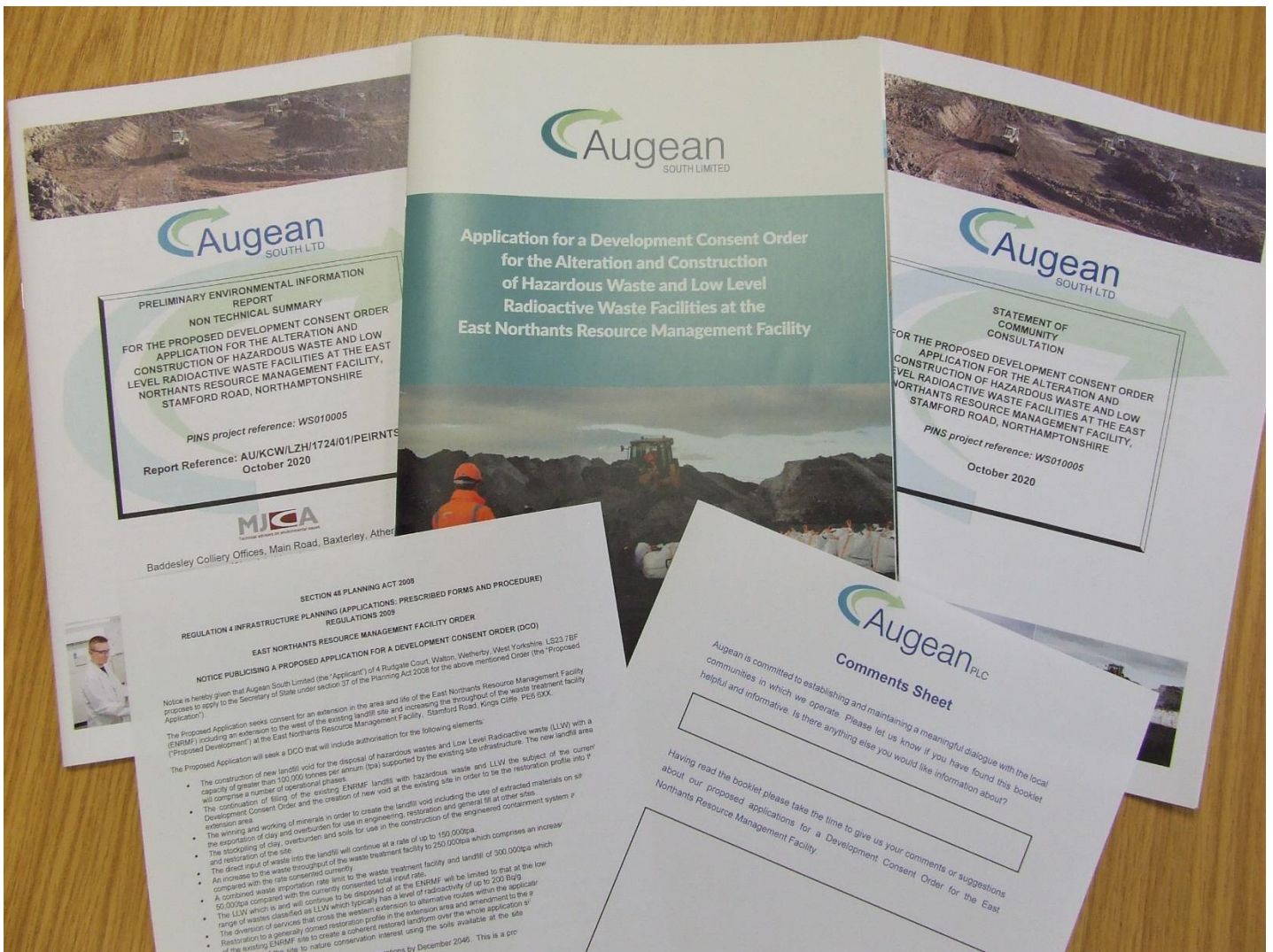
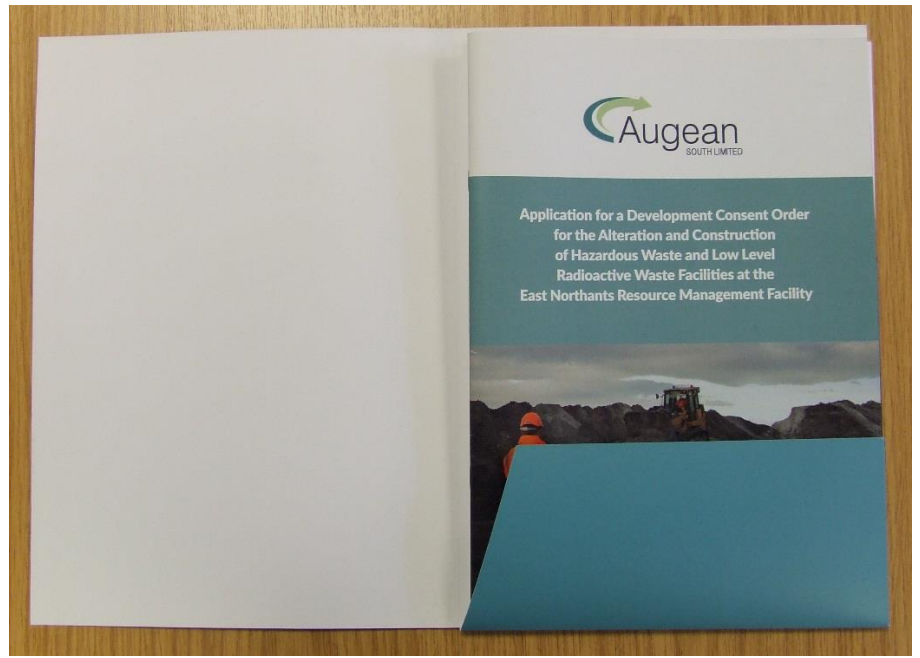


APPENDIX CRL

Exhibition pack including booklet of exhibition boards, Non-Technical Summary, SoCC, Section 48 notice and comments sheet.

PINS project reference: WS010005

PINS document reference: 4.2.12





**Application for a Development Consent Order
for the Alteration and Construction
of Hazardous Waste and Low Level
Radioactive Waste Facilities at the
East Northants Resource Management Facility**



WELCOME

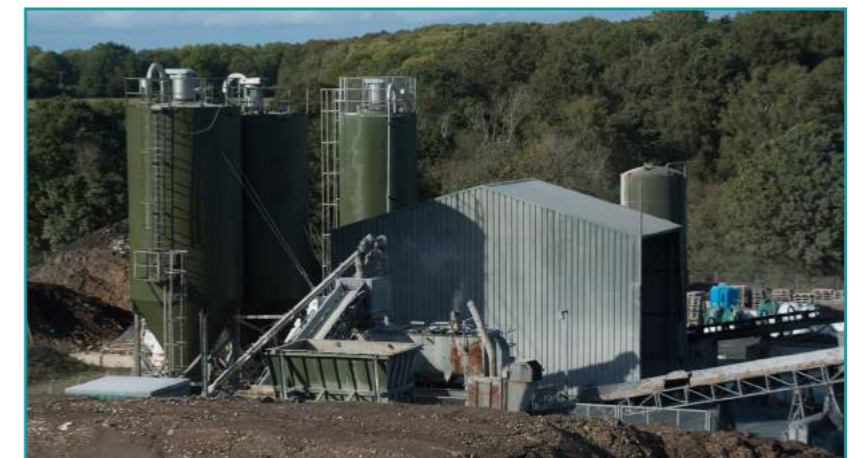
Welcome to our exhibition about the future of the East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF)

Augean has been committed for many years to working alongside local communities to create a greater understanding of any planning applications made by the company. We recognise that the nature of our business and the wastes that are managed can generate concern in those living and working near our sites, therefore we try to promote opportunities for the community to learn more about the wastes we accept and how we operate.

We are unable to hold physical public exhibitions due to the present Covid-19 restrictions. This booklet of the exhibition provides an equivalent if not better opportunity to view our proposals and to respond with your comments.

The purpose of this exhibition is to

- Introduce you to our plans to extend the area and lifetime of the ENRMF which will include an extension to the west of the existing landfill site.
- The need to increase the throughput of the waste treatment facility to optimise the ability to treat, recover and reuse materials that would otherwise be landfilled or to reduce their polluting potential before landfilling.
- Explain the types of hazardous and radioactive materials are managed at the site.
- Describe how the site is engineered, operated, monitored and regulated to ensure it is safe.
- Describe how we carry out risk assessments and control potential environmental impacts of the proposals.
- As the proposed development is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, explain the application process for a Development Consent Order and how you can become involved in the process.
- Augean is committed to listen, take account of and respond to the comments of the local community in informing the final preparation of the application.
- Most of all we want to provide clarity about what is proposed.



Please take your time to read through the series of boards which form the exhibition, we hope you find the information helpful.

Augean PLC

Augean is a leading company in the specialist waste management sector. It delivers a wide range of services in order to recycle, treat, recover and dispose of difficult to manage waste materials, including Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLW), in a responsible and sustainable way. Augean South Limited is a subsidiary of Augean PLC.

The company operates 15 sites across the UK and has owned and operated the ENRMF site since 2004.

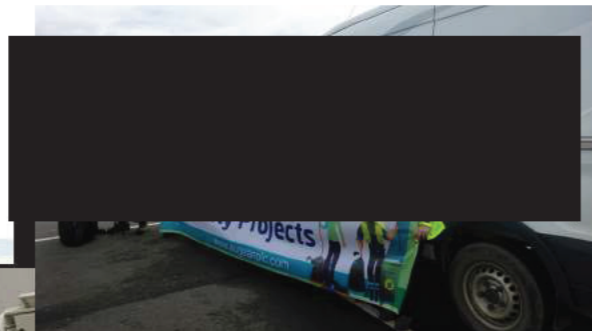
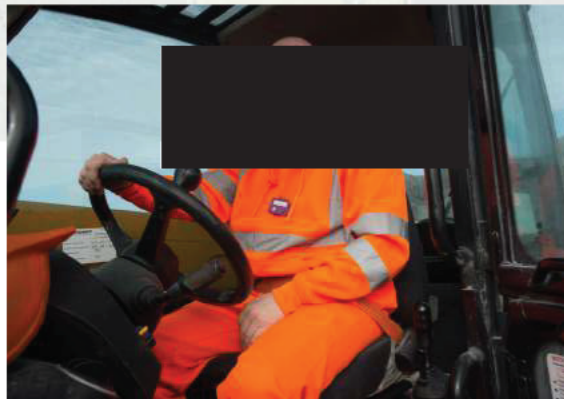
Augean is committed to conducting all its site operations in a responsible manner and is dedicated to programmes of improvement within the business by adopting the most up to date best practice and best available techniques for managing wastes that reduce the impact on the environment.

The company has high standards of health and safety, environmental and quality management which are certified by the British Standards Institution. The management systems include standard processes and procedures for routine operations as well as systems which are implemented in the event of any unplanned events.

Augean meets its obligations so that it can deliver its services in a way that is safe for local communities, the environment and employees.

The company's objectives are set out in the annual Corporate Social Responsibility Report which is available on our website: www.augeanplc.com

The Augean Community Fund and the ENRMF Fund support local projects. Details of recent projects that have been supported and more about the funds can be found later in the exhibition.



The East Northants Resource Management Facility



The ENRMF is an acknowledged part of the nationally significant infrastructure for the management of hazardous waste and low-level radioactive waste (LLW) and provides a strategically placed resource for wastes generated primarily in the centre and south of the UK.

Detailed procedures are in place before the wastes are accepted for dispatch to the site and further procedures are in place for when the wastes are delivered to the site to check that only permitted wastes are delivered and accepted.

The objective of waste management is to control wastes in a way that adequately protects human health and the environment, both now, when the waste is disposed, and in the future. The ENRMF provides a safe and appropriate facility with a highly skilled workforce specially trained to manage difficult types of waste.

The ENRMF is the subject of a Development Consent Order (DCO) which was granted in July 2013 and amended in June 2018 to increase the throughput of wastes at the waste treatment and recovery facility. The current DCO specifies that the site should be completed and restored by 31 December 2026.

The site comprises the active landfill site which includes restored and partially restored landfill areas together with a waste treatment and recovery facility.

There is existing infrastructure which includes the site entrance area, which is shortly to be upgraded, the weighbridge and waste reception facilities, site offices, welfare facilities, wheel and vehicle body washing facilities and a laboratory.

The site has Environmental Permits which are regulated by the Environment Agency. There are strict acceptance criteria which define what can and cannot be disposed to landfill.



The Proposed Application

In order to secure beyond 2026 capacity for the treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes and LLW to serve local, regional and national needs, Augean is proposing to construct an additional landfill void of approximately 2 million cubic metres to the west of the currently operated site.



80 per cent of the wastes accepted at the waste treatment and recovery facility and over 95 per cent of the waste accepted at the site for landfill over the last five years comes from the East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, Greater London and South East regions. No new hazardous waste landfill facilities have been developed in these areas since the current waste management activities at ENRMF were authorised in 2013.

While the implementation of the hierarchy of waste means that generally less waste will be landfilled directly, the treatment of waste results in increasing amounts of residues many of which are hazardous and can only be landfilled. National strategies for the management of hazardous wastes recognise that where there is no better recovery or treatment option, landfill is the end point and the best available technique. The Government LLW policy likewise recognises that after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, final landfill disposal is the safe end point for LLW.



The other elements of the proposed development are:

- The winning and working of minerals in the western extension area in order to create the new landfill void and provide extracted materials for use on site as well as the exportation of clay and overburden for use in engineering, restoration and general fill at other sites.
- The temporary stockpiling of clay, overburden and soils for use in the construction of the engineered containment system at the site and restoration of the site.
- The direct input of waste into the landfill continuing at a rate of up to 150,000 tonnes per annum (tpa).
- An increase to the waste throughput of the waste treatment and recovery facility to 250,000tpa which is an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the currently consented rate.
- A total waste importation rate limit to the site for both the landfill and the waste treatment and recovery facility of 300,000tpa which is an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the currently consented total input rate.
- The continued disposal of LLW limited to that which typically has a level of radioactivity of up to 200 Bq/g.
- The diversion of some of the services that cross the western extension to alternative routes within the application area.
- No change in the operational hours of the site from those already permitted.
- A proposal for a coherent landform for the restoration of the existing landfill and the proposed extension comprising gently domed profiles.
- A nature conservation based after use of the site that includes wildflower grassland interspersed with areas of scrub and trees to integrate with the surrounding woodlands.
- Completion of the landfilling and restoration operations by December 2046. This is a provisional completion date that will be updated as part of the ongoing detailed design works and confirmed in the DCO application.

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

Augean is carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposal. As part of this pre-application consultation a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) has been prepared to explain the potentially significant impacts and benefits of the proposed development. The purpose of this consultation is to seek views on this information from the local community as well as statutory consultees before finalising the design and the studies. The PEIR presents the environmental information collected to date and provides an initial assessment of any likely significant environmental effects.

Once the assessment work is complete Augean will submit an Environmental Statement (ES) with the DCO application. The ES will report on the likely significant environmental effects of the proposals identified in the EIA, the appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place where necessary and any residual effects. There will be further opportunities for reviewing and commenting on the development proposals once the application has been submitted.

In the relevant sections of the PEIR the options and alternatives that have been considered during the process which led to the selection of the western extension area and the development of the current extension proposals are explained. This includes assessment of the suitability of the site location and the identification of the constraints which affect the design of the

development. The consequent choices that have been made with respect to the design of the proposed operations, the containment engineering design, the restoration profile hence the void generated, the operational and management proposals and the design of the restored site are explained. The design parameters which are fixed at this stage are identified in the relevant sections of the report as those which are subject to further refinement and where options are still being considered.

This consultation provides an important opportunity for all consultees including the local community to engage and help inform aspects of the design of the proposed development. Responses to this consultation will be taken into account before finalising the proposals and submitting an application for a DCO to the Secretary of State.



The PEIR Findings

Potential impacts on human health

The potential for direct and indirect effects on the health of people living and working around the site if the site was to be extended has been assessed.

The nature of the operational activities and the wastes accepted at the site will not change significantly and, while they may take place over a larger area overall and for a longer time, the active area and intensity of operations at any one time would not be significantly different to the currently consented activities.

The potential impacts of non-radiological and radiological effects on people and the environment previously have been assessed as part of the process for granting the current DCO and Environmental Permits for the current hazardous waste and LLW landfill site and the waste treatment and recovery facility. The granting of these consents confirms that any impacts are considered to be acceptable.

There are three essential elements to assessing risk associated with emissions:

- a contaminant source which has the potential to cause harm to human health or the environment;
- a receptor which in general terms is something that could be affected adversely by the contaminant such as people, a water body or an ecological system; and
- a pathway or route by which a receptor can be exposed to and affected by the contaminant.

Each of the elements can exist independently but a risk can be present only where they are linked together so that a contaminant can affect a receptor by a pathway. The identification of risk in this way is referred to as the source-pathway-receptor methodology and the linked combination of contaminant-pathway-receptor is referred to as a pollutant linkage or exposure pathway. In order to understand and assess the potential risks associated with a proposed development it is necessary to identify the potential exposure pathways associated with emissions from the facility and to assess the effects that may

result from the identified exposures. A number of possible pathways which might have the potential to expose people to contaminants which might affect their health have been identified and are assessed through risk assessments including for routine as well as unexpected events (accidents). The risk assessments demonstrate that the potential exposure pathways can be controlled such that emissions remain below threshold limits that are set for the protection of people and the environment.

The full and detailed risk assessments that will be provided with the Environmental Permit applications will be scrutinised robustly by the Environment Agency and Environmental Permits will not be issued unless the Environment Agency is satisfied that the site can be operated safely and that the health of those living and working at or near the site is protected.

The ENRMF will continue to be monitored and regulated through Environmental Permits to confirm that it is operating in compliance with all appropriate standards. The results of the monitoring will continue to be made available on the company web site to provide confidence that the site is being managed effectively.



The PEIR Findings

Ecology and biodiversity

Extensive ecological surveys have been carried out at the site and further ecological surveys are currently being undertaken. The following aspects of the proposed western extension area have been identified as being ecologically important features

- The habitats and plant communities that provide habitat for important species including amphibians, reptiles, badgers and invertebrates.
- The amphibian and reptile populations.
- Bats, particularly in the adjacent woodlands.
- Badgers.
- The invertebrate populations particularly species using the margins between the site and the woodland.

The detailed design of the landfill extension area is currently being developed taking into account the findings from the ecology surveys and measures to protect the ecology on site will be included in the final design. The extension site area is largely agricultural land which typically has a low level of biodiversity. The restoration scheme is being designed to provide significant biodiversity gain. With the planned avoidance, protection and mitigation measures in place there will be no significant adverse impacts on biodiversity throughout the operational stage of the proposed development and there will be a large positive net gain in biodiversity on completion of restoration.



Male Slow Worm

Landscape and visual impacts

A landscape and visual impact assessment has been carried out. The site is location is generally visually enclosed within the landscape. There may be partial distant views of infilling operations in the southern area of the western extension. After the restoration stage the significance of any visual effects will be beneficial due to the restoration of the site and the establishment of woodland and scrub vegetation which will merge well with the adjacent woodland. The assessment concludes that there will be significant beneficial impacts on landscape features and character as a result of the proposed restoration of the site.

Soil resources and agriculture

An assessment of the impacts on soil resources has been prepared. A survey has been undertaken to establish the quality of the soil of the present agricultural fields. As it is not proposed to return the site to agricultural use there will be a permanent loss of approximately 6 hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land and a loss of approximately 20 hectares of lower quality agricultural land as this will be given over to nature conservation purposes on restoration.

Archaeology and cultural heritage

A desk based study including an assessment of archaeological potential and the potential impacts on the setting of cultural heritage assets has been undertaken as well as a geophysical survey to identify any features of potential archaeological interest. The geophysical survey found very little that can be described as of archaeological interest. Trial trenching is currently being undertaken in the western extension area to verify if there are any features of archaeological interest. The preliminary conclusion is that the proposed development will have neutral, negligible or no significant effects on cultural heritage and archaeology.

The PEIR Findings

Water resources

An assessment of potential impacts on geology, hydrology and hydrogeology has been carried out. A detailed site investigation has been carried out with the drilling of numerous site investigation and monitoring boreholes to establish the geology and hydrogeology of the western extension area. A swallow hole is present to the north west of the current landfill site and there is evidence of other features in the limestone geology called dolines. The area of the dolines has been investigated using geophysical surveys. The extent of the proposed landfill will be adjusted to make sure that the engineered base and sides of the containment landfill will be suitably stable and will provide suitable protection to the quality of the groundwater underlying the site. It is concluded that there will be no significant impact on groundwater quality or flow beneath the site or at receptors nearby as a consequence of the proposed void extension.



Surface water from areas around the site will be collected in and channelled

away from and around the landfill areas in a series of ditches. During the operational period all water on site which is in contact with wastes and which has the potential to be contaminated is retained on site. Collected site surface water is used for dust suppression, in wheel washes and in the waste treatment plant in place of mains water.

Flood risk assessment

An assessment of the potential impacts on surface water flow and flood risk near to the site has been carried out. The site is in an area which is not at risk of flooding from rivers or the sea. However, the design of the proposed surface water management scheme for the site will include provisions for climate

change especially the predicted increase in frequency and intensity of rainfall storm events. It is considered that based on the implementation of an effective management plan the proposed development can be undertaken without increasing the risk of flooding at or in the vicinity of the site.

Transport and traffic

The traffic numbers associated with the current activities at the site are being reviewed to confirm whether there will be any significant changes in the estimated average numbers of HGVs using the site as a result of the proposed development.



The assumed probable number of movements is unlikely to change significantly as a result of this application, but the final assessment will be based on the detailed design of the phasing of the mineral excavation works which is being carried out at the moment. It was concluded at the time of the current DCO application that there would be no adverse impact on highway safety or capacity as a result of the operation of the landfill and treatment facility. This conclusion remains valid provided that the number of vehicle movements do not change significantly.

Noise

An assessment of the noise impact of the proposed operations at the nearest sensitive receptors has been carried out. Due to the coronavirus pandemic it has not yet been possible to carry out representative background noise monitoring as activities in the vicinity have not yet returned to normal. In the meantime, it has been agreed with the Local Authority that background noise monitoring data obtained for the previous application can be used as an estimate of current background noise levels. The results of the preliminary assessment suggest that there will be no significant or unacceptable adverse impacts at noise-sensitive premises in the vicinity as a result of the proposed operations.

The PEIR Findings

Air quality



The potential impacts on local air quality which have the potential to affect human health have been assessed

as well as potential impacts as a result of odour. The site is not located in an air quality management area which means that national air quality objectives are being met. Based on the control measures which will continue to be in place, the generation of fine airborne particulates as a result of the extraction and stockpiling of soils, clay and overburden and the proposed time extension and increase in throughput of the waste treatment and recovery facility will have negligible impact on air quality in the locality.

The wastes that are accepted at the site for landfill and treatment have a low level of organic carbon which means they have a limited potential for biodegradation and therefore limited potential for the generation of gases or vapours or to generate odour. With continued controls there will be no significant impacts on air quality associated with odour as a result of site activities.

Amenity

The potential effects on amenity of dust, mud on the road and lighting have been assessed. Dust emissions will continue to be controlled effectively using a range of control measures, the effectiveness of which will be confirmed through regular monitoring at locations on the boundary of the site as specified in the Environmental Permit. Based on the wheel cleaning facilities and the proposed cleaning and maintenance



regime on the site and the adjacent Stamford Road, the risk of nuisance from the proposed development associated with mud and debris on the local road network is low. The lighting at the site is situated at the main reception and office areas as well as the treatment facility for both security and health and safety considerations. Mobile lighting is used on the operational landfill area only when needed. With the exception of security lighting the lighting will only be used during periods of low light and darkness when the site is operational and all lighting will be directed downwards to minimise the impact. It is considered that there will not be an unacceptable impact on amenity as a result of the continued operation of the site.

Socio-economic impacts

An assessment of the socio-economic impacts of the proposed development has been carried out. The continued operations have a significant national and regional socio-economic benefit by supporting the need for the safe treatment of wastes, the safe disposal of hazardous wastes and disposal of LLW. It will result in a further significant positive contribution to the local economy and provide substantial support local villages and to the community through the two community funds. There is no evidence that there are any adverse socio-economic impacts but there is clear evidence of socio-economic benefits in the locality.

Cumulative impacts

The cumulative impacts of all the aspects of the proposals have been taken into account in the assessments of impacts on people and the environment. Based on the assessments carried out to date the findings indicate that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term.

The full version of the PEIR and a Non-Technical Summary are available in the Further Information section of the online exhibition

Restoration

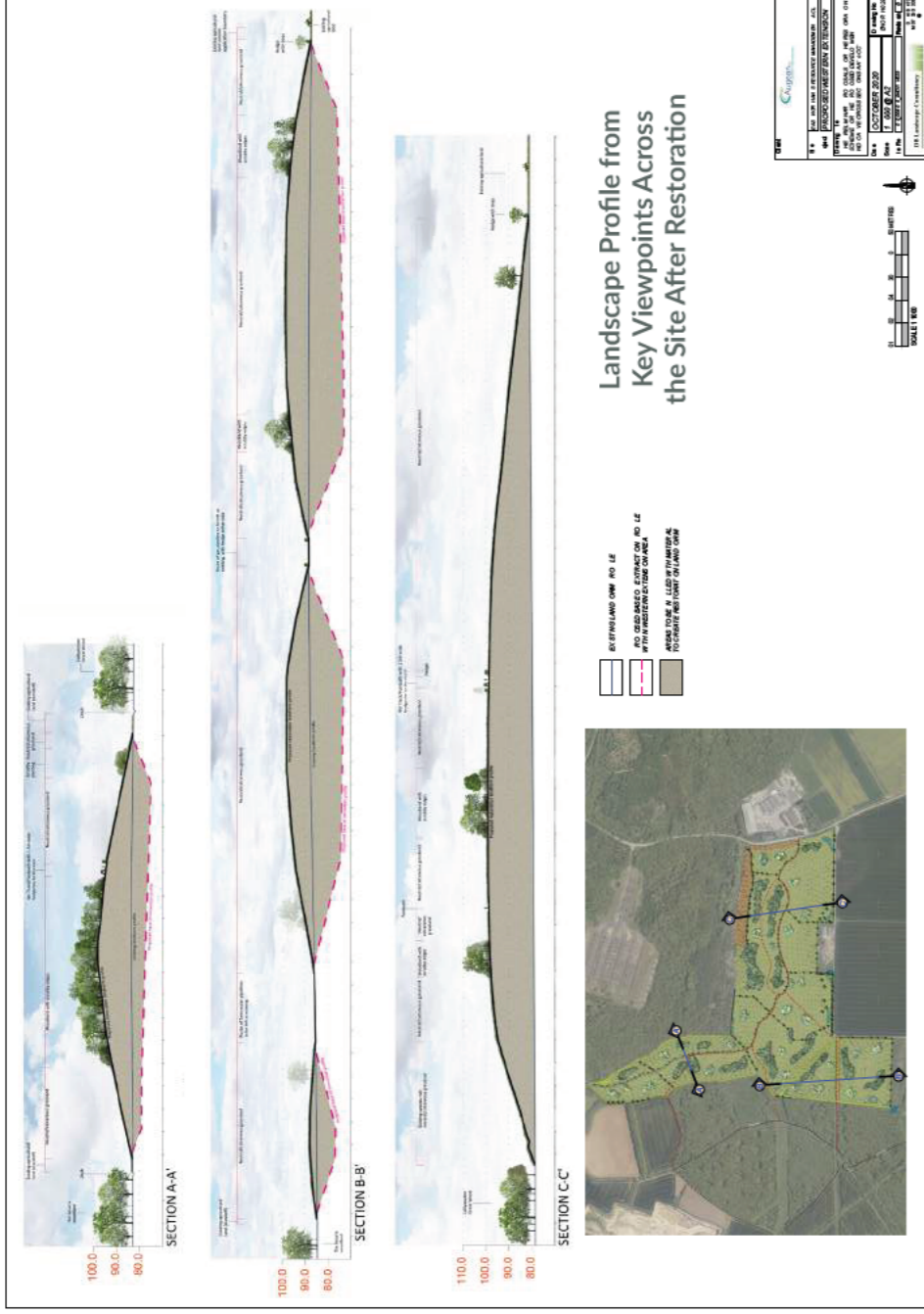
The preliminary design of the proposed restoration scheme for the site, once the operational life of the site is over, incorporates wildflower grassland interspersed with areas of scrub and trees which in time will extend naturally to provide more extensive woodland cover with glades and rides integrating with the surrounding woodlands and providing wildlife links between them.

The scheme includes an extensive network of hedgerows with occasional trees which would link areas of vegetation and mark field boundaries as well as delineating the route of a maintenance track along which a new footpath would extend.

Other footpath routes would provide circular walks and would link with public rights of way in the local area.

Waterbodies will be woven into the design at locations at the base of the raised landfill areas once the site drainage scheme has been developed.

The restoration scheme principles follow those for the current site which were designed with the Northants Wildlife Trust in order to match their requirements for adoption as a Local Wildlife Site and to meet several of the Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan habitat creation targets.

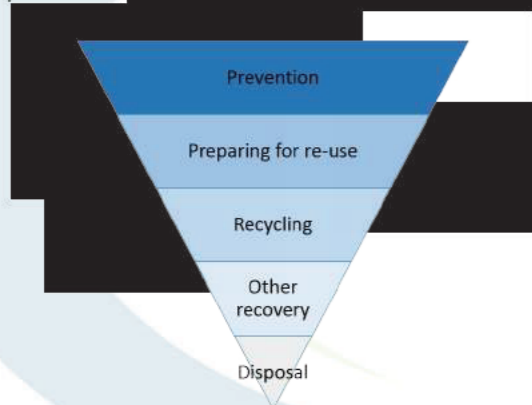


Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste refers to many common waste materials that are produced by modern industrial and commercial activities. It is defined as waste that has characteristics that potentially are harmful to human health or the environment. These types of wastes need to be expertly and safely managed. Risk assessments have been carried out for a wide range of different situations covering the operational lifetime of the landfill and the waste treatment and recovery facility, the post operational period for the landfill and in particular the long term future of the landfill when management of the site may no longer be in place.

Augean takes pride in its excellent compliance practices to ensure the safe and responsible treatment, recycling, recovery, reuse, or disposal of hazardous waste. The modern waste industry is highly regulated with a strong emphasis towards increasing sustainable practices which protect the environment, are safe and make the best use of resources.

Producers of hazardous waste and LLW are required by legislation and best practice guidance to manage their waste by exploring options for treatment or disposal in an appropriate manner in accordance with the waste hierarchy. This means in order of the most desirable outcomes, producers must seek to minimise, reuse, recycle or treat the waste. Even after the application of the hierarchy principles there will still be significant volumes of residual waste which have to be disposed of through the final option of landfill.



Typical hazardous wastes include:

- Construction and demolition wastes like contaminated soil, treated wood and asbestos.
- Electronic wastes such as fluorescent tubes, computer equipment and televisions.
- Industrial wastes like solvents, paint, varnish oils, cleaning cloths, filters and soiled protective clothing.
- Residue from other forms of waste treatment for example air pollution control residues or ash from incinerators or dewatered sludge from treatment plants.

The principle wastes that are disposed of in the hazardous waste landfill site at ENRMF are contaminated soils, asbestos, stabilised wastes and residues from recovery or treatment operations. No liquids, explosive, flammable, oxidising, corrosive or infectious wastes are accepted at landfill sites.



Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLW)

Low Level Radioactive Waste is waste that contains small amounts of radioactive content which typically comes from the decommissioning of nuclear power stations and from the oil and gas and mineral processing industries as well as science and research facilities, hospitals and manufacturing.

The waste is largely construction and demolition waste such as rubble, soils, crushed concrete, bricks and metals from the decommissioning of nuclear power plant buildings and infrastructure, small amounts of lightly contaminated miscellaneous wastes from maintenance and monitoring at these facilities such as plastic and metal and wastes from manufacturing activities, science and research facilities and hospitals where radioactive materials are used. The levels of radiation present in the waste materials are extremely low, and when handled in accordance with the site management procedures, the levels of exposure are safe for workers at the site, the local environment or members of the public.

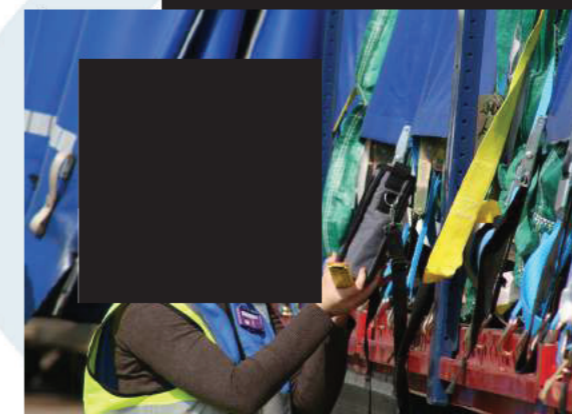
It has been Government policy since 2007 for LLW to be disposed of into suitable landfill sites. This was the conclusion it came to after wide consultation. This policy preserves the life of the Low Level Waste Repository in Cumbria for LLW wastes with higher levels of activity that are not suitable for disposal in normal landfill sites. LLW has been accepted at ENRMF since 2011.

The radioactive content of materials is measured in Becquerels per gram (Bq/g).

LLW has a radioactive content below 4,000 Bq/g of alpha activity or 12,000 Bq/g of beta or gamma activity. The waste accepted at ENRMF currently and that which would be accepted in the proposed western extension of the landfill is at the lower end of the activity range and typically has an activity of less than 200 Bq/g.

A series of risk assessments have been used to demonstrate that even under unlikely situations the dose from radiation experienced by the public and workers does not exceed safe thresholds determined in guidance and legislation. The radiological dose that is received by workers at the site and any members of the public who may be in the vicinity is strictly controlled. The waste that is accepted at ENRMF only results in radioactive exposure at the perimeter of the site that is a fraction of the exposure that everyone receives every day from natural background sources of radiation. Radiation exposure assessments use cautious assumptions to determine the amount of radioactivity that can be disposed of safely and considers scenarios that are unlikely to occur, such as dropped loads. The use of cautious assumptions ensures that the doses that are received are lower than predicted.

Augean has extensive experience of safely handling LLW at the ENRMF and can demonstrate through monitoring results that it has done so without any adverse effects on the environment or risks to the local community.



Radiation

Everything in the world is made up of extremely small building blocks called atoms.

Most atoms are stable, but some unstable atoms break apart and release particles (alpha, beta and neutrons) and electromagnetic waves (e.g. gamma rays). This release of these energetic particles and waves is called radioactivity and the released particles and electromagnetic waves are called radiation. This is a natural phenomenon and all matter has some level of radioactivity including ourselves. The human body has an average of 8,000Bq.

The amount of radioactivity given off by a radioactive substance decreases over time. This is called radioactive decay. The time it takes for the amount of radioactivity to decrease by 50% is called the half-life.

Background radiation is around us all the time. It comes from many sources, including the sky above, the ground below, the air we breathe and the food we eat and drink.

The total amount of radiation we experience day-to-day is low. Radiation is both natural and man-made. On average, about 84% of background radiation is from natural sources and 16% from medical practices, such as X-rays. Less than 0.3% comes from nuclear power, industrial and defence activities.

In the UK, about half of the radiation we receive comes from natural radon gas. Radon gas is produced from the decay of natural uranium found in rocks and soils in the ground.

Radioactive materials have many uses in industry, agriculture, medicine and research.

We use radioactive materials to:

- produce electricity in nuclear energy power stations
- diagnose diseases and injuries by using X-rays and CT scans
- treat cancer through radiation therapy and radiopharmaceuticals
- preserve food by killing bacteria
- sterilise medical equipment

- measure the thickness of structures and materials
- measure the density of placed materials as they are being engineered
- detect the presence of smoke in smoke alarms
- enable scientific research to understand the behaviour of biological and environmental systems

Radiation isn't necessarily always dangerous, but it has to be properly controlled in order to prevent harmful effects. LLW is low in activity and is therefore considered to be low risk. A radiation dose can be received by eating or breathing in radioactive materials or by being exposed to external radiation. The use of radioactive materials is tightly controlled, and a number of protective measures are used to prevent exposure to higher doses. This includes legislation to limit exposure and physical barriers to contain sources of high radiation.

All types of radiation decrease in intensity as they travel further away from the source. Any barriers, such as packaging or soil, can significantly reduce the travel distance. The materials accepted at the site will be safe for the site workforce to handle without the need for any radiation protective equipment, therefore, the risk to the public at substantially greater distance from the waste will be negligible. No measurable dose has been detected on the personal dosimeters worn by the site workforce in the nine years that LLW has been accepted at ENRMF.

Annual average radon dose in Cornwall	6.9 mSv per year
CT spinal scan	10 mSv
Annual exposure limit for radiation workers	20 mSv per year
Level at which changes in blood are observed	100 mSv
Acute radiation effects	1000 mSv

Waste Treatment and Recovery Facility

In recent years there have been significant changes in policy and legislation designed to limit the amount and types of wastes sent to landfill and to encourage an increase in treatment, recycling, reuse or recovery of waste. This is referred to as the waste hierarchy. There is increased customer and public interest in sustainable methods of waste management, and this has encouraged companies like Augean to take an innovative approach.

Augean seeks to continuously improve the services it provides by introducing new processes so they can continue to deliver the best environmental techniques and solutions for waste management. The company explores ways of improving existing techniques and ways in which it can increase the recycling and reuse of materials following treatment and to substitute wastes for products in processes saving material resources.

The waste treatment and recovery facility uses treatment technologies which includes physico-chemical treatment and bioremediation applying the best available techniques.

Before wastes are accepted at ENRMF for treatment a pre-acceptance assessment is carried out by sampling the materials and analysing their composition. This procedure establishes whether it is technically possible to treat the material, and to establish the most effective form of treatment for that waste stream. Materials which if after treatment will not meet acceptance criteria for re-use or disposal in a landfill will not be accepted at the waste treatment and recovery facility.



Soil Washing

Soil is washed with water (sometimes with additives) to remove contaminants and recover sand, gravel and soil forming materials. The soil washing plant removes heavy metals from contaminated soils, silts and sludges through a physico-chemical treatment process. Bulk soils are separated into coarse aggregates, sand and silt size fractions and then washed to remove surface contamination. 80 per cent of the output is clean aggregate or sand suitable for reuse. The contaminants present are concentrated into a smaller volume of material which is landfilled directly or following further treatment.



Stabilisation including immobilisation and neutralisation

The purpose of stabilisation is to fix mobile contaminants within the structure of the waste to reduce their polluting potential. The purpose of immobilisation is primarily to change the physical characteristics of the waste but the process can also encapsulate contaminants in the waste. The purpose of neutralisation is to moderate the pH of waste, usually to a neutral condition. Where the pH is a significant factor in the hazardousness of the waste it can be possible to generate a non-hazardous waste output. The outputs of all three processes commonly are managed by disposal in landfill but where the chemical nature of the material being treated and the treated outputs are suitable, the treated material can be recovered for a variety of uses.

Waste Treatment and Recovery Facility

Bioremediation

Soil is composted to remove organic contaminants and recover the soil. In a controlled environment, specific bacteria can be added to soils contaminated with organic compounds (hydrocarbons) to enhance the process. The degradation of petroleum type materials is promoted through the circulation of air and by controlling levels of moisture.

Environmental Benefits

- The waste treatment centre can tackle a broad range of contaminants.
- Bioremediation provides the potential for recovery and reuse of 100 per cent of the soil.
- Soil washing provides the potential for recovery and reuse of 80 per cent of the input.
- Soil treatment is made available for the treatment of soils where on site treatment is not a viable option, thereby promoting the clean-up of contaminated land.
- Waste treatment is used as a pre-treatment to reduce contamination to acceptable levels and reduce polluting potential before landfilling.
- The use of clean water in the immobilisation processes is minimised by using landfill leachate from the site and collected site surface water runoff. This conserves fresh water resources and immobilises contaminants in the landfill leachate as they are fixed in a solid matrix and returned to the landfill.
- The treatment of wastes for recovery and reuse reduces the need for landfill of wastes.

How People and the Environment are Protected

All waste management operations at Augean are the subject of strict health and safety, environmental and quality procedures which are certified and regularly audited internally and by the British Standards Institution.

Augean has a safety strategy for the responsible management of wastes which includes the following measures:

Robust risk assessments

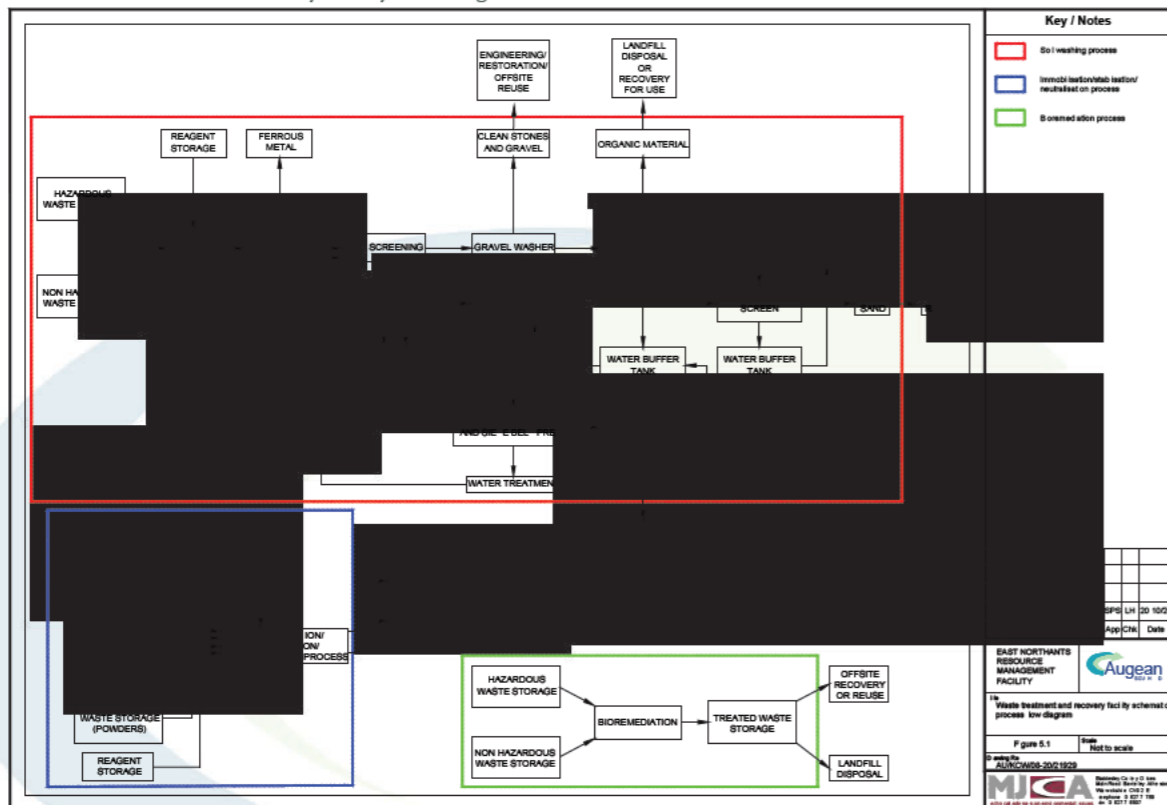
To understand and manage health, environmental and safety risks associated with any development, risk assessments are undertaken. These can be simple qualitative assessments or involve complex modelling. For a risk to occur there must be a source of risk or hazard, a receptor that could be affected and a means by which the hazard reaches the receptor. This is usually referred to as a pathway. A key purpose of the risk assessment is to anticipate what might

happen in normal circumstances as well as to consider what might go wrong and show that unacceptable harm will not result even in that unlikely situation.

Risk assessments have been carried out for a wide range of different situations covering the operational lifetime of the landfill and the waste treatment and recovery facility, the post operational period for the landfill and in particular the long term future of the landfill when management of the site may no longer be in place.

The potential impacts on human health and the environment are examined through a series of assessments of different situations in which people or the environment might be affected. The situations assessed include normal operational activity as well as events or accidents that are considered unlikely to occur.

Waste Treatment and Recovery Facility Flow Diagram



How People and the Environment are Protected

Waste pre-acceptance procedures

Before any waste is accepted for consignment to the site, Augean's technical assessment team go through a series of pre-acceptance checks to confirm whether it is suitable for treatment or disposal and is included in the detailed list of permitted wastes that is in the Environmental Permit.

Strict processes verify that each waste received can be handled in a safe and suitable manner. Additionally, all waste producers wishing to consign LLW to the site need to demonstrate to the Environment Agency that disposal at ENRMF is the best available option for their specific waste stream by meeting the criteria for Best Available Technique (BAT), which includes consideration of whether the site is the nearest appropriate facility for the management of that waste. BAT is a requirement of the Environmental Permit of both the consignor (i.e. the producer) and the receiver (i.e. Augean) of the waste.

It is a requirement of legislation that the waste management network shall enable waste to be recovered or disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies, in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health. Inevitably, where the management measures are more specialist, as they are at the ENRMF, there will be fewer such facilities therefore each such facility will serve a wider area.

Laboratory services

Augean's laboratory services are used to check and assess the chemical and physical properties of various waste streams to ensure that it is compliant with the waste acceptance criteria (WAC). They also provide technical support to site operations by undertaking sampling and testing to monitor site compliance. By thoroughly understanding the composition of waste through analysis and monitoring they can minimise the impact of the waste that is managed on the wider environment. Only once the pre-acceptance checks are complete will waste be booked into the site for disposal. Strict processes verify that each waste received can be handled in a safe and suitable manner. Augean has invested in the latest technology and in highly trained chemists to provide clients as well as the company with accurate information. The technical data and acceptance records are shared with the Environment Agency.

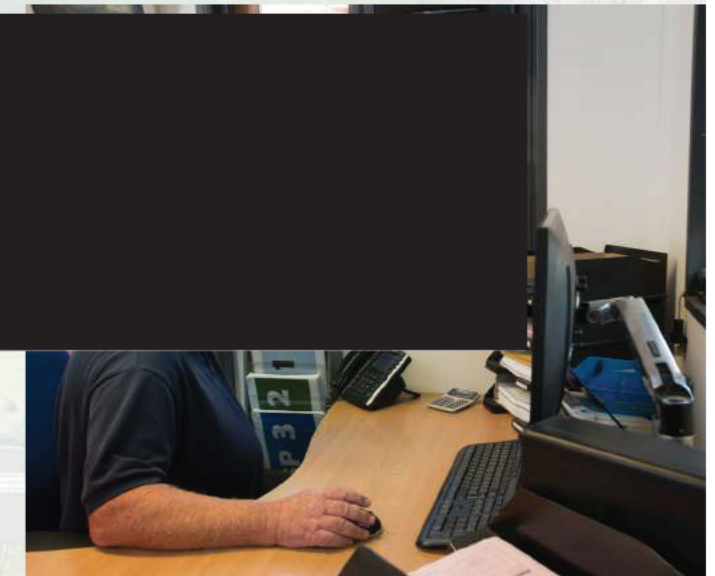


How People and the Environment are Protected

Transport

Transport routes to the site already are strictly defined so that wastes will not travel through residential areas. The current routing agreement which requires HGV traffic accessing the site from the local highway network to approach and leave the site only from and to the north, on the A47, will remain in place. The transportation of potentially hazardous materials including hazardous waste and waste with low levels of radioactivity is strictly regulated by the Department of Transport. It is the responsibility of the carrier of the waste to ensure that the waste is transported in accordance with the relevant transport regulations. All waste that is brought into the site is sheeted to avoid dispersal of dust in line with good transportation practice. Due to the limited activity of the LLW imported to the site most wastes do not need special forms of packaging or shielding during

transport other than to provide physical containment to avoid spillages, as for almost all types of waste.



Checks on arrival

When waste arrives at ENRMF the Consignment or Transfer Note for the waste load is inspected. Any waste that arrives at the site without being booked in is rejected or quarantined and the Environment Agency are informed. In the case of LLW, waste is received by specially trained Radiation Protection Supervisors who also check the physical condition of the consignment packages and the radioactivity emissions from the waste to make sure that they do not exceed expected levels.

Wastes destined for the treatment facility are transported to the treatment area for storage in contained areas prior to treatment. Hazardous waste received for the landfill is handled according to its composition. Construction waste that cannot be treated is taken directly to the landfill and covered daily. Waste streams such as asbestos are taken to specific areas of the landfill cell that are being worked and covered immediately. The location of wastes is recorded using GPS coordinates.

Once accepted LLW intended for landfill disposal will be taken and placed immediately in the landfill void and covered with suitable material. The location at which each consignment of waste is deposited also is recorded using GPS coordinates.



Landfill Engineering

The landfill at ENRMF is designed and operated as a containment landfill in accordance with modern standards. It is engineered in such a way that the waste deposited is contained within cells formed of low permeability materials. This barrier system provides the necessary protection of human health and the environment.

Each cell is constructed with base and side wall lining systems formed of a combination of a low permeability engineered clay mineral liner and a geomembrane liner. The cell construction is designed to prevent contamination of ground and surface water that may be harmed by the migration of landfill leachate. Each cell contains leachate and landfill gas collection and monitoring infrastructure.

Once a landfill cell is completed it is sealed with a low permeability capping layer to minimise rainfall entry into the landfill and so control rates of leachate generation. The

low permeability capping layer is keyed-in to the low permeability side wall lining system to provide a continuous low permeability protective barrier.

The design of the site containment system is subject to approval by the Environment Agency in accordance with the Environmental Permit. The construction and engineering of landfill cells is carried out by specialist contractors overseen by a Construction Quality Assurance engineer. The cell lining and capping system is subject to testing at every phase of construction to confirm that the design specifications have been met, and that it will form the necessary protective barrier in an effective way.

Once construction is completed a report detailing the construction method, testing and laboratory results is submitted to the Environment Agency for approval before waste can be placed in the cell.



Compacting the clay liner



Laying and welding the HDPE geomembrane



Placing the granular leachate drainage blanket

Monitoring

Monitoring of the environment around the site, including ground and surface water, soil and air is conducted in accordance with the site's Environmental Permits and as agreed with the Environment Agency, to confirm that the site is operating in compliance with all relevant environmental legislation.

In addition to the environmental monitoring required during the operational life of the landfill site and the waste treatment and recovery facility, there is a requirement for Augean to continue monitoring the landfill site after the site has closed and until the Environment Agency is satisfied that the site has stabilised. Augean is required by law to make funding available to provide sufficient resources for the site to be looked after following closure or in the unlikely event that the site operator is unable to do so.

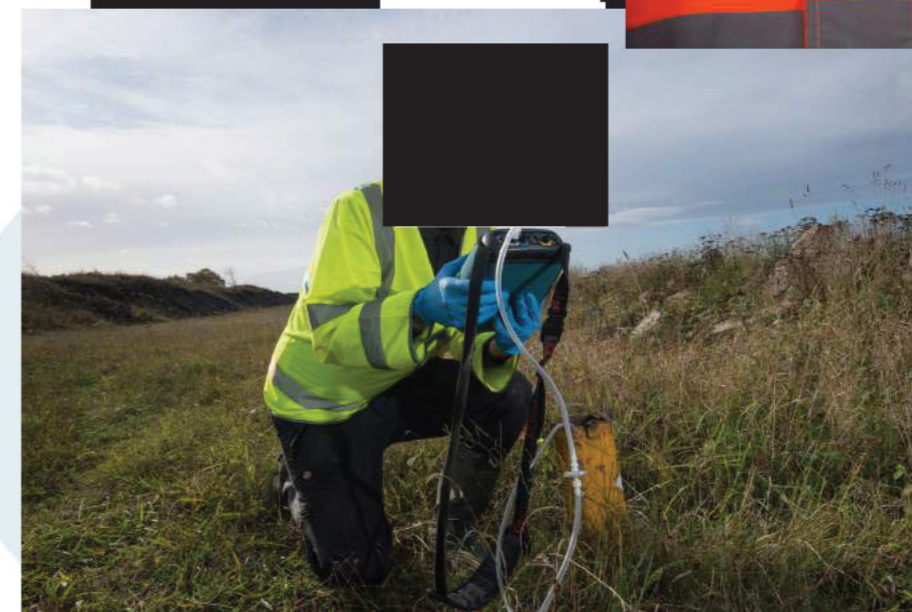
Monitoring schemes are designed and implemented to confirm that the design, construction and operating methods applied at the site are effective in eliminating or controlling risks.

Monitoring technicians work to agreed programmes and protocols approved by the Environment Agency. The air and water around the site is sampled to gather

quantitative environmental data which is reported to the regulators at agreed periodic intervals.

Augean provide regular reports to the Environment Agency on environmental performance in respect of; landfill gas, air emissions, leachate, surface water, groundwater, dust, noise and radiation.

Workers at the site wear appropriate levels of personal protective equipment. Dosimeters are worn to provide reassurance to confirm that the radiation exposures received by the workers are in accordance with the predictions from the risk assessments. These are sealed units and are taken away for testing by Public Health England. There has never been any detectable level of radiation from the dosimeters that have been worn at ENRMF. Key monitoring data is available on the website: www.augeanplc.com



Community Fund

The Augean Community Fund

Many communities within a 10-mile radius of ENRMF in Northamptonshire and Thornhaugh Landfill near Peterborough have benefited from funding from the Augean Community Fund. Since the creation of the Community Fund, just over £4 million worth of grants have been allocated. Funding is available for organisations and community groups up to a maximum of £50,000 per application for a diverse range of community projects and initiatives.

In 2019 alone, nearly £450,000 worth of Community Fund grants were awarded. These were:

- Kings Cliffe & Area Community Sports Project Limited, Active Play Space - £25,205
- Oundle Rugby Football Club Ltd, Clubhouse Extension and Improvements - £49,000
- Preston Village Meeting, Refurbishment of Preston Pond - £21,700
- South Luffenham Parish Council, Recreation Ground Improvements - £19,082
- Swithick Shuckburgh Arms Community Pub, Furniture and Garden Equipment Refurbishment Project - £7,726
- Stamford Tennis Club, Floodlight Replacement - £8,175
- Sutton Parish Council, Nene Way and Sutton Village Recreation Ground Improvements - £12,000
- Thornhaugh and Wansford Parish Councils, Burial Ground Boundary Wall Repair - £5,000
- Thornhaugh & Wansford PCC, St Mary's Replacement Lead Roof and Alarm - £31,500
- Ufford Park Cricket Club, Improvement of Outdoor Cricket Nets - £13,803
- Weldon Adrenaline Alley, Adrenaline Rhythm Training Centre - £43,943
- Castor and Ailsworth Cricket Club, Replacement Electricity Generator and Cricket Outfield Roller - £11,476
- Barnack Parochial Church Council, Heating Project - £30,000
- Friends of Barnwell Country Park, Secure Compound Project - £50,000
- Folksworth, Washingley & Morborne Village Hall, Replacing Toilets and New Meeting Room - £50,000
- Gretton Baptist Church, Replacement Heating System and Rebuild of Side Rooms - £25,000
- Kings Cliffe Ex-servicemen's Social Club, Refurbishment - £50,000



Exton Church Toilet and Kitchenette



Folksworth Village Hall Extension



Community Fund

The Augean Community Fund is administered by Grantscape with qualifying projects decided by the Kings Cliffe Environmental Association (KCEA) and the Thornhaugh Environmental Association (TEA), whose members are community volunteers who are best placed to represent local priorities.

ENRMF Fund

Smaller grants, normally up to £5000, are also available through the East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF) Fund, which was set up as part of the planning consent to accept Low Level Waste at the ENRMF site.

Unlike the Augean Community Fund, the ENRMF Fund can also be used towards overheads and salary costs for community projects and is also available to those within a 10-mile radius of the site, but with a preference to applications from within a 5-mile radius.

Since 2013, a total of 52 applications have been awarded funding to the value of £160,520.

The ENRMF Fund is currently administered by Northamptonshire County Council.



Glaphorn Village Hall Kitchen



Ferry Meadows - Help to Tackle Litter



Woodnewton Playground



Bainton Reading Room



Horizontal lines for taking notes.

We welcome your responses to our proposals. Please take time to fill in the comments sheet and return it to us.

By post to: ENRMF Project Office, 52 The Tannery Lawrence Street, York. YO10 3WH
or FREEPOST Augean

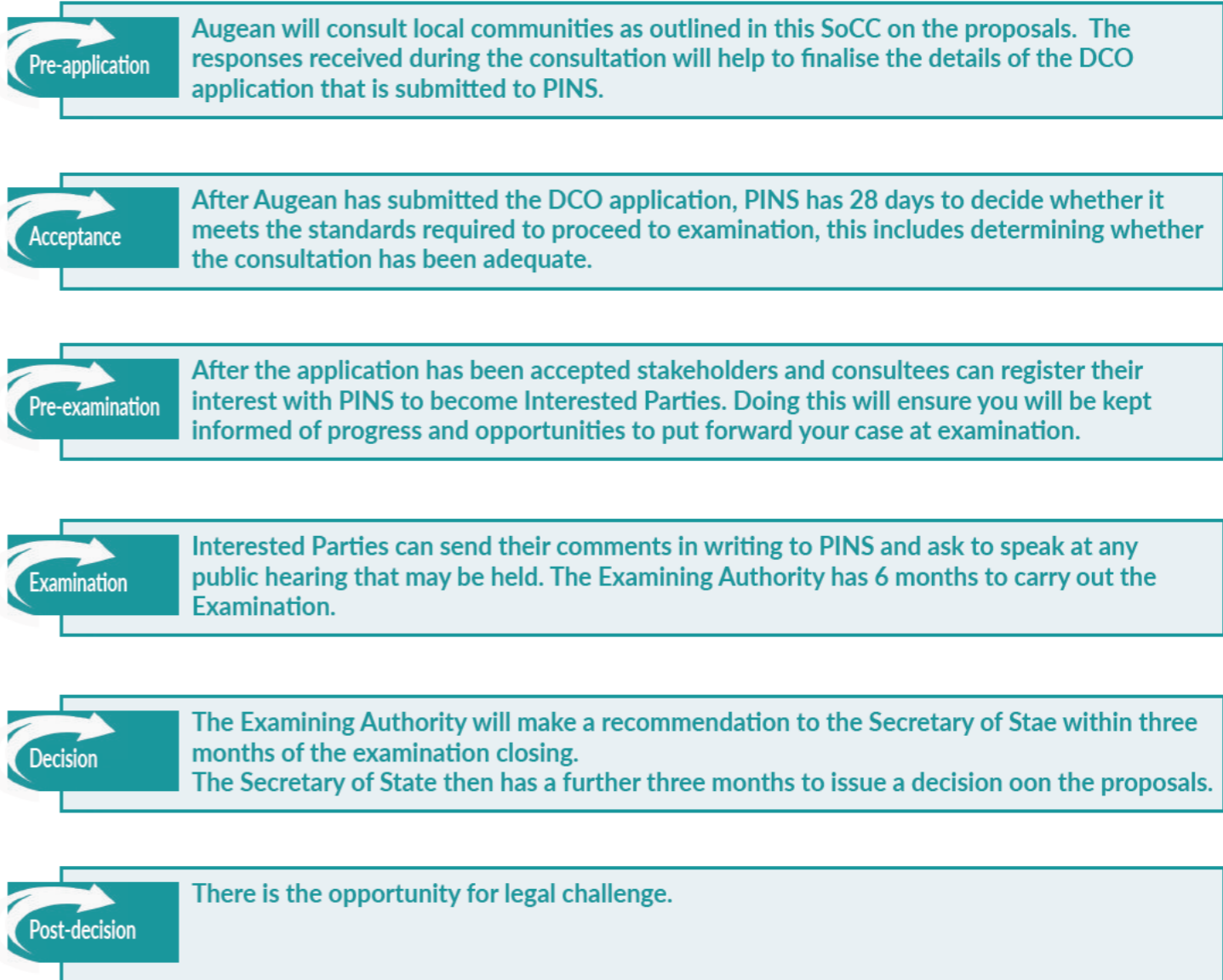
By Email to: ENRMF@augeanconsultation.co.uk

If you are unable to use any other method we will accept verbal comments so please ring our Telephone Helpline **01904 654989**

The formal pre-application consultation will end on **14 December 2020**.

The proposals at ENRMF are classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008 and consent must be granted by the Secretary of State in the form of a Development Consent Order (DCO). Augean must submit a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.

We are at the pre-application stage of the process which is set out below.



FURTHER INFORMATION

An analysis of the responses we receive will be included in a Consultation Report that will accompany the application for a DCO. We will report back to the local community to let you know how we have responded to the comments we have received during the consultation process when we submit the application.

PINS will first decide, on behalf of the Secretary of State, whether to accept the application. If accepted, PINS will appoint an independent examiner or panel of examiners (referred to as the Examining Authority) who carry out a six month examination with hearings and consider any representations made by interested parties. Following the examination, the Examining Authority will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State who will then decide whether or not a DCO should be made.

Further information regarding the DCO application process is set out in the exhibition or can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/>
or by telephone on 0303 444 5000

It is anticipated that the application will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in late Spring 2021. If the application is accepted this would mean that the 6 month examination process would start during the latter part of 2021 with a final decision on the application made in the summer of 2022.

Once the application has been submitted and is accepted for examination, we will advertise in the news media and notify all our stakeholders.



Register of Stakeholders

We hold a list of emails and addresses of members of the public who have an interest in the application so that we can quickly and effectively send you more information by post or email, that you may find helpful.

If you would like to be included on this list, please contact us by
telephone: 01904 654989
or email: ENRMF@augeanconsultation.co.uk

You can unsubscribe from this list at any time.
Please see our privacy notice below.

Please note that responses and other representations will be made public, although personal information will be withheld. Personal information details will be held securely by the Applicant and any appointed agent of the Applicant in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and all applicable and relevant DCO application(s). For information on how the Applicant processes personal information and your data protection rights, please visit its privacy notice at www.augeanplc.com/online-privacy-notice/.



ENRMF Project Office
52 The Tannery | Lawrence Street | York YO10 3WH

FREEPOST Augean

Telephone Helpline: 01904 654989 Email:

ENRMF@augeanconsultation.co.uk



**PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
REPORT
NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

**FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER
APPLICATION FOR THE ALTERATION AND
CONSTRUCTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND LOW
LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE FACILITIES AT THE EAST
NORTHANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY,
STAMFORD ROAD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

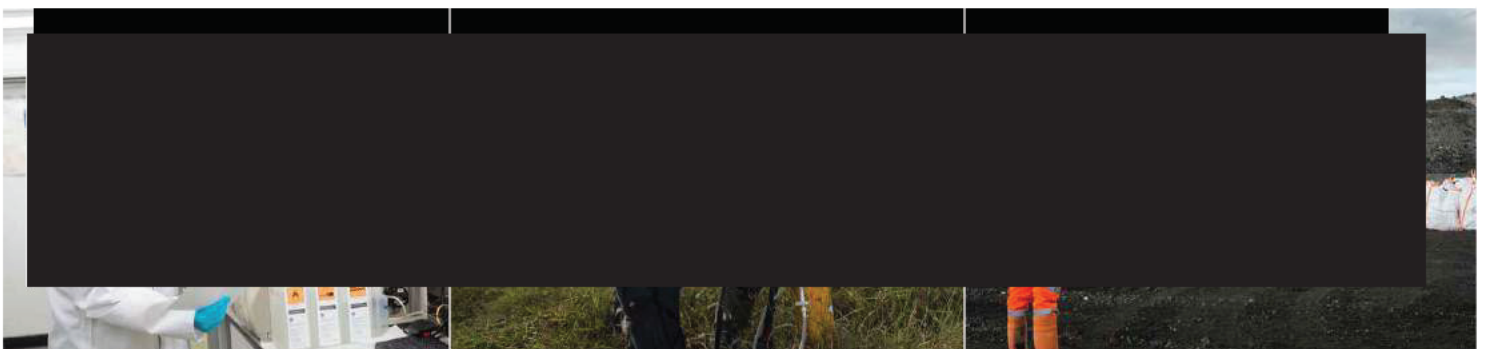
PINS project reference: WS010005

**Report Reference: AU/KCW/LZH/1724/01/PEIRNTS
October 2020**



Baddesley Colliery Offices, Main Road, Baxterley, Atherstone,
Warwickshire, CV9 2LE.

Telephone : 01827 717891, Fax : 01827 718507



Introduction

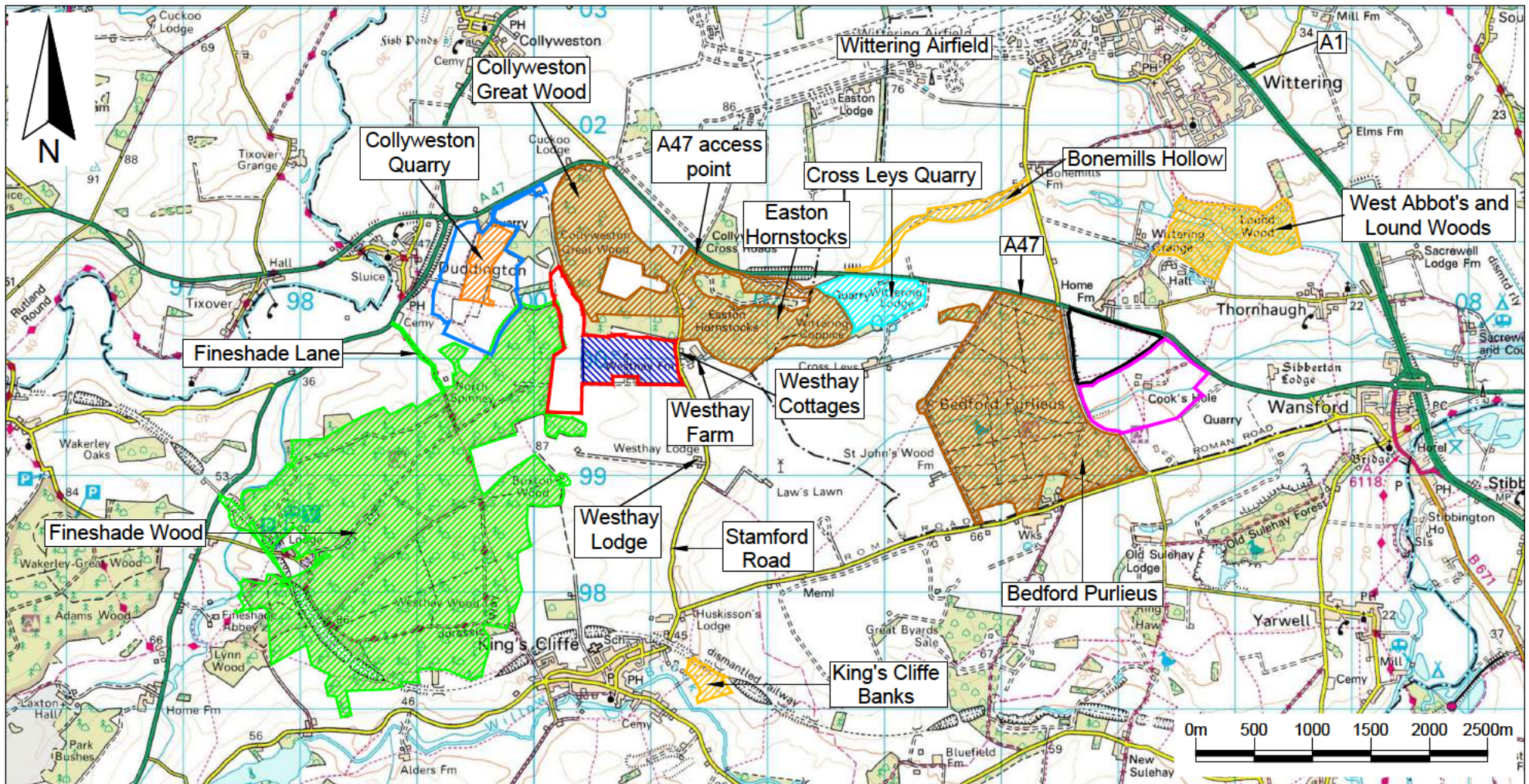
Augean South Ltd (Augean) is the operator of the East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF) in Northamptonshire (Figure NTS1). The ENRMF site is an established operational landfill site which accepts hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste (LLW). The site also includes an established waste treatment and recovery facility (Figure NTS2).

The facilities at ENRMF are an acknowledged part of the nationally significant infrastructure for the management of hazardous waste and LLW and as such it serves more than just a local need. The site receives wastes generated primarily in the centre and south of the UK. The need for specialist facilities to serve these areas of the country will continue beyond the currently consented operational period for the site which extends to 2026. The overarching purpose of this application and the proposed development is to continue to meet that established need beyond the consented life of the current site. It is important that the proposals satisfy all relevant legal, policy and regulatory considerations and that they make sure that people and the environment are properly protected in the short, medium and long term. The proposals also must be commercially viable and provide business security.

The ENRMF site is the subject of a Development Consent Order (DCO) which was granted in July 2013 and amended in June 2018. In order to secure continuity of its operations beyond the end date for the current consent of 31 December 2026, Augean is proposing to submit an application for a new DCO for an extension in the area and timescales for the operation of the site including an extension to the west of the existing site and increasing the throughput of the waste treatment and recovery facility. This document is part of a number of documents which are being provided to inform a consultation process before the application is finalised and submitted. It is anticipated that the application for the DCO will be finalised and submitted in late Spring 2021.

Augean is a leader in the specialist waste management sector. The company delivers a broad range of services across many nationally important areas for the safe and sustainable management of waste. The company specialises in the management of the UK's more difficult to manage wastes including hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste.

Augean is carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposal. As part of this pre-application consultation a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) has been prepared to explain the potentially significant



Key / Notes











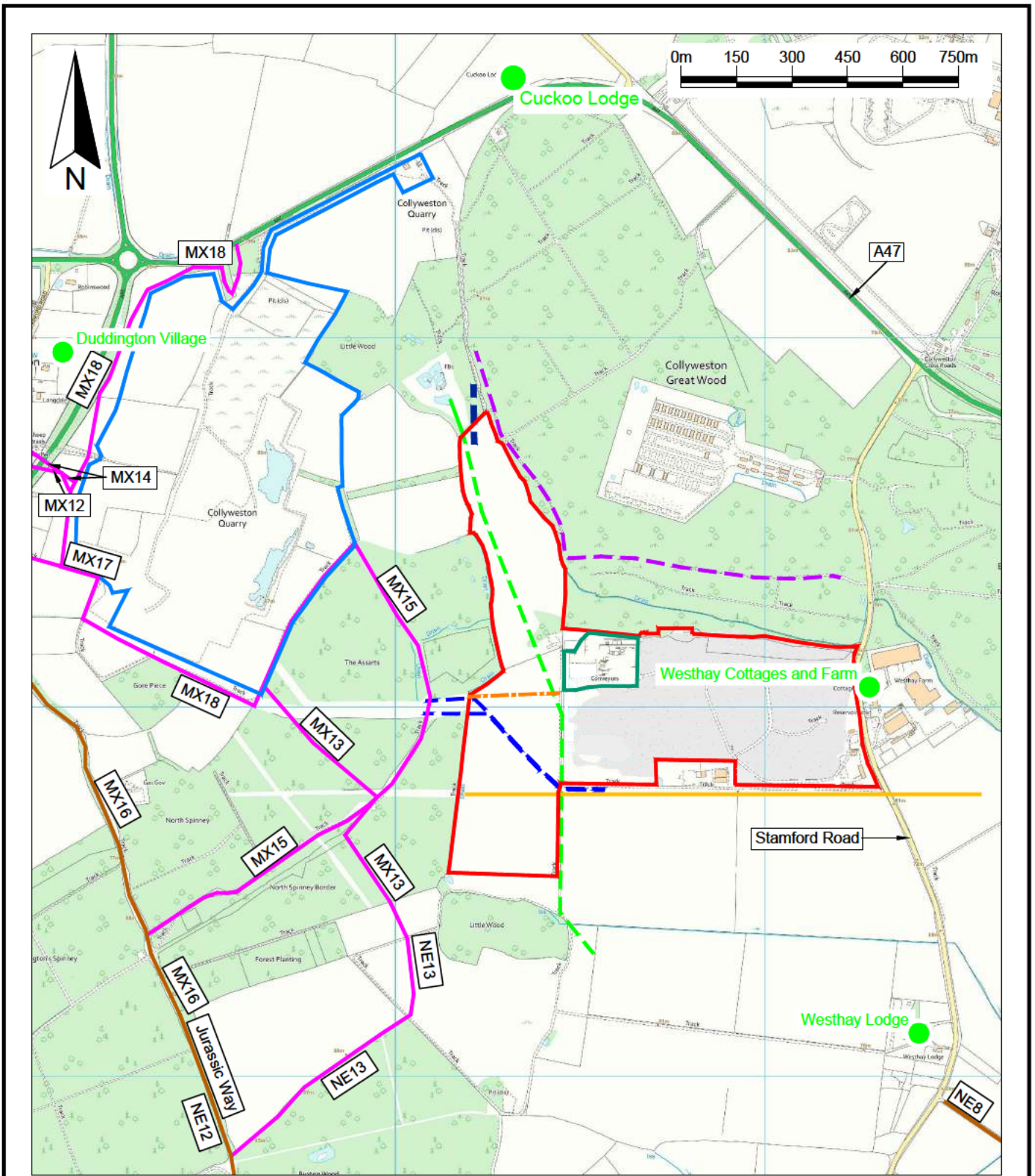
- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
|  | Approximate boundary of the area the subject of the application for the Development Consent Order |  | Boundary of Thornhaugh Landfill Site |  | Approximate location of a Local Geological site |  | Approximate location of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a National Nature Reserve (NNR) |
|  | Area of the existing East Northants Resource Management Facility |  | Approximate boundary of Collyweston Quarry |  | Approximate location of a Local Wildlife Site | | |
|  | Boundary of Cooks Hole Quarry |  | Approximate location of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) |  | Approximate location of a Regionally Important Geological Site | | |

Figure NTS 1 : The site location and designated sites in the vicinity of ENRMF



Key / Notes













- | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|
|  | Approximate boundary of the area the subject of the application for the Development Consent Order |  | Approximate route of water pipelines |  | Approximate location of a high pressure gas pipeline |
|  | Approximate boundary of Collyweston Quarry |  | Approximate route of an oil pipeline |  | Bridleways |
|  | The approximate area of the proposed extended waste treatment and recovery facility and storage area |  | Approximate route of overhead electricity cables |  | Footpaths |
| | |  | Redundant and closed MOD pipeline |  | Approximate route of a disused water pipeline |
| | | | |  | Approximate location of noise monitoring points |

Figure NTS 2: The proposed western extension area

impacts and benefits of the proposed development. The purpose of this consultation is to seek views on this information from the local community as well as prescribed statutory consultees. The PEIR presents the environmental information collected to date and provides an initial assessment of the likely significant environmental effects.

Once the assessment work is complete Augean will submit an Environmental Statement (ES) with the DCO application. The ES will report on the likely significant environmental effects of the proposals identified in the EIA, the appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place where necessary and any residual effects. There will be further opportunities for reviewing and commenting on the development proposals once the application has been submitted.

Augean has been operating at ENRMF for 16 years and has well established means of ongoing communication and consultation with the community local to the site through a site Liaison Group, circulation of periodic newsletters and regular open days. The company values the relationships that have been built with the local community and sees consultation and public engagement as a constant process. Augean intends for this pre-application consultation to be transparent, inclusive and accessible. The consultation details are set out in a Statement of Community Consultation

which is available for review here <https://www.augeanplc.com/enrmf-planning/>

This document summarises in non-technical language the information in the PEIR. The details of where a copy of the complete report can be reviewed is provided at the end of this summary.

In the relevant sections of the PEIR the options and alternatives that have been considered during the process which led to the selection of the western extension area and the development of the current extension proposals are explained. This includes assessment of the suitability of the site location and the identification of the constraints which affect the design of the development. The consequent choices that have been made with respect to the design of the proposed operations, the containment engineering design, the restoration profile hence the void generated, the operational and management proposals and the design of the restored site are explained. The design parameters which are fixed at this stage are identified in the relevant sections of the report as are those which are subject to further refinement and where options are still being considered.

This consultation will provide an important opportunity for all consultees including the local community to engage and help inform aspects of the

design of the proposed development. Responses to the consultation will be taken into account before finalising the proposals and submitting an application for a DCO to the Secretary of State.

Site location and description

The application boundary for the development lies approximately 1.1km east south east of Duddington village and approximately 2km north north west of Kings Cliffe village at its closest points (Figure NTS1). The setting is generally rural with the majority of the land surrounding the site comprising open farmland or woodland.

The established ENRMF site comprises the active landfill site including restored and partially restored landfill areas together with the waste treatment and recovery facility and material stockpiles. A consented area for surface water management and a gas management compound including a flare stack is located in the north western corner of the current site. Site infrastructure including the site access, weighbridge and waste reception facilities, car parking areas, site offices, welfare facilities, storage areas, laboratories and wheel and vehicle body washing facilities are located in the south east area of the site (Figure NTS2). The site access and infrastructure will be retained for continued use with the proposed development.

The existing highway access to the ENRMF site is from Stamford Road which runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site from the A47 to the north. Waste delivery and collection vehicles using the site access are not permitted to travel to the south of the site access on Stamford Road towards the village of Kings Cliffe unless they are collecting wastes generated locally. Consented improvements to widen the site access are being implemented currently and will be in place within the next few months. The existing highway access to ENRMF will continue to be used for the proposed development.

The current landfill comprises 11 phases of landfilling which are being progressively extracted, engineered, filled, capped and restored. The waste treatment and recovery facility is located in the north western corner of the site and will be removed from the site prior to the development of the final phases of landfilling. The waste treatment and recovery facility comprises a series of storage silos, material feed hoppers, transfer conveyors and closed mixing vessels as well as storage areas for wastes awaiting treatment and for treated wastes awaiting removal.

The extension area lies to the west of the current landfill as shown on Figure NTS1 and Figure NTS3. The proposed western extension area currently comprises agricultural land with grassy margins. A hedgerow crosses the area



Key / Notes


 Approximate boundary of the area the subject of the application for the Development Consent Order

Figure NTS 3: Aerial photograph of the site and surrounding area in 2019

dividing it into two and there is a small area of young scrubby woodland in the south east corner of the northern area. The western extension is bordered by woodland and arable fields.

There are scattered properties within 1km of the application area. The closest properties to the application area are the properties at Westhay Cottages located approximately 25m to the east of the application boundary and 815m east of the proposed new landfill area. Westhay Farm is located approximately 75m east of the application boundary and is operated as a haulage yard and a farm with associated agricultural and commercial buildings. A cleared area in the centre of the woodlands located to the north of the existing site was used formerly by the Ministry of Defence for storage associated with the Wittering Airfield and now has permission for development as a storage and transport facility. The boundary of the operational training airfield at RAF Wittering and associated buildings and accommodation is located approximately 840m to the north north east of the application boundary at its closest point.

To the south of the application boundary is open agricultural land and the nearest property is Westhay Lodge located approximately 650m to the south of the current site boundary. The area of agricultural land to the south of the extension area is bordered to the south by woodland known as Little

Wood (Figure NTS 3). To the west of the majority of the application boundary is woodland known as Fineshade Wood part of which is known as The Assarts and which is a Local Wildlife Site (Figure NTS2). A short length of the western boundary of the northern area is adjacent to agricultural fields. The northern boundary of the western extension area is formed of woodland with a field beyond in which a number of ponds have been created. The eastern boundary of the northern section of the western extension area is adjacent to Collyweston Great Wood. To the east and north east of the application area beyond Collyweston Great Wood and east of Stamford Road is an area of woodland known as Easton Hornstocks. Parts of the Collyweston Great Wood and Easton Hornstocks comprise a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a National Nature Reserve (NNR) (Figure NTS1).

Based on the Environment Agency Flood Map the application site is located in Flood Zone 1 which is defined as land having a less than 1 in 1,000 (ie low) annual probability of river or sea flooding.

No public rights of way cross the application area (Figure NTS2). Footpath MX15 which is located approximately 100m to the west of the boundary of the application area at its closest point runs in a north westerly and south westerly direction through The Assarts woodland and connects

into the wider public rights of way network. The Jurassic Way bridleway (NE12) is located approximately 845m to the west of the application area at its closest point (Figure NTS2).

There are a number of services in the vicinity of the western extension area including some which cross the site as shown on Figure NTS2. A mains gas pipeline runs parallel to the southern boundary of the existing ENRMF site and crosses the western extension area in an east to west direction. Overhead power lines run along the western boundary of the current landfill area before turning in a north westerly direction across the northern section of the western extension area. Two water pipelines cross the northern part of the southern section of the western extension area. There are also sections of redundant, closed out pipelines present in some parts of the site. An oil pipeline is located in the woodland to the east of the eastern boundary of the northern section of the western extension area.

The proposals

The main elements of the proposed development are summarised below:

- The construction of new landfill void for the continued disposal of hazardous wastes and low level radioactive waste (LLW) with a total additional void of approximately 2 million cubic metres.
- A proposal for a coherent landform for the restoration of the existing landfill and the proposed extension.
- The winning and working of minerals in the western extension area in order to create the new landfill void and provide extracted materials for use on site as well as the exportation of clay and overburden for use in engineering, restoration and general fill at other sites.
- The temporary stockpiling of clay, overburden and soils for use in the construction of the engineered containment system at the site and restoration of the site.
- The direct input of waste into the landfill will continue at a rate of up to 150,000 tonnes per annum (tpa).
- An increase to the waste throughput of the waste treatment and recovery facility to 250,000tpa which is an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the currently consented rate.
- A total waste importation rate limit to the site for both the landfill and the waste treatment and recovery facility and landfill of 300,000tpa which is an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the currently consented total input rate.
- The LLW which will continue to be disposed of at the ENRMF will be limited to that which typically has a level of radioactivity of up to 200 Bq/g.
- The diversion of some of the services that cross the western extension to alternative routes within the application area.

- The operational hours of the site will not change from those already permitted.
- Restoration of the whole site to generally domed profiles to create a coherent restored landform. The restored site will be planted with wildflower grassland interspersed with areas of scrub and trees. (Figure NTS4).
- Completion of the landfilling and restoration operations by December 2046. This is a provisional completion date that will be updated as part of the ongoing detailed design works and confirmed in the DCO application.

Need for the proposals

The site lies in the south eastern corner of the East Midlands region and is geographically close to the West Midlands, East of England, Greater London and South Eastern regions. Over 80% of the waste accepted at the waste treatment plant and over 95% of the waste accepted at the site for landfill disposal over the last five years originates from these five regions. The majority of the waste deposited in the landfill comprises residues from the on site treatment plant.

No new hazardous waste landfill facilities have been developed in the south of the country since the proposals for the currently consented activities was authorised. Based on the data on waste arisings there is a continuing

need for the provision of a waste management facility for the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste able to serve the wastes arising in the West Midlands, East Midlands, East of England, South East and Greater London.

The ENRMF is centrally located for the wastes arising at the locations of the major LLW waste producers in the south and east of the country. The location of the site is well placed to serve the producers of LLW from the nuclear and non-nuclear industries. ENRMF will continue to provide a closer and more convenient alternative for the disposal arisings than the more distant alternative facilities in the north west. The need for a fit-for-purpose site for the landfill disposal of LLW from both the nuclear and non-nuclear industries in a central location that will contribute to the national need for capacity to address the identified shortfall. The site also serves to conserve the capacity of the highly specialised facility in the north west of the country which is designed to accept much higher activity LLW that that accepted at ENRMF.

There is a clear need also for the provision of continuity of waste treatment and recovery facilities to serve the West Midlands, East Midlands, East of England, South East and Greater London.



KEY	
	PROPOSED RESTORATION CONTOURS (At 1m AOD intervals)
	EXISTING FOOTPATH
	PROPOSED FOOTPATH
	PROPOSED 4m WIDE TRACK FOR SITE AFTERCARE/MAINTENANCE
	PROPOSED LOCALLY NATIVE BROADLEAVED WOODLAND
	PROPOSED SCRUB/NATURAL REGENERATION BROADLEAVED WOODLAND WITHIN GRASSLAND AREAS
	PROPOSED INDIVIDUAL TREE OR SMALL TREE GROUP
	EXISTING HEDGEROW REINFORCED WITH TREES/SHRUBS
	PROPOSED HEDGEROW
	PROPOSED HEDGEROW WITH TREES
	EXISTING AGRICULTURAL LAND TO REMAIN AS UNDISTURBED STANDOFF TO PROVIDE A NUMBER OF ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS
	EXISTING SPECIES-RICH NEUTRAL/CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND TO BE RETAINED
	PROPOSED NEUTRAL/CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND (Depending on soil type)
	EXISTING POND TO BE RETAINED
	PROPOSED POND (With surrounding marshy vegetat on where possible)

Water pipes retained along existing routes

Gas pipe retained along existing route

Figure NTS 4

Client

Site EAST NORTHANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Project PROPOSED WESTERN EXTENSION

Drawing Title THE PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS FOR THE RESTORATION SCHEME FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Date SEPTEMBER 2020 Drawing No.

Scale NTS @ A4 Figure NTS4

File Ref 2009_008.006 Figure NTS4 Revis or 0

DB Landscape Consultancy

0 244 654 756
 11 0758 083 385
 av@augean.co.uk
 www.augean.co.uk

The continuing implementation of the hierarchy of waste management options means that the need for capacity for the treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous waste increases over time while the need for capacity for the direct landfill of waste is likely to decrease although the need for the landfill of residues will remain. The 2010 Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management and the NPS for Hazardous Waste recognise that for waste where there is no better recovery or treatment option landfill is the final end point.

The Government LLW policy recognises that for wastes that cannot be prevented, further minimised, diverted for recycling or re-used, final disposal is the end point for all LLW. The disposal of LLW is therefore the last option available to LLW producers where no other options are viable. There is a continuing need for LLW wastes which cannot be managed at a point higher in the waste hierarchy to be consigned for landfill disposal.

Environmental issues

Detailed investigations and assessments are being carried out of the potential effects of the development on people and the environment by technical specialists in a number of different areas. The preliminary results of the assessments are reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information

Report (PEIR) and a summary of those findings is presented here.

The extensive control measures that form an important and integral part of the proposals to prevent or minimise the effects of the proposed development on the environment and people are described in the PEIR. In addition to a DCO, the operations at the site will be controlled through Environmental Permits which are regulated by the Environment Agency.

The Environment Agency is the regulator with responsibility for pollution control and for ensuring the safety of the public and the environment as a result of the proposed development, the Health and Safety Executive is responsible for overseeing the safety of the site workers and the Department for Transport is responsible for safety during transportation.

Potential impacts on human health

The potential for direct and indirect effects on the health of people living and working around the site has been assessed.

The nature of the activities and the wastes accepted at the site will not change significantly and, while they will take place over a larger area overall, the active area and intensity of operations at any one time will not be significantly different to the currently consented activities.

The potential impacts of non-radiological and radiological effects on people and the environment have been assessed as part of the process for granting the current DCO and Environmental Permits for the current hazardous waste and LLW landfill site and the waste treatment and recovery facility. The acceptability of the impacts associated with the non-radiological and radiological effects of the current activities at the current locations has been confirmed by the granting of these consents. The detailed risk assessments will be reviewed and extended as part of the applications for variations to the Environmental Permits for the site to extend them to include the western extension area and the proposed changes to the activities if a DCO is granted for the proposed development.

The principles of the design of the engineered containment and the leachate and gas management infrastructure of the landfill site will remain and will be extended to the proposed western extension area. The principles of the phasing of the landfilling and restoration activities will remain and will be extended to the western extension area. The methods of operation and control of the waste treatment and recovery facility will remain the same.

There are three essential elements to assessing risk associated with emissions:

- a contaminant source which has the potential to cause harm to human health or the environment;
- a receptor which in general terms is something that could be affected adversely by the contaminant such as people, a water body or an ecological system; and
- a pathway or route by which a receptor can be exposed to and affected by the contaminant.

Each of the elements can exist independently but a risk can be present only where they are linked together so that a contaminant can affect a receptor by a pathway. The identification of risk in this way is referred to as the source-pathway- receptor methodology and the linked combination of contaminant-pathway-receptor is referred to as a pollutant linkage or exposure pathway. In order to understand and assess the potential risks associated with a proposed development it is necessary to identify the potential exposure pathways associated with emissions from the facility and to assess the effects that may result from the identified exposures.

A number of possible pathways which might have the potential to expose people to contaminants which might affect their health have been identified and are assessed through risk assessments including for routine as well as unexpected events (accidents). The risk assessments demonstrate that the potential exposure pathways can be

controlled such that emissions remain below threshold limits that are set for the protection of people and the environment. The full and detailed risk assessments that will be provided with the Environmental Permit applications will be scrutinised robustly by the Environment Agency and Environmental Permits will not be issued unless the Environment Agency is satisfied that the site can be operated safely and that the health of those living and working at or near the site is protected.

The potential impacts associated with the continuation of the operation of the consented and extended landfill and waste treatment and recovery facility to 2046 are similar to those for the current site operations but will be present over a longer time.

The ENRMF will continue to be monitored and regulated through Environmental Permits to confirm that it is operating in compliance with all appropriate standards. The results of the monitoring will continue to be made available on the company web site to provide confidence that the site is being managed effectively.

Ecology and biodiversity

Numerous ecological surveys have been carried out at the site and further ecological surveys are currently being undertaken. The following aspects of the proposed western extension area

have been identified as being ecologically important features:

- The habitats and plant communities that provide habitat for important species including amphibians, reptiles, badgers and invertebrates.
- The amphibian and reptile populations.
- Bats, particularly in the adjacent woodlands.
- Badgers.
- The invertebrate populations particularly species using the interface between the site and the woodland at the site margins.

The detailed design of the extension area is currently being developed taking into account the findings from the ecology surveys and initial consideration of effects. Measures to protect the ecology on site will be included in the detailed design of the development. The majority of the extension site area is agricultural land which typically has a low level of biodiversity. The restoration of the site is being designed to provide significant biodiversity gain.

The preliminary design of the proposed restoration is shown on Figure NTS4 and incorporates neutral/calcareous wildflower grassland interspersed with areas of scrub and trees which in time will extend naturally to provide more extensive woodland cover with glades and rides. The scheme also incorporates an extensive network of hedgerows with occasional trees, which would link areas of vegetation and mark field boundaries as well as delineating the route of a maintenance track along

which a new footpath would extend. Other footpath routes would provide circular walks and would link with other public rights of way in the local area.

Waterbodies will be incorporated into the design at locations at the base of the raised landfill areas once the site drainage scheme has been developed. The restoration scheme principles follow those agreed for the current site which were designed in discussion with the Northants Wildlife Trust in order to match their requirements for adoption as a Local Wildlife Site and to meet several of the Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan habitat creation targets.

With the planned avoidance, protection and mitigation measures in place it is considered that there will be no significant adverse impacts on biodiversity throughout the operational stage of the proposed development and there will be a large positive net gain in biodiversity on completion of restoration.

Landscape and visual impacts

A landscape and visual impact assessment has been carried out. The existing visibility of the site has been determined and the effects on landscape features, landscape character and visual receptors at different stages of the proposed development have been assessed.

The assessment concludes that there will be no significant impacts on landscape features and character as a result of the proposed development during the mineral extraction, cell construction and infilling stages. The assessment concludes that there will be significant beneficial impacts as a result of the proposed restoration of the site.

The site location is generally visually enclosed. There may be partial distant views of the infilling operations in the southern part of the western extension area which might result in effects on the visual amenity of the residents of Westhay Lodge. After the restoration stage the significance of any visual effects will be beneficial due to the restoration of the site and the establishment of woodland and scrub vegetation which will merge well with the adjacent woodland.

Soil resources and agriculture

An assessment of the impacts on soil resources has been prepared. A survey has been undertaken to establish the quality of the soil. The soils in the main part of the western extension area are classified as Grade 3b whilst the soils in the northern part of the western extension area are classified as Grade 3a which is considered as best and most versatile agricultural land.

As the site will be restored to nature conservation habitats and it is not

proposed to return the site to agricultural land there will be a permanent loss of approximately 6 hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land and a loss of approximately 20 hectares of lower quality agricultural land although this will be given over to nature conservation. All the soils will be stripped and retained on site using procedures designed to protect the soil structure and all the soils will be replaced and reused in the site restoration.

Archaeology and cultural heritage

A desk based study including an assessment of archaeological potential and the potential impacts on the setting of cultural heritage assets has been undertaken. A geophysical survey has been undertaken of the proposed western extension area to identify any features of potential archaeological interest. The geophysical survey found little that can be described as of archaeological interest with any certainty. Trial trenching is currently being undertaken in the western extension area to verify the findings of the geophysical survey and identify any features of archaeological interest which may be present below ground.

There is no surviving archaeology within the existing ENRMF site as all areas of the site have been disturbed and were subject to previous investigation and recording.

The preliminary conclusion is that the proposed development will have neutral, negligible or no significant effects on cultural heritage and archaeology.

Water resources

An initial assessment of potential impacts on geology, hydrology and hydrogeology has been carried out. A detailed site investigation has been carried out with the drilling of numerous site investigation and monitoring boreholes to establish the geology and hydrogeology of the western extension area. A swallow hole is present to the north west of the current landfill site and there is evidence of other solution features in the limestone geology (dolines). The area of the dolines has been investigated using geophysical surveys. Subject to further investigations into these areas, the extent of the proposed landfill will be adjusted to make sure that the engineered base and sides of the containment landfill will be suitably stable and that the containment system will provide suitable protection to the quality of the groundwater underlying the site. Consistent with the principles of the current site design, at least 2m of natural low permeability strata will be left in place below the base of the engineered landfill and above the limestone strata underlying the site.

Based on the proposed measures for the design of the containment engineering and the control measures that will be incorporated into the design, it is concluded that there will be no significant impact on groundwater quality or flow beneath the site or at receptors nearby as a consequence of the proposed void extension. The quality of the groundwater will be monitored routinely to confirm that the landfill is functioning as predicted by the risk assessments which will be carried out as part of the Environmental Permit application.

Surface water from areas around the site will be collected in and channelled away from and around the landfill areas in a series of ditches. During the operational period all water on site which is in contact with wastes and which has the potential to be contaminated is retained on site. Collected site surface water is used for dust suppression, in wheel washes and in the waste treatment plant in place of mains water.

Following restoration of the site the runoff from the filled, capped and restored areas will be integrated with the surrounding ditches and additional ponds will be provided in accordance with a restoration surface water management plan which will be prepared and agreed with the Environment Agency.

Flood risk assessment

A preliminary assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on surface water flow and flood risk near to the site has been carried out. The site is located in an area which is not considered to be at a significant risk of flooding from rivers or the sea.

The design of the proposed surface water management scheme for the site will include the necessary provisions for climate change in particular the predicted increase in frequency and intensity of rainfall storm events. It is considered that based on the implementation of an effective surface water management plan the proposed development can be undertaken without increasing the risk of flooding at or in the vicinity of the site.

Transport and traffic

The traffic numbers associated with the currently consented activities at the site are being reviewed to confirm whether there will be any significant changes in the estimated average numbers of HGVs using the site as a result of the proposed development. In the assessment for the current site activities which was carried out to support the application for the current DCO, it was estimated that the average number of HGV vehicle movements associated with the combined activities that was assessed was 196 per day (98 movements in and 98 movements out).

The combined activities include the importation of waste, the exportation of some treated wastes and the exportation of overburden and clay during the periods of mineral excavation and landfill cell development. The assumed probable number of movements is unlikely to change significantly as a result of this application but the final assessment will be based on the detailed design of the phasing of the mineral excavation works which is being carried out currently. It was concluded in the current DCO application that there would be no adverse impact on highway safety or capacity as a result of the operation of the landfill and treatment facility. It is considered that provided the number of vehicle movements do not change significantly, this conclusion remains valid.

Noise

A preliminary assessment of the noise impact of the proposed operations at the nearest sensitive receptors has been carried out. Due to the coronavirus pandemic it has not yet been possible to carry out representative background noise monitoring as activities in the vicinity have not yet returned to normal. In the meantime, it has been agreed with the Local Authority that background noise monitoring data obtained during 2011 can be used as an estimate of current background noise levels.

Noise predictions have been made using calculations. The results of the preliminary assessment suggest that there will be no significant or unacceptable adverse impacts at noise-sensitive premises in the vicinity as a result of the proposed operations.

Air quality

The potential impacts of the proposed development on local air quality which have the potential to affect human health have been assessed. The potential impacts as a result of odour associated with the proposed development have also been assessed.

The site is not located in an air quality management area which means that national air quality objectives are being met.

The monitoring of air quality and gas in the ground at the site is undertaken routinely in accordance with the Environmental Permit to confirm that there are no significant adverse impacts. This will continue for the proposed western extension area.

Based on the control measures which will continue to be implemented it is considered that the generation of fine airborne particulates as a result of the extraction and stockpiling of soils, clay and overburden will have no significant impact on air quality in the locality. It is considered that the proposed time extension and increase in throughput of the waste treatment and recovery

facility will have negligible impact on air quality in the locality. It is considered that the restoration of the site will have a negligible impact on air quality at the site.

The wastes that are accepted at the site for landfill and treatment have a low level of organic carbon which means they have a limited potential for biodegradation hence a limited potential for the generation of gases or vapours. The wastes have a limited potential to generate odour. Based on the proposed continuation of the current controls including those that will be specified and implemented through the Environmental Permits, and based on the nature of the current and proposed wastes accepted at the site it is considered that there will be no significant impacts on air quality including impacts associated with odour as a result of the site activities.

Amenity

The potential effects on amenity of dust, mud on the road and lighting have been assessed.

If no dust control measures were implemented there would be the potential for a negligible to moderate adverse effects associated with impacts from dust on nearby receptors. However dust emissions will continue to be controlled effectively as part of the proposed development using a range of control measures. The effectiveness of dust control will be confirmed through

regular dust monitoring at locations on the boundary of the site as specified in the Environmental Permit.

Based on the wheel cleaning facilities and the proposed cleaning and maintenance regime on the site and the adjacent Stamford Road, the risk of nuisance from the proposed development associated with mud and debris on the local road network is low.

The lighting at the site is located in key areas at the main reception and office areas as well as the treatment facility for both security and health and safety considerations. Mobile lighting is used on the operational landfill area when needed. With the exception of security lighting the lighting will only be used during periods of low light and darkness when the site is operational and all lighting will be directed downwards to minimise the impact.

It is considered that there will not be an unacceptable impact on amenity as a result of the continued use of lighting as part of the proposed development.

Socio economic impacts

An assessment of the socio economic impacts of the proposed development has been carried out.

The proposed development provides the continued opportunity for a significant national and regional socio-economic benefit by supporting the

need of businesses and other activities for the safe treatment of wastes and the safe disposal of hazardous wastes and LLW. In addition the continuation of activities at the site will result in a further significant positive contribution to the local economy and provide substantial support to the function of the local villages and to local community and educational activities.

Based on the absence of evidence of adverse socio economic impacts and the evident beneficial impacts of the existing operations at ENRMF as set out in the PEIR, it is concluded that the proposed development will not give rise to any adverse socio-economic impacts on the local community.

The continued provision of safe, sustainable and cost effective waste management facilities will provide a beneficial socio-economic impact to local, regional and national businesses. The presence of the site and the Augean business will continue to support and make contributions to the local community.

Conclusions

The cumulative impacts of all the aspects of the collective proposals have been taken into account in the assessments of impacts on people and the environment. Based on the assessments carried out to date the findings indicate that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on

human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term.

Availability of the full reports and consultation information

The statutory consultation will take place between 26 October and 14 December 2020. Copies of the documents, plans and maps will be available from 26 October 2020 online at <https://www.augeanplc.com/enrmf-planning/>

A consultation pack can also be provided in hard copy on request from ENRMF@augeanconsultation.co.uk or the telephone helpline 01904 654989. Hard copies of the full PEIR document are available for review at the site by arrangement. A reasonable copying charge of £150 for the full suite of documents will apply for hard copies and £5 for an electronic copy on a memory stick.

Any representations on the Proposed Application should be made by 14 December 2020 in writing to the ENRMF Project Office, 52 The Tannery, Lawrence Street, York YO10 3WH or by email:

ENRMF@augeanconsultation.co.uk

Comments can also be submitted via the website or the telephone helpline 01904 654989.

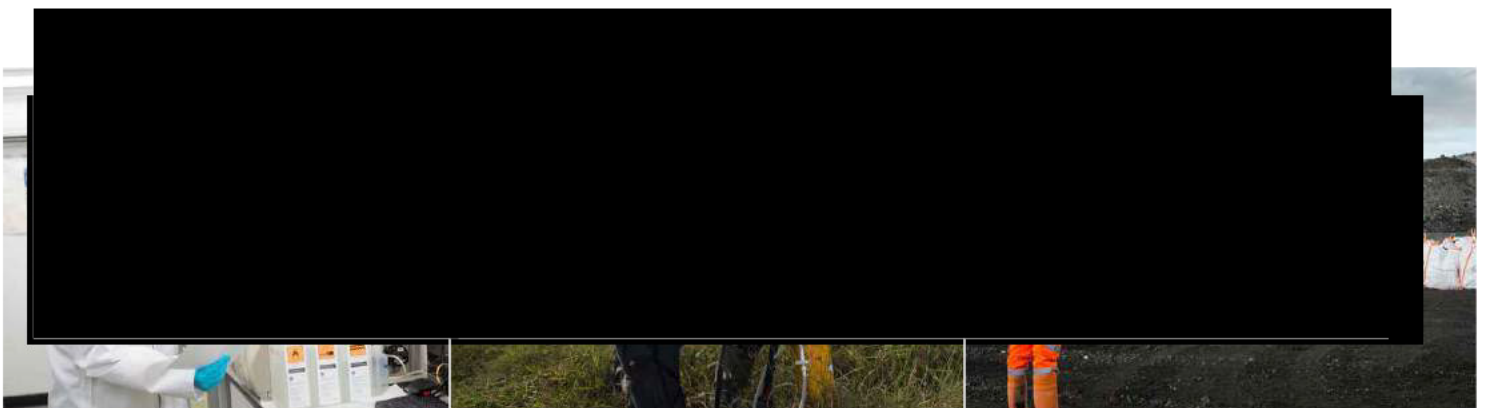


**STATEMENT OF
COMMUNITY
CONSULTATION**

**FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER
APPLICATION FOR THE ALTERATION AND
CONSTRUCTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND LOW
LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE FACILITIES AT THE EAST
NORTHANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY,
STAMFORD ROAD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

PINS project reference: WS010005

October 2020



CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Augean**
- 3. East Northants Resource Management Facility**
- 4. The Proposals**
- 5. The Development Consent Process**
- 6. Environmental Impact Assessments**
- 7. Consultation Objectives**
- 8. What we will consult about**
- 9. How we will consult**
- 10. Who we will consult with**
- 11. Consultation documents**
- 12. Consultation responses**
- 13. Further information and contact details**

Appendix 1. Consultation area

1. Introduction

This Statement of Community Consultation (“SoCC”) explains proposals by Augean South Ltd (“Augean”) for public consultation regarding an application for a Development Consent Order (“DCO”) for an extension in the area and life of the East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF) including an extension to the west of the existing landfill site and increasing the throughput of the waste treatment facility (“Proposed Development”) at the East Northants Resource Management Facility, Stamford Road, Kings Cliffe. PE8 6XX (“Site”).

The Proposed Development is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) which may only be authorised by a DCO made by the Secretary of State.

The application for a DCO will be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment which will be reported in an Environmental Statement.

This SoCC has been prepared in accordance with Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) which requires applicants to prepare a statement explaining the scope and methods of consultation that will be used to consult with the local community about the proposed development and explaining how the community can engage with the development consent process.

The consultation will provide an important opportunity for the local community to engage and help inform the Proposed Development. Responses to the consultation will be taken into account before finalising the proposals and submitting an application for a DCO to the Secretary of State.

Augean hopes to submit the application for examination in Spring 2021.

2. Augean

Augean is a leader in the specialist waste management sector. The company delivers a broad range of services across many key areas for the sustainable management of waste. The company specialises in the management of the UK's more difficult to manage wastes including hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste. The company applies the waste hierarchy to enable recycling, recovery and reuse wherever possible for these more challenging waste types. Where waste must be disposed of Augean treats the waste where practicable to reduce the polluting potential before landfill disposal.

3. The East Northants Resource Management Facility

The existing ENRMF site comprises an active hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste (LLW) landfill site together with a waste treatment and recovery facility. The landfill is operated progressively; accordingly, there are parts of the site operating, awaiting operations and completed and under restoration. A gas management and surface water management compound including a flare stack are located in the north western corner of the current site. Site infrastructure including the site access, waste reception facilities, car parking areas, site offices, welfare facilities, storage areas, laboratories and wheel and vehicle body washing facilities are in place at the site. The new area that will be included in the site which is the subject of the Proposed Development is immediately west of the existing site and is currently predominantly agricultural land.

4. The proposals

The main elements of the Proposed Development are summarised below:

- The construction of new landfill void for the disposal of the same range of hazardous wastes and Low Level Radioactive waste (LLW) with a capacity of greater than 100,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) supported by the existing site infrastructure. The new landfill area will comprise a number of operational phases.
- The continuation of filling of the existing ENRMF landfill with hazardous waste and LLW the subject of the current Development Consent Order and the creation of new void at the existing site in order to tie the restoration profile in to the extension area.
- The winning and working of minerals in order to create the landfill void including the use of extracted materials on site and the exportation of clay and overburden for use in engineering, restoration and general fill at other sites.
- The stockpiling of clay, overburden and soils for use in the construction of the engineered containment system at the site and restoration of the site.
- The direct input of waste into the landfill will continue at a rate of up to 150,000tpa
- An increase to the waste throughput of the waste treatment facility to 250,000tpa which comprises an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the rate consented in the 2018 DCO amendment
- A combined waste importation rate limit to the waste treatment facility and landfill of 300,000tpa which is an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the currently consented total input rate.
- The waste which is and will continue to be disposed of at the ENRMF will be limited to that at the lower activity end of the range of wastes classified as LLW which typically has which has a level of radioactivity of up to 200 Bq/g.
- The diversion of services that cross the western extension to alternative routes within the application area.
- The operational hours of the site will not change from those already permitted.
- Restoration to a generally domed restoration profile in the extension area and amendment to the approved restoration profile of the existing ENRMF site to create a coherent restored landform over the whole application site.
- Restoration of the site to nature conservation interest using the soils available at the site as well as suitable imported materials.
- Completion of the landfilling and restoration operations by December 2046. This is a provisional completion date that will be updated as part of the ongoing detailed design works.
- The site will be subject to a ten year aftercare and maintenance period following the completion of restoration.

5. The Planning Process

The Proposed Development is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and consent must be granted by the Secretary of State in the form of a development consent order (“DCO”). Augean must submit a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and whether consent should be granted for major infrastructure projects like the Proposed Development.

PINS will first decide, on behalf of the Secretary of State, whether to accept the application. If accepted, PINS will appoint an independent examiner or panel of examiners (referred to as the Examining Authority) who carry out a six month examination with hearings and consider any representations made by interested parties, any supporting evidence submitted and the answers given to the questions from the Examining Authority. Following the examination, the Examining Authority will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State who will then decide whether or not a DCO should be made. The Secretary of State’s decision must be made in accordance with government policy including where in force any relevant National Policy Statement (NPS). For the Proposed Development the relevant NPS is the NPS for Hazardous Waste 2013. This can be viewed at:

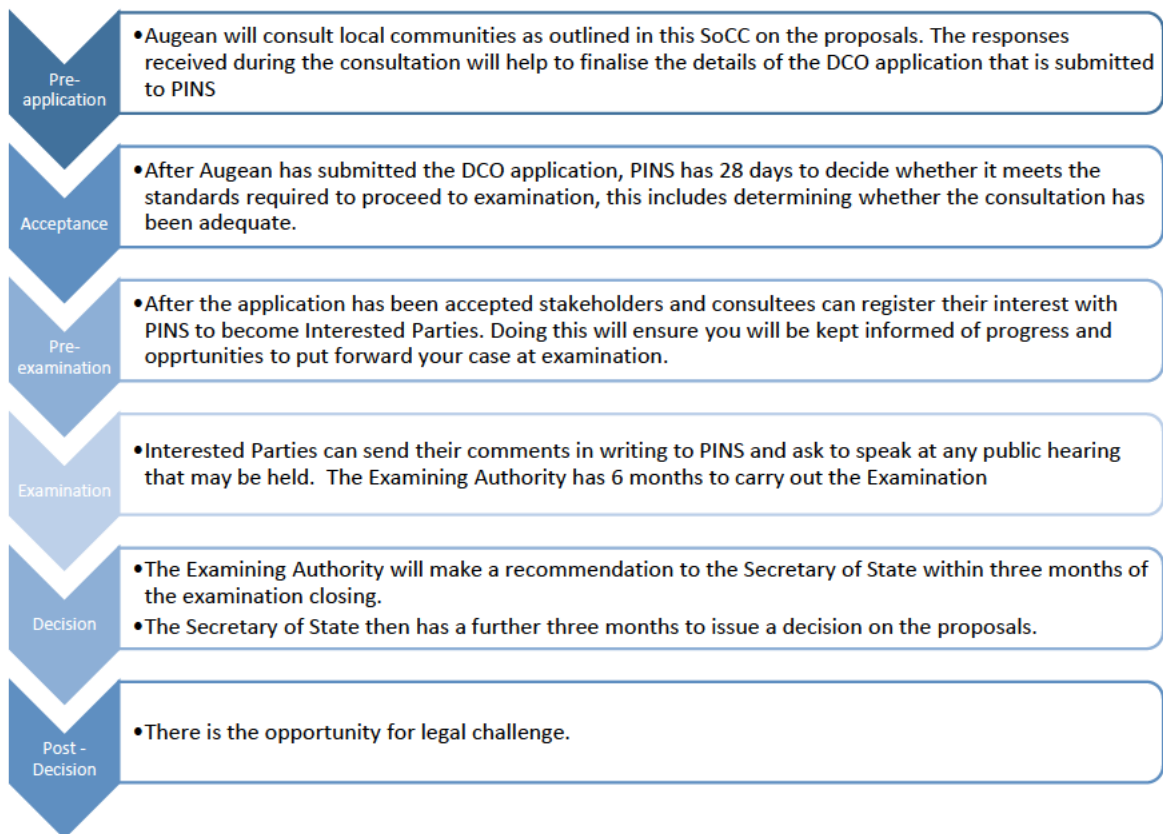
www.gov.uk/government/publications/hazardous-waste-national-policy-statement

The NPS provides a framework for decision making on DCO applications for the construction or alteration of new hazardous waste infrastructure in England and how projects should be assessed.

Further information regarding the DCO application process are set out in the diagram below or can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/>

or by telephone on 0303 444 5000



6. Environmental Impact Assessments

The Proposed Development is classified as 'EIA development' for the purpose of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ('EIA Regulations 2017'). Augean is therefore required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposal. As part of the pre-application consultation Augean will publish a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which will explain the potentially significant impacts and benefits of the Proposed Development and will be seeking views on this information from the local community in addition to its consultation with the prescribed statutory consultees. The PEIR will present the preliminary environmental information collected to date and an initial assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development. Augean will submit an Environmental Statement (ES) with the DCO application which will report on the likely significant environmental effects of the proposals identified in the EIA, the appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place where necessary and any residual effects.

7. Consultation objectives

In accordance with its normal practice, Augean is committed to consultation with the local community in respect of any new development at its sites. The company collates and reviews all responses which further inform and shape its applications. When making an application for a DCO, the applicant has a statutory duty to consult on the proposals and must follow a specific process. The results of the consultation are collated into a Consultation Report and submitted to PINS as part of the application. The principal objectives of the consultation process are to:

- Raise awareness of the Proposed Development and provide the local community and other stakeholders with the opportunity to understand, comment on and influence the proposals.
- Provide clear and concise technical and non-technical information on the project.
- Provide clarity on what is and is not part of the Proposed Development, what is fixed and why and any proposed for mitigation.
- Provide a range of ways by which people can engage with the consultation on the Proposed Development and provide comments and feedback.
- Ensure that comments and feedback are accurately captured and recorded.
- Ensure comments and feedback have been taken into account in finalising the proposals and the DCO application.
- Improve the DCO application to reflect local feedback, concerns and issues.
- Continue the existing dialogue with the local community through the submission and examination phase of the consenting process.

8. What we will consult about

Augean will provide information on the Proposed Development including preliminary information on environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures based on the findings of the environmental impact assessments carried out by that time in a published Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). Augean will welcome and consider feedback on all aspects of the Proposed Development.

9. How we will consult

Augean has been operating at ENRMF for 16 years and has well established means of ongoing communication and consultation with the community local to the site through the site Liaison Group, the Register of Stakeholders, circulation of periodic newsletters and annual open days. The company also has an open-door policy which is promoted at every opportunity. The company values the relationships that have been built with the local community and sees consultation and public engagement as a constant process. Not only will Augean consult with the local community before the statutory period commences but it will continue to communicate thereafter.

Augean intends for the consultation to be transparent, inclusive and accessible to those most likely to be affected by the Proposed Development. Throughout the pre-application consultation period there will be opportunities for discussion and comment on the proposals. Comments can be made throughout the consultation process, to Augean by telephone, email, via the company website or by letter in order to provide the maximum opportunity for feedback on the proposals.

Augean had hoped to be able to consult with the local community by arranging for them to have the opportunity to attend a series of face to face events. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the need to take account of present restrictions and future uncertainties regarding what further public health advice might be applicable during the consultation period, and how that might affect public events, it is no longer possible to be confident that we can hold suitably safe physical public exhibitions or an open day at present. The planned consultation arrangements will provide equivalent or better opportunities to conventional methods of consultation and will enable the local community to access information about the Proposed Development, to ask questions and receive answers from the Augean professional team and to be able to comment on the application. Although many of these opportunities are based on digital technology every effort will be made to ensure that those without access to digital methods of engagement are given other alternative options to access, question and respond to information.

The range of methods will ensure that the local community will be able to access the consultation information. If anyone is unable to access the information for any reason, Augean will work directly with that person to find a solution and provide access to the information.

Augean will seek to identify future opportunities for face to face events once Covid-19 restrictions are relaxed. All such events will be widely publicised to the local community when available.

The statutory consultation will take place from 26 October 2020 until 14 December 2020.

Based on the level and nature of interest shown during and before the statutory consultation Augean will continue to engage with interested parties throughout the DCO determination process and beyond. The means of engagement will be determined from responses received but will include continued commitment to the Community Liaison Group, periodic newsletters and annual open days.

Information

Augean will provide information about the Proposed Development and the details of the dates and consultation events through a range of methods:

- ***Public Information Leaflet***

Augean will deliver a public information leaflet which will explain the Proposed Development to all homes and businesses within the consultation area. The leaflet will be further distributed to other key stakeholders including the Liaison Group members, elected representatives at all levels as well as special interest groups, local community groups and organisations such as schools, faith groups and local health and welfare facilities. The leaflet will detail sources of further information and an invitation to participate in the consultation with details of how to access information, ask questions and make responses.

- ***Posters***

Posters advertising the consultation with details of how to participate will be displayed in local venues and locations within the consultation area.

- ***Newspaper advertisements***

Augean will publish statutory notices in the Stamford Mercury which is circulated as a hard copy paper and is published electronically giving details about how to access the consultation opportunities.

- ***Community publications.***

Wherever possible Augean will request that details of the consultation and any future specific events are published in local community and parish magazines.

- ***News media***

Augean will issue news releases about the consultation and any future specific consultation events to local print and broadcast news media to further raise awareness of the Proposed Development in the local community.

- ***Social media***

Augean will use its social media platforms to further advertise the consultation and any future specific events and availability of consultation documentation.

- ***Newsletters***

Augean regularly publishes a community newsletter that is widely distributed to the local community and made available on the Augean website. Advance notice of the Proposed Development has been promoted through this publication and any opportunities to engage in future specific events will be promoted through this publication.

- ***Electronic newsletters***

These are primarily distributed to those on the Register of Stakeholders; a database of subscribers who wish to be kept updated about Augean and any opportunities to engage with the company, and will be used to promote any specific future events or other opportunities to engage with the company as well as signposting the availability of consultation documentation or explaining more complex aspects of the Proposed Development in detailed topic sheets.

Engagement

The range of engagement opportunities are proposed to facilitate dialogue for those who wish to understand more about the Proposed Development. The proposed means of engagement are as follows:

- ***Exhibitions***

The exhibition materials: exhibition boards, supporting documents; factsheets and comments sheets will be made available online via the company website www.augeanplc.com. A hard copy exhibition pack will be made available in response to requests by email, post or telephone for those unable to access online materials. The contact details to request a pack are available at the end of this document.

Opportunities for explanation and responses to questions about the Proposed Development from the project team will be made available. The online exhibition will incorporate a facility to ask questions and receive answers about the Proposed Development from the Augean professional team. For those unable to access digital technology there will be the opportunity to request a response to questions via telephone or post.

Members of the local community will be offered the opportunity to attend online topic specific presentations which will be organised subject to interest expressed.

Augean would like the views, opinions and comments of the local community to influence aspects of the project that are still to be determined and are not fixed by technical necessity, legislation or national or local policy. Comments can be submitted online, by email or by post. Augean will use the responses received to help consider any changes that should be made to the Proposed Development before finalising the application.

- ***Open Day***

Subject to being able to do so based on further Government advice, a site Open Day will be held at ENRMF during Spring 2021 for any members of the public wishing to discuss the proposals and view the site. This will be promoted nearer the time by the circulation of a flyer and advertisements in the local news media.

- ***Open Door site visits***

Augean usually operates an open door policy at ENRMF to enable anyone wishing to visit the site to see how a modern, highly engineered landfill facility and treatment facilities operates. Due to current Covid-19 restrictions this is not possible at the present time but subject to further Government advice it is hoped that this can be resumed. Augean will inform parish Councils and those on the Register of Stakeholders or via the company newsletter when this opportunity is available once more.

Website

The website www.augeanplc.com/enrmf-planning/ will be used as an accessible method for engaging with the consultation for people who may have difficulty attending any of the events in person, as well as being a resource for all the documentation for the Proposed Development. The website will contain all the materials presented at the consultation opportunities and online feedback forms.

- ***Additional opportunities***

Augean may hold additional events if considered beneficial in order to enable the local community to gain a greater understanding of the Proposed Development and to help them respond to the consultation effectively. If Augean decides to do this notice of any additional events will be given as soon as possible and with adequate time before the date of the event.

10. Who we will consult with

The consultation process has been designed to engage with those local communities who may be affected by the Proposed Development within the proposed consultation area, shown at Appendix 1. This is the same area that was previously identified for the consultation regarding the existing DCO. We have refined the consultation area into Zone A and Zone B.

Zone A includes the villages nearest to the Proposed Development whose representatives participate in the Kings Cliffe Liaison Group and whose residents and businesses have taken an interest in previous planning applications at the ENRMF. These villages are: Apethorpe, Barrowden, Blatherwycke, Bulwick, Collyweston, Duddington with Fineshade, Easton on the Hill, Kings Cliffe, Laxton, Nassington, Southwick, Tixover, Thornhaugh, Wakerley, Wansford, Woodnewton and Yarwell. Augean will publicise the consultation events by distributing the public information leaflet to all households and businesses within Zone A as well as to special interest groups, faith groups, schools, health and welfare providers. The events will be further publicised through electronic newsletters, posters, community publications, local newspaper advertisements, news media, social media and the company website.

Zone B includes outlying villages whose residents and businesses have taken an interest in previous planning applications at the ENRMF. These towns and villages are: Ailsworth, Ashton, Bainton, Barnack, Benefield, Castor, Cotterstock, Deene and Deenethorpe, Edith Weston, Elton, Fotheringhay, Glapthorn, Glaston, Gretton, Harringworth, Ketton, Morcott, Normanton, North Luffenham, Oundle, Sibson cum Stibbington, Seaton, South Luffenham, Southorpe, Stamford, Sutton, Tansor, Tinwell, Ufford, Upton, Warmington, Water Newton, Weldon, Wittering and Wothorpe. Augean will publicise the consultation events by distributing multiple copies of the public information leaflets to the Town Councils, Parish Councils or Parish Meetings as well as sending electronic copies of the leaflet to the clerks. The events will be further publicised through electronic newsletters, posters, community publications, local newspaper advertisements, news media, social media and the company website.

Augean will inform communities beyond Zone B about the Proposed Development and consultation through local newspaper advertisements, news media, social media and the company website.

Augean will provide information about the Proposed Development and consultation events to all elected representatives (Parish, District and County Councillors and Members of Parliament).

Augean welcome the participation of those who work in or visit the consultation area and will take account of their views.

We have engaged with the relevant local authorities, Northamptonshire County Council and East Northants District Council about the make-up of their communities, including whether people in the area might have particular needs or requirements, whether the authority has identified any groups that it knows to be 'seldom heard' and we have discussed and agreed with them the techniques that might be appropriate to overcome barriers to communication and participation in consultation.

Recognising that some people may find it difficult to access the information including people who may need to isolate, socially distance or shield themselves due to Covid-19 requests for materials to be made available in formats appropriate to the needs of those people or those with disabilities or in other languages will be considered on request by contacting Augean by telephone or email.

11. Consultation documentation

Consultation documents will be available for inspection at the public exhibitions, in the document inspection locations detailed at the end of this document and on the Augean website at <https://www.augeanplc.com/enrmf-planning/> during the statutory consultation period. The consultation documents will include:

- PEIR: containing an overview of the nature and scale of the Proposed Development and an initial assessment of the likely significant environmental effects and proposed mitigation.
- PEIR NTS: a non-technical summary of the information in the PEIR
- Project leaflet: a non-technical summary of the Proposed Development
- The SoCC
- Section 48 notice: a copy of the notice published in local and national newspapers advertising Augean's intention to submit a DCO application for the Proposed Development as required by Section 48 of the 2008 Planning Act (as amended).

12. Consultation responses

There will be a six- week opportunity to respond to the consultation which may be extended to take account of any Covid-19 restrictions that might be in place. Consultation responses should be submitted to Augean by the end of **14 December 2020**. Augean will consider consultation responses received after this date wherever possible. There will be further opportunities to provide comments on the application once it has been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate.

Augean will consider all consultation responses received when finalising the details of the Proposed Development.

There will be several ways in which the local community can respond to the consultation:

- Hard copy feedback form which will be included in the exhibition pack available on request or to download from the website.
- Online feedback form which will be available on the website.
- By email or letter.
- Oral feedback in person or by telephone where necessary if other methods of communication are not available and circumstances would prevent a response.
- Responses via social media will not be accepted.

Following the consultation period, as part of the DCO application a Consultation Report will be prepared and submitted to PINS which will set out the consultation opportunities which have been provided, list the issues raised during the consultation and explain Augean's response to them. The responses received or extracts from them may be published with personal details redacted.

13. Further information sources and contact details

Website

The Augean website <https://www.augeanplc.com/enrmf-planning/> will be regularly updated with the latest news about the Proposed Development and will provide free of charge access to all consultation documents including the PEIR which can be downloaded. As further project documentation becomes available, we will ensure that it is made accessible.

Email

Augean has a project email: ENRMF@augeanconsultation.co.uk which can be used to contact the company for further information.

Telephone Helpline

Augean has a Telephone Helpline: 01904 654989 for the Proposed Development. Members of the public are invited to use it if they have any queries on the DCO application or associated events.

Kings Cliffe Local Liaison Group

Augean is an active participant in the Kings Cliffe Local Liaison Group, a committee run by Northamptonshire County Council and whose members are drawn from local parish councils and East Northants District Council as well as the Environment Agency. Its purpose is to act as a link between the company and local communities to discuss operational matters as well as issues arising from planning/DCO applications. The group meets periodically, and minutes of the meetings can be read on the company website.

Register of Stakeholders

To improve and speed up the dissemination of information and to advise on further events and activities, which may be of interest to people, Augean has established a Register of Stakeholders, which has been developed from existing contacts with whom we have already corresponded by email. This will enable the company to contact those on the Register by email at short notice. Those attending the consultation events and those who contact us via the website or by post will be invited to join the Register. At all stages it will be possible to unsubscribe from this method of contact if people no longer wish to receive emails. Careful notice will be taken of stakeholders who cannot be contacted by email and information will be provided by post if preferred. Augean is compliant with current Data Protection regulations.

Document inspection locations

The consultation documents will be available at the following normally publicly accessible locations if the facilities are open and able to receive visitors due to Covid-19 restrictions:

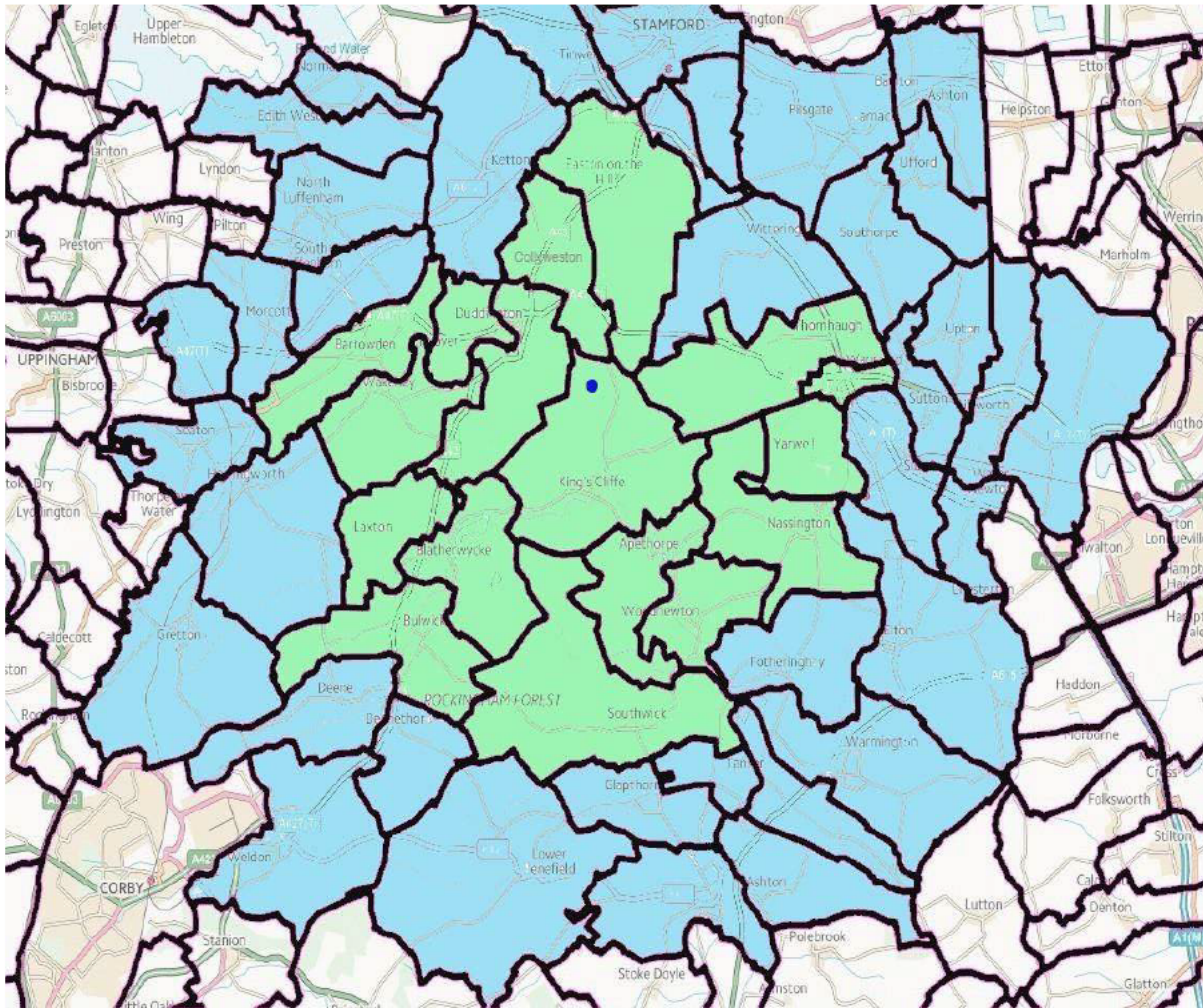
- **Oundle Public Library**
Glaphorne Road
Oundle
PE8 4JA
- **Stamford Public Library**
High Street
Stamford
Lincolnshire
PE9 2BB

They can also be provided on request from ENRMF@augeanconsultation.co.uk or by contacting the telephone helpline 01904 654989. Requests for materials in formats appropriate to the needs of people with accessibility issues, disabilities or in other languages will be considered on request.

If you have any further queries about the consultation process please contact the telephone helpline 01904 654989.

Appendix 1

The Consultation area illustrating consultation Zone A and Zone B



 **Site Location**

 **Zone A**

 **Zone B**

SECTION 48 PLANNING ACT 2008

**REGULATION 4 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE)
REGULATIONS 2009**

EAST NORTHANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY ORDER

NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER (DCO)

Notice is hereby given that Augean South Limited (the "Applicant") of 4 Rudgate Court, Walton, Wetherby, West Yorkshire. LS23 7BF proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above mentioned Order (the "Proposed Application").

The Proposed Application seeks consent for an extension in the area and life of the East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF) including an extension to the west of the existing landfill site and increasing the throughput of the waste treatment facility ("Proposed Development") at the East Northants Resource Management Facility, Stamford Road, Kings Cliffe. PE6 6XX.

The Proposed Application will seek a DCO that will include authorisation for the following elements:

- The construction of new landfill void for the disposal of hazardous wastes and Low Level Radioactive waste (LLW) with a capacity of greater than 100,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) supported by the existing site infrastructure. The new landfill area will comprise a number of operational phases.
- The continuation of filling of the existing ENRMF landfill with hazardous waste and LLW the subject of the current Development Consent Order and the creation of new void at the existing site in order to tie the restoration profile into the extension area.
- The winning and working of minerals in order to create the landfill void including the use of extracted materials on site and the exportation of clay and overburden for use in engineering, restoration and general fill at other sites.
- The stockpiling of clay, overburden and soils for use in the construction of the engineered containment system at the site and restoration of the site.
- The direct input of waste into the landfill will continue at a rate of up to 150,000tpa.
- An increase to the waste throughput of the waste treatment facility to 250,000tpa which comprises an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the rate consented currently.
- A combined waste importation rate limit to the waste treatment facility and landfill of 300,000tpa which is an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the currently consented total input rate.
- The LLW which is and will continue to be disposed of at the ENRMF will be limited to that at the lower activity end of the range of wastes classified as LLW which typically has a level of radioactivity of up to 200 Bq/g.
- The diversion of services that cross the western extension to alternative routes within the application area.
- Restoration to a generally domed restoration profile in the extension area and amendment to the approved restoration profile of the existing ENRMF site to create a coherent restored landform over the whole application site.
- Restoration of the site to nature conservation interest using the soils available at the site as well as suitable imported materials.
- Completion of the landfilling and restoration operations by December 2046. This is a provisional completion date that will be updated as part of the ongoing detailed design works.

The Applicant is consulting on the Proposed Application. The Applicant has notified the Secretary of State that the Proposed Application is "EIA development" for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 and therefore the Proposed Application will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). Accordingly, the Applicant has made preliminary environmental information available before completion of the ES.

A copy of the details of the proposals, preliminary environmental information and a shorter non-technical summary, statement of community consultation, plans, maps and other documents describing the Proposed Development will be available from 26 October 2020 online at www.augeanplc.com/enrmf-planning/ and will remain available after the consultation period has ended. They can be provided by contacting ENRMF@augeanconsultation.co.uk or the telephone helpline 01904 654989. Any requests for materials in formats appropriate to the needs of people with accessibility issues, disabilities or in other languages will be considered. Copies may be inspected free of charge using online facilities only at the following locations and during the hours set out below from 26 October 2020 until 14 December 2020. The opening times of these venues are governed by independent organisations and may be subject to change.

Oundle Public Library Glaphorn Road Oundle PE8 4JA	Opening hours Monday, Wednesday, Friday 10 am – 4 pm Saturday 10am – 2 pm
Stamford Public Library High Street Stamford PE9 2BB	Opening hours Monday - Friday 10 am - 4pm Saturday 10 am – 3 pm

Any representations on the Proposed Application should be made in writing to the ENRMF Project Office, 52 The Tannery, Lawrence Street, York YO10 3WH or by email: ENRMF@augeanconsultation.co.uk Comments can also be submitted via the website or the telephone helpline 01904 654989.

The Applicant requests that responses state the grounds of representation, indicate who is making it, and provide an address to which any correspondence relating to the representation may be sent. The deadline for responses is **11.59pm on 14 December 2020**.

Please note that responses and other representations will be made public, although personal information will be withheld. Personal information details will be held securely by the Applicant and any appointed agent of the Applicant in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and all applicable and relevant DCO application(s). For information on how the Applicant processes personal information and your data protection rights, please visit its privacy notice at www.augeanplc.com/online-privacy-notice/.

Womble Bond Dickinson (UK) LLP Solicitors to the Applicant
23 October 2020



Comments Sheet


Augean is committed to establishing and maintaining a meaningful dialogue with the local communities in which we operate. Please let us know if you have found this booklet helpful and informative. Is there anything else you would like information about?

Having read the booklet please take the time to give us your comments or suggestions about our proposed applications for a Development Consent Order for the East Northants Resource Management Facility.

Thank you for your time in participating in this consultation

Please return in the Freepost envelope provided

We are compiling a list of emails and addresses of people who are interested in following the planning application so that we can quickly and effectively send you updates that you may find helpful by email or post. If you would like to be included in this list, please leave your preferred contact details here.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for users to provide their preferred contact details (email and address) for receiving updates.