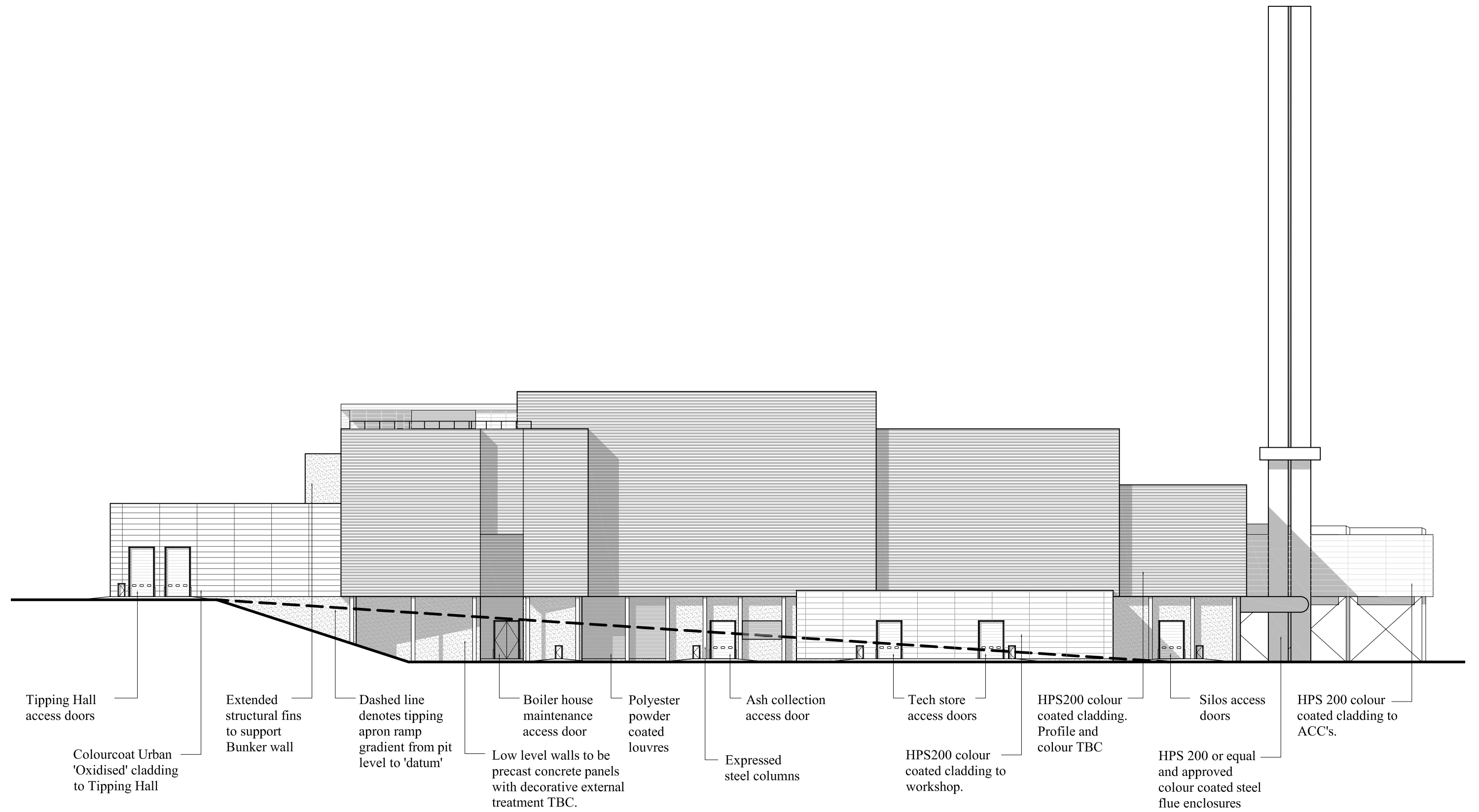
Photomontage from St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park (Planting shown at Year 1)

# 6.0 ELEVATIONS

## North Elevation

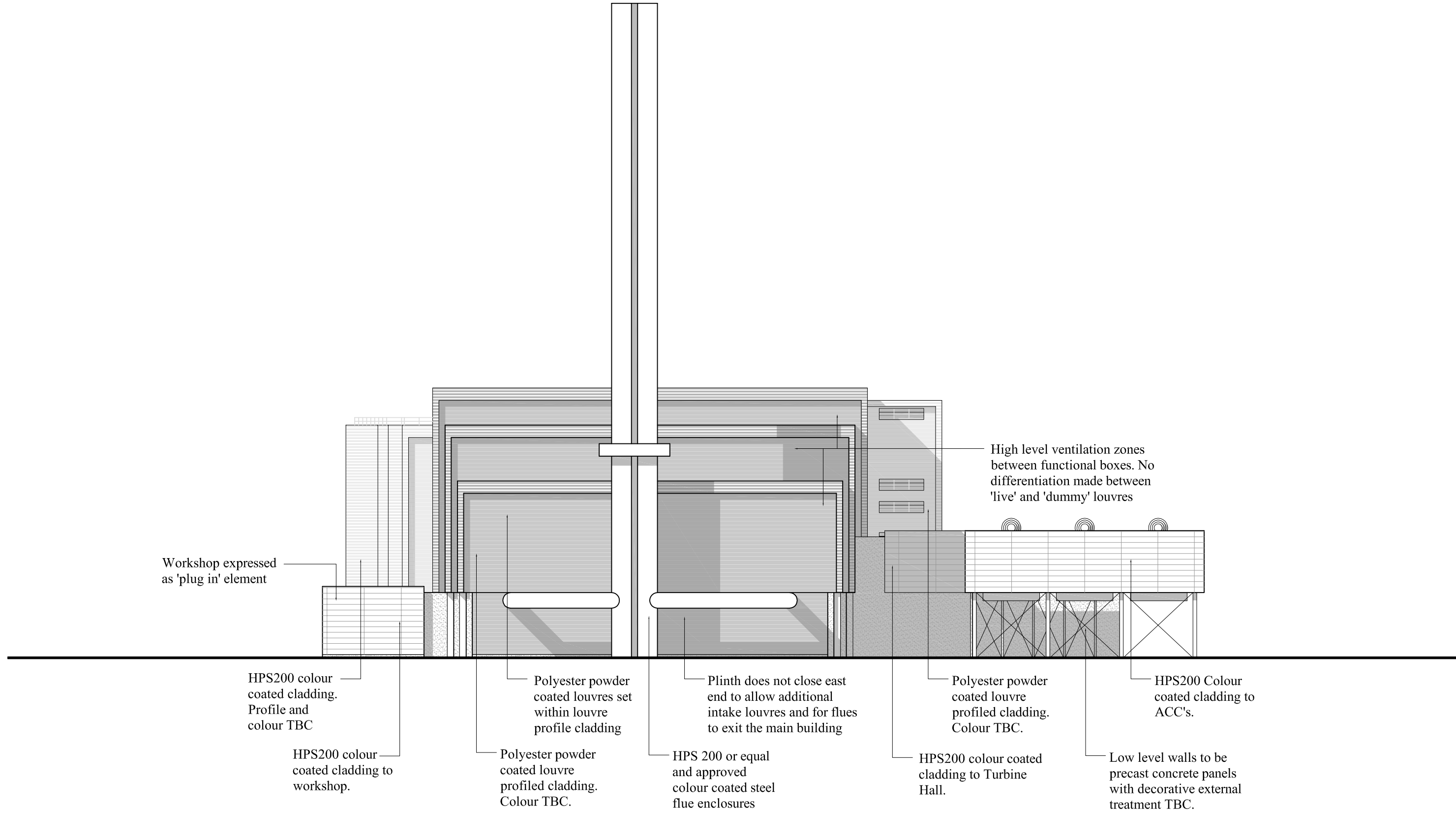


# South Elevation



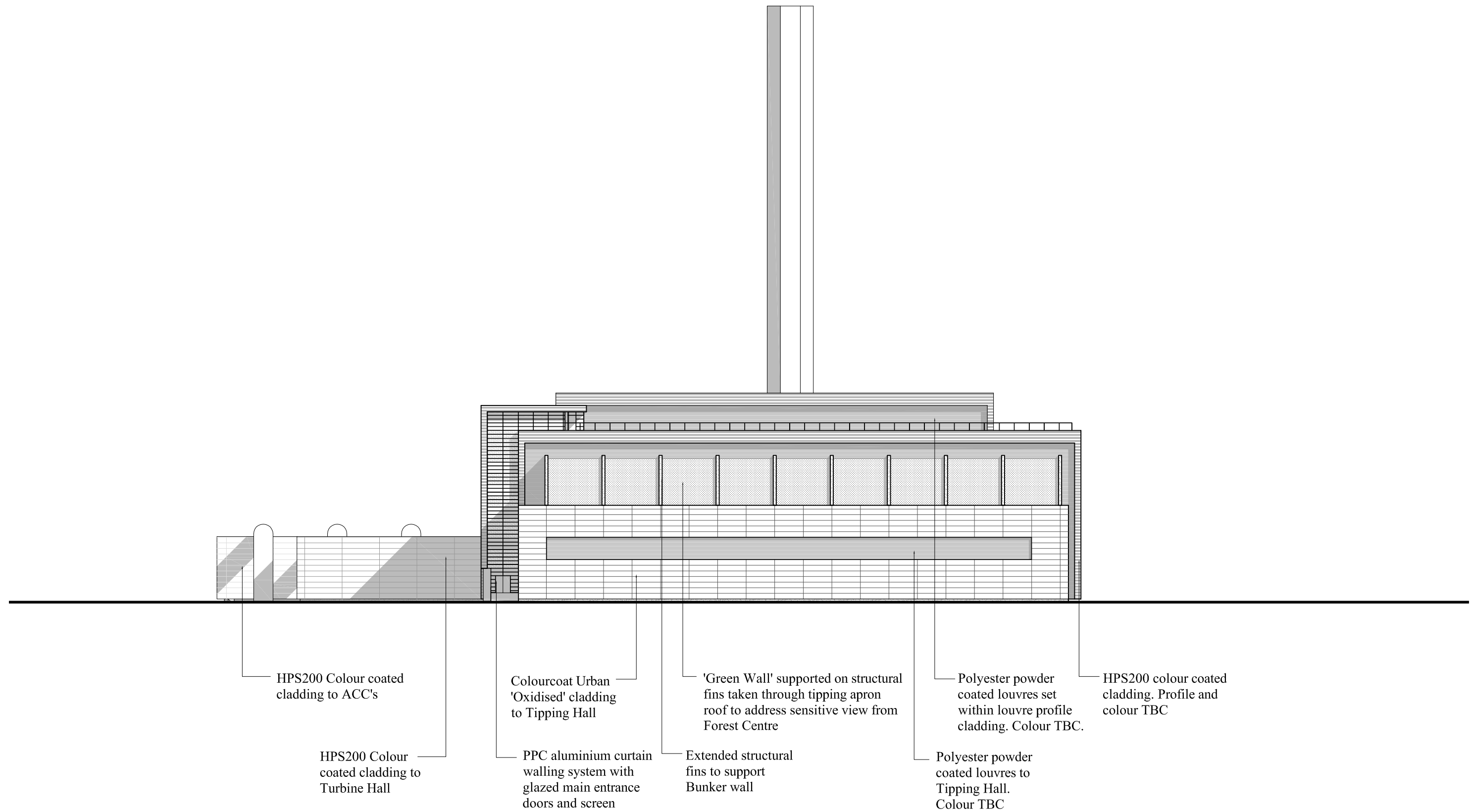


East Elevation





# West Elevation





# 7.0 LANDSCAPE INTEGRATION

More informal planting is proposed adjacent to the attenuation pond, reflecting the natural character of the wetland and providing varying habitats.

The edge of the attenuation pond has been realigned to bring water and wetland vegetation closer to the EfW building. This establishes the perception of a wetland causeway over which operational vehicles pass. This would be evident from proposed rights of way to the north of the Facility, and also includes boardwalks to allow access to the water.

An additional surface water attenuation pond has been created to the south of the access road, providing greater integration of the attenuation pond and EfW building.

More formal tree and shrub planting along the northern elevation extends the strong lines of the building, integrating the proposed development and its setting.

Tree and shrub planting along the northern elevation separates the access road from the built edge, whilst regular gaps in the planting allows for 'glimpsed' inward and outward views.

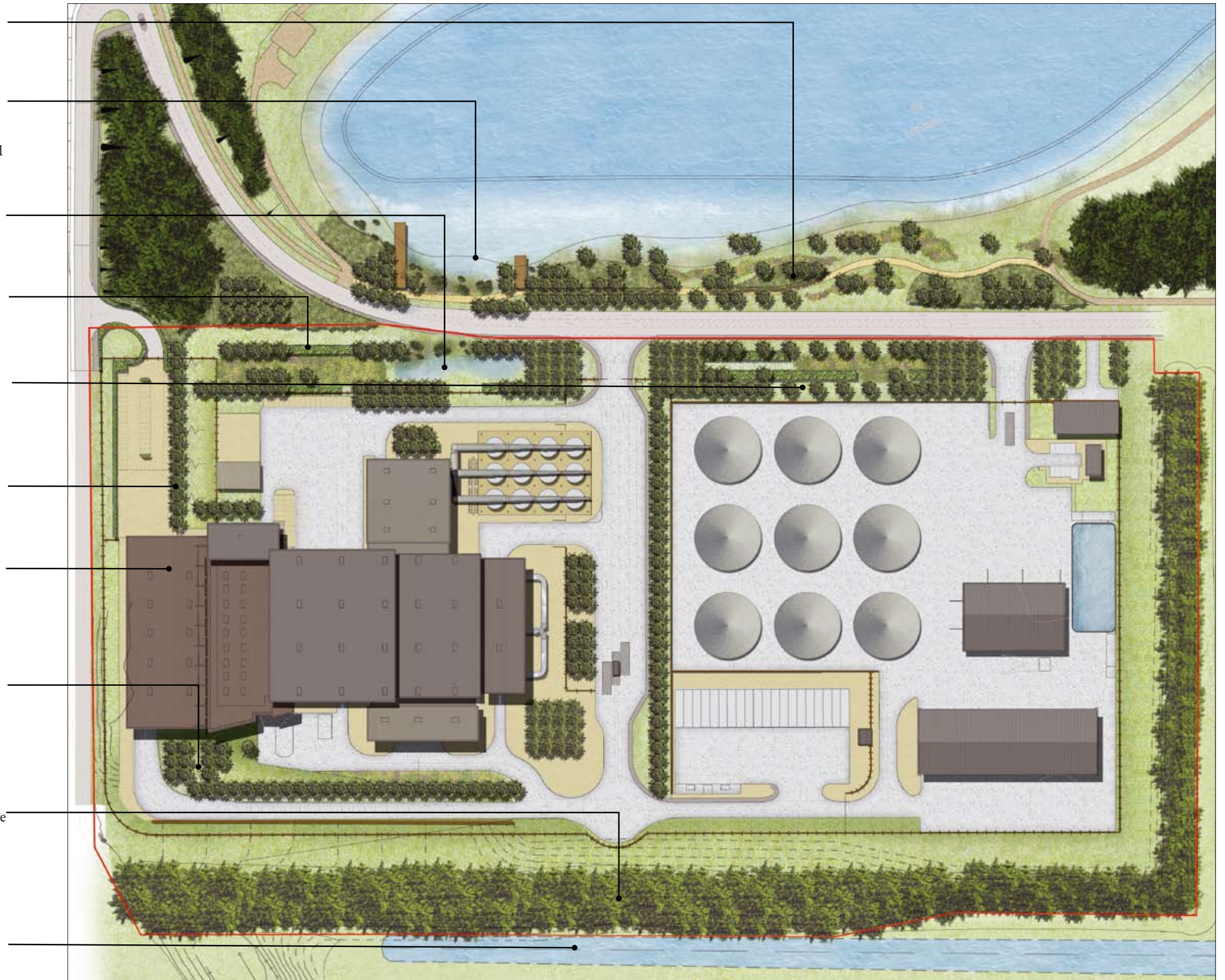
The formal alignment of tree and shrub planting continues with the operational areas, with tree lines and planting blocks defining the main activity zones and access routes.

Brown roofs/green walls to the tipping hall and refuse bunker provide biodiversity enhancements, whilst addressing outward views from the visitor centre and inward views from the Forest Centre.

Trees to the rear of tipping hall seek to provide screening for vehicle movements, as lorries climb the ramp to the rear of the tipping hall and enter at the higher level.

The primary purpose of the planting and associated earthworks along the eastern and southern perimeter of the site is to provide screening of the lower portions of the building and operational activities.

The realigned drainage ditch delineates the southern boundary of the operational area. This seeks to soften the edge of the perimeter bund through the use of wetland vegetation, whilst diversifying habitat opportunities.







Visualisations



Photomontage from Forest Centre (Planting shown at Year 10, including planting growth within Millennium Country Park)



Photomontage from St Katherine's Cross, Ampthill Park (Planting shown at Year 10)



## 8.0 VISUALISATION







LDÄ DESIGN



22 March 2010

Rachel Ness  
Covanta Rookery South Ltd  
8 Darwin House  
The Pensnett Estate  
Kingswinford DY6 7YB

Our ref: CSE-11833/D16/7471



Dear Rachel Ness

**CENTRAL BEDFORDSHIRE COUNCIL: ROOKERY PIT SOUTH**  
**YOUR REF: AJC/AJC/316441/3 UKM/28553371.1**

Thank you for consulting the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) about this proposal. We have an understanding of the site and its context from the information provided. The architectural drawings were considered at an internal review meeting on 15 March 2010 chaired by Mark Swenarton, with panel member John Lyall, and design review staff. CABE's views, which supersede all views that may have been expressed previously, are set out below.

We welcome the opportunity to comment on this waste management facility and applaud the client's commitment to commission a plant which aims at achieving a well designed building envelope. We commend the balanced composition of rectangular volumes which form the plant building, but we think that the current proposal has not yet reached its full potential in terms of material and detailing.

*Buildings*

The composition of smaller and taller building parts is successful and we welcome the fact that the visitor centre is at the heart of the plant. We also commend the careful analysis of the site and its industrial heritage which has informed the design. We welcome the narrative of the proposed colour scheme and the proposed stacks which match the colour of the listed Stewartby Brickwork chimneys and fit successfully into the context. However, we are not fully convinced by the selection of colours and finishes for the building envelope. We feel that more testing is required to ensure the longevity of the envelope, particularly of the main hall building, and to explore whether the colours work well in different seasons, under different weather conditions and from different viewpoints, including close-up and distant. We suggest investigating a range of colour variants, perhaps also including lighter and livelier

colours. The green wall over the tipping hall is an interesting and possibly successful solution, although it will require constant maintenance to ensure its quality over time. As recent built examples have shown, such as the Paradise Park Children's Centre in Islington, living walls can deteriorate quickly if not closely monitored and managed. We are confident that these issues can be resolved during the planning process.

Please keep CABE in touch with the progress of this scheme. If there is any point that requires clarification, please telephone me.

Yours sincerely



Thomas Bender  
Design review advisor



cc     Paul Lishman             LDA Design  
       David Cliff                Infrastructure Planning Commission

**Declaration of interest**

Liz Peace is a CABE commissioner and is also chief executive of the British Property Federation. In this role, she does not have direct involvement in development schemes proposed by Federation members. Add others as necessary.

**Public scheme**

As this scheme is in the public domain, we will publish our views on our website, [www.cabe.org.uk](http://www.cabe.org.uk)

**Regional affiliation**

CABE is affiliated with independent regional design review panels which commits them all to shared values of service, the foundation of which are the 10 key principles for design review. Further information on affiliation can be found by visiting our website: [www.cabe.org.uk/design-review/regional](http://www.cabe.org.uk/design-review/regional)

**Effectiveness of design review**

Please help us to monitor and improve the effectiveness of design review by [clicking on this link](http://www.cabe.org.uk/dr/national/index.htm) or visiting our website: <http://www.cabe.org.uk/dr/national/index.htm>



**Appendix 57**  
**IPC Notification Letter**

**For the attention of Mr David Cliff**  
The Infrastructure Planning Commission  
Temple Quay House  
Temple Quay  
Bristol  
BS1 6PN

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/NW/316441/3

UKM/28619819.1

18 February 2010

Dear Sirs

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
SECTION 46 - PLANNING ACT 2008 ("PA 2008")  
INFRASTRUCTURE (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND  
PROCEDURE REGULATIONS 2009 ("APFP REGULATIONS")  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2009 ("EIA REGULATIONS")  
PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER AT  
ROOKERY SOUTH PIT NEAR STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE FOR THE  
ROOKERY SOUTH RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY ("RRF")  
PROPOSED ROOKERY SOUTH (RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY)  
ORDER**

As you will be aware, this firm's client Covanta intends to submit an application for a development consent order ("DCO") to the Infrastructure Planning Commission ("IPC") at Rookery South Pit, near Stewartby. In accordance with section 46 (1) of the PA 2008 we hereby give you notice of Covanta's proposals to submit an application for a DCO, in relation to works to be carried out at Rookery Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire.

The application for a DCO will be made in order to authorise Covanta to construct and operate a RRF at Rookery South a former brick clay pit. The main components of the project are an Energy from Waste ("EfW") Facility with an average gross output of 65 mega watts (MWe) and a post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility ("MRF") to recover bottom ash and metals (the "**Project**"). This letter is sent to you in parallel with a formal consultation exercise under sections 42, 47 and 48 of the PA 2008 and in accordance with section 46 of the PA 2008. A fuller description of the Project can be found at chapter 2 of the PER.

1. In accordance with the Planning Act 2008, APFP Regulations and the EIA Regulations, the following documents are served on you:

- 1.1 a Preliminary Environmental Report ("**PER**") and Non-Technical Summary ("**NTS**") prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations. This constitutes preliminary environmental information in respect of the Project in accordance with the EIA Regulations;
- 1.2 a copy of the notice in accordance with section 48 of the PA 2008 and Regulation 11 of the EIA Regulations;

Regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority.

A limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (number OC307847) which is a law firm and part of DLA Piper, an international legal practice.

A list of members is open for inspection at its registered office and principal place of business, 3 Noble Street, London, EC2V 7EE and at the address at the top of this letter. Partner denotes member of a limited liability partnership.

**UK switchboard**  
+44 (0)8700 111 111



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

- 1.3 a copy of the Statement of Community Consultation which will be published on 19 February 2010;
  - 1.4 a copy of a letter served upon statutory consultees under s42 and s48 PA 2008 and Regulation 11 of the EIA Regulations and a database of recipients;
  - 1.5 a copy of a letter served upon landowners under s42 and s48 PA 2008 and Regulation 11 of the EIA Regulations and a database of recipients;
  - 1.6 a copy of a letter served upon non-statutory consultees and a database of recipients; and
  - 1.7 a copy of a letter served upon 15,000 householders and other addresses in the vicinity of the proposed project; and
2. a note considering the status of the proposed MRF, as associated development as well as the status of other elements of the Project as associated or ancillary development.

Should you have any queries about the Project, or wish to discuss any of these documents or any matter to which it relates we should be grateful if you would telephone Rachel Ness Director of Planning of Covanta on 01525 403114 or 07734 744305.

We should be grateful if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully

**DLA PIPER UK LLP**

Enc.

**Appendix 58**  
**Additional Consultation as a Result of the Grid Connection Changes**



Peter & Ann Evans  
Wootton Green Farm  
Wootton Green  
Wootton  
Beds MK43 9EF

28 May 2010

Dear Sir / Madam

**PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER TO DEVELOP A  
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY AT ROOKERY PIT, NEAR STEWARTBY,  
BEDFORDSHIRE (THE "PROJECT")  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION NOTICE ("RFIN")**

As you may be aware, Covanta Rookery South Limited (a group company of Covanta Energy Limited) ("**Covanta**") is proposing to submit an application for a development consent order ("**DCO**") to the Infrastructure Planning Commission ("**IPC**") in order to obtain consent to construct and operate an Energy from Waste facility ("**EfW**") and post treatment Materials Recovery Facility ("**MRF**"). The Project will also contain other elements, which include a new access from Green Lane Stewartby, potential rail access, landscaping, improvements to rights of way, habitat enhancements and a visitors' centre at Rookery South Pit, near Stewartby.

The development will treat 585,000 tonnes of waste each year, which would otherwise be sent to landfill. The development will also generate enough electricity to serve the needs of 82,500 homes, and over 50% of that energy would be classed as renewable.

The Project has been designed to integrate properly into the wider Marston Vale landscape and community through careful architectural treatment, site layout, landscaping and access design. It will also enhance the ecological importance of the Marston Vale by providing sensitive planting and habitat creation.

Further information about the Project can be found on Covanta's website (webpage link: <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>) and by accessing the Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report, which is available to view on the IPC's website (webpage link: <http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/rookery-report.pdf>). This document provides background information on the Project and the proposed scope of environmental information being carried out in respect of the proposals.

In order to assist Covanta's understanding of the ownership of the proposed development site for the Project and to prepare for the potential use of powers to acquire certain land and/or rights over land, amongst other things, Covanta has instructed Ardent Management ("**Ardent**"). Ardent is a land referencing agency, and will carry out initial ownership investigations, through land referencing. The application process for a DCO involves high quality consultation as well as obtaining information from any party which has an interest in the land.

Land referencing involves collating and verifying ownership information of all parties with an interest in land that may be affected by the Project, so that all relevant parties can be notified of the proposals.

As a part of the investigation process, as outlined above, I enclose a Request for Information Notice ("**RFIN**"). The RFIN requests you to fill in details of your ownership and rights over the land identified by the red line on the enclosed plan. We would respectfully ask you to complete and return the enclosed RFIN in the envelope provided within 14 days of receipt of the RFIN.

Covanta wish to assure you that at this stage the requested information is required with a view to approaching those parties who may be affected by the proposals and we would be happy to meet with you, on site if required, in due course to discuss any potential effects of the Project.

*If you wish to discuss any of the information requested within the Notice please contact Robin Yates of Ardent on 07775 667 662 or at [robinyates@ardent-management.com](mailto:robinyates@ardent-management.com)*

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MYA' followed by a small dot.

Ardent Management

Enc: Land referencing plan

Peter Evans  
Wootton Green Farm  
Wootton Green  
Wootton  
Beds MK43 9EF

Your Ref :  
Our Ref :  
  
Phone : 07775 667 662  
Email : robinyates@ardent-  
management.com

23 June 2010

Dear Mr Evans

**PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER TO  
DEVELOP A RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY AT ROOKERY PIT, NEAR  
STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE (THE "PROJECT")  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")**

Further to our conversation on the 9<sup>th</sup> June we thought it would be useful to write to clarify and confirm a few points regarding the above proposals.

As discussed, Covanta are preparing to make an application to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) for powers to build and operate a resource recovery facility (RRF) near Stewartby.

Under the Planning Act 2008 (the Act), certain projects are classified as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) and section 31 of the Act provides that development consent is required for development that forms part of a NSIP. NSIPs are projects such as railways, energy generating stations, harbours and suchlike which support the economy and provide vital public services. The application can be made either by the public or private sector. Covanta's proposal therefore falls within this definition and requires consent from the IPC.

If the scheme is considered to be in the public interest, the IPC confers powers on the applicant by making a development consent order (DCO) for the works. If confirmed, section 122 of the Act allows for the use of compulsory acquisition if the land is required for the development or is incidental to the development.

In this proposal, the applicant (Covanta) has included some of the land comprising title BD234148 for the purpose of laying and connecting a 33kv power cable to the Marston Grid substation. As discussed, this connection is an 'import/export' connection and will allow Covanta to feed power into the grid. However, in the event that the proposed RRF is not producing power, it will draw a feed from the substation.

Through initial searches we understand that you are the owner of this land, and we would be grateful for you to confirm this in the first instance. Moreover, we would welcome the opportunity to discuss our requirements with you, in particular the acquisition of land or rights in land to facilitate the RRF. If you are aware of any other interest in the land we would be grateful for their details so we can consult with all and any potentially affected parties. Details of the proposed RRF can be found at <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>. I would particularly draw your attention to Preliminary Environmental Report that discusses the project in rather more detail.

I would be most grateful for your comments, if any, on the scheme as soon as possible and at the latest by 21 July 2010. A response letter and pre-paid envelope are enclosed to enable you to do this at your own convenience. Your representations will be made public and placed on deposit. Your views are also likely to be recorded or paraphrased in the consultation report that must accompany the application for the DCO to the IPC under section 37 (7) of the Planning Act 2008.

We would be happy to arrange a meeting to discuss these proposals and I would be grateful if you can provide details of your availability from the 6<sup>th</sup> July onward.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

**Robin Yates**  
**Assistant Surveyor**

cc DLA Piper

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)



Mr Neville Benn  
Planning Liaison Officer  
The Environment Agency  
Bromholme Lane  
Brampton  
Huntingdon  
PE28 4NE

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

Dear Sir

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("EIA REGULATIONS")  
INFRASTRUCTURE (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE  
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SOUTH PIT NEAR STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE FOR THE ROOKERY SOUTH  
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY ("RRF")  
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT ("PER") AND NON TECHNICAL  
SUMMARY ("NTS")  
NEW PROPOSED GRID CONNECTION ROUTE**

As you will be aware, I wrote to you in February 2010 with regard to Covanta's proposals to submit an application for a development consent order ("**DCO**") in relation to works to be carried out at Rookery Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire. The DCO would authorise Covanta to construct and operate a RRF at Rookery South a former brick clay pit. The main components of the project are an Energy from Waste ("**EfW**") Facility with an average gross output of 65 mega watts (MWe) and a post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility ("**MRF**") to recover bottom ash and metals (the "**Project**"). A fuller description of the development can be found at chapter 2 of the PER.

1. Covanta would like to draw your attention once more to the PER and NTS which, along with further information relating to the Project can be obtained from Covanta's website, <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>.
2. Since publication of the PER, Covanta has reviewed its proposals as a result of the consultation process that it has undertaken. A new cable alignment for connections to the electricity grid has been proposed with regard to the Project. Enclosed with this letter is a plan showing a change to the boundary of the DCO site and the new proposed cable alignment. The change is necessary because during the consultation process, Covanta agreed with EDF that the most appropriate connections involved cable routes to both the Marston Road

substation and the Marston Grid substation. Covanta has therefore revised the DCO application boundary to include the land required for the revised grid connection.

3. Covanta is currently seeking your opinion in relation to the PER and NTS and the proposed new cable alignment.
4. Covanta would be most grateful for your comments, if any, on the proposed cable alignment, the PER and the site boundary as soon as possible and at the latest before 12 July 2010. A response form and pre-paid envelope are enclosed to enable you to do this at your own convenience. Your representations will be made public and placed on deposit. Your views are also likely to be recorded or paraphrased in the consultation report that must accompany the application for the DCO to the IPC under section 37 (7) of the Planning Act 2008.

Should you have any queries or wish to discuss these documents or any matter to which they relate, please contact me on 01525 403 114 or by email to [RookerySouth@Covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@Covantaenergy.co.uk).

I should be grateful if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully



**RACHEL NESS  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)

Mr John Bagley  
The Highways Agency  
Lateral  
8 City Walk  
Leeds  
LS11 9AT

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

Dear Sir

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
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I should be grateful if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully



**RACHEL NESS  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)



Mr Kieran Fletcher  
Bedford Borough Council  
Borough Hall  
Cauldwell Street  
Bedford  
MK42 9AP

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

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**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
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I should be grateful if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully



**RACHEL NESS  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)

Mr Brian Hayward  
Highways Helpdesk  
Bedford Borough Council  
6th Floor Borough Hall  
Bedford  
Bedfordshire  
MK42 9AP

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

Dear Sir

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("EIA REGULATIONS")  
INFRASTRUCTURE (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("APFP REGULATIONS")  
PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER AT ROOKERY  
SOUTH PIT NEAR STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE FOR THE ROOKERY SOUTH  
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY ("RRF")  
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT ("PER") AND NON TECHNICAL  
SUMMARY ("NTS")  
NEW PROPOSED GRID CONNECTION ROUTE**

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**RACHEL NESS  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)



The Highway Department  
Central Bedfordshire Council  
Priory House  
Monks Walk  
Chicksand  
Shefford  
SG17 5TQ

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

Dear Sir

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
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Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)

Mr Paul Pace  
Bedford Borough Council  
Riverside House  
Horne Lane  
Bedford  
MK40 1SJ

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

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Mr Roy Romans  
Joint Minerals & Waste Team  
Central Bedfordshire Council  
Priory House  
Monks Walk  
Chicksand  
Shefford SG17 5TQ

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

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- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)

Ms Emily Payne  
Anglian Water Services  
Regulation Department  
Henderson House  
4 Lancaster Way  
Huntingdon  
Cambridgeshire  
PE29 7DU

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

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National Grid  
Plan Protection  
Block 142  
Brick Kiln Street  
Hinkley  
Leicestershire  
LE10 0NA

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

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British Gas Pipeline Limited  
Millstream  
Maidenhead Road  
Windsor  
Berkshire  
SL4 5GD

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

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Energetics Electricity Limited  
Energetics  
International House  
Stanley Boulevard  
Hamilton International Technology Park  
Glasgow  
G72 0BN

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

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ES Pipelines Limited  
Hazeldean  
Station Road  
Leatherhead  
Surrey  
KT22 7AA

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

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FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)



ESP Connections Ltd  
Hazeldean  
Station Road  
Leatherhead  
Surrey  
KT22 7AA

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

Dear Sir or Madam

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
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Fulcrum Pipelines Limited  
Carr House  
Greasbrough Road  
Rotherham  
South Yorkshire  
S61 4QQ

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

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GTC Pipelines Limited  
Energy House  
Woolpit Business Park  
Woolpit  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP30 9UP

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Independent Pipeline Limited  
Ocean Park House  
East Tyndall Street  
Cardiff  
CF24 5GT

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Intoto Utilities Limited  
Beswick House  
Green Fold Way  
Leigh  
Lancashire  
WN7 3XJ

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National Grid Gas Plc (NTS)  
National Grid House  
Warwick Technology Park  
Gallows Hill  
Warwick  
CV34 6DA

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Northern Gas Networks Limited  
1100 Century Way  
Thorpe Park Business Park  
Colton  
Leeds  
West Yorkshire  
LS15 8TU

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10 June 2010

Dear Sir or Madam

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("EIA REGULATIONS")  
INFRASTRUCTURE (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("APFP REGULATIONS")  
PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER AT ROOKERY  
SOUTH PIT NEAR STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE FOR THE ROOKERY SOUTH  
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY ("RRF")  
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT ("PER") AND NON TECHNICAL  
SUMMARY ("NTS")  
NEW PROPOSED GRID CONNECTION ROUTE**

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I should be grateful if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully



**RACHEL NESS  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)

Quadrant Pipelines Limited  
Ocean Park House  
East Tyndall Street  
Cardiff  
CF24 5GT

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

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Enc.

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Scotland Gas Networks Plc  
Scotland Gas Networks  
Inveralmond House  
200 Dunkeld Road  
Pert  
PH1 3AQ

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

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Southern Gas Networks Plc  
Southern Gas Networks  
St Lawrence House  
Station Road  
Horley  
Surrey  
RH6 9HJ

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
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SP Gas Limited  
1 Atlantic Quay  
Robertson Street  
Glasgow  
G2 8SP

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

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SSE Pipeline Ltd  
55 Vastern Road  
Reading  
RG1 8BU

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The Gas Transportation Company Limited  
Energy House  
Woolpit Business Park  
Woolpit  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP30 9UP

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

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Utility Grid Installations Limited  
Mount Stuart House  
Mount Stuart Square  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff  
Wales  
CF10 5FQ

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- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)



Wales and West Utilities Ltd  
Wales and West House  
Spooner Close  
Celtick Springs  
Coedkernew  
Newport  
NP10 8FZ

**Your reference**

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Yours faithfully



**RACHEL NESS  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)

Mr Jeremy Lee  
National Grid Plc  
National Grid House  
Warwick Technology Park  
Gallows Hill  
Warwick  
CV34 6DA

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

Dear Sir or Madam

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("EIA REGULATIONS")  
INFRASTRUCTURE (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("APFP REGULATIONS")  
PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER AT ROOKERY  
SOUTH PIT NEAR STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE FOR THE ROOKERY SOUTH  
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY ("RRF")  
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT ("PER") AND NON TECHNICAL  
SUMMARY ("NTS")  
NEW PROPOSED GRID CONNECTION ROUTE**

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FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
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Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)



Mr Steven Naylor  
Fulcrum Connections  
Carr House  
Greasebrough Road  
Rotherham  
South Yorkshire S61 4QQ

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

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PLANNING ACT 2008  
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FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)

Dr Mike Lilley  
Health Protection Agency  
Beacon House  
Dunhams Lane  
Letchworth  
SG6 1BE

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

Dear Sir

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PLANNING ACT 2008  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
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FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)



Mr Barry Williams  
Environmental Department  
Bedford Borough Council  
St Pauls Square  
Bedford  
MK40 1SJ

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

Dear Sir

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
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Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)

Mr Chris Mollart-Griffin  
Highways Department  
Central Bedfordshire Council  
Borough Hall  
Cauldwell Street  
Bedford  
MK42 9AP

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30252640.1

10 June 2010

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Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
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Terry Cload  
Project Manager (Generation)  
EDF Energy Networks  
Bircholt Road  
Parkwood  
Maidstone  
Kent ME15 9XH

Your reference

Our reference

//316441/3  
UKM/30409017.1

21 June 2010

Dear Mr Cload

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PLANNING ACT 2008  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
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A limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (number OC307847) which is a law firm and part of DLA Piper, an international legal practice.

A list of members is open for inspection at its registered office and principal place of business, 3 Noble Street, London, EC2V 7EE and at the address at the top of this letter. Partner denotes member of a limited liability partnership.

UK switchboard  
+44 (0)8700 111 111



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

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3. Covanta is currently seeking your opinion in relation to the PER and NTS and the proposed new cable alignment.
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Head of Legal Services  
Bedford Borough Council  
Borough Hall  
Cauldwell Street  
Bedford  
MK42 9AP

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30258814.1

10 June 2010

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- ☐ • No comments
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The Lands Team  
Highways Agency  
Woodlands  
Manton Lane  
Bedford  
MK41 7LW

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30258814.1

10 June 2010

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I should be grateful if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully



**RACHEL NESS  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)

The Company Secretary  
Trapoc Limited  
Acrey Fields  
Woburn Road  
Wootton  
Bedfordshire MK43 9EJ

**Your reference**

**Our reference**

AJC/DAB/316441/3  
UKM/30258814.1

10 June 2010

Dear Sir or Madam

**COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
PLANNING ACT 2008  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("EIA REGULATIONS")  
INFRASTRUCTURE (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE  
REGULATIONS 2009 ("APFP REGULATIONS")  
PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER AT ROOKERY  
SOUTH PIT NEAR STEWARTBY, BEDFORDSHIRE FOR THE ROOKERY SOUTH  
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY ("RRF")  
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT ("PER") AND NON TECHNICAL  
SUMMARY ("NTS")  
NEW PROPOSED GRID CONNECTION ROUTE**

As you will be aware, Ardent Management Limited wrote to you recently with regard to Covanta's proposals to submit an application for a development consent order ("**DCO**") in relation to works to be carried out at Rookery Pit near Stewartby, Bedfordshire as well as Covanta's proposals to acquire land in order to facilitate the Project. The DCO would authorise Covanta to construct and operate a RRF at Rookery South a former brick clay pit. The main components of the project are an Energy from Waste ("**EfW**") Facility with an average gross output of 65 mega watts (MWe) and a post-treatment Materials Recovery Facility ("**MRF**") to recover bottom ash and metals (the "**Project**"). A fuller description of the development can be found at chapter 2 of the PER.

1. Covanta would like to draw your attention to the PER and NTS which, along with further information relating to the Project, can be obtained from Covanta's website, <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>.
2. Since publication of the PER, Covanta has reviewed its proposals as a result of the consultation process that it has undertaken. A new cable alignment for connections to the electricity grid has been proposed with regard to the Project. Enclosed with this letter is a plan showing a change to the boundary of the DCO site and the new proposed cable alignment. The change is necessary because during the consultation process, Covanta agreed with EDF that the most appropriate connections involved cable routes to both the Marston Road

substation and the Marston Grid substation. Covanta has therefore revised the DCO application boundary to include the land required for the revised grid connection.

3. Covanta is currently seeking your opinion in relation to the PER and NTS and the proposed new cable alignment.
4. Covanta would be most grateful for your comments, if any, on the proposed cable alignment, the PER and the site boundary as soon as possible and at the latest before 12 July 2010. A response form and pre-paid envelope are enclosed to enable you to do this at your own convenience. Your representations will be made public and placed on deposit. Your views are also likely to be recorded or paraphrased in the consultation report that must accompany the application for the DCO to the IPC under section 37 (7) of the Planning Act 2008.

Should you have any queries or wish to discuss these documents or any matter to which they relate, please contact me on 01525 403 114 or by email to [RookerySouth@Covantaenergy.co.uk](mailto:RookerySouth@Covantaenergy.co.uk)

I should be grateful if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully



**RACHEL NESS  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED**

Enc.

- ☐ • No comments
- ☐ • Comments as follows (please continue on additional sheet(s) if necessary)



Title	First Name	Surname	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	Address 4	Address 5	Address 6	Address 7
Mr	John	Bagley	The Highways Agency	Lateral	8 City Walk	Leeds	LS11 9AT		
Mr	Kieran	Fletcher	Bedford Borough Council	Borough Hall	Cauldwell Street	Bedford	MK42 9AP		
Mr	Brian	Hayward	Highways Helpdesk	Bedford Borough Council	6th Floor Borough Hall	Bedford	Bedfordshire	MK42 9AP	
			The Highway Department	Central Bedfordshire Council	Priory House	Monks Walk	Chicksand	Shefford	SG17 5TQ
Mr	Paul	Pace	Bedford Borough Council	Riverside House	Horne Lane	Bedford	MK40 1SJ		
Mr	Roy	Romans	Central Bedfordshire Council	Priory House	Monks Walk	Chicksand	Shefford	SG17 5TQ	
Ms	Emily	Payne	Anglian Water Services	Regulation Department	Henderson House	4 Lancaster Way	Huntingdon	Cambridgeshire	PE29 7DU
Sir/Madam			National Grid	Plan Protection	Block 142	Brick Kiln Street	Hinkley	Leicestershire	LE10 0NA
Sir/Madam			British Gas Pipeline Limited	Millstream	Maidenhead Road	Windsor	Berkshire	SL4 5GD	
Sir/Madam			Energetics Electricity Limited	Energetics	International House	Stanley Boulevard	Hamilton International Technology Park	Glasgow	G72 0BN
Sir/Madam			ES Pipelines Limited	Hazeldean	Station Road	Leatherhead	Surrey	KT22 7AA	
Sir/Madam			ESP Connections Ltd	Hazeldean	Station Road	Leatherhead	Surrey	KT22 7AA	
Sir/Madam			ESP Networks Limited	Hazeldean	Station Road	Leatherhead	Surrey	KT22 7AA	
Sir/Madam			Fulcrum Pipelines Lintied	Fulcrum	Carr House	Greasbrough Road	Rotherham	South Yorkshire	S61 4QQ
Sir/Madam			GTC Pipelines Limited	Energy House	Woolpit Business Park	Woolpit	Bury St Edmunds	Suffolk	IP30 9UP
Sir/Madam			Independent Pipeline Limited	Ocean Park House	East Tyndall Street	Cardiff	CF24 5GT		
Sir/Madam			Intoto Utilities Limited	Beswick House	Green Fold Way	Leigh	Lancashire	WN7 3XJ	
Sir/Madam			National Grid Gas Plc (NTS)	National Grid House	Warwick Technology Park	Gallows Hill	Warwick	CV34 6DA	
Sir/Madam			National Grid Gas Plc (RDN)	National Grid House	Warwick Technology Park	Gallows Hill	Warwick	CV34 6DA	

Title	First Name	Surname	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	Address 4	Address 5	Address 6	Address 7
Sir/Madam			Quadrant Pipelines Limited	Ocean Park House	East Tyndall Street	Cardiff	CF24 5GT		
Sir/Madam			Southern Gas Networks Plc	Southern Gas Networks	St Lawrence House	Station Road	Horley	Surrey	RH6 9HJ
Sir/Madam			SP Gas Limited	1 Atlantic Quay	Robertson Street	Glasgow	G2 8SP		
Sir/Madam			SSE Pipeline Ltd	55 Vastern Road	Reading	RG1 8BU			
Sir/Madam			The Gas Transportation Company Limited	Energy House	Woolpit Business Park	Woolpit	Bury St Edmunds	Suffolk	IP30 9UP
Sir/Madam			Utility Grid Installations Limited	Mount Stuart House	Mount Stuart Square	Cardiff Bay	Cardiff	Wales	CF10 5FQ
Mr	Jeremy	Lee	National Grid Plc	National Grid House	Warwick Technology Park	Gallows Hill	Warwick	CV34 6DA	
Neville	Benn	Planning Liaison	Bromholme Lane	Brampton	Huntingdon	PE28 4NE		01480 483962	<a href="mailto:adam.ireland@hpa.org.uk">adam.ireland@hpa.org.uk</a>
Steven	Naylor		Carr House	Greasebrough Road	Rotherham	South Yorkshire	S61 4QQ		
Mike	Lilley		Beacon House	Dunhams Lane	Letchworth	SG6 1BE		01525 636841	<a href="mailto:bedsandhertshpu@hpa.org.uk">bedsandhertshpu@hpa.org.uk</a>
Barry	Williams	Environmental health	St. Pauls Square	Bedford	MK40 1SJ				
Roy	Romans	Joint Minerals	Central Bedfordshire Council	Borough Hall	Cauldwell Street	Bedford	MK42 9AP		
Chris	Mollart-Griffiths	Highways	Borough Hall	Cauldwell Street	Bedford	MK42 9AP			

ORGANISATION	POSITION	ADD 1	ADD 2	ADD 3	ADD 4	ADD 5	PHONE	EMAIL	YOUR REF
Bedford Borough Council	Head of Legal Services	Borough Hall	Cauldwell Street	Bedford	MK42 9AP				
Highways Agency	The Lands Team	Woodlands	Manton Lane	Bedford	MK41 7LW		01234 796051		
Trapoc Limited	The Company Secretary	Acrey Fields	Woburn Road	Wootton	Bedfordshire	MK43 9EJ			
Marston Vale Trust		The Forest Centre	Station Road	Marston	Bedfordshire	MK43 0PR			
Peter and Ann Evans		Wootton Green Farm	Wootton Green	Wootton	Bedfordshire	MK439EF			

**Appendix 59**  
**Statutory Consultation Letter to London Midland Trains**



Susan Fisher  
London Midland Trains  
PO Box 4323  
Birmingham  
B2 4JB

9 July 2010

Dear Susan

**PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER TO DEVELOP A  
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY AT ROOKERY PIT, NEAR STEWARTBY,  
BEDFORDSHIRE (THE "PROJECT")  
COVANTA ROOKERY SOUTH LIMITED ("COVANTA")  
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION NOTICE ("RFIN")**

As you may be aware, Covanta Rookery South Limited (a group company of Covanta Energy Limited) ("**Covanta**") is proposing to submit an application for a development consent order ("**DCO**") to the Infrastructure Planning Commission ("**IPC**") in order to obtain consent to construct and operate an Energy from Waste facility ("**EfW**") and post treatment Materials Recovery Facility ("**MRF**"). The Project will also contain other elements, which include a new access from Green Lane Stewartby, potential rail access, landscaping, improvements to rights of way, habitat enhancements and a visitors' centre at Rookery South Pit, near Stewartby.

The development will treat 585,000 tonnes of waste each year, which would otherwise be sent to landfill. The development will also generate enough electricity to serve the needs of 82,500 homes, and over 50% of that energy would be classed as renewable.

The Project has been designed to integrate properly into the wider Marston Vale landscape and community through careful architectural treatment, site layout, landscaping and access design. It will also enhance the ecological importance of the Marston Vale by providing sensitive planting and habitat creation.

Further information about the Project can be found on Covanta's website (webpage link: <http://www.covantaenergy.co.uk/site/rookerysouth/>) and by accessing the Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report, which is available to view on the IPC's website (webpage link: <http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/rookery-report.pdf>). This document provides background information on the Project and the proposed scope of environmental information being carried out in respect of the proposals.

I would be most grateful for your comments, if any, on the scheme as soon as possible and at the latest by 9 August 2010. A response letter and pre-paid envelope are enclosed to enable you to do this at your own convenience. Your representations will be made public and placed on deposit. Your views are also likely to be recorded or paraphrased in the consultation report that must accompany the application for the DCO to the IPC under section 37 (7) of the Planning Act 2008.

In order to assist Covanta's understanding of the ownership of the proposed development site for the Project and to prepare for the potential use of powers to acquire certain land and/or rights over land, amongst other things, Covanta has instructed Ardent Management ("**Ardent**"). Ardent is a land referencing agency, and will carry out initial ownership investigations, through land referencing. The application process for a DCO involves high quality consultation as well as obtaining information from any party which has an interest in the land.

Land referencing involves collating and verifying ownership information of all parties with an interest in land that may be affected by the Project, so that all relevant parties can be notified of the proposals.

As a part of the investigation process, as outlined above, I enclose a Request for Information Notice ("**RFIN**"). The RFIN requests you to fill in details of your ownership and rights over the land identified by the red line on the enclosed plan. We would respectfully ask you to complete and return the enclosed RFIN in the envelope provided within 14 days of receipt of the RFIN.

Covanta wish to assure you that at this stage the requested information is required with a view to approaching those parties who may be affected by the proposals and we would be happy to meet with you, on site if required, in due course to discuss any potential effects of the Project.

*If you wish to discuss any of the information requested within the Notice please contact Robin Yates of Ardent on 07775 667 662 or at [robinyates@ardent-management.com](mailto:robinyates@ardent-management.com)*

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MAJ' with a small dot to the right.

Ardent Management

Enc: Land referencing plan, RFIN