

APPENDIX CRO

Table of responses to Section 47 consultation held between 26 October 2020 and 14 December 2020, and during extended period for receipt of responses and replies from the applicant to issues raised and how the applicant has taken account of the issues raised in preparation of the final application and Environmental Statement.

PINS project reference: WS010005

PINS document reference: 4.2.15

Section 47 consultees	Response	Augean response
Parish Councils		
Ketton	<p>Please see the comments below from Ketton Parish Council to the above consultation:</p> <p>We are concerned that all the ground water from the extended site will end up in the River Welland which forms one of the boundaries of the parish of Ketton. What controls will there be of leachate and overspill (due to the impermeable lining of the excavated areas), into the ground water, and hence into the R. Welland ? This is a potential pollution issue that could last many years beyond the working life of the site, and restoration period.</p> <p>Kind regards ██████████ Parish Clerk</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The protection of water is one of the most important issues for the development. As with many landfill sites in the UK, the ENRMF site is located over groundwater which must be protected.</p> <p>The potential impacts on geology, hydrology and hydrogeology have been subject to detailed assessment. 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. Consistent with the principles of the current site design, at least two metres 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

		<p>cells formed of low permeability materials. This barrier system provides the necessary protection of human health and the environment.</p> <p>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 specification for which is agreed with the Environment Agency. The cell construction is designed to prevent contamination of ground and surface water that may otherwise be harmed by the migration of landfill leachate. Each cell contains leachate and landfill gas collection and monitoring infrastructure.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The design and construction of the site containment system and the basal leachate collection layer 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.</p>
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		<p>During the operation of the site the level of leachate in each cell is controlled by the extraction of leachate in order to maintain the level below a limit specified in the Environmental Permit. The management of leachate in this way makes sure that there will not be 'overspill' of leachate. As explained above, once the low permeability cap is placed the rate of rainfall infiltration and therefore the rate of leachate generation is very low. The final profile of the waste and capping layer is designed to form a stable slope which will encourage shedding of rainfall to minimise infiltration which will further minimise the generation of leachate.</p> <p>The management and monitoring of the site including the management of leachate will continue long after the site has ceased accepting waste. It is a requirement of the legislation that appropriate management remains in place for the duration of the Environmental Permits. The Environmental Permits do not cease on a specified date but continue in force until an application for its surrender is submitted to and accepted by the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency will not accept the surrender of an Environmental Permit until there is no longer any need for active management and monitoring and until the Environment Agency are satisfied that the site does not present a potentially significant risk to the environment.</p> <p>As a requirement of the current Environmental Permits for the landfill site Augean make a Financial Provision which is available to the Environment Agency for the management of the site should Augean default on their site management and aftercare obligations. The sum provided is agreed with the Environment Agency. This Financial Provision will be extended to apply also to the activities in the western landfill extension area as part of the variation of the Environmental Permit.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p>
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		<p>The continued protection of the environment is the most important issue for the future development of the ENRMF. Detailed investigations and assessments have been carried out regarding the potential effects of the development on people and the environment by technical specialists in several different disciplines. The preliminary results of the assessments were reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which was the subject of the consultation. The cumulative impact of all of the assessments of potential impacts on people and the environment demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term. The final versions of these reports will be submitted as an Environmental Statement with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. There will be further opportunities to comment on these documents as part of the DCO examination process.</p> <p>In addition to a DCO, 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 result of the proposed development. The proposals will not be permitted unless they are fully compliant with official guidance and criteria and the risk assessments demonstrate to the satisfaction of all the statutory technical consultees including the Environment Agency that the proposals do not present any unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. The site will continue to be monitored and regulated to confirm that it is operating in compliance with appropriate international and national health and safety standards. Key monitoring data is available on the website www.augeanplc.com</p>
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		<p>As explained in the consultation information, 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p>
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		<p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. We would be happy to host any members of the Parish Council who may be interested in a site visit which may be helpful to them to understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>Glaphorn</p>	<p>Glaphorn Parish Council would like to express their support for the further development of the East Northants site.</p> <p>We are confident that local views will be taken into account and all safety and environmental concerns will be addresses.</p> <p>█</p> <p>Glaphorn Parish Council Clerk</p>	<p>Dear █</p> <p>Augean would like to thank Glaphorn Parish Council for its response to the consultation.</p> <p>It might be helpful to the Parish Council to explain the next steps in the DCO application process so that they are aware of how they can participate in the process.</p> <p>The continued protection of the environment is the most important issue for the future development of the ENRMF. Detailed investigations and assessments have been carried out regarding the potential effects of the development on people and the environment by technical specialists in several different disciplines. The preliminary results of the assessments were reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which was the subject of</p>

the consultation. The cumulative impact of all of the assessments of potential impacts on people and the environment demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term. The final versions of these reports will be submitted as an Environmental Statement with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. There will be further opportunities to comment on these documents as part of the DCO examination process.

In addition to a DCO, 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 result of the proposed development. The proposals will not be permitted unless they are fully compliant with official guidance and criteria and the risk assessments demonstrate to the satisfaction of all the statutory technical consultees including the Environment Agency that the proposals do not present any unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. The site will continue to be monitored and regulated to confirm that it is operating in compliance with appropriate international and national health and safety standards. Key monitoring data is available on the website www.augeanplc.com

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Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.

Further information regarding the DCO application process can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:

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

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The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resourcemanagement-facility-western-extension/>

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		<p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>Gretton</p>	<p>Following discussions at a recent meeting, it was agreed that Gretton Parish Council do not have enough reasons to object to this application.</p> <p>Kind regards.</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>Clerk to Gretton Parish Council</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Augean would like to thank Gretton Parish Council for its response to the consultation.</p> <p>It might be helpful to the Parish Council to explain the next steps in the DCO application process so that they are aware of how they can participate in the process.</p> <p>The continued protection of the environment is the most important issue for the future development of the ENRMF. Detailed investigations and assessments have been carried out regarding the potential effects of the development on people and the environment by technical specialists in several different disciplines. The preliminary results of the assessments were reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which was the subject of the consultation. The cumulative impact of all of the assessments of potential impacts on people and the environment demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term. The final versions of these reports will be submitted as an Environmental Statement with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. There will be further opportunities to comment on these documents as part of the DCO examination process.</p> <p>In addition to a DCO, operations at the site will be controlled through Environmental Permits which are regulated by the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency is the regulator with</p>

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Conservation Groups		
Butterfly Conservation ██████████	I work for The UK conservation charity Butterfly Conservation in partnership with Forestry England, Natural England, RSPB, ARG, Bat Conservation Trust and Plantlife as part of the Roots	Responses and on-going consultation and liaison with the conservation special interest groups are detailed in the Environmental Statement (PINS ref 5.2) and in the Ecological Impact Assessment (Appendix ES13.1)

of Rockingham Back from the Brink project. We have undertaken extensive habitat management and species monitoring in the Woodlands boarding the proposed development site. I agree with the following concerns raised by Barrie Galpin and the Friends of Fineshade:

- This is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site.
- Augean should be using the opportunity to connect the two species-rich woodlands now, not to separate them by deep pits and steel fences, an insurmountable barrier to the dispersal of Adder. This is the last stronghold of the species in the region and a conservation priority.
- The disconnection would create a significant biodiversity loss and impact on the numerous species of conservation concern in the woods which would benefit from connectivity being improved.
- The proposed restoration plans look good, but it won't come about until 2046, by which time it will be too late for threatened species.
- There is an alternative: the fields to the south of the existing site, need to be properly assessed.

<p>Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire Wildlife Trust [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposal to expand both the extent and duration of the East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF). The existing facility is within a landscape rich in wildlife and the proposed extension includes a particularly ecologically sensitive area. This is because it is between Collyweston Great Wood and Eastern Hornstocks Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) National Nature Reserve (NNR) and Fineshade Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS). Having looked through the material provided in the online exhibition, including the available environmental survey information and proposed restoration plans, we would like to make the following comments.</p> <p>The Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire is a registered charity, whose mission is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve local wildlife, by caring for land ourselves and with others; • inspire others to take action for wildlife; and • inform people, by offering advice and sharing knowledge. <p>To do this we are supported by over 1,000 volunteers and more than 34,000 members. We currently manage over 100 nature reserves, covering almost 3,945 hectares, and two education</p>	<p>Responses and on-going consultation and liaison with the conservation special interest groups are detailed in the Environmental Statement (PINS ref 5.2) and in the Ecological Impact Assessment (Appendix ES13.1)</p>
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centres. Our work also includes the acquisition and application of information about biodiversity.

Although the ecological surveys have not yet concluded, the initial findings demonstrate the importance of the area and the wide range of wildlife which is found on or adjacent to the proposed extension site. Of particular significance, this includes all five amphibian species found in Northamptonshire, black hairstreak and white-letter hairstreak butterflies, reptiles including adder, dormice, Barbastelle bats, badgers and a range of notable beetles and flies. Many of these species are associated with the adjacent two woodlands and woodland edge habitats within the fields covered by the proposal. It is vital that the extension to ENRMF, should it be found to be necessary, protects the existing importance of the area and provides biodiversity enhancements from the outset.

Woodland Linkage

The proposed extension site is between Collyweston Great Wood and Eastern Hornstocks SSSI and NNR and Fineshade Wood LWS. The two woods are only about 200m apart, however, linkages between them could be improved to enable wildlife to move more effectively between the two large woods. Linking woodlands within the Rockingham Forest area, which

this proposal is on the edge of, has been a long-term aspiration of many conservation organisations. Providing a robust woodland linkage should be a key aspect of this proposal, not just within the restoration plan, but to be provided from the outset. Should the proposal go ahead, the quarry activities and necessary fencing would provide a barrier for the majority of wildlife, even those which would currently cross the arable field. The gapping up of hedgerows (paragraph 4.3.4 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report) as an early ecological mitigation measure is a start. However, maintaining and enhancing linkages between the woodlands would need to be much more extensive to function effectively and must be provided throughout the lifetime of the works.

Woodland buffers

As already mentioned the two woodlands are only about 200m apart in some areas separated by part of the application site. Both woodlands contain large trees which will have extensive root networks. The habitats on the edge of the woodland are also important features. Many of the species listed above which have been found in and around the proposed extension site are associated with the woodland edge. As a result, a considerable buffer from the woodland edge would be necessary to prevent harm to the trees and retain woodland edge habitat. This would

result in only a very narrow stripe down the centre of the northern field which would be available for other purposes.

Mitigation, Compensation and Phasing Plan


The importance of maintaining and enhancing the linkages between the two woodlands has already been discussed. The many protected and notable species found on or close to the site, however, will require additional mitigation. We would strongly recommend that this is provided in the same area as the woodland linkage enhancement and would need to be established prior to any other work commencing to extend the ENRMF. It is noted that the mitigation plan is not yet available and will need to be developed once all the survey information has been analysed. Given the ecological sensitivity of the area this would be a key part of the proposal. Should the proposal be granted permission, works would be conducted in stages with the restoration carried out once each phase is completed. To remove barriers and enhance woodland linkages as soon as possible, we would strongly recommend that the site is worked from north to south.

Restoration Plan

The proposal suggests that the site is restored to parkland with species-rich grassland sown between groups of trees and hedgerows. This would be encouraged to develop into woodland naturally over time. Whilst we are supportive of natural regeneration, we are slightly unsure about how this would be achieved in this location. The management of the grassland needs greater consideration so that it would not prevent trees establishing and, of greater concern, is the impact of deer in this location. The area as a whole experiences significant pressure from deer browsing which could effectively prevent the development of new woodland areas. We would ask that the practicalities of the restoration plan are developed further.

Lighting

Finally, it is noted that mobile lighting would be used whilst work was being undertaken in an area. It is important that the field between the two woodlands, the woodland edges and hedgerows are not lit. Lighting in these areas could have a negative impact on bats in particular, changing their behavioural patterns and creating more barriers between the two woods. I hope that our comments on this proposal are taken into account. If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.


<p>Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust </p>	<p>This is a response from the Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust (hereafter, ARC) to the pre-application statutory consultation being conducted by Augean PLC with regard to the proposed extension of the East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF).</p> <p>Our comments concern habitat linkage and protected wildlife, in this case, reptiles.</p> <p>Any proposal should be informed by a sound evidence base, gained through a collation of existing data on reptiles and by new surveys. There must be a clear assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed extension on reptile conservation status, and the mitigation hierarchy must be followed. Options for extension that would result in adverse harm, and those which cannot be adequately mitigated or compensated, should be avoided. Options that would allow net enhancement for reptile conservation status would be welcomed. All native reptiles are protected by law (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)), and public bodies have a duty under section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 to consider their conservation when carrying out their functions. Planning authorities are directed by government to consider impacts on protected species under the National Planning Policy Framework. Therefore we would expect</p>	<p>Responses and on-going consultation and liaison with the conservation special interest groups are detailed in the Environmental Statement (PINS ref 5.2) and in the Ecological Impact Assessment (Appendix ES13.1)</p>
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the potential impacts on reptiles to be taken into account in any planning and other regulatory decisions.

We make the following general observations. The current proposal risks increasing the fragmentation of existing woodland habitats. Woodland stands within the Rockingham Forest area are an important network of habitats and the focus of the *Roots of Rockingham* landscape-scale conservation project, in which ARC is a partner. Woodlands that will be directly affected by the proposed facility expansion are Collyweston Great Wood and Fineshade Wood, which lie either side of the proposed area. A significant review of England's wildlife sites (full reference: Lawton, J.H., Brotherton, P.N.M., Brown, V.K., Elphick, C., Fitter, A.H., Forshaw, J., Haddow, R.W., Hilborne, S., Leafe, R.N., Mace, G.M., Southgate, M.P., Sutherland, W.A., Tew, T.E., Varley, J., & Wynne, G.R. (2010) *Making Space for Nature: a review of England's wildlife sites and ecological network*. Report to Defra.) concluded that not only are more and higher quality wildlife sites needed, but also that connectivity between sites should be improved. This principle has been incorporated into the government's 25 Year Environment Plan, a goal of which is to achieve thriving plants and wildlife. The plan includes policies such as embedding environmental net gain into development and developing a Nature Recovery Network, recognising the need for newly created and restored habitats,

corridors and stepping stones to help wildlife populations to grow and move.

Presently the fields between Collyweston Great Wood and Fineshade Wood create a partial barrier to the movement of wildlife between the woods (woodland species will vary in their ability to disperse across this land). To exemplify this, the adder, *Vipera berus*, is one of the priority species within the *Roots of Rockingham* project. The adder is a protected species and of particular conservation concern, and is listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act as a national priority species. The Rockingham Forest area is of particular importance for the adder as it is one of the few areas where this formerly widespread species occurs in the East Midlands. Even within this area the species has contracted its range and is now confined to Fineshade Wood and some nearby road verges including those bordering Collyweston Great Wood. Aside from the uncultivated margins, the fields between Collyweston Great Wood and Fineshade Wood are unfavourable habitat for adders, offering little potential for movement between the woods, creating a partial barrier, dividing the adders into small, separate populations. Small, isolated populations are prone to decline and extinction (e.g. see the following scientific paper: Gardner, E., Julian, A., Monk, C. & Baker, J. (2019). Make the Adder Count: population trends from a citizen science survey of UK

	<p>adders. The Herpetological Journal 29, 57-70.). Over its lifetime, extension of the resource management facility over these fields would decrease whatever habitat connectivity there is already between the two woodlands, with harmful consequences for wildlife.</p> <p>An alternative approach, which should be investigated to achieve environmental net gain, would be to use the northernmost of the two fields as mitigation, through increasing habitat connectivity for the adder and other wildlife. We suggest that if the proposed facility is to be expanded, this should be either confined to the southern field and/or land to the south of the existing facility. Mitigation work within the northern field should aim to connect the two woodlands, either through natural regeneration or carefully managed woodland restoration and including specific measures to create conditions for reptile dispersal between the adjacent woodlands.</p>	
<p>People's Trust for Endangered Species  (Dormouse Officer)</p>	<p>We have been made aware of the proposal to expand both the extent and duration of the East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF). The existing facility is within a landscape rich in wildlife and the proposed extension includes a particularly ecological sensitive area. This is because it is between Collyweston Great Wood and Eastern Hornstocks Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) National Nature Reserve</p>	<p>Responses and on-going consultation and liaison with the conservation special interest groups are detailed in the Environmental Statement (PINS ref 5.2) and in the Ecological Impact Assessment (Appendix ES13.1)</p>

(NNR) and Fineshade Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS). It would also to further isolate Bedford Purlieus wood from the larger woodland complex to the west.

Woodland Linkage


The proposed extension site is between Collyweston Great Wood and Eastern Hornstocks SSSI and NNR and Fineshade Wood LWS. The two woods are only about 200m apart, however, linkages between them could be improved to enable wildlife to move more effectively between the two large woods. Linking woodlands within the Rockingham Forest area, which this proposal is on the edge of, has been a long-term aspiration of many conservation organisations. Providing a robust woodland linkage should be a key aspect of this proposal, not just within the restoration plan, but to be provided from the outset. Should the proposal go ahead, the quarry activities and necessary fencing would provide a barrier for the majority of wildlife, even those which would currently cross the arable field. The gapping up of hedgerows (paragraph 4.3.4 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report) as an early ecological mitigation measure is a start. However, maintaining and enhancing linkages between the woodlands would need to be much more extensive to function effectively and provided throughout the lifetime of the works.

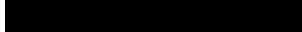
Woodland buffers

As already mentioned the two woodlands are only about 200m apart in some areas separated by the application site. Both woodlands contain large trees which will have extensive root networks. The habitats on the edge of the woodland are also important features. Many of the species listed above which have been found in and around the proposed extension site are associated with the woodland edge. As a result, a considerable buffer from the woodland edge would be necessary to prevent harm to the trees and retain woodland edge habitat. This would result in only a very narrow stripe down the centre of the northern field which would be available for other purposes.

Hazel Dormice

Bedford Purlieus was the site of a dormouse reintroduction in 2001 and the population persists in the wood. The Dormouse Reintroduction Programme has been ongoing since 1993 and is part of the Natural England Species Recovery Programme. It has always been the a desire of PTES to facilitate the creation of a robust hedgerow link between Bedford Purlieus and the woodlands to the west. This would then enable the Bedford Purlieus dormouse population to disperse across the landscape and link with the sparse native populations in Rockingham Forest. A century ago dormice were widespread across England and Wales but now Northamptonshire would be considered at

	<p>the very edge of their current range. This means that both native, and reintroduced populations, in the County have a national significance.</p> <p>We understand that there is an alternative area to the south that is under consideration for the expansion of the facility that would not cause such an adverse impact to biodiversity. We would urge you to select a site that has a minimal impact on the connectivity of woodlands in the local area.</p>	
<p>Northants Diptera </p>	<p>I am writing to OPPOSE granting planning permission to extend the ENRMF to the area between Fineshade and Collyweston Great Wood. These woods are important remnants of Rockingham Forest and contain rich assemblages of species, many of which are nationally declining in number. In order to stop these declines ecologists urge that remaining remnants of high quality habitat should be preserved, expanded and joined up to give greater resilience to climate change. Allowing this development to take place would create a barrier to movement of species between these two important areas. I therefore ask the appropriate authorities to refuse to allow this development to take place.</p>	<p>Responses and on-going consultation and liaison with the conservation special interest groups are detailed in the Environmental Statement (PINS ref 5.2) and in the Ecological Impact Assessment (Appendix ES13.1)</p>

<p>Back from the Brink </p>	<p>Back from the Brink has been working closely with Bat Conservation Trust and Amphibian & Reptile Conservation Trust (ARC) on survey & habitat work across the project area which includes the key woodlands Fineshade & Collyweston Great Wood which border the proposed development site. ARC have responded separately, taking into account knowledge gained on Adder populations in the area. The following comments will, therefore, focus on bats.</p> <p>Due to the decline in bat numbers over the last century and the importance of specific roost requirements in their life cycle, all species of bat and their roost sites (whether bats are present at the time or not) are fully protected under international and domestic legislation. The international protection (the EC Habitats Directive) has been transposed into national laws by means of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (England and Wales). This makes it illegal to kill, injure, capture, or cause disturbance that affects populations of bats, obstruct access to bat roosts, or damage or destroy bat roosts. Individual bats are protected from 'intentional' or 'reckless' disturbance under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p> <p>Seven species of bat (Barbastelle, Bechstein's, Noctule, Soprano pipistrelle, Brown long-eared, Greater horseshoe and</p>	<p>Responses and on-going consultation and liaison with the conservation special interest groups are detailed in the Environmental Statement (PINS ref 5.2) and in the Ecological Impact Assessment (Appendix ES13.1)</p>
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Lesser horseshoe bat) are Priority species under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and have also been adopted as Species of Principal Importance in England under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006).


Survey work was carried out on the two hedgerows that currently link Collyweston Great Wood and Fineshade in 2020 with Audiomoths being deployed at 5 locations along these hedgerows in July, August & September. Whilst we are still awaiting analysis of data from September, results from the July & August surveys indicate significant bat activity along both of these hedgerows, including Section 41 species Barbastelle, Brown Long-eared, Soprano Pipistrelle & Noctule (results attached), highlighting their importance as commuting routes for bats. Increased Barbastelle activity was noted in July along the more mature hedgerow to the north of the site which may indicate a roost in the nearby woodland. Further survey work would need to be carried out to locate any roosts.

Our concern over development of the fields between the two woodland blocks, particularly the northern field, lies in the impact of the operation if there is any loss of these hedgerows that are vital linkages and commuting routes between the two neighbouring woodlands, the effect of dust produced during operation on these woodland edges and wildlife that use them,

and the effect of lighting on bats using the woodland edges and hedgerows for commuting/foraging.

Illuminating a bat roost can cause disturbance (Downs et al 2003) and this may result in the bats deserting the roost or even becoming entombed within it (Packman et al 2015). Light falling on a roost access point will at least delay bats from emerging and this shortens the amount of time available to them for foraging (Boldogh et al 2007). In addition, the associated flightpath to and from the access point is just as valuable and vulnerable as the roost itself. Severing a key flightpath some distance from the roost could cause desertion in its own right.

Light pollution may have significant negative impacts upon the selection of flight routes by bats. (Stone et al 2009) and studies have shown that continuous lighting in the landscape, such as along roads or waterways, creates barriers which many bat species cannot cross, especially the slower-flying species (Fure, A. 2012), even at very low light levels. When considering how bats move through the landscape, artificial lighting has been shown to be particularly harmful if used along river corridors, near woodland edges and near hedgerows. In mainland Europe, in areas where there are foraging or 'commuting' bats, stretches of road are left unlit or lighting is designed in such a way as to avoid bat colonies being cut off from their foraging grounds.

	<p>It is therefore important that the use of an area by bats is thoroughly assessed before artificial lighting is changed or added in the vicinity of a roost or where bats may commute or forage, and this should be taken into account when developing any new lighting plan.</p> <p>To reduce the impact of site development, consideration should be given to developing fields to the south, whilst leaving the northern field as a mitigation site in order to retain and improve current linkages between the two woodland blocks and create an additional mosaic of habitats beneficial to wildlife.</p> <p>I hope these comments will be helpful. Once the data from our September survey has been analysed, I will forward on the results.</p>	
<p>The Woodland Trust </p>	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on the above consultation.</p> <p>The Woodland Trust holds serious concerns regarding the proposed extension site on account of detrimental impact to the adjacent ancient woodland which forms part of the Collyweston Great Wood & Eastern Hornstocks Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserve (NNR).</p>	<p>Responses and on-going consultation and liaison with the conservation special interest groups are detailed in the Environmental Statement (PINS ref 5.2) and in the Ecological Impact Assessment (Appendix ES13.1)</p>

Ancient woodland is afforded protection within paragraph 175 of the National Planning Policy Framework: “*When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:*

*c) development resulting in the loss or **deterioration** of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons⁵⁸ and a suitable compensation strategy exists;”.*

We understand from the information provided that alongside the use of the site as a landfill facility, initially the site will be used as an active mineral extraction area. Mineral extraction can result in significant impacts on areas of adjacent ancient woodland, and we are particularly concerned about the following impacts:

- Pollution occurring from by-products of the quarrying activity e.g. stone dust, airborne soil particles from the movement, storage and stripping of soils, transport emissions, and chemical impacts from works. These can alter the composition of plant communities through differentially stimulating or changing competitive interactions that determine relative species abundance and diversity.

· Disturbance by noise (blasting), floodlighting, vibration, trampling and other activities from the development during both construction and operational phases.

· Hydrological changes altering ground water and surface water quality and quantity. Run off, drainage issues and dust loaded rainwater drift from the development will result in changes to the characteristics and quality of adjacent woodland's water sources from pollution, contamination etc.

Natural England has identified the impacts of development on ancient woodland within their standing advice. This guidance should be considered as Natural England's position with regards to development impacting ancient woodland: "*Mitigation measures will depend on the development but could include:*

- *improving the condition of the woodland*
- *putting up screening barriers to protect woodland or ancient and veteran trees from dust and pollution*
- *noise or light reduction measures*
- *rerouting footpaths*
- *removing invasive species*
- **buffer zones"**

This development should allow for a buffer zone of **at least 100 metres** to avoid root damage and to allow for the effect of pollution from the development. This is backed up by Natural

	<p>England's Standing Advice which states that "<i>you should have a buffer zone of at least 15 metres to avoid root damage. Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, you're likely to need a larger buffer zone. For example, the effect of air pollution from development that results in a significant increase in traffic.</i>"</p> <p>To conclude, The Woodland Trust holds significant concerns regarding the potential impact to the adjacent SSSI ancient woodland. We hope our comments are of use to you – if you'd like to discuss anything further please do not hesitate to get in touch.</p>	
<p>Members of the Public</p>		
<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>I am wholeheartedly against any extension to the existing hazardous waste site.</p> <p>The planet has a finite capacity to deal with these toxins.</p> <p>What hope do we leave our children with when we continue to pollute the earth and make money from it ?</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>It is the duty of society firstly to minimise the waste that it generates and secondly to manage the waste that is generated in a responsible manner that protects human health and the</p>

		<p>environment. Even after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, significant volumes of residual waste will continue to remain which have to be disposed of through the least preferred option of landfill. It is recognised and supported in a range of Government policies and strategies that only residues which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives are suitable for landfill disposal, but that the need for landfill capacity for the disposal of hazardous waste will remain.</p> <p>The primary 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 of, 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.</p> <p>Recently a local man was jailed for the illegal disposal of waste at Fineshade and Easton on the Hill having been prosecuted by the Environment Agency for burning and burying waste rather than disposing of it lawfully at authorised waste sites. These actions risked contaminating the nearby woods and farmland, caused odours and toxic smoke, and attracted large quantities of flies and vermin. Without properly authorised and regulated facilities like the ENRMF waste crime will increase further with concerning links to organised crime.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p> <p>The continued protection of the environment is the most important issue for the future development of the ENRMF. Detailed investigations and assessments have been carried out regarding the potential effects of the development on people and the environment by technical specialists in several different disciplines. The preliminary results of the assessments were</p>
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		<p>reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which was the subject of the consultation. The cumulative impact of all of the assessments of potential impacts on people and the environment demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term. The final versions of these reports will be submitted as an Environmental Statement with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. There will be further opportunities to comment on these documents as part of the DCO examination process.</p> <p>In addition to a DCO, 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 result of the proposed development. The proposals will not be permitted unless they are fully compliant with official guidance and criteria and the risk assessments demonstrate to the satisfaction of all the statutory technical consultees including the Environment Agency that the proposals do not present any unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. The site will continue to be monitored and regulated to confirm that it is operating in compliance with appropriate international and national health and safety standards. Key monitoring data is available on the website www.augeanplc.com</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information, 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant</p>
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		<p>matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish</p>
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		<p>to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>Please do not extend the site near Kings Cliffe. It is already big enough and causes an eyesore and extremely dirty roads leading to and from the site.</p> <p>The roads are never cleaned properly as there have been Two accidents close to the entrance due to mud on the road.</p> <p>Also very concerned as we live in Kings Cliffe and the idea of toxic waste so close is very upsetting, there must be a more remote area for this site to be extended!</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>We recognise the sensitivity of the road conditions around the site and accordingly have implemented rigorous wheel and chassis cleaning controls at the site; in addition, we regularly sweep the road. During any particularly wet weather periods, a pressure washer is used as an additional measure by Augean staff to ensure no material is being deposited on to the road. However, as the vehicles leaving site are often still wet, water can drain on to the road on</p>

		<p>exiting, but this would be discoloured water which can be mistaken for mud or slime. It is rare that clods of mud are carried on to the road and these are removed rapidly.</p> <p>The road north of the site bends to the right, has an adverse camber and due to the trees growing on either side of the road remains wet after rainfall for extended periods of time. These conditions combined with excessive speeds have resulted in a number of incidents. Augean staff have attended these incidents and assisted the drivers and their passengers acting as first responders. As we have CCTV monitoring and recording the road condition and any incidents along the site boundary we have been able to investigate each incident to confirm that the road conditions were not adversely affected by the traffic from the site.</p> <p>The road condition outside the site has been improved since re-surfacing and this will be complemented by the works being undertaken to widen the site entrance to prevent any queuing traffic. Augean contributes £5,000 per year to the Highways Authority. This is specifically for maintenance of the section of road between the site and the A47. Additionally Augean has offered to fund further signage on the road.</p> <p>It is the duty of society firstly to minimise the waste that it generates and secondly to manage the waste that is generated in a responsible manner that protects human health and the environment. Even after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, significant volumes of residual waste will continue to remain which have to be disposed of through the least preferred option of landfill. It is recognised and supported in a range of Government policies and strategies that only residues which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives are suitable for landfill disposal, but that the need for landfill capacity for the disposal of hazardous waste will remain.</p>
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		<p>The continued protection of the environment is the most important issue for the future development of the ENRMF. Detailed investigations and assessments have been carried out regarding the potential effects of the development on people and the environment by technical specialists in several different disciplines. The preliminary results of the assessments were reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which was the subject of the consultation. The cumulative impact of all of the assessments of potential impacts on people and the environment demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term. The final versions of these reports will be submitted as an Environmental Statement with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.</p> <p>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 result of the proposed development. The proposals will not be permitted unless they are fully compliant with official guidance and criteria and the risk assessments demonstrate to the satisfaction of all the statutory technical consultees including the Environment Agency that the proposals do not present any unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. The site will continue to be monitored and regulated to confirm that it is operating in compliance with appropriate international and national health and safety standards. Key monitoring data is available on the website www.augeanplc.com</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information, 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the</p>
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		<p>DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications</p>
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		<p>which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place.. Additionally the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>████████ Sutton Coldfield</p>	<p>I, like many others, am deeply concerned about the intention of Augean (presumably named ironically after the befouled stables cleaned out by Hercules) to extend their polluted site to the corners of Fineshades Wood. Already the rare reptiles, butterflies and mammals (specifically Adders, Skippers and Dormice) lead a precarious existence as it is - do not allow this intended intrusion to tip the balance against them!</p>	<p>Dear ██████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>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 of 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.</p>

		<p>As a working landfill site for hazardous waste, ENRMF is already constructed to the high standards of engineered containment of required by law to ensure that any waste with polluting potential is managed properly. Each operational cell is lined with a high-density polyethylene liner (a heavy duty chemical resistant synthetic material) and engineered clay. The highly engineered clay liner being geological material does not degrade and provides continued protection. The high engineering quality of clay present at the site, giving around 18 times more protection than a normal landfill site, enables us to provide this high level of protection. 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.</p> <p>The operations at the site are and will continue to 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 result of the proposed development. The proposals will not be permitted unless they are fully compliant with official guidance and criteria and the risk assessments demonstrate to the satisfaction of all the statutory technical consultees including the Environment Agency that the proposals do not present any unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. The site will continue to be monitored and regulated to confirm that it is operating in compliance with appropriate international and national health and safety standards. Key monitoring data is available on the website www.augeanplc.com</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF</p>
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		<p>acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the</p>
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		<p>proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process.</u></p> <p>As explained in the consultation information, 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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</p>
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		<p>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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This</p>
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		<p>opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Barrowden</p>	<p>Like many others, in my opinion this is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site.</p> <p>Augean should be using their opportunity to connect the two adjacent species-rich woodlands now, not to separate them by deep pits and steel fences.</p> <p>Such disconnection would create a significant biodiversity loss.</p> <p>The proposed restoration plans look good, but it won't come about until 2046, by which time it will be too late for threatened species.</p> <p>There is an alternative i.e. the fields to the south of the existing site, which should to be properly assessed..This would have far less destructive effect on the natural environment .</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the</p>

		<p>currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the</p>
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		<p>proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p> <p>As explained in the consultation information, 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p>
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<p>██████████ Suffolk</p>	<p>I am writing to strongly object to the proposals relating to this site as given in the pre-application document.</p> <p>Your proposals are contrary to the Lawton report* in creating medium term severance when a suitable alternative exists. The two adjoining species-rich woodlands would be severed by the quarry operation and associated infrastructure such as roads and fencing. Fields to the south of the current existing site need to be properly assessed. The disconnection and fragmentation effects would create a significant biodiversity loss and any replacement would take many years to properly establish.</p> <p>I have worked in this area and am familiar with it for over 30 years.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p>

		<p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or</p>
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<p>Barrowden</p>	<p>I strongly opposed Augeans application ENRMF at FINESHADE . this proposal I if it goes ahead will ruin the the present landscape and cause a major adverse effect on the biodiversity.</p> <p>FINESHADE is an area that is much loved and used by locals and people from far afield and it would be an absolute travesty to ruin a much loved area ,particularly in these uncertain days for the sake of money</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED]</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean’s consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>It is the duty of society firstly to minimise the waste that it generates and secondly to manage the waste that is generated in a responsible manner that protects human health and the environment. Even after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, significant volumes of residual waste will continue to remain which have to be disposed of through the least preferred option of landfill.</p> <p>It is recognised and supported in a range of Government policies and strategies that only residues which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives are suitable for landfill disposal, but that the need for landfill capacity for the disposal of hazardous waste will remain.</p>

		<p>The primary 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 of 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.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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		<p>aspects are visible, these operations are temporary and the restored landform and landscaping scheme are carefully designed to not only integrate with but also to improve the biodiversity and ecological potential of the area.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p> <p>As explained in the consultation information, 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:</p> <p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/</p>
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<p>██████████</p>	<p>Everyone would prefer this not to be near them, but I understand that there is a need to dispose of this waste. However, are all</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p>

	<p>efforts being made to keep the amount of waste to a minimum?</p> <p>It doesn't always make sense to expand where there is already damage to the environment. I object to the site selected as it is very close to Ancient woodland and arable fields. More and more data is showing that ancient woodland is one of the most valuable for biodiversity as well as carbon sequestration. The proximity risks damaging this fragile environment. Secondly, the site selected is used as a wildlife corridor to connect the two woods adjacent on either side. Therefore it is of importance for many species and should not be blocked by this development.</p> <p>At this point in the climate crisis, we need to be thinking about conserving the biodiversity we have and adding to it by connecting these woods, please consider using a different site. I understand the fields south of the site are being considered and this seems sensible from a biodiversity point of view. Is there evidence of any harm to people living very close to a site this big?</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>It is the duty of society firstly to minimise the waste that it generates and secondly to manage the waste that is generated in a responsible manner that protects human health and the environment. Even after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, significant volumes of residual waste will continue to remain which have to be disposed of through the least preferred option of landfill. It is recognised and supported in a range of Government policies and strategies that only residues which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives are suitable for landfill disposal, but that the need for landfill capacity for the disposal of hazardous waste will remain.</p> <p>In recent years there have been significant changes in policy and legislation to limit the amount and types of waste that are sent to landfill and to encourage an increase in treatment recycling, reuse or recovery of waste. There is increased customer and public interest in more sustainable methods of waste management which encourage an innovative approach.</p> <p>The waste treatment and recovery facility which is operated within the ENRMF uses treatment technologies which can tackle a broad range of contaminants. Use of bioremediation techniques provides the potential for recovery and reuse of 100 per cent of the soil undergoing treatment. 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.</p>
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		<p>Soil washing to remove contaminants and recover sand, gravel and soil forming materials provides the potential for recovery and reuse of 80 per cent of the input. 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.</p> <p>Treatment is also carried out of soils where treatment on the site at which they arise is not a viable option. All of these processes promote the remediation of contaminated land so that it can be reused.</p> <p>Waste stabilisation which includes immobilisation and neutralisation is used as a pre-treatment to reduce contamination to acceptable levels and reduce polluting potential so that the wastes can be recovered for reuse elsewhere or before landfilling. 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 near to 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. The planned increase in the throughput</p>
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		<p>of the waste treatment facility is so that these treatment processes are maximised and the amount of waste that is disposed to landfill is further minimised.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Very great care is taken to design and operate all waste facilities, including this one, in a manner which makes sure that human health as well as the environment is protected. The detailed measures which are and will be in place to provide that protection are the subject of Environmental Permits which are regulated by the Environment Agency. All possible pathways by which contaminants 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 full and detailed risk assessments that are provided with the Environmental Permit applications are scrutinised robustly by the Environment Agency and other statutory consultees such as Public Health England 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.</p> <p>The site will continue to be monitored and regulated through the Environmental Permits to confirm that it is operating in compliance with all appropriate International and national health and safety standards. Environmental monitoring during the operational and aftercare phases will include the levels of contaminants and radiation in a range of environmental media such as landfill gas, air</p>
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		<p>emissions, leachate, surface water, groundwater and dust. Samples are taken to an agreed programme specified in the Environmental Permits and follow protocols set by the Environment Agency, with the resulting monitoring data reported to it. The results of the monitoring will continue to be made available on the Augean web site to provide confidence that the site is being managed effectively.</p> <p>Regarding your ecological concerns, the aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site has never been a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function</p>
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Update on the DCO application process

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Meanwhile should you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best regards

<p>Stamford</p>	<p>This is the wrong place for such a site which will create a barrier between Fineshade and Collyweston Great Woods. It will reduce the connectivity of these two important wild life habitats. Disconnected small populations of wildlife are more vulnerable.</p> <p>The site is close to a public footpath.</p> <p>There seems to be a possible site to the south of the existing landfill.</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED],</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function</p>
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		<p>as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and</p>
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		<p>linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>The ENRMF is located around two kilometres from Kings Cliffe and is not a particularly visible part of the landscape. The facility is well contained and only parts of it are visible from only a few properties. The presence of the site, to the vast majority, is only evident when passing the site entrance. While it is accepted that it may not be part of the idealised concept of the agricultural landscape, landfill is nevertheless, like mineral extraction, an activity that can only practically be undertaken in the countryside. While landfilling operations and the associated excavation and stockpiling of materials can be viewed as a disturbed landscape where these aspects are visible, these operations are temporary and the restored landform and landscaping scheme are carefully designed to not only integrate with but also to improve the biodiversity and ecological potential of the area.</p> <p>Landscape and visual, noise, air quality and amenity impacts which include the effect on users of the woodland have been carried out and indicate that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium and long term. After the restoration stage there will be significant beneficial impacts.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p> <p>As explained in the consultation information, 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the</p>
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		<p>DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications</p>
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		<p>which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Oakham</p>	<p>I think that the planned extension to the hazardous waste site is entirely in the wrong place.</p> <p>If it goes ahead it will mean the loss of connectivity between Fineshade and Collyweston Great Wood which is a hugely important corridor for a wide range of species of small mammals and insects in the area - in addition it is only 200 meters or so from a public footpath. Please insist that Augean carry out a landscape and biodiversity study for an alternative site</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>Augean has for many years formed its business strategy around support of critical UK business and services. To maintain our support we have evaluated a number of ways of maintaining the provision of a hazardous waste landfill situated in the southern part of the UK, which would continue to meet the identified national need for a facility to manage wastes for which disposal is the only option. A number of alternatives were explored, however, the preferred option is to</p>

		<p>extend the ENRMF to the west, which would maintain the current facility with all the additional advantages of continued use of the existing infrastructure as well as retaining an employment site and sustaining the local supply chain.</p> <p>There have been suggestions about developing fields to the south of the site, however, this has never been a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be, for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable option is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and</p>
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<p>██████████ Easton on the Hill</p>	<p>I pass the site daily, and I walk in the woodland at Fineshade that run adjacent to the proposed extension site regularly, and</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p>

	<p>have all my life. That part of Fineshade is currently the least impacted by humans, and therefore important for wildlife. It is closely linked to nearby Westhay Woods, which is an important site of ancient woodland. To separate the two would be a travesty for the wildlife and would destroy the peace and tranquility of that part of Fineshade.</p> <p>Far better to look at the fields next to the current site, which run beside the road, opposite PC Howard's lorry depot at Westhay Farm. This would have less impact on the wildlife of the area.</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site has never been a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and</p>
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		<p>other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible.</p> <p>The potential effects, including on tranquillity, on the amenity uses of adjacent land, particularly Fineshade Wood has been considered as part of the design of the site and in the assessment of the site impacts. Amenity uses have the potential to be affected by the visibility of the proposed development. Views of the current site have been available for many years from an approximately 50m stretch of Footpath MX15 to the west of the site, which passes from north to south through a gap within the woodland. The proposed development would bring the operations further towards users of this footpath and would mean that visual disturbance is evident for a longer duration and until operations in this part of the site are complete. However, due to the woodland blocks either side of the view, which extend right to the edge of the proposed extension area, views of the rest of the extension area are not available so the vast majority of the proposed works would be out of view. Once footpath users are back within the woodland itself, there would be no or very obscured views of the proposed works due to the mass of intervening woody and (in summer) leafy vegetation. Any temporary impacts on amenity users of this part of Fineshade Wood, including on the tranquillity of the setting would therefore be limited to a short part (approximately 50m) of a long footpath walk. Footpath MX15 leads to MX18 and other footpaths beyond. Footpath MX18 is not located in woodland and is close to the active mineral extractions at Collyweston Quarry therefore the current and proposed operations at ENRMF are not entirely out of keeping with the other activities in the vicinity. In addition, operations in the area closest to footpath MX15 will only take place while the nearby phases are being prepared, filled and capped; the area will not be operational for the whole duration of the proposed DCO. The overall restoration proposals as explained above will bring improved opportunities for the amenity use of the site.</p>
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Update on the DCO application process

As explained in the consultation information, 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.

Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.

Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.

The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project:

		<p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Weldon</p>	<p>I write concerning the proposed extension to the Aegean hazardous waste site near Fineshade Wood. At a time when so much development is being carried out on greenfield sites particularly in Weldon and the proposed development at Deenethorpe airfield, this is the wrong place to develop such a landfill site.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p>

	<p>It will make Fineshade and Collyweston Great Wood less connected and that is sure to mean a loss of biodiversity. Small populations of Adders, Dormice and insects in the two wooded areas are more vulnerable in disconnected woodland habitats. It is important that this connectivity is not destroyed. I fail to see how any efforts made by Aegean to to dissipate this will have much effect on the potential damage which is being caused.</p> <p>I also wonder whether any decision should be delayed until the new North Northamptonshire District Council is in place.</p> <p>Otherwise this will surely be seen as an attempt to get the plans approved by the Planning Inspectorate without a democratically elected council of local people with the interests of the area in mind being able to raise objections.</p>	<p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational</p>
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<p>██████████ Newton Bromswold</p>	<p>I am concerned by this application, which has the potential to spoil a beautiful area. Containment would potentially be a problem, but I know the Environment Agency would not issue a license if this is an issue. We are slowly reducing the beauty of Northamptonshire's Countryside and I just feel this is again a step too far. I would urge you to consider a viable alternative preferably on a brownfield site or better to withdraw the application. ATB.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>Augean has for many years formed its business strategy around support of critical UK business and services. To maintain our support we have evaluated a number of ways of maintaining the provision of a hazardous waste landfill situated in the southern part of the UK, which would continue to meet the identified national need for a facility to manage wastes for which disposal is the only option. A number of alternatives were explored, however, the preferred option is to extend the ENRMF to the west, which would maintain the current facility with all the additional</p>

		<p>advantages of continued use of the existing infrastructure as well as retaining an employment site and sustaining the local supply chain.</p> <p>There have been suggestions about developing fields to the south of the site, however, this is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be, for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable option is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and</p>
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		<p>the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>As we previously stated, 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project:</p>
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		<p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████</p>	<p>Comments on Section 12. Ecology and biodiversity</p> <p>The preliminary assessment of the potential ecological impacts of the development fails to take account of the importance of connectivity of the species-rich woodlands on opposite sides of the proposed development.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your comments on the proposed application at ENRMF and participation in a number of meetings with us that have helped to inform the design of final application and undertakings that will be explained in detail in the forthcoming Environmental Statement.</p>

	<p>The following extracts from the forthcoming Environment Bill stress government's commitment to connectivity:</p> <p><i>Good quality connected habitats support a greater abundance of species</i></p> <p><i>Patches of habitat are also often very fragmented, isolated and too small to sustain thriving communities of species into the future.</i></p> <p><i>Recovering biodiversity will require more habitat, in better condition, in bigger patches that are more closely connected, in line with Lawton principles</i></p> <p>Part of the Bill also deals with increasing tree cover:</p> <p><i>Government is therefore committed to expanding and managing our woodlands to deliver the multiple environmental, social and economic benefits trees can offer, including a manifesto commitment to increase tree planting across the UK to 30,000 hectares of trees per year by 2025.</i></p> <p>The site chosen for the expansion of ENRMF will effectively sever the connections between two woods of high biodiversity value for a period of at least 25 years, until restoration begins to open up the corridors once again. Collyweston Great Wood is a</p>	<p>Best regards</p>
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SSSI and National Nature Reserve, whereas Fineshade Wood now has nearly 2400 recorded species and is on Natural England's list for designation as a SSSI.

Augean have carried out surveys of the proposed development site and of the two woods, and important populations of various threatened species have been identified within the woods.

Measures are proposed to ensure that those populations, treated individually, will not be harmed. But there has been no study of how those disparate breeding populations interact with each other. For example, how do the two separated groups of adders communicate and sustain each other? Such studies are difficult and require long-term commitment, but it is well known that connectivity of sub-populations (i.e those isolated from each other) is essential to the health of struggling species.

Therefore the narrow fields need their habitats to be improved rather than degraded, to make it easier for animals to cross and plants to spread from one side to another. The proposed restoration may do that in 25 years' time, but by then it may be far too late. Fundamentally, this is the wrong place to dig deep pits with steel fences around them, especially when there is a better alternative close by.

	<p>The difficulties posed by this particular location are, just once, acknowledged in the Preliminary Ecological Report. In section 1.6.1 under Potential Effects Augean write that one of the adverse effects during the construction and operation phase will be:</p> <p>severance of habitat, disrupting regular migration, commuting and foraging routes used by mobile animals.</p> <p>Section 1.7.1 lists Potential Mitigation measures for the adverse effects, but there is only one that addresses this issue of severance of habitat. Having described the erection of a steel fence around the development area it is claimed that:</p> <p><i>This fence will also protect and reduce the loss of grassland for commuting or feeding (including by invertebrates) and maintain habitat connectivity so far as is possible.</i></p> <p>It really cannot be argued that erecting a steel fence, designed to keep animals out, can in any way maintain present levels of habitat connectivity. Effectively the only recourse for mobile terrestrial animals is to move around the perimeter of the fence, travelling far greater distances than previously. Effective habitat connectivity cannot be maintained and will only be degraded with this choice of site. This will result in a significant adverse impact on biodiversity during the construction and operation of the site.</p>	
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An effective answer, which would result in a clear biodiversity net gain, would be for the company to convert the western arable fields into a mixture of woodland and wood pasture. Such a move could offer very effective mitigation while developing new pits in a different, less ecologically sensitive location.

Comments on Section 9.4: Alternative options for the location of the treatment facility

Section 9.4.3 states that two other local alternatives were considered before settling on the proposed location to the west of the existing ENRMF landfill site. But there is another option close by, which has not yet been properly considered. It is the area shaded green in the following map. It has the advantage of being adjacent to the existing site (shaded mauve) but does not have the disadvantage of removing woodland connectivity for a period of 25 years.

In section 9.6.1 we read that this option was ruled out by Augean on supposed landscape grounds.

*The option of the field adjacent to the southern boundary of the current site was considered as well as the proposed area to the west of the current site. Given the topography of the field to the south **it was considered** that development of the southern field had the potential for a greater visual and landscape impact than development of the western area which is generally more*

contained and likely to result in a lower potential visual and landscape impact.

I wish to make the following points.

- What is more important, adverse biodiversity impact or adverse visual impact?

By rejecting the southern fields solely on the basis of supposed visual impact Augean are implying that it has greater importance. Only when both sites have been properly studied can rational decisions be taken. The southern fields should be the subject of the same degree of scrutiny as the western fields.

- No evidence has been collected or measurements made of potential visual, landscape or biodiversity impacts for an extension on the southern fields.
- The southern fields slope gradually down to the east and the height of the land there is lower than in the western fields. This would mean that during the operating phase the tall spoil tips may appear less dominant.
- Using the southern fields would result in less loss of amenity (noise and visual) to the much used and publicly accessible Fineshade Wood with its network of glades and rides.

- Use of the southern fields could mean less problems caused by the crossing water, gas and electricity services.
- Apart from the south-western corner where one field abuts Little Wood, the southern fields are not adjacent to species-rich woodland. Therefore biodiversity loss over the operating period of the site seems likely to be considerably less, but surveys need to be carried out to confirm this
- All four fields are part of the same farm and are currently all arable. It could be argued that development on the southern fields would leave the western fields isolated and not suitable for tending as arable land. However, there would be the possibility and desirability of changing their use from arable to regenerating woodland habitat, taking advantage of current financial incentives and strong government encouragement to increase woodland cover. This would fit perfectly into aspirations for the northern part of Rockingham Forest to become one of government's new Nature Recovery Areas.
- The restoration proposals for future habitat creation of the western fields, together with public access, could apply equally to the southern fields. When restoration is complete in 2046, and with the western fields also newly

	<p>wooded, there would be one large block of new habitat benefitting both nature and people.</p> <p>Finally</p> <p>The methodology of the Augean Public Consultation includes the following statement:</p> <p><i>Members of the local community will be offered the opportunity to attend online topic specific presentations which will be organised subject to interest expressed.</i></p> <p>Biodiversity loss because of connectivity will be a subject of great interest, and I hope Augean will be able to provide an online presentation on that topic.</p>	
<p>██████████ Fineshade</p>	<p>Letter by post</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to express my thoughts about the proposed extension to the Augean Waste facility. I gather that you have made no firm decision about the site of the extension, so there is hope that this public response may influence your decision!</p> <p>I make the following points.</p> <p>1. Fineshade in recent years has become an important public amenity, providing space, tranquillity and exercise for the 400,000 people who visit annually. In choosing the fields on the</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean’s consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The potential effects, including on tranquillity, on the amenity uses of adjacent land, particularly Fineshade Wood has been considered as part of the design of the site and in the assessment of the site impacts. Amenity uses have the potential to be affected by the visibility of the proposed development. Views of the current site have been available for many years from an approximately 50m stretch of Footpath MX15 to the west of the site, which passes from north to</p>

	<p>western side of your site, you have obviously not considered the impact that moving the facility to the very edge of Collyweston Great Wood and Fineshade wood will have on the amenity of those woodlands. The noise movement and disturbance will create an industrial desert. The spoil heaps which at a distance now are a grim reminder of your presence, will loom above paths and rights of way in Fineshade making the Northern part of the wood a very unattractive place for recreation. Your extension would curtail the useable area (of an open access) wood, which is not large.</p> <p>2. The narrow fields you have chosen, if developed will blight struggling wildlife. Both Collyweston Great Wood (NNR and SSSI) and Fineshade Wood (candidate for SSSI) have populations of animals on the brink – adders, dormice and rare Barbastelle bats among others. If your development goes ahead the disparate populations will not be able to draw upon neighbouring groups for 25 years. Connectivity is in the forefront of ecological thinking. You would destroy any possibility of this.</p> <p>The site which you could most easily extend into, the southern fields, have not been thoroughly surveyed. Development there would not damage the amenity and impact adversely on Fineshade. One wonders why they have not been given serious thought?</p> <p>A final point.</p>	<p>south through a gap within the woodland. The proposed development would bring the operations further towards users of this footpath and would mean that visual disturbance is evident for a longer duration and until operations in this part of the site are complete. However, due to the woodland blocks either side of the view, which extend right to the edge of the proposed extension area, views of the rest of the extension area are not available so the vast majority of the proposed works would be out of view. Once footpath users are back within the woodland itself, there would be no or very obscured views of the proposed works due to the mass of intervening woody and (in summer) leafy vegetation. Any temporary impacts on amenity users of this part of Fineshade Wood, including on the tranquillity of the setting would therefore be limited to a short part (approximately 50m) of a long footpath walk. Footpath MX15 leads to MX18 and other footpaths beyond. Footpath MX18 is not located in woodland and is close to the active mineral extractions at Collyweston Quarry therefore the current and proposed operations at ENRMF are not entirely out of keeping with the other activities in the vicinity. In addition, operations in the area closest to footpath MX15 will only take place while the nearby phases are being prepared, filled and capped; the area will not be operational for the whole duration of the proposed DCO. The overall restoration proposals as explained above will bring improved opportunities for the amenity use of the site.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our</p>
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	<p>The two western fields are ideally placed to be converted to woodland, taking advantage of the grants available for tree planting, currently on offer from the government. If this happened Collyweston and Fineshade would become one block of species rich woodland and one small part of our struggling natural world would have better survival chances.</p> <p>Augean would have something good to be remembered for and could feel proud of its achievement. Go for it!</p>	<p>understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>Unfortunately, it is not financially possible to gift the land to the west without landfilling it first.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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		<p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process.</u></p> <p>As explained in the consultation information, 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant</p>
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		<p>matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish</p>
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		<p>to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this by letter.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>I urge Augean to reconsider extending their site towards Fineshade and Collyweston Great Wood. There are much used public footpaths in this area and the height of the current pile of waste means that it has become a prominent feature of the landscape threatening the biodiversity. Also the muddy condition of the road around the entrance to the site has resulted in a very hazardous and slippery road with a number of serious road traffic incidents.</p>	<p>Dear ██████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean’s consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The ENRMF is located around two kilometres from Kings Cliffe and is not a particularly visible part of the landscape. The facility is well contained and only parts of it are visible from only a few properties. The presence of the site, to the vast majority, is only evident when passing the site entrance. While it is accepted that it may not be part of the idealised concept of the agricultural landscape, landfill is nevertheless, like mineral extraction, an activity that can only</p>

		<p>practically be undertaken in the countryside. While landfilling operations and the associated excavation and stockpiling of materials can be viewed as a disturbed landscape where these aspects are visible, these operations are temporary and the restored landform and landscaping scheme are carefully designed to not only integrate with but also to improve the biodiversity and ecological potential of the area.</p> <p>We recognise the sensitivity of the road conditions around the site and accordingly have implemented rigorous wheel and chassis cleaning controls at the site; in addition, we regularly sweep the road. During any particularly wet weather periods, a pressure washer is used as an additional measure by Augean staff to ensure no material is being deposited on to the road. However, as the vehicles leaving site are often still wet, water can drain on to the road on exiting, but this would be discoloured water which can be mistaken for mud or slime. It is rare that clods of mud are carried on to the road and these are removed rapidly.</p> <p>The road north of the site bends to the right, has an adverse camber and due to the trees growing on either side of the road remains wet after rainfall for extended periods of time. These conditions combined with excessive speeds have resulted in a number of incidents. Augean staff have attended these incidents and assisted the drivers and their passengers acting as first responders. As we have CCTV monitoring and recording the road condition and any incidents along the site boundary, we have been able to investigate each incident to confirm that the road conditions were not adversely affected by the traffic from the site.</p> <p>The road condition outside the site has been improved since re-surfacing and this will be complemented by the works being undertaken to widen the site entrance to prevent any queuing</p>
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		<p>traffic. Augean contributes £5,000 per year to the Highways Authority. This is specifically for maintenance of the section of road between the site and the A47. Additionally, Augean has offered to fund further signage on the road.</p> <p>With respect to the effect on biodiversity, while detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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<p>██████████</p>	<p>The area surrounding the current landfill site is a beautiful part of Northamptonshire (— the so-called Rose of the Shires), and has been misused over the years, with air fields, quarries, land fill, gas terminals, road alterations etc. The extension to the land fill site adjacent to West Hay, near Kings Cliffe is just another. But we feel that enough is enough, and wish to say that we strongly object to the extension going ahead at all.</p> <p>Fineshade Wood is on the list for SSSI status and Collyweston Great Wood is a National Nature Reserve. Both have a rich diversity of wildlife, with many unusual and threatened species</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean’s consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused</p>

	<p>of flora and fauna. The fields in question, which are required for the extension of the site, are an important link between the two woodlands, providing a corridor for the species to interact. This is essential for biodiversity of the species, and, indeed, their survival. Extending the landfill into them would devastate this connection.</p> <p>If the extension actually has to go ahead, and the land owner really does need the money, the fields to the south would be a better option. This would leave the fields between the woods to continue to be a link for them. Indeed it would be an opportunity for the land owner to allow the two fields to be returned to woodland (or wood pasture), thus making a more efficient corridor between the woods, and also giving him a chance to make some restitution for the unwelcome and offensive current landfill site.</p> <p>We have known the woodlands for all of our lives, and our family ancestors farmed the land adjacent to the proposed two fields for many years, before the Forestry Commission took it over. In case this seems to be based on emotional feelings—which it partly is—we would also point out that the area is a very important amenity for local people and for those from further afield, being much used for recreational and relaxational activities.</p>	<p>the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>Unfortunately, it is not financially possible to gift the land to the west without landfilling it first.</p> <p>In respect of the utilities that cross the site, the water and gas mains will remain in situ with appropriate standoffs agreed with the relevant companies and the electricity cables will be re-sited, again with the agreement of the relevant company.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p>
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	<p>In addition, there are several challenges for the extension of the landfill site, suggesting that other sites would be easier to utilise. There is a high pressure gas main, a large water pipe, associated with Rutland Water and electric cables to deal with. The rock is much closer to the surface here, so the clay isn't as available as on the current site.</p> <p>In conclusion we would like all of these points to be considered very carefully before any decisions are made. And we would ask that decisions be made based on care of our land, rather than economic factors. In short, we would ask you not to extend the site at all.</p>	<p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p>
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		<p>Update on DCO application process</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project:</p>
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		<p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Bulwick</p>	<p>As a local resident, I object to the proposed extension for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The planned extension extends right up to the borders of Fineshade Wood and will be a physical barrier between it and the adjacent Colleyweston Great Wood. The latter is 	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p>

	<p>a National Nature Reserve and the proposed expansion will reduce wildlife connectivity between the two woods. This will have a significant detrimental effect on wildlife populations and cause loss of biodiversity. For example, the small populations of dormice, adders, newts and unusual insects will be much more vulnerable if the two woods become disconnected.</p> <p>2. The planned extension will also have a significant, detrimental visual impact for those on the public footpath in Fineshade Wood that would be very close to the proposed facility.</p> <p>Please may I ask if alternative, nearby fields, that would have less damaging impact on wildlife, have been considered as sites to accommodate the expansion. For example, the field to the south of the current site would be far less damaging and is owned by the same landowner as the site under discussion.</p>	<p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p>
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		<p>The potential effects, including on tranquillity, on the amenity uses of adjacent land, particularly Fineshade Wood has been considered as part of the design of the site and in the assessment of the site impacts. Amenity uses have the potential to be affected by the visibility of the proposed development. Views of the current site have been available for many years from an approximately 50m stretch of Footpath MX15 to the west of the site, which passes from north to south through a gap within the woodland. The proposed development would bring the operations further towards users of this footpath and would mean that visual disturbance is evident for a longer duration and until operations in this part of the site are complete. However, due to the woodland blocks either side of the view, which extend right to the edge of the proposed extension area, views of the rest of the extension area are not available so the vast majority of the proposed works would be out of view. Once footpath users are back within the woodland itself, there would be no or very obscured views of the proposed works due to the mass of intervening woody and (in summer) leafy vegetation. Any temporary impacts on amenity users of this part of Fineshade Wood, including on the tranquillity of the setting would therefore be limited to a short part (approximately 50m) of a long footpath walk. Footpath MX15 leads to MX18 and other footpaths beyond. Footpath MX18 is not located in woodland and is close to the active mineral extractions at Collyweston Quarry therefore the current and proposed operations at ENRMF are not entirely out of keeping with the other activities in the vicinity. In addition, operations in the area closest to footpath MX15 will only take place while the nearby phases are being prepared, filled and capped; the area will not be operational for the whole duration of the proposed DCO. The overall restoration proposals as explained above will bring improved opportunities for the amenity use of the site.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p>
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<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>I do not object in principle to the DCO however I must insist that the current and planned transport of material by road is made safe. For several years the road followed by lorries which have dumped hazardous material have not and are not being properly cleaned before leaving the site. This results in significant fouling of the road surface between the site and the A47. The fouling regularly consists of slurry and lumps of mud containing solid matter. This fouling is picked up by and deposited on passing</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p>

	<p>private cars. It can cause damage and is further transported to residential and other off-site locations. Because the sludge mud and slurry originates from the hazardous waste site it must also be considered to be hazardous waste.</p> <p>The current operators claim that wheels and undersides of departing lorries are cleaned. If the cleaning equipment is always used it is not effective as indicated by the regular and frequent depositing of mud etc. on the public highway outside the site. A road sweeper sometimes attempts to sweep up the mud but that is not effective, some say only making the situation worse by spreading the mud and slurry further and more thinly making the road slippery. As a condition of development of the site efficient lorry cleaning equipment must be installed on a solid and clean road to the exit from the site or at the final point of exit. The equipment itself to be kept clean, well maintained and operated for every lorry which departs having dumped at the site.</p>	<p>We recognise the sensitivity of the road conditions around the site and accordingly have implemented rigorous wheel and chassis cleaning controls at the site; in addition, we regularly sweep the road. The haul roads are not contaminated by hazardous waste. During any particularly wet weather periods, a pressure washer is used as an additional measure by Augean staff to ensure no material is being deposited on to the road. However, as the vehicles leaving site are often still wet, water can drain on to the road on exiting, but this would be discoloured water which can be mistaken for mud or slime. It is rare that clods of mud are carried on to the road and these are removed rapidly.</p> <p>The road north of the site bends to the right, has an adverse camber and due to the trees growing on either side of the road remains wet after rainfall for extended periods of time. These conditions combined with excessive speeds have resulted in a number of incidents. Augean staff have attended these incidents and assisted the drivers and their passengers acting as first responders. As we have CCTV monitoring and recording the road condition and any incidents along the site boundary we have been able to investigate each incident to confirm that the road conditions were not adversely affected by the traffic from the site.</p> <p>The road condition immediately outside the site has been improved since re-surfacing and this will be complemented by the works being undertaken to widen the site entrance to prevent any queuing traffic. Augean contributes £5,000 per year to the Highways Authority. This is specifically for maintenance of the section of road between the site and the A47. Additionally, Augean has offered to fund further safety signage on the road.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p>
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<p>██████████ Oundle</p>	<p>Please I urge you to reconsider and change your plans. Search your consciences and ask what your children, grandchildren, great grandchildren would want you to do?</p> <p>Let the wildlife flourish and dispose of your waste elsewhere.</p> <p>Wildlife corridors are critical in conservation and preservation.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p>

	<p>How can you possibly prioritise financial gain over preservation of species and ultimately the future of the planet?</p>	<p>It is the duty of society firstly to minimise the waste that it generates and secondly to manage the waste that is generated in a responsible manner that protects human health and the environment. Even after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, significant volumes of residual waste will continue to remain which have to be disposed of through the least preferred option of landfill. It is recognised and supported in a range of Government policies and strategies that only residues which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives are suitable for landfill disposal, but that the need for landfill capacity for the disposal of hazardous waste will remain.</p> <p>The primary 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 of 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.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and</p>
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		<p>the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>Update on the DCO application process</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:</p> <p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/</p> <p>or by telephone on 0303 444 5000.</p>
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<p>██████████</p>	<p>I am writing to formally raise my objection to the planned extension to the hazardous waste site at the far north-east corner of Fineshade Wood. It is my view that:</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site. • Augean should be using their opportunity to connect the two species-rich woodlands now, not to separate them by deep pits and steel fences • The disconnection would create a significant biodiversity loss • The proposed restoration plans look good, but it won't come about until 2046, by which time it will be too late for threatened species. • There is an alternative: the fields to the south of the existing site, need to be properly assessed. 	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and</p>
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		<p>the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>Update on the DCO application process</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:</p> <p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/</p> <p>or by telephone on 0303 444 5000.</p>
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		<p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project:</p> <p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>Peterborough</p>	<p>I am very concerned that at a time when British wildlife is under more threat than ever before, this proposal will disrupt an already poor wildlife corridor connecting two important areas of</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED]</p>

	<p>woodland.</p> <p>I think Augean should consider all options, including extending their operations to the south of the existing site and mitigating their impact by reforesting the area currently under discussion to join Fineshade Wood and Collyweston Great Wood together.</p> <p>There may also be other suitable sites away from the existing site. I understand the expansion has been proposed because the landowner has offered to sell the land to Augean. This should not be the primary instigator of such plans. Assuming additional space is required, a site should be selected according to its geological and environmental suitability.</p> <p>In addition, the proposed extension would bring the Augean site to within a stone's throw of at least 1 public right of way and would require the diversion of electric, gas and water infrastructure at considerable extra monetary and environmental cost.</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>Augean has for many years formed its business strategy around support of critical UK business and services. To maintain our support we have evaluated a number of ways of maintaining the provision of a hazardous waste landfill situated in the southern part of the UK, which would continue to meet the identified national need for a facility to manage wastes for which disposal is the only option. A number of alternatives were explored, however, the preferred option is to extend the ENRMF to the west, which would maintain the current facility with all the additional advantages of continued use of the existing infrastructure as well as retaining an employment site and sustaining the local supply chain.</p> <p>There have been suggestions about developing fields to the south of the site, however, this is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be, for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable option is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the</p>
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		<p>currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the</p>
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		<p>proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>The potential effects, including on tranquillity, on the amenity uses of adjacent land, particularly Fineshade Wood has been considered as part of the design of the site and in the assessment of the site impacts. Amenity uses have the potential to be affected by the visibility of the proposed development. Views of the current site have been available for many years from an approximately 50m stretch of Footpath MX15 to the west of the site, which passes from north to south through a gap within the woodland. The proposed development would bring the operations further towards users of this footpath and would mean that visual disturbance is evident for a longer duration and until operations in this part of the site are complete. However, due to the woodland blocks either side of the view, which extend right to the edge of the proposed extension area, views of the rest of the extension area are not available so the vast majority of the proposed works would be out of view. Once footpath users are back within the woodland itself, there would be no or very obscured views of the proposed works due to the mass of intervening woody and (in summer) leafy vegetation. Any temporary impacts on amenity users of this part of Fineshade</p>
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		<p>Wood, including on the tranquility of the setting would therefore be limited to a short part (approximately 50m) of a long footpath walk. Footpath MX15 leads to MX18 and other footpaths beyond. Footpath MX18 is not located in woodland and is close to the active mineral extractions at Collyweston Quarry therefore the current and proposed operations at ENRMF are not entirely out of keeping with the other activities in the vicinity. In addition, operations in the area closest to footpath MX15 will only take place while the nearby phases are being prepared, filled and capped; the area will not be operational for the whole duration of the proposed DCO. The overall restoration proposals as explained above will bring improved opportunities for the amenity use of the site.</p> <p>Update on the DCO application process</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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</p>
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<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>I would like to raise three points of concern, for which I can not find answers, or have not been answered since the original facility consultation was held:</p> <p>1) Who (or what organisation) becomes legally responsible for ensuring the safe keeping of records about what has been dumped in the facility once it becomes commercially unviable/expended or the company operating the facility ceases to exist?</p> <p>2) I don't believe the facility has a dedicated disaster response plan, should a major incident be declared at the site, to protect the residents and environment in the neighbourhood of the facility. It is not unknown for the RAF to unwittingly drop an aircraft from the sky into the nearby woods and the facility did experience two fires soon after opening. The enlargement of the facility does make the probability of either of these and other events being greater. We were told at the original consultation before the facility first opened that they would utilise the standard county council plan - which I do not believe encompassed some of the special circumstances surrounding the materials being deposited into the facility.</p> <p>3) The safeguarding of the highway and access routes to/from</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>Augean meets its obligations so that it can deliver its services in a way that is safe for local communities, the environment and employees.</p> <p>The whole of the landfill area is the subject of the Environmental Permit. The management and engineering controls which are specified in the Environmental Permit will continue at the site following the cessation of waste acceptance and restoration. In accordance with the legislation the Environmental Permit will remain in place until in the opinion of the Environment Agency the site no longer represents a potential risk to the environment or harm to human health. There is no time limit set for this. In accordance with the Environmental Permit the site is the subject of Financial Provision which is a bond provided by the operator for use in the event that the company no longer exists.</p> <p>Augean is required to submit information about the waste deposited into the landfill to the Environment Agency on a quarterly basis. Accurate records are kept which include the GPS coordinates of each waste load.</p>

	<p>the facility. The organisation currently has a poor record of ensuring the safety of other road users of the public highway from the vicinity to the junction at the A47. I am sure that this will be denied by the facility operators - however there have been a number of recent accidents which are directly attributable to the deposition of a slippery slime from vehicles exiting the facility. This creates an ice-like surface to the highway, exacerbates the poor camber on the first corner after the facility (on the way into the woods) and obscures the reflective bollards on the islands in the centre of the roadway at the junction to the old Wittering bomb dump.</p>	<p>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 or emergency events.</p> <p>However, incidents that might occur at sites which qualify for a greater focus in terms of disaster management plans (such as those classified under legislation for the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)) are unlikely to happen at ENRMF as it does not meet the criteria to be defined as a COMAH site. In addition all landfill sites, including ENRMF, do not accept explosive, flammable, oxidising, corrosive or infectious wastes.</p> <p>Risk assessments have been carried out for a wide range of different situations that could occur, including accidents, which cover 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.</p> <p>We recognise the sensitivity of the road conditions around the site and accordingly have implemented rigorous wheel and chassis cleaning controls at the site; in addition, we regularly sweep the road. During any particularly wet weather periods, a pressure washer is used as an additional measure by Augean staff to ensure no material is being deposited on to the road. However, as the vehicles leaving site are often still wet, water can drain on to the road on exiting, but this would be discoloured water which can be mistaken for mud or slime. It is rare that clods of mud are carried on to the road and these are removed rapidly.</p>
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		<p>Meanwhile should you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Collyweston</p>	<p>As a resident of Collyweston, I wish to register my concern regarding your proposal. I strongly support the Friends of Fineshade’s alternative, for the reasons set out in their excellent summary document.</p> <p>Over and above this, I am appalled at the short timescale for consultation, during a period when public meetings and displays (in places such as Stamford library) are not permitted, and when people are unusually preoccupied. I would urge you to extend the consultation well beyond the deadline of 14 December. I am afraid that failure to do so will smack of opportunism and be seen very negatively by local residents.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean’s consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. We have previously corresponded about the issue of the timescale for the consultation which was substantially extended. I hope the following explanation will address the ecological concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF</p>

		<p>acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p>
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<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>The proposed extension to the ENRMF rides roughshod over the opposition to the initial establishment of the facility several years ago. The local communities were not in favour of this development and this was the opinion of the local authorities at both district and county levels.</p> <p>Since the beginning there have been problems of mud and detritis on the Stamford road leading to several accidents. The wheel cleaning facility on site is grossly inefficient and needs radical overhaul.</p> <p>If an extension is to be permitted then it should be on the fields to the south.</p> <p>The land to the west is an important ecological link between two forested areas with many species of fauna that will be seriously affected.</p> <p>My family is opposed to this extension in its present form.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>It is the duty of society firstly to minimise the waste that it generates and secondly to manage the waste that is generated in a responsible manner that protects human health and the environment. Even after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, significant volumes of residual waste will continue to remain which have to be disposed of through the least preferred option of landfill. It is recognised and supported in a range of Government policies and strategies that only residues which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives are suitable for landfill disposal, but that the need for landfill capacity for the disposal of hazardous waste will remain.</p> <p>The primary 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 of 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.</p>

		<p>We recognise the sensitivity of the road conditions around the site and accordingly have implemented rigorous wheel and chassis cleaning controls at the site; in addition, we regularly sweep the road. During any particularly wet weather periods, a pressure washer is used as an additional measure by Augean staff to ensure no material is being deposited on to the road. However, as the vehicles leaving site are often still wet, water can drain on to the road on exiting, but this would be discoloured water which can be mistaken for mud or slime. It is rare that clods of mud are carried on to the road and these are removed rapidly.</p> <p>The road north of the site bends to the right, has an adverse camber and due to the trees growing on either side of the road remains wet after rainfall for extended periods of time. These conditions combined with excessive speeds have resulted in a number of incidents. Augean staff have attended these incidents and assisted the drivers and their passengers acting as first responders. As we have CCTV monitoring and recording the road condition and any incidents along the site boundary, we have been able to investigate each incident to confirm that the road conditions were not adversely affected by the traffic from the site.</p> <p>The road condition outside the site has been improved since re-surfacing and this will be complemented by the works being undertaken to widen the site entrance to prevent any queuing traffic. Augean contributes £5,000 per year to the Highways Authority. This is specifically for maintenance of the section of road between the site and the A47. Additionally, Augean has offered to fund further signage on the road.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused</p>
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<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/>

or by telephone on 0303 444 5000.

The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/>

Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish

		<p>to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Duddington with Fineshade</p>	<p>Please could you consider an alternative area, the fields to the south of the existing site. Its unfortunate that your proposed area for extension would separate Collyweston Great Wood from Fineshade Wood and prevent these two woodland areas from being linked. If you were able to save this area for greater biodiversity that would make for good public relations with the local community and wider and demonstrate your commitment to improving the environment.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent</p>

		<p>restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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<p>Higham Ferrers</p>	<p>Whilst I acknowledge the need to safely dispose of low-level hazardous waste, I question the logic of continuing to do so adjacent to a National Nature Reserve. There is an unique opportunity here to reconnect Collyweston Great Wood and Fineshade Woods NOW rather than in 30 or 40 years time. This action is part of Northamptonshire's biodiversity plan and Natural England's Rockingham Forest Vision. If it is necessary to expand your existing site, then I implore you to consider expanding to the south away from the wooded areas.</p> <p>Thank you</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED],</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site has never been a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and</p>

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<p>██████████ Duddington with Fineshade</p>	<p>I live in Duddington across the road from the beautiful medieval forest Fineshade wood. I object to and am horrified that the wood is to be ruined by digging a pit for radioactive waste. It will be damaging to the animals who live in the wood. PLEASE do not locate the radioactive pit in this place.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The extension to the ENRMF will not be located in the woodland but adjacent to it. The landfill 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.</p>

		<p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational</p>
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<p>██████████ Collyweston</p>	<p>I am writing to express my great concerns for the purposes of siting the extension to the Augean works as currently proposed.</p> <p>With all the known pressures on wildlife and countryside connectivity being so well documented, I find it astounding to see that the connectivity between woodland at Fineshade and National nature reserve woodland at Collyweston Great Wood isn't being better provided for. To re-site the proposals to the south is far preferable from a habitat connectivity point of view, and would be a much greater future success if Augean could provide assistance to increasing habitat rather than becoming long term barriers to greater wildlife gains. This is your chance Augean to help improve wildlife corridors by moving the proposals South, and facilitating woodland creation between the two existing and established woodland already mentioned.</p> <p>Please think about my concerns and see this request in light of all the others you'll undoubtedly receive during your consultation. Yours, expectedly, ██████████</p>	<p>██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the</p>

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<p>██████████ Langham, Rutland</p>	<p>I am totally in support of the sensible suggestions of Friends of Fineshade and am seriously concerned about the lost opportunity and potential ill-effects involved in your proposal as it stands.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF</p>

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<p>██████████ Tixover</p>	<p>As a local resident and regular visitor to both Fineshade and Collyweston Gt Wood I find it wholly inappropriate that the open space connecting these two marvelous species-rich locations should be encroached on by this proposed industrial development.</p> <p>The loss of currently existing wildlife in this corridor will be total, taking decades to restore post-usage, if indeed it is possible at all.</p> <p>Alternative sites exist in the locale which would minimise such significant loss of species and should therefore be given full consideration. Sites must also exist , or could be established, elsewhere within the extensive area which the Augean business serves, so, given the devastation the proposed site will suffer, proper analysis of alternatives in other client-regions should be undertaken.</p> <p>Augean PLC attempt in their presentation to make collateral of their care for the community by (I feel wrongly) including a</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean’s consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>Augean has for many years formed its business strategy around support of critical UK business and services. To maintain our support we have evaluated a number of ways of maintaining the provision of a hazardous waste landfill situated in the southern part of the UK, which would continue to meet the identified national need for a facility to manage wastes for which disposal is the only option. A number of alternatives were explored, however, the preferred option is to extend the ENRMF to the west, which would maintain the current facility with all the additional advantages of continued use of the existing infrastructure as well as retaining an employment site and sustaining the local supply chain.</p> <p>There have been suggestions about developing fields to the south of the site, however, this is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be, for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable option is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the</p>

	<p>piece on their Community Funding process so could certainly enhance their reputation within this community further by giving full consideration to these and the other views being expressed in response to this pre-application consultation.</p>	<p>application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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		<p>matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish</p>
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		<p>to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Barrowden</p>	<p>As a frequent weekly user of Fineshade both for dog walking and off road bikeing I strongly object to the current ENRMF plan to separate 2 quality woodlands by unsightly workings surrounded by ugly boundaries</p> <p>Whilst I understand the need to extend the site, the current choice is very insensitive and would lead to significant habitat and bio diversity loss</p> <p>A much more sensitive choice would be to use an alternative site, the fields to the south of the site, to CONNECT the two woodlands.</p> <p>I would support this option</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent</p>

		<p>restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>Wildlife and the services it provides is declining more rapidly now than at any time in the past and is similar to the great extinctions. We are now also in a great extinction event. This is fact. The consequences of this decline have deep affects on humans. Also a fact. A major way to help slow wildlife declines is to prevent activities causing the decline. As such I am opposed to any extension of the Aegean Site.</p>	<p>Dear ██████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>It is the duty of society firstly to minimise the waste that it generates and secondly to manage the waste that is generated in a responsible manner that protects human health and the environment. Even after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, significant volumes of residual waste will continue to remain which have to be disposed of through the least preferred option of landfill. It is recognised and supported in a range of Government policies and strategies that only residues</p>

		<p>which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives are suitable for landfill disposal, but that the need for landfill capacity for the disposal of hazardous waste will remain.</p> <p>The primary 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 of 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.</p> <p>Recently a local man was jailed for the illegal disposal of waste at Fineshade and Easton on the Hill having been prosecuted by the Environment Agency for burning and burying waste rather than disposing of it lawfully at authorised waste sites. These actions risked contaminating the nearby woods and farmland, caused odours and toxic smoke, and attracted large quantities of flies and vermin. Without properly authorised and regulated facilities like the ENRMF waste crime will increase further with concerning links to organised crime.</p> <p>In respect of your ecological concerns, while detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical</p>
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<p>Barrowden</p>	<p>Although I understand the reasons put forward by ENRMF for an extension to the site at the far north-eastern corner of Fineshade wood, I believe that there is there is a better alternative option</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED],</p>

	<p>that would avoid separating two areas of woodland, damaging green corridors and the ecosystem and creating unsightly workings and boundaries.</p> <p>In my opinion making use the fields to the south of the site would connect the two woodlands and be a much better choice of site.</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and</p>
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<p>Lyddington</p>	<p>With regard to Augean's application to extend its toxic landfill site onto an area adjacent to Fineshade Wood, may I express my objection to this application on the grounds that it will</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED],</p>

	<p>irreversibly damage the ecology of the area and have a detrimental effect on the wildlife that uses this area to cross from one area of protected woodland to another. At a time when, at last, the authorities seem to be realising the value of such areas - both for wildlife and for the well-being of human visitors - granting this application will be flying in the face of the value we should all be placing on the natural world. There are alternatives for Augean's continued growth which have far less impact on these valuable, natural resources.</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and</p>
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<p>██████████ Fineshade</p>	<p>I am totally against the planned extension to the hazardous waste site at the far north-east corner of Fineshade Wood. I visit Fineshade often and love exploring and seeing the wonders of the wood with my daughter. There must be a better option than</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p>

	<p>destroying Fineshade's ancient woodland</p> <p>Please do not destroy this beautiful place.</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat</p>
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		<p>creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>Update on the DCO application process</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:</p> <p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/</p>
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<p>██████████ Duddington</p>	<p>Why???</p>	<p>██████████,</p>

	<p>If you haven't got enough room then dig deeper on your existing site. Have you any idea how many people enjoy the fact that they are able to appreciate the simple pleasures of unadulterated woodland?</p> <p>You probably feel that this issue is so important (additional revenue for Augean) that the general public do not matter and the flora and fauna certainly don't.</p> <p>Why don't you look for disused mine shafts in the West Midlands?</p> <p>What a pity! Stop being so selfish.</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The design for the presently operated part of the site includes excavation to the optimum depth in order to maximise the void available for waste in the currently consented area. as that would mean having to dig through already emplaced waste which would not be practical or permitted by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>It is the duty of society firstly to minimise the waste that it generates and secondly to manage the waste that is generated in a responsible manner that protects human health and the environment. Even after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, significant volumes of residual waste will continue to remain which have to be disposed of through the least preferred option of landfill. It is recognised and supported in a range of Government policies and strategies that only residues which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives are suitable for landfill disposal, but that the need for landfill capacity for the disposal of hazardous waste will remain.</p> <p>The primary 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 of 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.</p> <p>Recently a local man was jailed for the illegal disposal of waste at Fineshade and Easton on the Hill having been prosecuted by the Environment Agency for burning and burying waste rather than disposing of it lawfully at authorised waste sites. These actions risked contaminating the</p>
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		<p>currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the</p>
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		<p>proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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.</p>
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		<p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Northamptonshire</p>	<p>Please please please consider the alternative fields to the south for your waste not that it's a good thing to bury it anywhere to be honest but please please please use your common sense and lessen the impact on the local wood lands are nice they are gone they are gone for good think what your leaving your children as if the futures not bad enough as it is !!!!!</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF</p>

		<p>acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p>
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Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

		Best regards
<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>Sorry guys - think enough is enough - this is not what you initially agreed you'd do and you have massively changed the landscape when approaching the woods. Let's also think about the way you let vehicles dump mud on the road and the impact that has had.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The ENRMF is located around two kilometres from Kings Cliffe and is not a particularly visible part of the landscape. The facility is well contained and only parts of it are visible from only a few properties. The presence of the site, to the vast majority, is only evident when passing the site entrance. While it is accepted that it may not be part of the idealised concept of the agricultural landscape, landfill is nevertheless, like mineral extraction, an activity that can only practically be undertaken in the countryside. While landfilling operations and the associated excavation and stockpiling of materials can be viewed as a disturbed landscape where these aspects are visible, these operations are temporary and the restored landform and landscaping scheme are carefully designed to not only integrate with but also to improve the biodiversity and ecological potential of the area.</p> <p>We recognise the sensitivity of the road conditions around the site and accordingly have implemented rigorous wheel and chassis cleaning controls at the site; in addition, we regularly sweep the road. During any particularly wet weather periods, a pressure washer is used as an additional measure by Augean staff to ensure no material is being deposited on to the</p>

		<p>road. However, as the vehicles leaving site are often still wet, water can drain on to the road on exiting, but this would be discoloured water which can be mistaken for mud or slime. It is rare that clods of mud are carried on to the road and these are removed rapidly.</p> <p>The road north of the site bends to the right, has an adverse camber and due to the trees growing on either side of the road remains wet after rainfall for extended periods of time. These conditions combined with excessive speeds have resulted in a number of incidents. Augean staff have attended these incidents and assisted the drivers and their passengers acting as first responders. As we have CCTV monitoring and recording the road condition and any incidents along the site boundary we have been able to investigate each incident to confirm that the road conditions were not adversely affected by the traffic from the site.</p> <p>The road condition outside the site has been improved since re-surfacing and this will be complemented by the works being undertaken to widen the site entrance to prevent any queuing traffic. Augean contributes £5,000 per year to the Highways Authority. This is specifically for maintenance of the section of road between the site and the A47. Additionally, Augean has offered to fund further signage on the road.</p> <p>Update on the DCO application process</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant</p>
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<p>██████████ Fineshade</p>	<p>I would be grateful if you would kindly reconsider your plans to expand your recycling operation near Fineshade woods for the following reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site. • Augean should be using their opportunity to connect the two species-rich woodlands now, not to separate them by deep pits and steel fences 	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disconnection would create a significant biodiversity loss • The proposed restoration plans look good, but it won't come about until 2046, by which time it will be too late for threatened species. • There is an alternative: the fields to the south of the existing site, need to be properly assessed. 	<p>restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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<p>██████████ Scarborough</p>	<p>I would like to object to the proposed extension of the hazardous waste site into the fields to the east of the existing site, and suggest the use of the two fields adjacent to the south of the site.</p> <p>This would protect the existing woodlands and provide a link between them immediately. This will fall in line with the DEFRA 25 year environment plan and the North Northamptonshire plans to regenerate the Rockingham Forest.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent</p>

		<p>restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p>
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<p>Stanwick</p>	<p>I do not consider the proposed location of the extension is suitable as it will create a complete severance of two wildlife habitats. Given that there is a viable alternative to the proposed location right next to the existing site, I feel this should be given all consideration first and that the current proposed site should remain intact with the possibility of linking the two sections of woodland together in due course.</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED]</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p>

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<p>██████████ Sheffield</p>	<p>Please reconsider these plans - the field to the south of the existing site would make much more sense for an expansion.</p> <p>Then the existing 2 areas of woodland could be connected, improving the outlook for wildlife/biodiversity.</p> <p>Many thanks,</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p>

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		<p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
	<p>I am writing to you as a Director of Augean plc.</p> <p>I am a local resident of King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire. In fact, I live in one of the nearer dwellings to the ENRMF site on Stamford Road about quarter of a mile away.</p> <p>When we moved to this old farmhouse with lovely views just over 20 years ago, we had absolutely no idea that one day we would be living adjacent to a hazardous landfill site. Naturally we were dismayed when we discovered that Atlantic Waste had bought the land, commenced development of the site and applied for a hazardous waste licence. After Augean's purchase in later years, we were one of many who appealed to Eric Pickles (I think around 2012/3) against further planning. As we all know, Mr Pickles gave his consent, and so it was generally accepted that there would be continued activity on the site till mid 2020s the estimated timing provided by Augean for filling and capping off the new cells.</p> <p>The current application for planning consent into fields west of the site and bordering on to Fineshade Wood - a popular, wildlife</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>Thank you for taking the time to write to me.</p> <p>The use of the ENRMF site for waste management was first consented in 1994. The application to include hazardous waste was made in 1998 and approved in 2000 and so clearly in the public domain in advance of your purchase of Westhay Lodge in the early 2000s and therefore should have been identified in the relevant property searches or information from the vendors, </p> <p>The opposition to the subsequent applications for the disposal of Low Level Radioactive Waste and the first extension to the west created many misrepresentations and misconceptions about the site which may have influenced perceptions about your property when it was put on the market. At a similar time to when your house was for sale, we were approached by Persimmon who were in the process of building and marketing the Sovereign Grange development in Kings Cliffe in order to address any concerns that might be raised by prospective purchasers. We produced a fact sheet and invited anyone with concerns the opportunity to visit the ENRMF prior to purchasing a property which people found helpful. Since that time there undoubtedly has been a settling period in local perceptions about site operations and their impacts on the locality. In normal circumstances we give people the</p>

	<p>sanctuary for a diverse array of flora and fauna - is unexpected and unwelcome. What's more, it indicates that activity will not end in the mid-2020s, but closer to mid-2040s! The residents of King's Cliffe and friends of Fineshade are opposed to these plans for a variety of reasons, which will no doubt be made clear in submissions to ENRMF.</p> <p>In my particular case, past development of the site has undoubtedly had a detrimental effect on the value of my property. I know this, because six years ago, we put our property on the market and over six months got no viewings. We were told by the agents at the time that the prime reason why prospective buyers were not interested was due the proximity of the landfill site. We hoped that things might improve once the current cells had been capped off and the site shut down in the mid-2020s (as we were told would be the case post Eric pickles decision), but now with these new plans for continued development, this has only exacerbated the problem. I am sure you can imagine that this is a source of significant stress to my family, given that the property is a large part of our pension, an age which are rapidly approaching. To that end, I would like to discuss how I might obtain compensation from Augean.</p>	<p>opportunity to visit the site either on our annual Open Days or by appointment and are transparent in our relationship with the local community which have helped to overcome many concerns. We would be happy to help any prospective purchasers of your house understand the site and its operations but we are not able to meet claims for compensation. I note that [REDACTED] [REDACTED] run part of their adjacent property as an Airbnb and receive favourable comments about the peace and tranquillity of the property. Nevertheless as part of the landscape and visibility section of the Environmental Impact Report we have been looking at potential views of the western extension from vantage points agreed with the County Council. If you feel that it would be helpful to specifically consider views from Westhay Lodge, I would be happy to discuss with you how we could manage to conduct a survey in the present circumstances, and if demonstrated that it was necessary, any potential mitigation measures in terms of planting.</p> <p>Thank you for your thoughts on extending the site northwards. Unfortunately the land immediately north of the site is not geologically suitable and is occupied by the Collyweston Great Wood National Nature Reserve and Site of Special Scientific Interest. The 'Bomb Dump' sits in the middle of the NNR. In spite of the NSIP status of the site these issues would be major and likely insuperable objections to extension northwards.</p>
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On a different issue, I am fully aware that Augean Plc is a professionally run business, operating within the law. I am also aware that the ENRMF is classified a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Development, and as such government support is pretty much guaranteed once local concerns have been addressed and due process completed. I therefore acknowledge that the site is here to stay for many years to come. However, in terms of development, if it has to happen, I would urge you to look at developing the site northwards into the woodland (which is currently being thinned out anyway) to include the unwanted and unused military ammunition dump, which has remained fallow and inaccessible for many years. I have no doubt that this will be a more difficult project to see through, as you would have to negotiate with a number of entities such as [REDACTED] the MOD, natural England etc. But one would have thought that there is every chance of claiming a government grant to clear up the mess left by the MOD, thus making it a more commercially acceptable exercise.

The advantages as I see it can be summarised as follows:

- development of the site will move away from the village and Fineshade Wood and will thus have a less negative impact on the local community,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - site traffic will have an improved, dedicated access to and from the A47, - a solution to the age-old impasse of what to do with the derelict, military dump, which could be of significant value to the local community and useful PR to Augean, and - Augean can continue to operate commercially for many years to come with greater local support. 	
<p>██████████</p>	<p>I agree with the Friends of Fineshade that there is a better alternative position for the proposed landfill extension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site. • Augean should be using their opportunity to connect the two species-rich woodlands now, not to separate them by deep pits and steel fences. • The disconnection would create a significant biodiversity loss. • There is an alternative: the fields to the south of the existing site, need to be properly assessed. <p>In addition, since the pandemic more people have taken the opportunity to access the local countryside and continue to do so for recreation and exercise. The current planned location of the extension would rule out any potential improved countryside</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean’s consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p>

	<p>access for local residents between Fineshades and Collyweston Great Wood.</p>	<p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the</p>
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<p>██████████ Collyweston</p>	<p>As a long time resident of Collyweston I wish to register my objection to Augean's proposed 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. " It is ill thought out and completely disregards the needs and concerns of those whose neighbourhood has already been blighted by its activities, and involves the destruction of an important environmental asset, the details of which I am sure Augean is aware.</p> <p>>> There has been no public consultation with Augean; self promotional leaflets have been delivered to locals which people would hardly notice. This has been an awful year for many people, and it would be Inconsiderate and inappropriate at this point for Augean to be enforcing their own agenda and not</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. We have previously corresponded with you regarding the consultation which was significantly extended. I hope the following explanation will address the ecological concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our</p>

	<p>allowing time for proper consideration of the issues.</p> <p>>> As part of this “consultation” a display was to be held in Stamford library - during lockdown. The library received a letter with a memory stick to be used by anyone making enquiries about Augean. The librarian said recently that no one had made any such enquiry, which suggests that Augean have done little to promote this. In any case it would have been a one sided “exhibition.”</p> <p>>> Augean will be well aware of Friends of Fineshade’s excellent presentation of the situation, with helpful maps and illustrations. They even offer alternative ideas for Augean, rather than their present unacceptable proposal, (if it is indeed necessary to develop this site further.)</p> <p>>> Considering the huge significance of this site for so many it is necessary to extend the period of consultation to a time well beyond January 8, to allow for people’s uncertainties and upheaval as the Christmas period approaches. There has thus far not been sufficient time for satisfactory discussion and evaluation of the proposals.</p> <p>>> The area Augean wish to extend to deposit their radioactive waste was heavily wooded for centuries up to 150 years ago. Since then it has been systematically deforested. There is very</p>	<p>understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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	<p>little remaining of this historic forestry or large trees in the area, so the remains of these ancient woods, an important part of our heritage, must be preserved and protected. Conservation work towards connecting these two woods, Collyweston Great Wood and Fineshade, would benefit from Augean's support rather than their destructive activities.</p> <p>>> We owe it to present and future generations to do what we can to protect and leave an enhanced legacy, and not allow it to be destroyed. We have seen, in the this year of Covid , increased use of the woods, as people have sought space and comfort there. This underlines the need to protect and conserve what we have, not ruin it. More people are moving to the area, and people come regularly from other places, with their children, to enjoy the space. It would be a tragedy to undermine existing conservation work when there are other alternatives, as suggested by the Friends of Fineshade.</p> <p>>> It is vital that decisions should not be rushed into, especially at this time.</p> <p>>> Life has been extremely difficult and traumatic for many people this year, and consideration should be shown for the opinions and feelings of those who live in the neighbourhood and are most at risk. A proper consultation period, where their views and concerns are given proper deliberation is only fair.</p>	<p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p>
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	<p>>> I urge Augean to publish an extended deadline , consult with Friends of Fineshade, and reconsider their plans, rather than than meet more objections at a later stage.</p>	<p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:</p> <p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/ or by telephone on 0303 444 5000.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project:</p> <p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resourcemanagement-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p>
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<p>Storrington and Sullington (Kent)</p>	<p>There is an unmissable opportunity to greatly enhance the biodiversity of the two areas of woodland adjacent to the proposed hazardous waste landfill extension site, in line with global, national and local policies and plans for biodiversity recovery and the recommendations of scientists, academics and wildlife conservation organisations etc that are sounding the alarm over the rapid global loss of biodiversity which is particularly reflected in the UK.</p> <p>Currently the two woodland areas - Collyweston Great Wood (a SSSI and NNR) and Fineshade Wood (on the list for designation as a SSSI) are connected, albeit imperfectly, by the two arable fields proposed for the hazardous waste landfill site, allowing the populations of rare and threatened species across the two site some opportunity to interact. Severing that connection between the two woods would impact on the capacity of each wood to maintain its wildlife populations - habitat fragmentation being</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED],</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the</p>

	<p>one of the most serious causes of habitat loss. Rather, the two fields should be managed to improve the connectivity for wildlife between the two woods. This excludes their use as a landfill site and an alternative site, less valuable to wildlife, should be chosen. I understand that a suitable site exists to the south that would not result in the fragmentation of woodland habitat.</p>	<p>currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the</p>
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		<p>proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>Update on the DCO application process</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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.</p>
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		<p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████</p>	<p>I would like to object to the extension of the landfill site. The two woods have a richness of wildlife and biodiversity which needs protection. The proposed extended site will damage the connection between the two woods and will create irreparable damage.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF</p>

		<p>acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p>
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<p>Wansford</p>	<p>While I understand the site needs to evolve and expand, I do not support the disconnecting and fragmenting of 2 important pieces of woodland : Fineshade and Collyweston Wood NNR. I suggest you think again and keep the field between these two woods intact, and expand in a different direction.</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED]</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and</p>

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<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>Enough is enough. Please do not damage our local area with hazardous waste any further than has already been done. Any plans for extension should be denied to protect the local area,</p>	<p>██████████</p>

	<p>wildlife, countryside and the health and well being of the population.</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>It is the duty of society firstly to minimise the waste that it generates and secondly to manage the waste that is generated in a responsible manner that protects human health and the environment. Even after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, significant volumes of residual waste will continue to remain which have to be disposed of through the least preferred option of landfill. It is recognised and supported in a range of Government policies and strategies that only residues which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives are suitable for landfill disposal, but that the need for landfill capacity for the disposal of hazardous waste will remain.</p> <p>The primary 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 of 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.</p> <p>Recently a local man was jailed for the illegal disposal of waste at Fineshade and Easton on the Hill having been prosecuted by the Environment Agency for burning and burying waste rather than disposing of it lawfully at authorised waste sites. These actions risked contaminating the nearby woods and farmland, caused odours and toxic smoke, and attracted large quantities of flies and vermin. Without properly authorised and regulated facilities like the ENRMF waste crime will increase further with concerning links to organised crime.</p>
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Update on the DCO application process

As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.

Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.

Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.

The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project:

		<p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>Your proposed plans to develop are of major concern to me, because the disconnection would create a significant biodiversity loss to the woodland.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p>

		<p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational</p>
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		<p>improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>Update on the DCO application process</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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</p>
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		<p>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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>Lastly the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p>
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		<p>Meanwhile should you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Collyweston</p>	<p>I have only seen this today (4th Jan 2021) and I do not approve the planning as it will do so much damage to wildlife and to people's health in local villages around the site.</p> <p>My daughter is special needs and she takes so much joy around Fine Shade and Wakerly Woods. It's convenient and currently safe. Expanding the site with more toxic materials will have a detrimental effect on my daughter's health, the local village neighbours, and wildlife. This is wrong.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>It is the duty of society firstly to minimise the waste that it generates and secondly to manage the waste that is generated in a responsible manner that protects human health and the environment. Even after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, significant volumes of residual waste will continue to remain which have to be disposed of through the least preferred option of landfill. It is recognised and supported in a range of Government policies and strategies that only residues which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives are suitable for landfill disposal, but that the need for landfill capacity for the disposal of hazardous waste will remain.</p> <p>The primary 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 of 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.</p>

		<p>Recently a local man was jailed for the illegal disposal of waste at Fineshade and Easton on the Hill having been prosecuted by the Environment Agency for burning and burying waste rather than disposing of it lawfully at authorised waste sites. These actions risked contaminating the nearby woods and farmland, caused odours and toxic smoke and attracted large quantities of flies and vermin. Without properly authorised and regulated facilities like the ENRMF waste crime will increase further with concerning links to organised crime.</p> <p>The continued protection of the environment is the most important issue for the future development of the ENRMF. Detailed investigations and assessments have been carried out regarding the potential effects of the development on people and the environment by technical specialists in several different disciplines. The preliminary results of the assessments were reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which was the subject of the consultation. The cumulative impact of all of the assessments of potential impacts on people and the environment demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term. The final versions of these reports will be submitted as an Environmental Statement with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. There will be further opportunities to comment on these documents as part of the DCO examination process.</p> <p>Great care is taken to design and operate all waste facilities, including the ENRMF in a manner which make sure that human health as well as the environment is protected. The detailed measures which are and will be in place to provide that protection are the subject of Environmental Permits which are regulated by the Environment Agency. All possible pathways by which contaminants 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</p>
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routine as well as unexpected events (accidents). The full and detailed risk assessments that are provided with the Environmental Permit applications are scrutinised robustly by the Environment Agency and other statutory consultees such as Public Health England 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.

In addition to a DCO, 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 proposals will not be permitted unless they are fully compliant with official guidance and criteria and the risk assessments demonstrate to the satisfaction of all the statutory technical consultees including the Environment Agency that the proposals do not present any unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. The site will continue to be monitored and regulated to confirm that it is operating in compliance with appropriate international and national health and safety standards. Key monitoring data is available on the website www.augeanplc.com

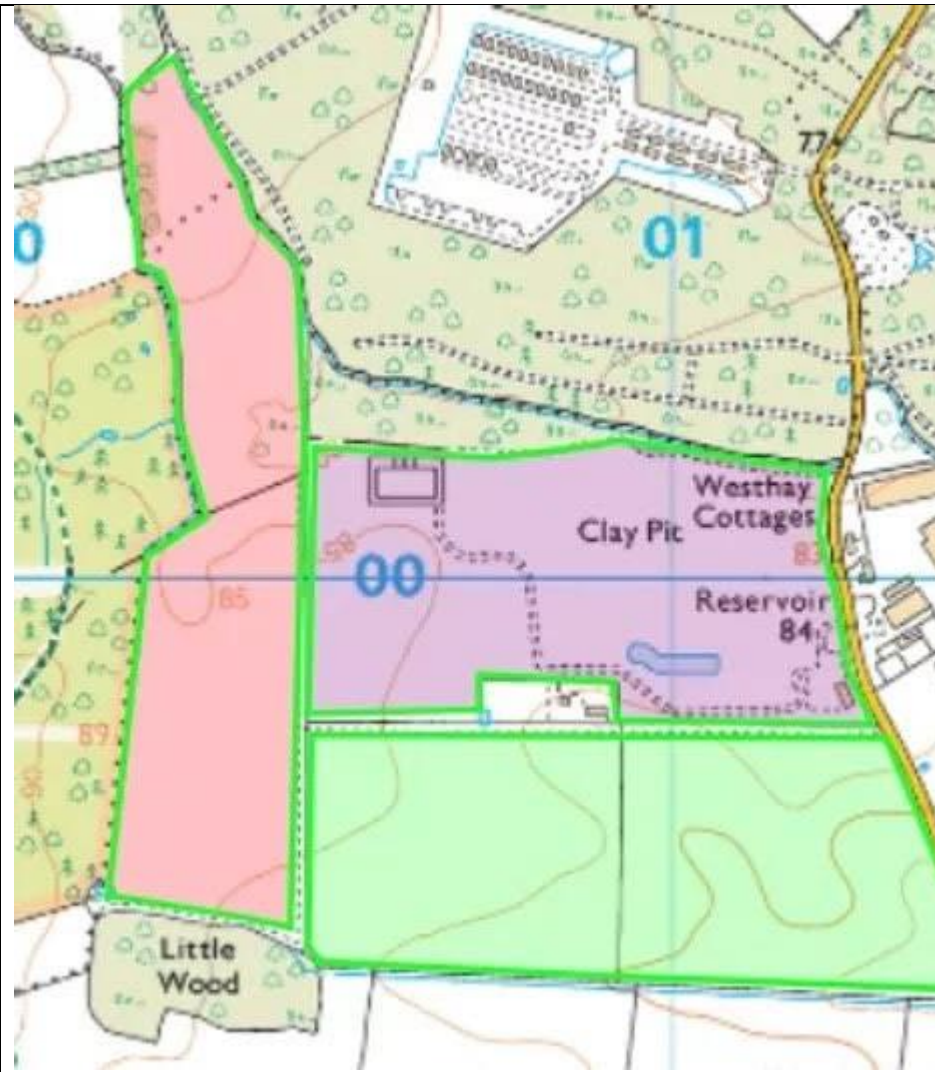
Update on the DCO application process

As explained in the consultation information, 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant

		<p>matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish</p>
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<p>██████████ Fineshade</p>	<p>Having reviewed the proposals and documents received as a local resident, I feel this is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site. Augean should be using their opportunity to connect the two species-rich woodlands now, not to separate them by deep pits and steel fences. The woods should be reconnected now, not severed by Augean for decades to bury hazardous waste.</p> <p>The proposed restoration plans look close to what would be a solution but not there yet as what is planned won't come about until 2046, by which time it will be too late for threatened species.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent</p>

	<p>There is an alternative: the fields to the south of the existing site, need to be properly assessed, as can be seen in the attached image The pink area being the proposed area, which is a location that disconnects the woodlands creating significant biodiversity loss. The green fields in the image being the alternative solution available to Augean.</p> <p>In light of the current global pandemic and the improvements humans decisions were able to make to improve the environment for the planet and our children’s environment. The benefit that was demonstrated in the surrounding areas and waterways during the initial lockdowns shows our ability to make small changes to decisions made, a small adjustment to which fields were to be used would aid the environment and biodiversity opportunities able to be created by joining the 2 woodlands.</p> <p>I strongly feel that the alternative fields should be accessed and viewed as a realistic change to the plans to enable Augean to continue but not cause the unnecessary detriment when there is an opportunity to benefit the woodlands by joining them at this point and reviewing the plans to consider the alternatives fields already available to Augean.</p>	<p>restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.

The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.

Update on the DCO application process

As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant

		<p>matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish</p>
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<p>██████████</p>	<p>I strongly object to this proposed extension of this site. This operation has hood winked the community at the outset and this further proposed development confirms their intention from the outset was to develop as much as they could for as long as they could without thought to the historical natural surroundings, natural habitats and biodiversity of the land they intend to plunder.</p> <p>This is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augean should be using their opportunity to connect the two species-rich woodlands now, not to separate them by deep pits and steel fences • The disconnection would create a significant biodiversity loss • The proposed restoration plans look good, but it won't come about until 2046, by which time it will be too late for threatened species. • There is an alternative: the fields to the south of the existing site, need to be properly assessed. 	<p>restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>As a Kingscliffe resident and a regular user of the woods and paths at Fineshade I am concerned about the impact the proposed 20yr extension will have on the environment.</p> <p>I would hope that all proposed options in terms of location and environmental impact have been considered with particular respect to Fineshade and the wildlife it supports.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>A full suite of Environmental Impact Assessments has been carried out. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report were the subject of the consultation. The cumulative impact of all of the assessments of potential impacts on people and the environment demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term. The final versions of these reports will be submitted as an Environmental</p>

		<p>Statement with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. There will be further opportunities to comment on these documents as part of the DCO examination process.</p> <p>In addition to a DCO, 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 result of the proposed development. The proposals will not be permitted unless they are fully compliant with official guidance and criteria and the risk assessments demonstrate to the satisfaction of all the statutory technical consultees including the Environment Agency that the proposals do not present any unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. The site will continue to be monitored and regulated to confirm that it is operating in compliance with appropriate international and national health and safety standards. Key monitoring data is available on the website www.augeanplc.com</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and</p>
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Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.

Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.

		<p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project:</p> <p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>t We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Collyweston</p>	<p>I wish to object to the proposal, the proposal adversely impacts Collyweston great wood SSI and will materially impact the local biodiversity. The nature of waste being held will enter the water table and will adversely impact the local environment impacting</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p>

	<p>both human health and nature.</p> <p>The proposed location will split the collyweston great wood and will be devastating for the local area.</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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		<p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>The proposals will not be permitted unless they are fully compliant with official guidance and criteria and the risk assessments demonstrate to the satisfaction of all the statutory technical consultees, including the Environment Agency that the proposals do not present any unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. The site will continue to be monitored and regulated to confirm that it is operating in compliance with appropriate international and national health and safety standards. The primary role of the Environment Agency at the site is to satisfy themselves before the proposals are granted permission and on an on-going basis</p>
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		<p>thereafter that the operations satisfy all legal, policy and regulatory considerations to ensure that people and the environment are properly protected.</p> <p>The landfill at ENRMF is designed and operated as a containment landfill in accordance with modern standards so that waste materials will not enter the water table. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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,</p>
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		<p>testing and laboratory results is submitted to the Environment Agency for approval before waste can be placed in the cell.</p> <p>Update on the DCO application process</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in late July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:</p> <p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/</p> <p>or by telephone on 0303 444 5000.</p>
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<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>I am writing to object to the proposal to extend the current Augean hazardous waste site at the far north-east corner of Fineshade Wood.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p>

	<p>The current site (in current use) already causes problems with bad smells around the area, mess on the roads, spoiled landscape and concerns about long-term health issues with the type of waste being dumped there.</p> <p>The plans to extend the site close to a local amenity (fineshade wood), where I often walk or jog, is unacceptable. I consider the potential health risks from inhaling fumes unacceptable, not to mention the destruction of the rural landscape for many years to come.</p> <p>The proposal is no doubt long-planned and will no-doubt delay the repair of the current dump back to rural landscape.</p> <p>We have had enough of Augean in our locality and the sooner they complete the current dumping operation and re-instate the landscape the better. Any further extension of activities is unacceptable.</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The continued protection of the environment is the most important issue for the future development of the ENRMF. Detailed investigations and assessments have been carried out regarding the potential effects of the development on people and the environment by technical specialists in several different disciplines including air quality and amenity issues such as odour. The preliminary results of the assessments were reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which was the subject of the consultation. The cumulative impact of all of the assessments of potential impacts on people and the environment demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term. The final versions of these reports will be submitted as an Environmental Statement with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. There will be further opportunities to comment on these documents as part of the DCO examination process.</p> <p>Great care is taken to design and operate all waste facilities, including the ENRMF in a manner which make sure that human health as well as the environment is protected. The detailed measures which are and will be in place to provide that protection are the subject of Environmental Permits which are regulated by the Environment Agency. All possible pathways by which contaminants 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 full and detailed risk assessments that are provide with the Environmental Permit applications are scrutinised robustly by the Environment Agency and other statutory consultees such as Public Health England and</p>
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of State who will then decide whether a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.

Further information regarding the DCO application process can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:

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We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.

Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

		Best regards
<p>Stamford</p>	<p>I am writing with my views on the above consultation. I walk regularly in the Kings Cliffe and Fineshade Woods area with a walking group based in Stamford so know the area well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site. - Augean should be using their opportunity to connect the two species-rich woodlands now, not to separate them by deep pits and steel fences. - The disconnection would create a significant biodiversity loss. - The proposed restoration plans look good, but it won't come about until 2046, by which time it will be too late for threatened species. - There is an alternative: the fields to the south of the existing site, need to be properly assessed. <p>I hope you will take my comments on board.</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p>

		<p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible.</p>
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<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>I wish to object to the proposed extension to the hazardous waste site at the far north-east corner of Fineshade Wood</p> <p>This is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site.</p> <p>Augean should be using their opportunity to connect the two species-rich woodlands now, not to separate them by deep pits and steel fences. The disconnection would create a significant biodiversity loss.</p> <p>The proposed restoration plans look good, but it won't come about until 2046, by which time it will be too late for threatened species.</p> <p>There is an alternative: the fields to the south of the existing site, need to be properly assessed</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF</p>

		<p>acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p>
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<p>██████████</p>	<p>As a regular walker of my local woods, I would have hoped to see both Collyweston and Fineshade woods linked more firmly, but your proposed deep pits filled with hazardous waste would separate the two important woodland areas completely. It will be decades before the pits are filled, capped and the top surface restored to natural habitat: by then it may well be too late for some of these locally threatened species.</p> <p>There must be plenty of brown sites for this purpose rather than destroy, yet more green belt in our area.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>Augean has for many years formed its business strategy around support of critical UK business and services. To maintain our support we have evaluated a number of ways of maintaining the provision of a hazardous waste landfill situated in the southern part of the UK, which would continue to meet the identified national need for a facility to manage wastes for which disposal is the only option. A number of alternatives were explored, however, the preferred option is to extend the ENRMF to the west, which would maintain the current facility with all the additional</p>

		<p>advantages of continued use of the existing infrastructure as well as retaining an employment site and sustaining the local supply chain.</p> <p>There have been suggestions about developing fields to the south of the site, however, this is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be, for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable option is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and</p>
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		<p>as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between</p>
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		<p>the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:</p> <p>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/</p> <p>or by telephone on 0303 444 5000.</p>
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<p>██████████</p>	<p>I am writing in protest to the extension to the Kings Cliffe Augean site.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean’s consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p>

	<p>As someone who has grown up within half a mile of the site, and has seen it grow ever larger, I am concerned for a variety of reasons.</p> <p>Firstly the site is already enormous and borders a protected woodland to the North. The extension is planned to come right up to Fineshade wood. I am concerned as to the effect this will have on the local wildlife as it cuts off these two woodlands from each other. This will directly impact biodiversity and may also increase the number of collisions on the A47 with deer etc., as they attempt to move to the areas of woodland.</p> <p>Secondly, in order to build the extension, a large pipe transporting gas to Kings Cliffe will have to be redirected. This is no small feat of engineering, and I am concerned this may cause issues to the supply for many local residents as well as being a dangerous job in the first place.</p> <p>I am also very concerned about the damage this site has directly caused to users of the Stamford Road. The mud brought onto it by lorries leaving the Augean site, is very dangerous, and causes several crashes a year. I believe in Autumn 2020, there were 3 collisions within a single month, caused by mud on the road from the site. It looks like there's been another in the last couple of weeks. Increasing the size of the site will increase</p>	<p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or</p>
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	<p>traffic over a longer time period, and will endanger further lives.</p> <p>The road is never cleaned frequently enough in wet weather, and the maintenance of the wheel washing for the lorries is completely inadequate.</p> <p>I am totally against the extension in it's current format.</p>	<p>created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>In respect of the utilities that cross the site, the water and gas mains will remain in situ with appropriate standoffs agreed with the relevant companies and the electricity cables will be re-sited, again with the agreement of the relevant company.</p> <p>We recognise the sensitivity of the road conditions around the site and accordingly have implemented rigorous wheel and chassis cleaning controls at the site; in addition, we regularly sweep the road. During any particularly wet weather periods, a pressure washer is used as an additional measure by Augean staff to ensure no material is being deposited on to the road. However, as the vehicles leaving site are often still wet, water can drain on to the road on</p>
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exiting, but this would be discoloured water which can be mistaken for mud or slime. It is rare that clods of mud are carried on to the road and these are removed rapidly.

The road north of the site bends to the right, has an adverse camber and due to the trees growing on either side of the road remains wet after rainfall for extended periods of time. These conditions combined with excessive speeds have resulted in a number of incidents. Augean staff have attended these incidents and assisted the drivers and their passengers acting as first responders. As we have CCTV monitoring and recording the road condition and any incidents along the site boundary, we have been able to investigate each incident to confirm that the road conditions were not adversely affected by the traffic from the site.

The road condition outside the site has been improved since re-surfacing and this will be complemented by the works being undertaken to widen the site entrance to prevent any queuing traffic. Augean contributes £5,000 per year to the Highways Authority. This is specifically for maintenance of the section of road between the site and the A47. Additionally, Augean has offered to fund further signage on the road.

Update on the DCO application process

As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant

		<p>matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p> <p>Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/</p> <p>Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish</p>
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		<p>to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Duddington and Fineshade</p>	<p>I am writing to register my immense concern about the proposed site for the extension to the Augean hazardous waste site at the far north-east corner of Fineshade Wood.</p> <p>.</p> <p>The basis for my concern is as follows:</p> <p>The chosen location is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site as it will sever two ancient woodlands creating a significant loss to biodiversity in the area.</p> <p>Augean should be taking this opportunity to improve its relationship with the local community by actively connecting the</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent</p>

	<p>two species-rich woodlands and not separate them with deep pits filled with hazardous waste and steel fences. This potential separation is in direct contrast to DEFRA's 25-Year Environment Plan, which includes connecting habitats!</p> <p>The proposed restoration plans, while looking reasonable on the face of it, won't come to fruition until 2046 - another 25 years!!! By this time it will be far too late for threatened species of adders, dormice, newts and unusual plants and insects.</p> <p>There is a perfectly good alternative site: ie two fields to the sound of the existing site, which need to be properly assessed by Augean.</p> <p>I would be grateful if you would record my comments as is your legal obligation.</p>	<p>restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in</p>
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<p>██████████</p>	<p>I am writing to express my deep concern for the proposed extension of your landfill site at Kings Cliffe directly up to Fineshade Wood.</p> <p>I understand that the current proposal you have put forward will separate two species-rich woodlands by deep pits and steel fences. It is of utmost importance that we protect the woodlands and preserve the biodiversity rather than damage it irreversibly. There are two fields to the south of the existing site that could be used as a more palatable alternative and should be assessed immediately.</p> <p>The woods provide an essential facility to the local and wider community. It is fundamental to the well being of these</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p>

	<p>communities and the wildlife that inhabit these woods that we make sure that there is no damage caused whatsoever.</p>	<p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or</p>
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<p>██████████ Duddington</p>	<p>I am writing to express my serious concern regarding the proposed site for the extension to East Northants Resource Management Facility.</p> <p>My concern is based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current proposed site is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site. • Extending into this location will sever two species rich woodlands by deep pits filled with hazardous radio-active waste and steel fences. This is in direct opposition to 	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent</p>

	<p>DEFRA's 25-year Environment Plan, which advocates the importance of connecting habitats and Policy 21 of the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy that outlines steps to regenerate local forests by '<i>linking fragmented habitats and protecting and reinforcing ancient woodland</i>'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instead this should be an opportunity for Augean to visibly and publicly improve relations with the local community by using this as an opportunity to connect the species-rich woodlands. It is an opportunity to be the good guy rather than being viewed as a money-making enterprise that systematically destroys the landscape with pits filled with hazardous radio-active waste. • The proposed plans for restoration, while looking reasonable on the face of it will not come to fruition for 25 years by which time it will be too late for threatened species of adders, dormice, newts and other rare plants and insects. • There is an alternative site at the two fields south of the existing site, which remain to be properly assessed and will have less of an impact on local biodiversity and the local community. <p>Please record my comments as is your legal obligation.</p>	<p>restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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		<p>to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>This is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site.</p> <p>This area is far too close to the important woodlands of Fineshade Wood. The digging this area so close to the wood land is removing the habitats for huge amounts of animals and insects most of which are vanishing species.</p> <p>This biodiversity loss can be stopped by a better research for a location with less impact.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site has never been a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and</p>

		<p>subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.

Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.

The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resourcemanagement-facility-western-extension/>

Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish

		<p>to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place.</p> <p>Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████</p>	<p>I am writing to express my serious concern regarding the proposed site for the extension to East Northants Resource Management Facility.</p> <p>My concern is based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current proposed site is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site. • Extending into this location will sever two species rich woodlands by deep pits filled with hazardous radio-active waste and steel fences. This is in direct opposition to 	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent</p>

	<p>DEFRA's 25-year Environment Plan, which advocates the importance of connecting habitats and Policy 21 of the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy that outlines steps to regenerate local forests by '<i>linking fragmented habitats and protecting and reinforcing ancient woodland</i>'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instead this should be an opportunity for Augean to visibly and publicly improve relations with the local community by using this as an opportunity to connect the species-rich woodlands. It is an opportunity to be the good guy rather than being viewed as a money-making enterprise that systematically destroys the landscape with pits filled with hazardous radio-active waste. • The proposed plans for restoration, while looking reasonable on the face of it will not come to fruition for 25 years by which time it will be too late for threatened species of adders, dormice, newts and other rare plants and insects. • There is an alternative site at the two fields south of the existing site, which remain to be properly assessed and will have less of an impact on local biodiversity and the local community. <p>Please record my comments as is your legal obligation.</p>	<p>restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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<p>██████████</p>	<p>We do not want more area to contaminate Northamptonshire. Enough is enough.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>It is the duty of society firstly to minimise the waste that it generates and secondly to manage the waste that is generated in a responsible manner that protects human health and the environment. Even after the application of the waste hierarchy principles, significant volumes of residual waste will continue to remain which have to be disposed of through the least preferred option of landfill. It is recognised and supported in a range of Government policies and strategies that only residues which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives</p>

are suitable for landfill disposal, but that the need for landfill capacity for the disposal of hazardous waste will remain.

The primary 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 of 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.

Recently a local man was jailed for the illegal disposal of waste at Fineshade and Easton on the Hill having been prosecuted by the Environment Agency for burning and burying waste rather than disposing of it lawfully at authorised waste sites. These actions risked contaminating the nearby woods and farmland, caused odours and toxic smoke, and attracted large quantities of flies and vermin. Without properly authorised and regulated facilities like the ENRMF waste crime will increase further with concerning links to organised crime.

Update on the DCO application process

As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant

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<p>██████████ Duddington and Fineshade</p>	<p>I write with regards to the proposed extension to the ENRMF.</p> <p>To be brief, as I am sure you have received much communication regarding the proposal, I have no objection to progress and understand that as a society we have created the need for the disposal of such waste. I would however, request that all options including the fields belonging to Howard Farms be independently assessed prior to any permissions being granted. If the proposed site is, on absolute merit, the most appropriate location for the planned extension then so be it.</p> <p>Given the impact of granting permission, I believe it reasonable to have a full, transparent and independent assessment undertaken with ALL results made public. Only if it is independent can any result hold water in this process.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our</p>

	<p>My interest in this is as a resident of Duddington and someone who regularly walks to the end of the path bounding the north of Fineshade Wood and back through The Assarts. The diversity and subsequent impact of the siting of the extension on the rich wildlife is a major concern, as is the proximity to a public footpath. That aside, it is the fragmentation in such an unnatural way, of two vibrant habitats which is most concerning, despite what mitigation and measures are proposed by the operator when there is a less destructive option on the table.</p> <p>I look forward to hearing the results of the consultation in due course.</p>	<p>understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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evident for a longer duration and until operations in this part of the site are complete. However, due to the woodland blocks either side of the view, which extend right to the edge of the proposed extension area, views of the rest of the extension area are not available so the vast majority of the proposed works would be out of view. Once footpath users are back within the woodland itself, there would be no or very obscured views of the proposed works due to the mass of intervening woody and (in summer) leafy vegetation. Any temporary impacts on amenity users of this part of Fineshade Wood, including on the tranquillity of the setting would therefore be limited to a short part (approximately 50m) of a long footpath walk. Footpath MX15 leads to MX18 and other footpaths beyond. Footpath MX18 is not located in woodland and is close to the active mineral extractions at Collyweston Quarry therefore the current and proposed operations at ENRMF are not entirely out of keeping with the other activities in the vicinity. In addition, operations in the area closest to footpath MX15 will only take place while the nearby phases are being prepared, filled and capped; the area will not be operational for the whole duration of the proposed DCO. The overall restoration proposals as explained above will bring improved opportunities for the amenity use of the site.

Update on the DCO application process

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<p>Apethorpe</p>	<p>I support the 'Friends of Fineshade' idea that this may be the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site.</p> <p>Augean could use this opportunity to connect the two woodlands now.</p> <p>There may be a preferable alternative: the fields to the south of the existing site need to be considered properly.</p>	<p>Dear Mr [REDACTED]</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p>

		<p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational</p>
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		<p>improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p>
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<p>Nassington</p>	<p>I should like to strongly object to the expansion of the waste plant by Augean at the Fineshades Bedford Purlieus sites. This is because of it being so close to these to areas of natural beauty and the impact on the environment and the wildlife in these areas. I am also concerned about the extra traffic and pollution.</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED]</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function</p>

		<p>as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and</p>
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		<p>linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>The continued protection of the environment is the most important issue for the future development of the ENRMF. Detailed investigations and assessments have been carried out regarding the potential effects of the development on people and the environment by technical specialists in several different disciplines including the impact on highways as a result of site traffic. The preliminary results of the assessments were reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which was the subject of the consultation. The cumulative impact of all of the assessments of potential impacts on people and the environment demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term. The final versions of these reports will be submitted as an Environmental Statement with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. There will be further opportunities to comment on these documents as part of the DCO examination process.</p> <p>In addition to a DCO, 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 result of the proposed development. The proposals will not be permitted unless they are fully compliant with official guidance and criteria and the risk assessments demonstrate to the satisfaction of all the statutory technical consultees including the Environment Agency that the proposals do not present any unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. The site</p>
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will continue to be monitored and regulated to confirm that it is operating in compliance with appropriate international and national health and safety standards. Key monitoring data is available on the website www.augeanplc.com

Update on the DCO application process

As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.

Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.

Further information regarding the DCO application process can be found on the National Infrastructure Planning website at:

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

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<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>I wish to object extremely strongly about the proposed expansion plans to the Augean run ENRMF hazardous waste</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p>

	<p>site at the far north-east corner of Fineshade Wood near King's Cliffe. It is an area of outstanding natural beauty, a habitat for a diverse range of wildlife, is already a significant hazard to motorists and is at the boundary of two ancient woodlands.</p> <p>I can't see how expanding the site is going to a) improve the situation regarding mud on the roads, b) enhance the beauty of the area, c) nurture diversity of wildlife and d) enhance peace and tranquillity for the wellbeing of local residence and visitors.</p> <p>I feel betrayed as a promise was made under the original planning application in 2004 that only the existing claypits would be filled (ie not dig up new sites). The promise was broken soon after in 2008 as permission was granted to double the size of the site and extended to 2026. Promises included landscaping when operations ceased and letting nature take it over. I am therefore stressed and upset with a bad "here we go again" feeling seeing a never-ending waste site taking more and more waste with scant regard for public feeling, the environment, wildlife and road safety.</p> <p>I urge Augean to think twice about its proposal and consider the objections from people like me, those that object, but remain silent, and those that are still unaware this is happening or don't understand the impact.</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p>
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		<p>to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.</p> <p>Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.</p> <p>Best regards</p>
<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>As a resident of King's Cliffe I am writing to put forward my objections to the proposed expansion of the Augean landfill site near our village.</p> <p>The current site is already just 300 yards from the edge of Fineshade Wood, a sanctuary for wildlife and very popular with walkers, cyclists and families wishing to access the countryside for exercise, fresh air and relaxation.</p> <p>A promise was made under the original planning application that the site would occupy just the existing claypits and once filled would be covered up and returned to nature. This promise was broken when in 2008 permission was granted to double the size and extend the operation of the site until 2026. The local</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p>

	<p>community has already experienced and had to tolerate the worries of potential pollution, the inconvenience of increased HGV traffic, the impact of these lorries on the conditions of the road, the unsightliness and concerns surrounding the burial of radioactive and hazardous waste. That we are now expected to accept another 20 year extension and an extension of the working site right to the edge of Fineshade Wood is UNACCEPTABLE!</p> <p>I strongly object</p> <p>a) to the detrimental impact this will have on the wildlife-rich woodland if it is separated from the nearby nature reserve</p> <p>b) to Augean being allowed to bring hazardous and toxic waste within yards of a beautiful area of woodland enjoyed by many people for rest, relaxation and wellbeing</p> <p>c) to the detrimental impact it will have on the condition of the road that we all have to drive on as we enter and leave our village.</p> <p>Please I urge Augean to reconsider this proposal and heed public feeling, the environmental impact, protection and preservation of wildlife and the safety and wellbeing of the local population.</p>	<p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible.</p>
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		<p>out of keeping with the other activities in the vicinity. In addition, operations in the area closest to footpath MX15 will only take place while the nearby phases are being prepared, filled and capped; the area will not be operational for the whole duration of the proposed DCO. The overall restoration proposals as explained above will bring improved opportunities for the amenity use of the site.</p> <p>We recognise the sensitivity of the road conditions around the site and accordingly have implemented rigorous wheel and chassis cleaning controls at the site; in addition, we regularly sweep the road. During any particularly wet weather periods, a pressure washer is used as an additional measure by Augean staff to ensure no material is being deposited on to the road. However, as the vehicles leaving site are often still wet, water can drain on to the road on exiting, but this would be discoloured water which can be mistaken for mud or slime. It is rare that clods of mud are carried on to the road and these are removed rapidly.</p> <p>The road north of the site bends to the right, has an adverse camber and due to the trees growing on either side of the road remains wet after rainfall for extended periods of time. These conditions combined with excessive speeds have resulted in a number of incidents. Augean staff have attended these incidents and assisted the drivers and their passengers acting as first responders. As we have CCTV monitoring and recording the road condition and any incidents along the site boundary, we have been able to investigate each incident to confirm that the road conditions were not adversely affected by the traffic from the site.</p> <p>The road condition outside the site has been improved since re-surfacing and this will be complemented by the works being undertaken to widen the site entrance to prevent any queuing traffic. Augean contributes £5,000 per year to the Highways Authority. This is specifically for</p>
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Meanwhile should you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best regards

<p>██████████ Duddington</p>	<p>I am writing to express great concern regarding the proposed site for the extension to East Northants Resource Management Facility.</p> <p>My concern is based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current proposed site is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site. • There is an alternative site at the two fields south of the existing site, which remain to be properly assessed and will have less of an impact on local biodiversity and the local community. • Extending into the proposed location will sever two species rich woodlands by deep pits filled with hazardous radio-active waste and steel fences. This is in direct opposition to DEFRA's 25-year Environment Plan, which advocates the importance of connecting habitats and Policy 21 of the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy that outlines steps to regenerate local forests by <i>'linking fragmented habitats and protecting and reinforcing ancient woodland'</i>. • Instead this should be an opportunity for Augean to visibly and publicly improve relations with the local community by using this as an opportunity to connect the species-rich woodlands. 	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the ecological aspirations of the Friends of Fineshade in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed plans for restoration, while looking reasonable on the face of it will not come to fruition for 25 years by which time it will be too late for threatened species of adders, dormice, newts and other rare plants and insects. <p>There is a real opportunity for Augean to do some good here rather than destroying the landscape with pits filled with hazardous radio-active waste. I would ask that you seriously reconsider your plans for this extension.</p> <p>Please record my email and comments as is your legal obligation.</p>	<p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from</p>
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Update on the DCO application process

As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.

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Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.

We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.

Meanwhile should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best regards

<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>This is the wrong place for the planned extension into fineshade woods. It's divisive and means the woods can't be joined together, which is catastrophic for biodiversity. Instead it will be divided by barriers and pits for many many years to come.</p> <p>They need to consider other places to do this.</p> <p>Fineshade is historically important and full of biodiversity, which is so special to local people and fundamental to it's natural inhabitants.</p> <p>This needs a rethink and stopping.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████,</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical</p>

		<p>nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat</p>
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<p>Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>Many of us have chosen the rural areas of Kingscliffe and surrounds to raise our children as close to nature as possible, away from the pollution and hustle and bustle of cities.</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED]</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean’s consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p>

	<p>In recent months there has been further clearing of the woods(possibly by yourselves),which in turn frightens the wildlife, reducing their habitation and causing them to need to cross roads to find food and safety. The number of dead deer on the roads since the felling occurred increased significantly. Any extension to the current facilities would require further deforestation and impact the local wildlife.</p> <p>The environmental concerns let alone the health implications of expansion would negatively affect those living and visiting the area both physically and emotionally.</p> <p>Another concern would be the state of the roads, the road is already covered with mud from the current trucks entering and exiting the site and despite safe driving, vehicles slip and windscreens are damaged due to the muddy conditions.</p> <p>Additionally surely larger volumes of dangerous waste would potentially be more hazardous than smaller pockets.</p> <p>I do hope you will consider the voice of our community and move to another location that already has a depleted ecosystem and let's salvage and foster a safe environment for our wildlife and leave Kingscliffe following your initial term.</p>	<p>No woodland clearance has been carried out by Augean as the proposed extension is on land adjacent to the wood and not within the woodland itself. Please request any further information about this from the Forestry Commission.</p> <p>The continued protection of the environment is the most important issue for the future development of the ENRMF. Detailed investigations and assessments have been carried out regarding the potential effects of the development on people and the environment by technical specialists in several different disciplines including ecology. The preliminary results of the assessments were reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which was the subject of the consultation. The cumulative impact of all of the assessments of potential impacts on people and the environment demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health or the environment in the short, medium or long term. The final versions of these reports will be submitted as an Environmental Statement with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. There will be further opportunities to comment on these documents as part of the DCO examination process.</p> <p>In addition to a DCO, 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 result of the proposed development. The proposals will not be permitted unless they are fully compliant with official guidance and criteria and the risk assessments demonstrate to the satisfaction of all the statutory technical consultees including the Environment Agency that the proposals do not present any unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. The site will continue to be monitored and regulated to confirm that it is operating in compliance with</p>
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		<p>appropriate international and national health and safety standards. Key monitoring data is available on the website www.augeanplc.com</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between</p>
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		<p>the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>We recognise the sensitivity of the road conditions around the site and accordingly have implemented rigorous wheel and chassis cleaning controls at the site; in addition, we regularly sweep the road. During any particularly wet weather periods, a pressure washer is used as an additional measure by Augean staff to ensure no material is being deposited on to the road. However, as the vehicles leaving site are often still wet, water can drain on to the road on exiting, but this would be discoloured water which can be mistaken for mud or slime. It is rare that clods of mud are carried on to the road and these are removed rapidly.</p> <p>The road north of the site bends to the right, has an adverse camber and due to the trees growing on either side of the road remains wet after rainfall for extended periods of time. These conditions combined with excessive speeds have resulted in a number of incidents. Augean staff have attended these incidents and assisted the drivers and their passengers acting as first responders. As we have CCTV monitoring and recording the road condition and any incidents along the site boundary we have been able to investigate each incident to confirm that the road conditions were not adversely affected by the traffic from the site.</p> <p>The road condition outside the site has been improved since re-surfacing and this will be complemented by the works being undertaken to widen the site entrance to prevent any queuing traffic. Augean contributes £5,000 per year to the Highways Authority. This is specifically for maintenance of the section of road between the site and the A47. Additionally, Augean has offered to fund further safety signage on the road.</p>
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<p>██████████</p>	<p>I wish to object to the proposed extension of the current Augean landfill site into fields near Fineshade Woods.</p> <p>Whilst I appreciate that there is a need for sites for safe disposal of such hazardous waste, and that the cheapest alternative may</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean’s consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p>

	<p>be to extend an existing site rather than establish a new one, I am certain that there must be other areas where such a facility could be established which are not close to such important sites for preserving seriously threatened native species of wildlife.</p> <p>It is extremely important that a connection is maintained between Collyweston Great Wood and Fineshade Wood to prevent in-breeding within the remaining small populations of species such as adders, newts and doormice in those neighbouring locations. If this project is approved, there is a strong possibility that these species will consequently be lost from the area for ever.</p> <p>I hope that you will carefully search for any way to avoid causing such irrevocable harm to our environment. It should be possible to find some alternative means of providing the necessary service of disposing of such waste materials without extending this site in the proposed direction.</p>	<p>Augean has for many years formed its business strategy around support of critical UK business and services. To maintain our support we have evaluated a number of ways of maintaining the provision of a hazardous waste landfill situated in the southern part of the UK, which would continue to meet the identified national need for a facility to manage wastes for which disposal is the only option. A number of alternatives were explored, however, the preferred option is to extend the ENRMF to the west, which would maintain the current facility with all the additional advantages of continued use of the existing infrastructure as well as retaining an employment site and sustaining the local supply chain.</p> <p>There have been suggestions about developing fields to the south of the site, however, this is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be, for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable option is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p>
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		Best regards
<p>Wansford</p>	<p>I read with interest the planning application for an extension to the waste site.</p> <p>I do not object to business need for such sites.</p> <p>I do care for the continuity of our woodland and ability of wildlife to traverse our landscape. The woodlands that we have locally, that run from old sulehay near Wansford through to Fineshades and onward towards rockingham, are outstanding and I congratulate the efforts to those who have been painstakingly connecting them over many years. For example the Wildlife Trust are adapting woodland in Apethorpe and Wansford to allow the Chequered Skipper butterfly to traverse from Rockingham.</p> <p>The above efforts require continuity of living landscape and I would strongly ask the designers of this scheme to build this into the concept as a fundamental objective. Specifically to use the site marked in green below, allowing the pink strip to reconnect woodland.</p> <p><i>(Same map as previously attached)</i></p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of the local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the</p>

		<p>habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry</p>
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		<p>Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p>
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	<p>I am writing to express my serious concern regarding the proposed site for the extension to East Northants Resource Management Facility.</p> <p>My concern is based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The current proposed site is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site.• Extending into this location will sever two species rich woodlands by deep pits filled with hazardous radio-active waste and steel fences. This is in direct opposition to DEFRA's 25-year Environment Plan, which advocates the importance of connecting habitats and Policy 21 of the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy that outlines steps to regenerate local forests by '<i>linking fragmented habitats and protecting and reinforcing ancient woodland</i>'. • Instead this should be an opportunity for Augean to visibly and publicly improve relations with the local community by using this as an opportunity to connect the species-rich woodlands. It is an opportunity to be the good guy rather than being viewed as a money-making enterprise that systematically destroys the landscape with pits filled with hazardous radio-active waste.	<p>Dear [REDACTED]</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed plans for restoration, while looking reasonable on the face of it will not come to fruition for 25 years by which time it will be too late for threatened species of adders, dormice, newts and other rare plants and insects. • There is an alternative site at the two fields south of the existing site, which remain to be properly assessed and will have less of an impact on local biodiversity and the local community. <p>Please record my comments as is your legal obligation.</p>	<p>nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.</p> <p>The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat</p>
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<p>██████████</p>	<p>Hope all is well!</p> <p>I gather you are extending the site. Just wanted to check the</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p>

	<p>road situation. Currently it's a mess most of the time and more lorries presumably will make the situation worse.</p> <p>Can you confirm if any alterations to the road are envisaged? I nearly ran into the back of a lorry a while ago when several were backed up on the road and I came around the blind bend. And no I wasn't speeding.</p> <p>Also the mud on the road is awful and there have been a few cars in the bushes.</p> <p>Just checking you are going to reorganise the road and potential for tailbacks as well as additional cleaning?</p>	<p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>We recognise the sensitivity of the road conditions around the site and accordingly have implemented rigorous wheel and chassis cleaning controls at the site; in addition, we regularly sweep the road. During any particularly wet weather periods, a pressure washer is used as an additional measure by Augean staff to ensure no material is being deposited on to the road. However, as the vehicles leaving site are often still wet, water can drain on to the road on exiting, but this would be discoloured water which can be mistaken for mud or slime. It is rare that clods of mud are carried on to the road and these are removed rapidly.</p> <p>The road north of the site bends to the right, has an adverse camber and due to the trees growing on either side of the road remains wet after rainfall for extended periods of time. These conditions combined with excessive speeds have resulted in a number of incidents. Augean staff have attended these incidents and assisted the drivers and their passengers acting as first responders. As we have CCTV monitoring and recording the road condition and any incidents along the site boundary we have been able to investigate each incident to confirm that the road conditions were not adversely affected by the traffic from the site.</p> <p>The road condition immediately outside the site has been improved since re-surfacing and this will be complemented by the works being undertaken to widen the site entrance to prevent any queuing traffic. Augean contributes £5,000 per year to the Highways Authority. This is specifically for maintenance of the section of road between the site and the A47. Additionally, Augean has offered to fund further safety signage on the road.</p>
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<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>Please join the two woodlands rather than separate them. The pandemic has shown how important the natural landscape is to us and the importance wildlife plays in that. We should look to preserve rather than divide.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the</p>

		<p>currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p> <p>Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.</p> <p>The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the</p>
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<p>Nassington</p>	<p>This is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site. I feel that Augean should be using their opportunity to connect the two species-rich woodlands now, not to separate them by deep pits and steel fences as this will create a significant biodiversity loss despite proposed restoration plans. Which in my view will be too late for some threatened species within this area.</p> <p>They need to find an alternative and properly assess it.</p> <p>We don't want this waste near our villages destroying habitats of the insects and wildlife of this area.</p>	<p>Dear [REDACTED]</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p>

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<p>██████████ Kings Cliffe</p>	<p>I wish to register my objection to the proposed extension of the site for the following reasons:</p> <p>I believe this is the wrong location for an extension to the landfill site.</p> <p>The opportunity should be taken to connect two species-rich woodlands rather than separating them by deep pits and fencing.</p> <p>Such as divide would result in significant biodiversity loss</p> <p>The proposed restoration plan is not scheduled for completion until 2046, by which time some species will be lost.</p> <p>The current level of lorry movements entering and exiting the site and on occasions queuing to enter the site is already causing health and safety risk. A number of accidents and near-misses have occurred on the road near the site since it was opened. The life of the site should not be extended to minimise the period of risk.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>The aspiration of developing fields to the south of the site is not a viable alternative to the extension into the western fields, as the land has not been, and will not be for sale. This position has been reconfirmed by the landowner. The only viable extension to the site is the development of the land to the west on which we have an option agreement which will only be implemented once a Development Consent Order (DCO) is in place. In the event the application is refused the land will continue to be used for commercial farming. The development and subsequent restoration of the site presents a realistic opportunity and the only way to fulfil what is our understanding of local ecological aspirations in a relatively short period of the life of the site.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p>

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		<p>traffic. Augean contributes £5,000 per year to the Highways Authority. This is specifically for maintenance of the section of road between the site and the A47. Additionally Augean has offered to fund further safety signage on the road.</p> <p>If you are interested we are intending to hold workshops about the proposed changes that have been made as a result of the consultation. These will be held on xxx at xxx or xxx at xxx. Please contact us further if you would like to attend and we will send further details about how you can participate.</p> <p>Update on the DCO application process</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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</p>
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of State who will then decide whether a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.

Further information regarding the DCO application process 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.

The Planning Inspectorate have a dedicated project page available on their website for ENRMF which will be updated throughout the project:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/east-northants-resource-management-facility-western-extension/>

Given your interest in the site and the forthcoming application we have added you to our stakeholder register. We send updates in respect of the site activities and planning applications which we hope will be helpful to you. You can unsubscribe at any time should you no longer wish to receive information. Your details are securely held, and we are compliant with data protection legislation.

We hope to be able to hold an Open Day at the site on Saturday 26 June 2021 subject to any restrictions that may be in place. Additionally, the site generally has an open door policy which may be helpful to you so that you can understand more of how we manage the site. This opportunity will recommence once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted by the Government. We will notify you about this via email.

Meanwhile should you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.

		Best regards
<p>██████████ Collyweston</p>	<p>I was delivered of a baby girl on ██████████. It continues to be a very difficult time for everyone with all the complications and distractions of the pandemic, hence I am writing, at this late stage, to register my concern and objections to Augean's proposed development of the site near Collyweston Great Wood.</p> <p>As a regular user of the woods at Fineshade with my young son, I very much value this resource, as do so many families. I am appalled at the plans to pollute an area close to Collyweston, where I live; the damage to the environment and wildlife is incalculable and we would have to live with this awful, destructive act for all our lives and those of our children.</p> <p>I have only recently become aware of this threat and am alarmed, concerned, and most disappointed that our local Parish Council has made no effort at all to raise awareness in our community, and I share this concern with other mothers.</p> <p>It appears that Augean has only recently and unexpectedly raised this plan. It is opportunistic and taking</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Firstly, congratulations on the birth of your daughter.</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>While detailed and intensive ecological surveys carried out over more than the last two years have identified that a number of species use the woodland margins there is no evidence that the currently intensively farmed arable land that is proposed as the extension area to the ENRMF acts as a wildlife corridor for ground dwelling species between the woodland areas and there is no evidence of interaction between ground dwelling populations in the two woods.</p> <p>All wildlife, plants, animals and insects, have certain definite habitat requirements; these are mainly to find shelter, cover from predators and to obtain food. They rarely move far from the habitat that meets their requirements and that they are established or feel safe within. To function as a wildlife corridor, an area must provide all these attributes consistently. Due to the cyclical nature of arable farming, there is little opportunity for such a corridor to become established and as no species cross it as part of continuous or habitual use, loss of the fields will not sever any wildlife corridor or disconnect any population.</p>

advantage of people during a pandemic, to put forward such a destructive plan without adequate publicity, at a time like this.

The plan should be reconsidered, and the people whom it most affects shown consideration and consulted and advised in a proper, considerate manner. The period of consultation should be extended, given the peculiar circumstances of this time. I sincerely hope that this will happen and that the site in question will be developed in keeping with its character as a historic and conservation area of great importance to us all, enhancing and not detracting from the area.

Yours sincerely,

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Very great care has been taken to identify every species currently using the woods, hedges and their margins. No woodland will be lost or damaged, and new habitat creation or enhancement will provide increased and improved habitat for all the species currently using the area resulting in biodiversity net gain for the area. Consultation with the ecologists currently involved in monitoring the rare and vulnerable species in the area has ensured that their current locations and requirements are known and understood so they will not be put at risk.

The site operations and subsequent restoration have been planned to ensure that no species, flora or fauna, will be lost. The requirements of all species have been carefully considered in planning the sequence and method of working the site so that habitats can be enhanced or created at the earliest opportunity during and even before operations commence. Pre-operational improvements include the retention and improvement of the hedgerow to the north of the proposed site and the establishment of wide field margins so that the important existing adjacent habitats will be maintained, improved and managed throughout the operational life of the site.

The extension to the site will be constructed and operated in a series of phases which will be progressively restored so that the site is returned to beneficial ecological use as soon as possible. The current projection is that the first, northernmost, area will be restored in around 5 years from the start of work in the area. There are active discussions both Natural England and the Forestry Commission regarding planting as both organisations have an interest in the choice of trees and linking habitats. natural regeneration will also play a part. There are other opportunities for habitat creation which are being actively explored to realise the ambitions to create connectivity between the two areas of woodland as soon as possible resulting in significant biodiversity gain as a result of the proposals.

		<p>Augean began to consult with elected representatives of the local community at an early stage of our plans before site investigations commenced over two years ago. An article in the newsletter included advance information about the application in August 2020. The present consultation has been widely publicised and significantly extended to take account of the Covid-19 crisis.</p> <p><u>Update on the DCO application process</u></p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in late July.</p>
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<p>██████████</p>	<p>I would like to express concern over the extension of the Augean low level radioactive waste site at Kings Cliffe being put forward in a time of a global pandemic when people have more than enough to deal with in each and every private household. This is a planning application being snuck through at the consultation stage, in full awareness that the general public are dealing with huge personal issues of keeping their jobs and their families afloat/alive as their main priority.</p> <p>On top of this Kings Cliffe has just experienced heavy flooding. Will these proposals add to the loss of drainage and therefore the flooding situation in the area?</p> <p>What is the risk of the open pits at the Augean site flooding? Is there any independent monitoring or is it still carried out on site by Augean with the bi-annual checking from the Environment Agency?.</p> <p>Is there a warning system in place for any spillage or accidents where the public are considered at risk or in a 'need to know situation'? A proper procedure needs to be in place to alert the communities and visitors to Fineshade Woods. Not just an announcement on a random radio station that is unlikely to reach many people, which has been the go-to solution in the past when the community were advised to stay indoors with windows shut.</p>	<p>Dear ██████████</p> <p>Thank you for your email responding to Augean's consultation on the proposed western extension to the ENRMF. I hope the following explanation will address the concerns that you have raised with us.</p> <p>Augean began to consult with elected representatives of the local community at an early stage of our plans before site investigations commenced over two years ago. The consultation was widely publicised and significantly extended to take account of the Covid-19 crisis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>As the ENRMF is situated about 2 km from Kings Cliffe it is unlikely that it would cause flooding in the village or contribute to drainage problems there nevertheless the site is designed to ensure that there is no significant change in surface water runoff from the land during and after operations.</p> <p>The protection of water is one of the most important issues for the development. As with many landfill sites in the UK, the ENRMF site is located over a water table and water must be protected.</p>

	<p>I would also like to raise concerns about the road at the entrance to the site, with the increase of lorries and the already problematic situation of lorries queuing up on the road, villagers have expressed concern about this as it stands already without the increase in vehicles. On top of this the road conditions from the site have been very hazardous with a few cars coming off the road in recent years, where it has been very slippery due to the mud being dragged out from the site. How will you ensure lorrying aren't queued up to enter the exit the site and how will you ensure that the roads are safe for drivers?</p> <p>Given the site sits on an aquifer, will there be monitoring by an independent source of the water where it passes through the village where children play?</p> <p>Have you consulted the local doctors surgery to ensure there hasn't been any drastic rise in illnesses and cancers in the area over the last 10 years, which may suggest a connection with the current site? Given the last application did confirm that there will be radioactive emissions and these are on top of having naturally high radon in this area.</p> <p>Extending the life of this site is going back on the original pitch to get the site approved making the original pitch a strategic stepping stone to provide a bigger facility. So what is to say that the latest pitch isn't going to be full of false promises too?</p> <p>The original pitch claimed that the site would be monitored for 60 years from 2013 will this be reviewed under the new proposal?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The design of the proposed landfill has been 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 two metres 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.</p> <p>The quality of the groundwater is and will continue to 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. These records are provided to the Environment Agency who periodically undertake their own monitoring to corroborate.</p> <p>Augean 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 or accident events.</p> <p>However, incidents that might occur at sites which qualify for a greater focus in terms of disaster management plans (such as those classified under legislation for the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)) are unlikely to happen at ENRMF as it does not meet the criteria to be defined</p>
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	<p>And is there a cap on the dose level to ensure it is not allowed to creep up too? Did Augean achieve its dose level of 0.02 msgs/yr which was the target initially?</p> <p>Obviously if you can answer any of the above I would be interested to find out more.</p>	<p>as a COMAH site. In addition all landfill sites, including ENRMF, do not accept explosive, flammable, oxidising, corrosive or infectious wastes.</p> <p>We recognise the sensitivity of the road conditions around the site and accordingly have implemented rigorous wheel and chassis cleaning controls at the site; in addition, we regularly sweep the road. During any particularly wet weather periods, a pressure washer is used as an additional measure by Augean staff to ensure no material is being deposited on to the road. However, as the vehicles leaving site are often still wet, water can drain on to the road on exiting, but this would be discoloured water which can be mistaken for mud or slime. It is rare that clods of mud are carried on to the road and these are removed rapidly.</p> <p>The road north of the site bends to the right, has an adverse camber and due to the trees growing on either side of the road remains wet after rainfall for extended periods of time. These conditions combined with excessive speeds have resulted in a number of incidents. Augean staff have attended these incidents and assisted the drivers and their passengers acting as first responders. As we have CCTV monitoring and recording the road condition and any incidents along the site boundary, we have been able to investigate each incident to confirm that the road conditions were not adversely affected by the traffic from the site.</p> <p>The road condition outside the site has been improved since re-surfacing and this will be complemented by the works being undertaken to widen the site entrance to prevent any queuing traffic. Augean contributes £5,000 per year to the Highways Authority. This is specifically for maintenance of the section of road between the site and the A47. Additionally, Augean has offered to fund further safety signage on the road.</p>
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		<p>With regard to health risks; while Kings Cliffe is a high radon area, the ENRMF site is not because of the protection given to it by the underlying clay. The exposure risks at the site boundary are negligible and the risks decrease exponentially with distance from the site therefore the risk at any centres of population including the surrounding villages is much less than those at the site boundary. The site does not present an unacceptable risk at the boundary therefore there is no need for the waste to be deposited in a site located away from centres of population in order to provide adequate protection to residents. No measurable dose has been detected on the personal dosimeters worn by the site workforce, who work in close proximity to the waste, in the nine years that Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLW) has been accepted at ENRMF.</p> <p>Augean must work within the planning permissions and permits that have been granted and is regularly inspected by the Environment Agency. There are strict waste acceptance procedures in place to ensure that there are no breaches of LLW waste activity levels</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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		<p>No promises were made about any future expansion of the site. During the consultation for the previous DCO application it was made clear that no such undertaking could be made. However, it was acknowledged at the time that the site would probably close in 2026 as there was no available option to extend the site at that point in time.</p> <p>Update on the DCO application process</p> <p>As explained in the consultation information , 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 DCO. Augean therefore will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) rather than to North Northamptonshire Council. PINS is an impartial public body whose role is to consider all important and relevant matters and advise the Secretary of State whether consent should be granted for nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Once the application is submitted, 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 a DCO should be made. We anticipate that the application will be submitted in July.</p>
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