

Rookery South CLP Meeting 20 Notes

Monday 17th January 2022 – 6.30 pm, online via Teams

Present:

CLP Members – Representatives from: Houghton Conquest PC; Brogborough PC; Marston Moretaine PC; Marston Vale Forest Centre; Millbrook PM; Wootton PC; Lidlington Resident; BACI; Cllr Sue Clark (SC)

Observers/Presenters – Rookery South Ltd: Judith Harper (JH), Neil Grimstone (NG); Roy Griffin (RG); Environment Agency: Neil Goudie (NG), Emma d'Avilar (Ed'A); CBC: Anita Taylor (AT); Guest: David Ball (Millbrook Power/Drax)

Facilitator: Bob Fisher (rmpfisher77@gmail.com)

Apologies for Absence: Cllr Tim Hill, Jon Shortland (BBC); Roy Romans (CBC); Cranfield PC; Stephen Sleight (BRCC); Sally Law (Stewartby PC)

NOTES FROM THE MEETING

1. Introductions, CLP Ground rules & Apologies

The CLP welcomed David Ball from Millbrook Power.

John Symonds has now stepped down from the CLP and Sally Law will attend in his place.

2. Approval of Notes from Meeting 19

The notes from Meeting 19 were approved, with one amendment from **Cllr Sue Clark** in Section 5 – Emissions Data: 'people would like to drill down into more detail and *that it is better to be transparent and demonstrate control*'; change to: 'people would like to drill down into more detail and that ***it is better to demonstrate transparency.***'

3. Matters Arising – Q & A

BF had previously circulated Rookery South CEMs Report (Nov 21) and Emissions Display proposals. Post-meeting questions had also been forwarded to RSL; responses can be found on the slides for this meeting.

Q: clarification regarding site traffic – specifically, who was in control of the transport strategy and who had access to the CCTV footage at the entrance to the site? Concern was expressed about Veolia's ability to enforce HGV routes given the current shortage of HGV drivers, and about monitoring frequency.

A: CCTV footage of traffic at the site entrance is available to the Council on an App which CBC was able to access and would monitor and enforce compliance with the routing strategy. In addition, CBC obtains data on vehicle movements in and out.

Q: Is Veolia still liable for 75% of the business coming into RSL, now that the ownership of RSL has changed? Noted that 25% of deliveries to the site did not appear to be under Veolia's control.

A: there had been no change to the ownership of RSL - it was still 40% Covanta, 40% Green Investment Group and 20% Veolia. However, the ownership of Covanta has changed; it is now owned by a Swedish investment fund, EQT, and no longer quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

Around 75,000 tonnes out of 550,000t (~20%) would be from two main suppliers: Cawley, who will be coming in from Luton & Wellingborough and using their own trucks, and Geminor, bringing waste from Wales using third-party hauliers. Cawley would be around 10%, Geminor 7%. The remainder capacity would be “topped up” by a small number of local firms when waste supplies were low, such as at Christmas [see slides in General Manager’s Update].

Q: What is the current number of HGV deliveries to the site?

A: There were between 140 and 150 visits per day in and out of the plant, mostly in large trucks containing waste (coming in) and ash (leaving the plant), which represents half the limits set by the DCO permission.

4. General Manager Update (NG) - see slide 2

- The plant had just completed its commissioning phase. The number of tonnes of waste was now ramping up to full operational production. The facility would be running flat out until the summer, at which time a period of site maintenance would be carried out. The plant is currently exporting 60 megawatts (60,000 kilowatts) to the grid per hour, which is a significant amount of power.
- Cawley’s started supplying waste over Christmas; Geminor would be starting deliveries in early February.
- Waste mix was still roughly the same: mostly LA waste, and some (Cawley’s) local commercial waste.
- The plant has also been taking ash away since August 2021 – approximately 1200 truckloads of incinerator bottom ash (IBA) – which has been delivered to Johnson’s Aggregates in Ilkeston, Derbyshire. In addition, 4,400 tonnes ‘fly ash’ has been sent in “powder tankers” to a treatment facility in Walsall.
- The Community Fund is now fully funded and open to receive applications; any local community group would be able to apply for funding through Grantscape. There were 5 representatives on the panel; RSL was looking for a further two members. Members of the CLP were invited to put forward any expressions of interest to join the Community Fund panel.
- The Community Energy Initiative is being launched. Grantscape would be writing to registered applicants advising them of the process to receive the subsidy amounting to £100.
- The Heras fencing alongside the access road had been removed and the fencing along Green Lane will be removed in due course. Work on upgrading footpaths would start next month and these should be open by March or April 2022.
- The Visitor Centre is in the process of being equipped, the design having been approved, and would be available by the middle of the year.
- Heating Initiative – focus is on Cloud Wing (Hanson’s Reach development) as they are the most advanced.
- The Local Suppliers Initiative, which encourages local firms within a 20-mile radius to bid for work, has been advertised in newspapers and – more successfully – on Linked-In. There are now around 30 potential local suppliers.
- RSL made charitable donations to Keech Hospice Care and to two Bedfordshire Autism groups at Christmas time.

Q: how many jobs at the plant had been taken by local people and how many were full time?

A: 55 new positions had been created by Covanta Operations team. These were full-time employees. Additional local jobs had been created for lorry drivers.

Q: with regard to the upgrade in the footpaths, what access was there for horses, and would riders need permission to use the paths.

A: while the paths had not been planned for horses, they may be wide enough for horses to pass along the side.

They will not be adopted as bridleways by CBC, as this change would need a process outside of the DCO; it would be a matter for the Countryside Access team at CBC, with the cooperation of the landowners (O&H Properties).

Q: when would the plant formally be transferred from HZI to RSL and has HZI's involvement had ceased?

A: HZI's involvement in the plant would continue for a while. The plant had completed its takeover test but not yet been transferred (see Plant Manager Update slide).

5. Plant Manager Update (RG) – see slides 3-7

- (slide 3) Final testing had been completed but still needed to be validated. The takeover certificate was due to be issued on 19th or 20th January backdated for 16th. At this point, the Operator will contact the EA to inform them that the plant is in operation.
- (slide 3) This is followed by the Availability test (see slide detail), a 12-month test of normal operations. Within 5½ months, there would be a Performance test to see if the plant achieves the levels of performance as stated in the contract. HZI would have an extended warranty for 3 years and might need to return to the site to carry out snagging or defect work.
- (slide 4) The Emissions data slide provides a high level summary of emissions for November 2021 (on the left-hand side), while the right-hand side shows the splash page on the Emissions Information page, including a website link to a far more detailed (WID) report. The WID report also contains charts which show the performance of the plant with half-hourly and daily readings. The data in the report is obtained from Emissions monitoring data, which goes to the EA. This information will be updated on a monthly basis, together with an explanation of how to interpret the tables. This was the same info as shared with the EA which removed any potential for conflict.
- (slide 5) On 5th Jan 2022, at 3.30 pm, there was a report from a member of the public of 'black smoke' coming from the stack. RSL checked the emissions and stack data at that time, and it was asserted that there was no black smoke, but rather a *light refraction event*. Other ambient conditions, such as reflection and backlighting, might also create the impression of coloured smoke.
- (slide 6) Covanta has placed advertising for opportunities at RSL to attract local suppliers.
- (slide 7) Examples of the range of vehicles (HGVs) that will be seen visiting the plant.

Q: would the Performance Test include testing the Penstock valve?

A: the Penstock valve would have a functional test, to see that it closes and seals correctly. The Performance test would be checking electricity output or lime consumption, with a view to environmental performance, whereas Penstock testing is a functional test to ensure it's sealed.

RSL was thanked for providing this detailed data, which had been produced in response to a request made at the previous CLP meeting.

Q: the website mentions removal of 99.5% particulate matter. However, it was the smaller particles people needed to be worried about; would the report include a percentage of the PM 2.5s being removed to would give a more complete picture?

A: it would be necessary to do some analysis of PM10s and PM 2.5s. These are not routinely reported to the EA, but RSL could consider publishing.

Q: what would the Disab tanker be used for and would this be a permanent part of the on-site plant?

A: there are a number of tanks on site, such as the Settlement Tank, which are used to collect silt/liquid. These need to be emptied using the Disab and the silt/liquid is then sent to the appropriate waste treatment plant. There would normally be a Disab on site one or two times a week.

Q: [referring to Emissions] to what extent did exceedances occur and how long did they last?

A: The slide shows an individual 10-minute CO exceedance in the details page on the right-hand side (on the WID Report link). On any given day, 5% of the valid readings for CO may be above the relevant ELB for the 10-minute interval as stated in the Permit and on the slide.

Q: referring to sources which suggest when you get vaporisation around the stack, and condensation occurs on the minute particles, which causes a coloured cloud.

A: the temperature is 140 degrees C at stack top and the plume will contain moisture, especially at this time of year; hot air meeting cold air always results in condensation. On dry warm days the plume will be absent. The photo in question was taken at 7.30 am on a classic 'shepherd's morning' – (see info re refraction and reflection)

Also, if viewed from another angle, the plume might appear black.

6. Millbrook Power (David Ball) – slides 8-9

- Millbrook Power will start construction this year and is currently discharging planning conditions with the Council. There are 4 construction packages (slide 9). There will be a very small operations team of 1-2 people on site, split shifts.

Q: (i) What levels of construction traffic might be anticipated and how much of this was likely to travel along Green Lane?

(ii) how does Millbrook Power propose to keep local people informed as to what was going on. Would they set up a similar CLP as much wider communications would be needed. For example, Millbrook Power would need to organise its own leaflet drops to local households to inform the community of what was going on. Has the plan had been discussed with BBC and/or CBC and had there had been any dialogue with local Parish Councils?

(iii) Regarding the electricity sub-station situated next to the pylon [on Station Road] had East-West Rail been contacted about this?

A: Construction traffic would be coming through Rookery South via Green Lane. 140 people on site at peak construction times. Peak lorry numbers of around 50 per day are anticipated in 2023 (associated with concrete pouring). Millbrook Power would be coordinating vehicle movements closely with RSL and will work closely with them to

avoid peak times. There will be 3 over-sized loads arriving via the A421, probably at night.

Communication regarding the construction commencement had not yet taken place, but the company would be in contact with those organisations.

The sub-station in question was actually placed 2-3 pylons further up. Drax/Millbrook Power would be speaking to the National Grid team. [Post meeting note: DB provided a plan showing the pylon location, which was forwarded to SC]

It was observed more pre-engagement work was needed and that there was potential conflict with East-West Rail, which CBC would pick up on.

7. Information Boards (JIH) – slides 10-11

- Two Information Boards were proposed under the Footpath and Signage Strategy (slide 10): one located to the north of the site near the Green Lane access and one to the south, near the lake. These boards would feature information about the plant and the surrounding wildlife.
- More information about the actual plant had been requested. A ‘mock-up’ of a proposed board was presented (slide 11). JIH asked the panel for suggestions as to content and where the additional board should go.

Q: The picture of the plant shows the plant stack emitting white vapour; might people be alarmed if the plume was not white, given the previous discussion?

A: Noted

A bird's-eye view of the plant, showing the layout of the plant was suggested.

8. Regulator & Local Authority Feedback

The EA had conducted an inspection of the site with little notice on 15th December 2021; they were conducting validation testing of the gas flues. It was noted that RSL was a different site now, with operations moving in and construction teams moving out. There had been few complaints about the plant to the EA since the last meeting, apart from the comments about the plume in January. The EA concluded that pre-operations conditions had been met and compliance is on time.

The Local Authority (planning) reported that they had conducted several visits to the plant and had had a number of meetings with the RSL team. Some schemes still need to be completed but overall, they are happy that these were in hand. No substantiated complaints had been received; the Rights of Way issue has been discussed and a plan is in place. There are ongoing DCO planning requirements during the life of the site; information will need to be submitted at regular periods during the year. Information would be disseminated publicly.

Q: CBC website and the RSL page used to be more detailed; the information is currently somewhat fragmented or has disappeared.

A: CBC had reduced content to ‘streamline’ it due to the large quantities of information and agreed to feedback the requirement for missing information. CBC was currently in the process of moving to SharePoint for digital data storage. This process was likely to take a few months but members could email AT to request documents.

The planning documents were available on the Rookery South website but as Covanta had also migrated from Box to OneDrive the links may need to be refreshed.

9. AOB

Q: was there a confirmed number of daily vehicle movements in and out of the plant? Noted that local people in Marston Moretaine had reported large numbers of lorries.

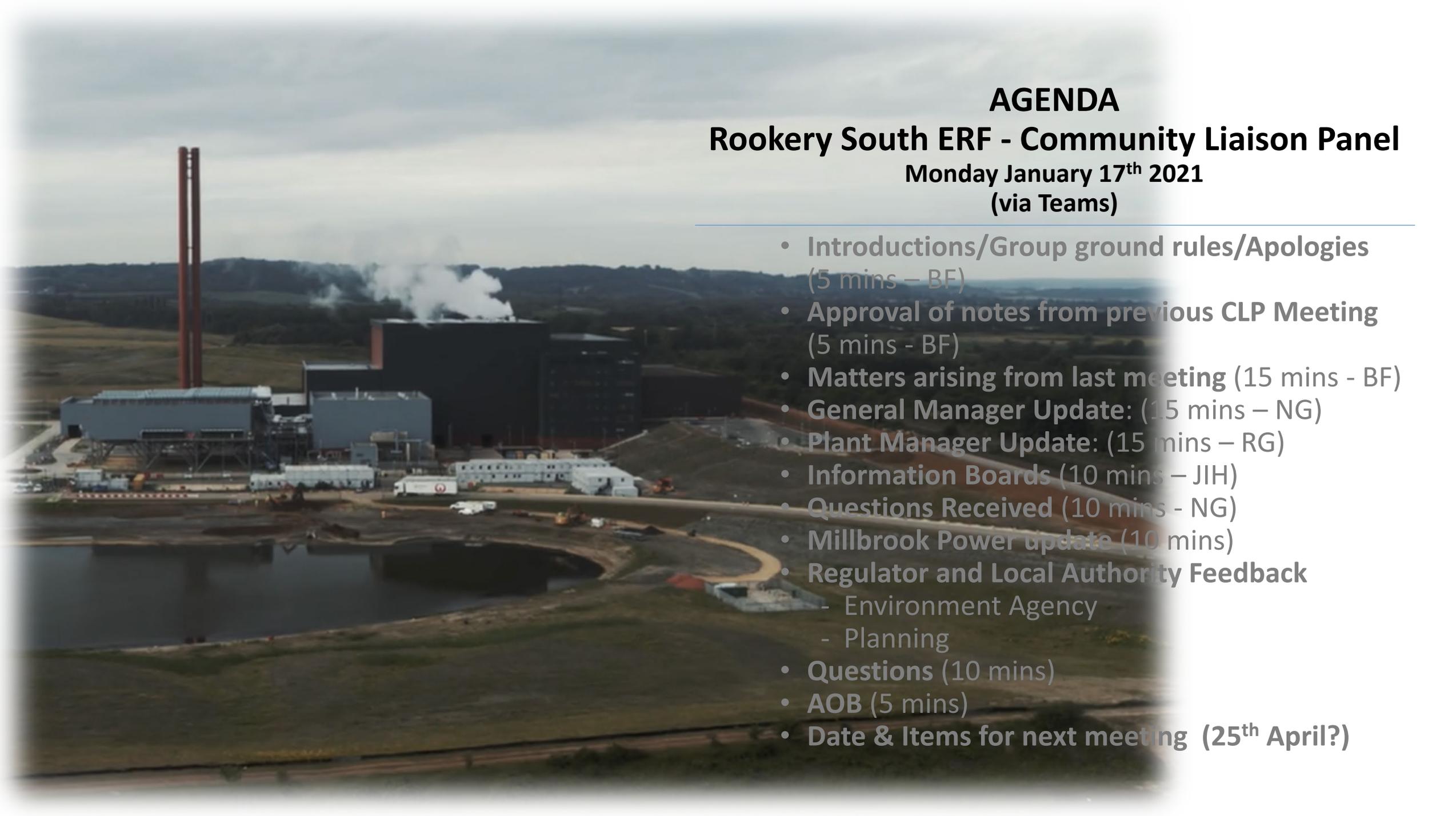
A: there were between 140 and 150 vehicles coming in and out of the plant every day, which was well within the limits of the DCO.

Q: had RSL got any responses to questions raised regarding the EFW Incinerator in North London?

A: Responses were provided on the slides no.12 &13. Other questions received regarding the wider site area are addressed in slide 14 as well as elsewhere in the meeting.

10, Date of Next Meeting

Provisionally Monday 25th April



AGENDA

Rookery South ERF - Community Liaison Panel

Monday January 17th 2021
(via Teams)

- **Introductions/Group ground rules/Apologies** (5 mins – BF)
- **Approval of notes from previous CLP Meeting** (5 mins - BF)
- **Matters arising from last meeting** (15 mins - BF)
- **General Manager Update:** (15 mins – NG)
- **Plant Manager Update:** (15 mins – RG)
- **Information Boards** (10 mins – JIH)
- **Questions Received** (10 mins - NG)
- **Millbrook Power update** (10 mins)
- **Regulator and Local Authority Feedback**
 - Environment Agency
 - Planning
- **Questions** (10 mins)
- **AOB** (5 mins)
- **Date & Items for next meeting (25th April?)**

Rookery South ERF – Community Liaison Panel – 17th January 2021

General Manager’s Update



	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY (EXPECTED)
WASTE (tonnes)	41,650	41,600	45,000
POWER (MWh)	23,700	29,300	36,700

Waste Suppliers in Commercial Operation

- Veolia Municipal Contracts (Central Beds, BBC, Hertfordshire, Norfolk)
- Veolia Commercial & Industrial waste
- F & R Cawley (Luton)
- Geminor

Waste source locations (approx)

- Beds, NE Herts, E Bucks, S Northants – 45%
- Norfolk – 30%
- Elsewhere – 25%

Since August:

- 32,500 tonnes of Bottom Ash
- 4,400 tonnes of Air Pollution Control Residues transported from Rookery site

Community Programmes

- Community Trust Fund (2022 funding now open to applications)
- Marston Vale Trust contribution (£320k – funded)
- Community Energy Initiative – c. £100/registered household (Q2/2022)
- Upgrade Footpaths/Cycle routes in North part of pit (Q1/2022)

Other Activities

- Visitor Centre contract approved
- District heating project: Vital Energi engaged
- Local suppliers initiative
- Christmas donations

Rookery South ERF – Community Liaison Panel – 17th January 2021

Plant Manager's Update

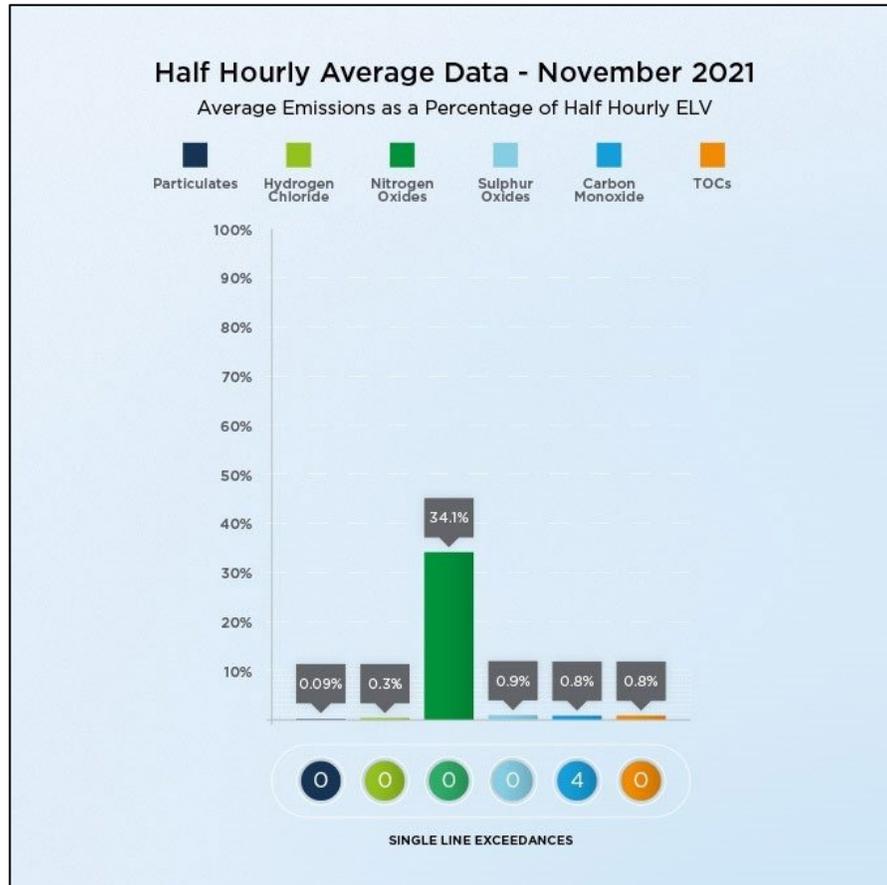


**ROOKERY
SOUTH**
Energy Recovery Facility

Takeover

- At 0245 on Sunday the 16th the final test (the Trial Operating Period) was completed marking the end of the construction and commissioning phase.
- The test requires validation by the Owners Engineer before the Take Over Certificate can be issued (expected to be complete 19th / 20th January).
- Once the Take Over Certificate has been issued then Covanta will contact the EA and confirm receipt of the facility into commercial operations and the Project Team will notify the Planning Department.
- The Take Over Certificate will be backdated but from the time of issue Covanta will assume responsibility for plant operations at Rookery South ERF. HZI will continue to provide support and to complete snagging works.
- Immediately following the issue of the Take Over Certificate the Operator (Covanta) will start the Availability Test. This is a long term test to demonstrate the operational availability of the plant, including the required maintenance periods, and will last for 12 months.
- Within five and a half months of Take Over the plant will be required to complete the Performance Test. In this test the Operator will run the plant to demonstrate that the Contractor (HZI) have delivered a facility which meets the guaranteed performance level stated in the contract.

Emissions Data Reporting



Emissions Information

Emissions from Energy-from-Waste Facilities

The Rookery South ERF has been designed in a way that emissions released from the stack are well within the strict requirements of EU and UK legislation. Modeling has been carried out of the dispersion of potential emissions, which shows that they will not have unacceptable effects on local air quality, health or nature conservation sites.

Public Health England advises that well run and regulated EFW facilities do not pose a significant threat to public health. They also state that the effects are likely to be so small that they would be undetectable. All EFW facilities in the UK are tightly regulated and must operate within the national and EU's requirements, set out in the Waste Incineration Directive (now covered by the Industrial Emissions Directive). The Environment Agency also carries out spot-checks to ensure that the monitoring equipment is operating correctly.

To view the Health Impact Assessment and the Environment Statement for the Rookery South ERF click here as well as its annex here.

Emissions Reporting

Operations at the Rookery South Energy Recovery Facility are tightly controlled by requirements set out in the plant's Environmental Permit, which are regulated by

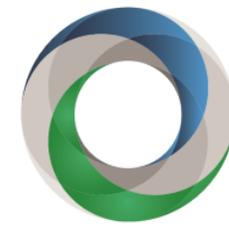
SINGLE LINE EXCEEDANCES

Pollutant	Count
Particulates	0
Hydrogen Chloride	0
Nitrogen Oxides	0
Sulphur Oxides	0
Carbon Monoxide	4
TOCs	0

[November 2021 WID Report](#) - NB. This report covers works and emissions which relate to the commissioning phase of the Rookery South ERF

Rookery South ERF – Community Liaison Panel – 17th January 2021

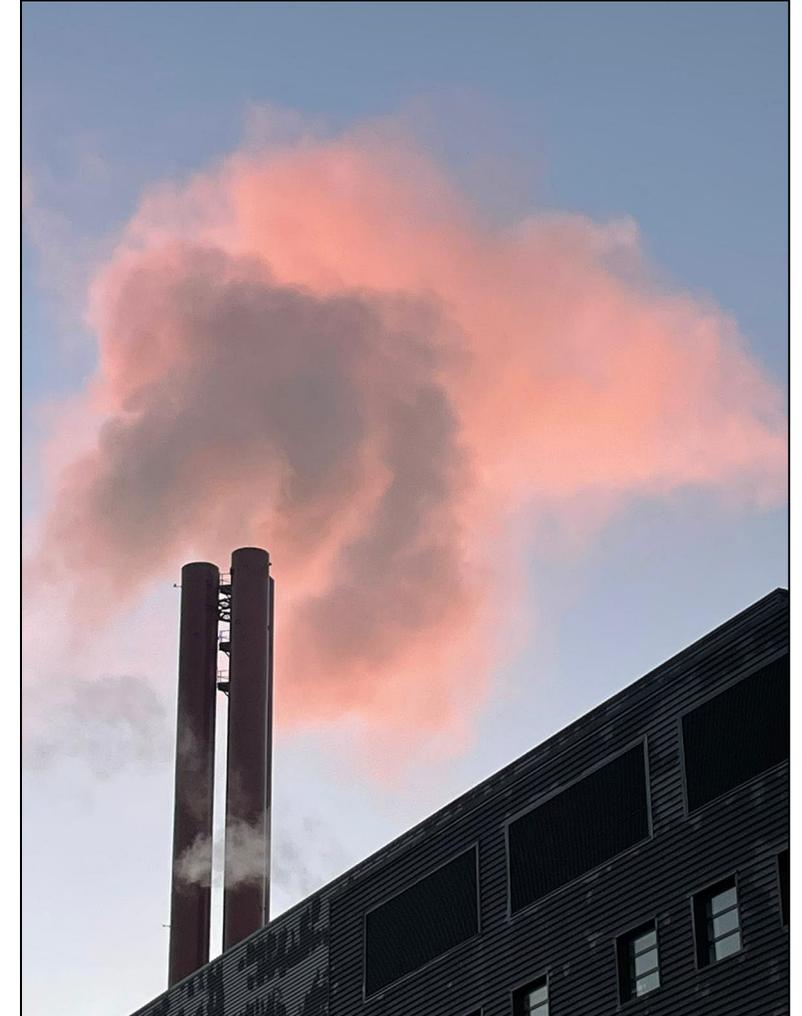
Plant Manager's Update



**ROOKERY
SOUTH**
Energy Recovery Facility

Plume Effects

- On the 5th January the EA received a report from a Member of the Public concerning 'black smoke' from the flue at Rookery 'starting at 1530'.
- A check of the emissions equipment, the plant control system and the site CCTV (as well as direct observation by Rookery staff) concluded that this was a visual effect and not the results of emission control / malfunction.
- The visible plume at the stack is composed of water vapour but is subject to visual impact (and change of visual impact) depending on weather conditions and lighting in the same way as clouds.
- Refraction, Reflection, Backlighting and Underlighting are all capable of inducing colour change.



Rookery South ERF – Community Liaison Panel – 17th January 2021 Plant Manager's Update



ROOKERY SOUTH
Energy Recovery Facility

 1st
Plant Administrator at Covanta Energy Limited
3d • 🌐

Handover is imminent! Such an exciting time 🥳

With that in mind, we are looking for local contractors and suppliers to provide services from the end of the month.

Please get in touch by 24th January to register your interest, email administration@rookerysouth.co.uk or pop me a message on here for more info on how to get involved.

#contractors #hirelocal #localbusiness #bedfordshire #bedfordshirebusiness
#suppliers #marstonvale #rookerysoutherf #energyfromwaste
#environmentmatters

ROOKERY SOUTH ERF



 You and 83 others

SUPPLY CHAIN OPPORTUNITIES AT ROOKERY SOUTH ENERGY RECOVERY FACILITY

The Rookery South Energy from Waste facility, operated by Covanta Energy, is looking for suppliers of goods and services within 25-miles of the plant (at Stewartby, Bedfordshire).

This £400 million facility is about to enter operation and will process around 550,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste annually, generating 60MW of non-fossil fueled electricity.

For more information and a Supplier Registration Form, email administration@rookerysouth.co.uk



CURRENT OPPORTUNITIES

PLANT

- + Scaffolding and Lagging
- + Rescue/Rope Access/Confined Space Management
- + Temporary Industrial Labour Services/Agency
- + Plant, Tooling and Equipment hire
- + Tyre Services
- + Laundry
- + Odour and Dust Monitoring

OFFICES

- + Cleaning
- + Signage and Printing
- + Taxi Service and Airport transfers
- + Catering Services/Milk deliveries
- + Office supplies
- + General Building Services incl plumbing and decorating
- + Temporary Staff

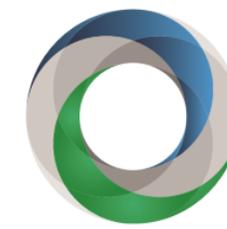
GROUNDS

- + Woodland management
- + Exterior Window Cleaning (with working at height requirement)
- + General Grounds Maintenance
- + Exterior signage
- + Security



ROOKERY SOUTH
Energy Recovery Facility

COVANTA
Powering Today. Protecting Tomorrow.



Rookery South Truck Identification



Residual Waste bulk haulage



Council RCVs (↑ ↓)



IBA Truck (↑) ; APCR tanker (↓)



Disab / wet waste (↑)





Information Boards 1

Rookery North Pit

History

London Brick Company works at Stewartby was home to the world's biggest brick kilns and produced 500 million bricks per year at its peak. Rookery Pit was excavated for clay to make bricks from the 1950's until 1986 and was almost 2km long from end to end, 1km wide and 10-24m deep. It was divided into two pits, Rookery North and Rookery South.

After clay extraction finished, Rookery North Pit was allowed to flood creating two large lakes with reedbeds that you see today. Smaller ponds were also restored within the mosaic of grassland, scrub and woodland.

Great Crested Newts

Rookery North is home to a large population of Great Crested Newts. Newts are amphibians. Adult newts live in the water during the summer and female newts lay their eggs there; during the winter they move onto dry land. Great Crested Newts are highly protected under English law, and it is an offence to harm them or their habitat.



Did you know?

Otters are present in Rookery North. These shy animals eat a diet of mostly fish. They communicate via whistles, twittering noises and spitting sounds, which can be heard at night when it is quiet and still.



Birds

Rookery North is home to a range of wonderful birds such as bittern and other wintering birds and breeding birds including Tufted Duck, Great Crested Grebe, Reed Warbler and Cetti's Warbler. If you are lucky you can also see the bright blue of the kingfisher.



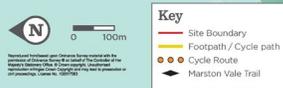
Bats

At least seven species of bats use Rookery as a feeding place (where they can catch insects). The most commonly recorded are pipistrelles, but less common species of bats such as Brown Long Eared and Noctules have also been observed. The lighting levels along the road west of the lake have been kept low to minimise disturbance to these highly protected species.



Did you know?

On warm days look out for common lizards and grass snakes. Both species have been found in Rookery North and are harmless to humans. Grass snakes are great swimmers and if they feel threatened they can make a strong smell to put any predators off approaching them!



Rookery South Pit

Background

The Rookery comprises two large former clay pits, divided into North Pit and South Pit, which supplied Oxford Clay to the Stewartby brick works. Rookery South Pit is approximately 116ha in area. The majority of the pit is approximately 10-24m below the surrounding ground and is now home to the Rookery Energy Recovery Facility which commenced operations in 2021.



The vegetation you see around you was planted to benefit many species from invertebrates to breeding birds such as lapwing and starlings (for which nest boxes have been placed on trees around the edge of the pit).

Rookery South Pond

The pond in front of you was formed to collect rainwater from the whole of the pit and prevent it from flooding. Planting includes various species to encourage pollinators such as bees and other insects. The pond is now visited by swans and on a sunny summer day, look out for the beautiful iridescent greens and blues of dragonflies and damselflies.



Did you know?

The Energy Recovery Facility processes over 500,000 tonnes of non-hazardous household waste that cannot be reused or recycled, diverting it from landfill and creating over 60 MW of electricity, enough to meet the needs of over 112,500 homes.



Did you know?

The Oxford Clay from which the bricks were made is around 160 million years old and dates from times when dinosaurs walked the earth. It is full of fossils such as Ammonites and Gryphaea (devil's toe-nail) that can be seen in the ground if you look carefully.



The Green and Brown Roofs

Look behind you and you will see a glimpse of the "Green" walls. The green wall was designed to soften the view of the Energy Recovery Facility for those enjoying the Millennium Country Park. The plants on the green wall were chosen to provide year round colour and texture as well as to contribute to the biodiversity of the area.

Hidden from view the Energy Recovery Facility has a brown roof covering the whole of the the lower buildings (Tipping Hall and Waste Bunker). This is covered in material from site including soil, bricks and deadwood, as well as insect hotels and small areas for water to collect, in order to provide a habitat for insects such as beetles and bees.

Rookery

South ERF



Did you know?

The emissions from the stack comprise a large proportion of water (natural moisture from the waste) driven off as steam. When the outside air temperature is cold, as in winter, the steam will condense into water vapour and appears as a white plume. The exit temperature of the plume is 140 °C



Did you know?

The ERF operates continuously 24 hours per day, 7 days per week burning household waste collected direct from Bedford Borough Central Bedfordshire and from further afield.

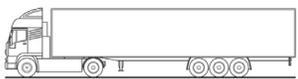
Vehicle Identification



Refuse Collection truck (RCV)

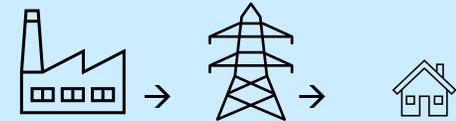


Ash Tanker



Bulk Haulage truck

The ERF uses waste as fuel to generate over 60 megawatts of low carbon energy – enough electricity to power more than 112,500 homes.



- The main building houses the boiler and is approx. 40m high
- The freestanding stack is 105m high and consists of 3 double walled, self-supporting chimneys, arranged as a triangle. The chimneys are placed with an axis distance of 4m and are structurally connected to each other.

Millbrook Power 1– Open Cycle Gas Turbine

299 MW Open Cycle Gas Turbine Power Station

- Within Rookery South Pit
- Electricity Connection off Station Lane
- Gas Connection off Houghton Lane
- Limited to average of 1500 hrs per year fired operation

Construction Period 2.5 Years

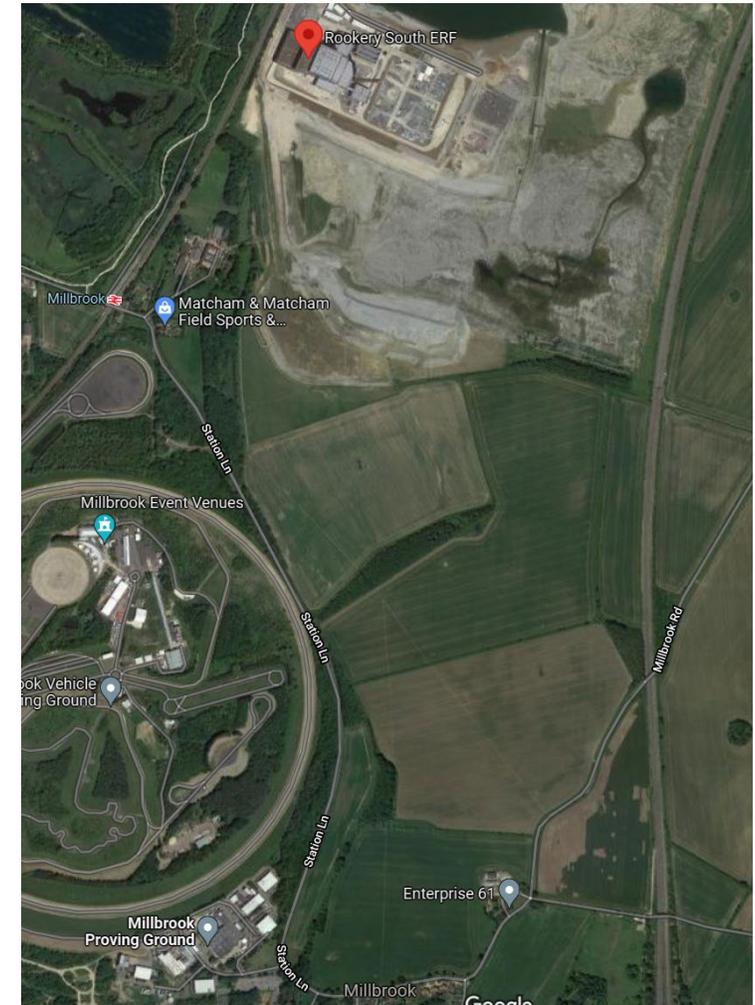
Operation Period 25 Years

- Limited operational staff



Millbrook Power 2 - Construction

- Enabling Works
 - Ground works in pit – Q2 2022
- Substation Construction
 - Q2'22 – Q2'24
- Gas Connection
 - Q2/Q3'23
- Underground gas pipe and electricity cable
 - Q2-Q4'23
- Main Power Plant
 - Q4'22 – Q3'24



Questions in advance of meeting -1

17th January 2022

The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) response to All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) Report on Waste Incineration notes that the Report concludes that NO_x levels are too high in other facilities, and that the NLWA facility will have *a lower limit than any other operational UK facility*...**Does this include Rookery South?**

RSL: Yes, Rookery South has a higher NO_x limit than the NLWA facility due to it being located in a less built-up area

There is no reference by NLWA to the PHE report which states “modern and well-regulated incinerators are likely to have a very small, or even undetectable, impact on people living nearby.” **When did Imperial College carry out these reviews? Did these reviews include Rookery South in the phrase "modern and well-regulated incinerators"?**

RSL: The reports were published in November 2018 and May 2019. Rookery South is not included as it had not been built at the time.

Questions in advance of meeting - 2

17th January 2022

At the meeting with the APPG on Air Pollution in September 2021 it was acknowledged by industry and scientific experts that the Edmonton Energy Recovery Facility will have better pollution controls than any other UK facility. It was suggested that the NWLA is a benchmark for others to follow, and that 19 (now 20) facilities have been consented since 2017, and none will have the full range of high-tech environmental controls as Edmonton. As a result of the emissions controls and the high altitude of release at Edmonton, the contribution of the Energy Recovery Facility at ground level, where people breathe, is very small. For the majority of the year its contribution is close to zero, and for only a few hours in a year would the levels be measurable where they would be less than 2% of the relevant air quality standard.

Does the phrase "none will have the full-range of high-tech environmental controls", include Rookery South?

RSL: Rookery South has the full-range of environmental control equipment necessary to meet the conditions of its Permit to operate. The equipment used is listed in the Permit.

Does Rookery South meet this standard "for only a few hours in a year would the levels be measurable where they would be less than 2% of the relevant air quality standard."?

RSL: Air quality is dependent upon all location (e.g. urban/rural); therefore those applicable to Edmonton are not relevant to Rookery

Questions in advance of meeting - 3

17th January 2022

Question – What was the nature of the tanker was seen entering the site on 28/12/21?

RSL: This would have been a Lomas Distribution powder tanker, arriving at the site empty to be loaded with Air Pollution Control Residues (APCr) to be transported to Veolia's treatment facility at Walsall.

Question: - is RSL intending to leave the Heras fencing at the entrance there until the hedge has grown or will a permanent (and attractive?) fence be put up?

RSL: The Heras fencing will be removed imminently (if not already). There are no plans to erect other fencing in its place.

What was the nature of the empty open haulage vehicle entering the site on 31/12/21 c.11:45?.

RSL: Most likely the vehicle would have been there to remove surplus materials, as part of the final tidying up of the construction site

There is a lot of rubbish on the land immediately west of the level crossing. It would be a good PR exercise for Covanta to clear this up, although noted that it is not from the waste vehicles as Stewartby village always seems very tidy and clear of litter.

RSL: The area of land in question is not owned by RSL and is not our responsibility. However, the recently launched RSL Community Trust Fund is designed to support local organisations looking to improve the surrounding environment, and a clean-up initiative of this type would fit well with the selection criteria.