



PLANNING STATEMENT

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

PINS project reference: WS010005

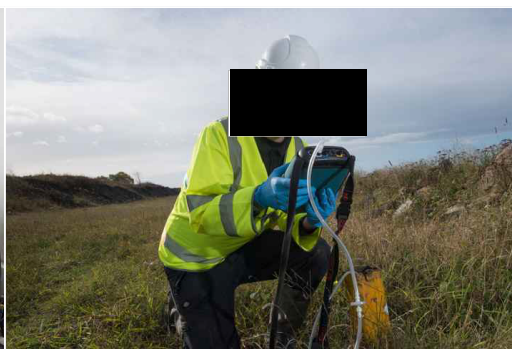
PINS document reference: 6.1

**Report Reference: AU/KCW/LZH/1724/01/PS
September 2021**



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Preface to the application for a Development Consent Order

- (i) The overriding objective of waste management including activities such as the treatment of contaminated soil, the landfilling of hazardous waste and the landfilling of low level radioactive waste is to manage the residues from the productive activities of society in a safe and sustainable manner which will provide protection of human health and the environment in the short, medium and long term. The availability of safe, secure waste recovery and treatment facilities and disposal capacity for residues from treatment and recovery is essential to socio-economic wellbeing and for sustainable UK business.
- (ii) Augean PLC provides specialist services in the treatment and disposal of our more difficult to manage wastes including hazardous waste, certain non-hazardous wastes and low level radioactive waste. The company primarily is a treatment business seeking to drive waste management practices up the waste management hierarchy towards more sustainable practices consistent with UK Government policy. The investment strategy of the company is driven by regulations and policies issued by the Government. The company is a market leader in investment in new technology and modernisation of the sector.
- (iii) In response to Government policy Augean has led the hazardous waste sector with the introduction of new hazardous waste treatment and recovery technologies at many of its sites including stabilisation/solidification, thermal desorption, soil washing and bioremediation. In particular Augean continues to progress the development of its Hazardous Waste Recovery Park on Teesside which includes the phased introduction of thirteen different hazardous waste management activities providing integrated sustainable solutions to hazardous waste management in the North East and beyond. The modernisation of existing facilities and to recover value from waste continues to be a core element of the company's business strategy.

- (iv) Augean South Limited operates the East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF) in Northamptonshire which comprises a waste treatment and recovery facility and an active hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste (LLW) landfill. The present Development Consent Order for the landfill and the waste treatment and recovery facility end in December 2026. The landfill is one of nine in the UK and the only landfill in the centre and south that accepts a wide range of hazardous wastes. The landfill is one of only three that can accept LLW and the only one in the centre or south of the country. The waste treatment and recovery facility is one of only two in the country, the other being on Teesside and operated by Augean, capable of providing the range of waste treatments. The ENRMF is an essential part of our national waste management infrastructure.
- (v) Government policy makes it clear that, for the foreseeable future, there will be a need for the treatment and recovery of hazardous waste and a need for landfill void for hazardous waste and LLW to serve industry including the decommissioning of power stations. This need for landfill void is to manage wastes which cannot be recycled and recovered and for the residues from the treatment of wastes. To underpin and continue its recovery activities and to provide security for its business investing in modernisation of the sector Augean is seeking to extend the operational life of the ENRMF site to 2046.
- (vi) Augean announced its proposals to extend the site in October 2019 and has subsequently conducted an extensive public consultation exercise to explain its proposals and engage the local community in the development of the proposals. Taking into account the feedback from the consultation exercise the proposals have been finalised. This application presents the finalised proposals and has been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate accompanied by a full Environmental Statement in which the potential impacts of the proposals are assessed.
- (vii) Augean supported by an experienced team of expert advisers has prepared the proposals following Government policy and guidance and in consultation with the relevant statutory bodies and regulators with particular reference to the

Environment Agency. The application documents show how this facility, which will continue to provide safe and secure management of hazardous wastes and LLW in the short, medium and very long term, will make a significant contribution to sustainable waste management and meets the broader requirements of sustainable development.

Executive Summary

- i. Augean PLC provides specialist services in the treatment and disposal of our more difficult to manage wastes including hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste. The overriding objective of waste management including activities such as the treatment and recovery of contaminated soil and manufacturing residues, the landfilling of hazardous waste and the landfilling of low level radioactive waste is to manage the residues from the productive activities of society in a safe and sustainable manner which will provide protection of human health and the environment in the short, medium and long term.
- ii. Augean South Limited (Augean) operates the East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF) in Northamptonshire which comprises a waste treatment and recovery facility and an active hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste (LLW) landfill. The current Development Consent Order (DCO) for the treatment and recovery facility and landfill specifies that these activities must cease by the end of 2026. The landfill is one of nine in the UK and the only landfill in the east and south east that accepts a wide range of hazardous wastes. The landfill is one of only three that can accept LLW and the only one in the south of the country. In these respects the ENRMF is an essential part of our national waste infrastructure.
- iii. Government policy makes it clear that, for the foreseeable future, there will be a need for the treatment and recovery of hazardous waste and a need for landfill void for hazardous waste and LLW to serve industry and the decommissioning of nuclear facilities, manufacturing activities and research facilities and hospitals where radioactive materials are used. This need for landfill void is to manage wastes which cannot be recycled and recovered and for the residues from the treatment of wastes. To underpin and continue its treatment and recovery activities and to provide security for its business investing in modernisation of the sector

Augean is seeking to extend the landfill and the operational life of the site including the treatment and recovery facility to 2046.

- iv. This Planning Statement has been prepared on behalf of Augean and accompanies the application for a new DCO. The application for a DCO is for the alteration and construction of hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste facilities at the East Northants Resource Management Facility, Stamford Road, Northamptonshire.
- v. In summary the main elements of this application comprise:
- The construction of new landfill void in the Proposed Western Extension for the continued disposal of the same range of predominantly hazardous wastes and a limited amount of low level radioactive waste (LLW) as deposited at the Existing ENRMF with a capacity of greater than 100,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of hazardous waste which satisfies section 30(1) and section 30(2)(a) of the Act.
 - A proposal for a coherent landform for the restoration of the Existing Landfill Facility and the Proposed Western Extension resulting in the construction of new landfill void in the Existing Landfill Facility to connect with the Proposed Western Extension with a capacity of greater than 100,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of hazardous waste which satisfies section 30(1) and section 30(2)(a) of the Act.
 - A total additional landfill void to be constructed of approximately 2.5 million cubic metres.
 - The winning and working of minerals in the Proposed Development in order to create the landfill void and provide extracted materials for use on site as well as the exportation of clay and overburden for use in engineering, restoration and general fill at other sites.

- The temporary stockpiling of clay, overburden and soils for use in the construction of the engineered containment system at the site and restoration of the site.
- The direct input of waste into the Existing Landfill Facility and the Proposed Western Extension will continue at a rate of up to 150,000tpa.
- An increase to the hazardous waste throughput of the Existing Waste Treatment and Recovery Facility from 200,000tpa to 250,000tpa which comprises an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the rate consented in the Original Order and the extension of the treatment area to the south while remaining within the Existing ENRMF footprint which satisfies section 30(3) and section 30(4)(b) of the Act.
- A combined total waste importation rate limit to site for the Proposed Development of 300,000tpa which is an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the rate consented in the Original Order.
- The LLW which will continue to be disposed of at the ENRMF and will be disposed of in the Proposed Western Extension will be limited to that which is at the lower end of the activity range and typically will have a level of radioactivity of up to 200 Bq/g.
- The diversion of the overhead electricity cable that crosses the Proposed Western Extension to a trench which follows the route of the water pipes across the Proposed Western Extension and then follows the western margin of the site to the northern corner.
- The operational hours of the site will not change from those already consented in the Original Order.
- Restoration of the whole site to generally domed profiles to create a coherent restoration landform.

- Restoration of the site to improved biodiversity and nature conservation interest using the soils available at the site as well as suitable imported materials. The site will be restored to a mosaic structure of woodland with shrubby edges, flower meadow grassland, scattered trees, hedgerows and waterbodies.
 - Completion of the landfilling and restoration operations by December 2046 and removal of the Existing Waste Treatment and Recovery Facility.
 - Retention of infrastructure until 2046 and the retention of long term management infrastructure beyond this date.
- vi. The current operations at ENRMF are the subject of Environmental Permits issued and regulated by the Environment Agency. Any extension to the waste management operations at the site will continue to be the subject of Environmental Permits. It will be necessary to vary the Environmental Permits in respect of the existing hazardous waste and LLW landfill site to include the proposed western extension. The Environmental Permit for the treatment and recovery facility will be varied in order to increase the waste throughput rate and to include any changes to the processing activities.
- vii. In the Planning Statement a description is provided of the site and surrounding area together with a description of the current and proposed development at the site. In Section 5 the land use planning status of the site is explained and the national and local planning documents and policies that are relevant to the proposed development are set out. The policy document which is of most importance and against which the application will be assessed is the National Policy Statement (NPS) for Hazardous Waste. In the Planning Statement an analysis is presented of the proposed development compared with relevant policies in the NPS and other relevant policies on sustainable development, sustainable waste management, the protection of human health and the environment and sustainable mineral extraction. The way in which the proposed

development accords with these policies is described. A review is presented in the Planning Statement of the need for the proposed activities which are the subject of the DCO application.

viii. It is demonstrated that the proposed development will provide a significant strategic contribution to the safe, sustainable and economic management of wastes treated at the soil treatment plant, residual hazardous wastes for which the best overall environmental option is landfill disposal and residual LLW with an activity typically up to 200Bq/g for which the best available technique is landfill disposal. The continued provision of the waste management facilities at the site will underpin the economic sustainability of UK business by providing a safe solution for the wastes they generate and will result in significant cost savings to the UK taxpayer as a result of the provision of a safe and cost effective disposal option for a subset of LLW generated as a result of decommissioning power generation and research facilities.

ix. The general policies against which applications relating to hazardous waste infrastructure shall be decided are set out in the NPS for Hazardous Waste. It is stated that there should be a presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for hazardous waste Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects which clearly meet the need for such infrastructure established in the NPS. It is demonstrated that the proposed development meets the infrastructure needs established in the NPS. It is concluded that the proposed development is in accordance with the NPS for Hazardous Waste and that it will not result in adverse impacts from the development outweighing the benefits. It is demonstrated that the proposed development conforms with the general policies of the NPS and it is concluded that there are no material considerations that would outweigh conformance with the NPS.

1. Introduction

- 1.1** Augean South Ltd (Augean) operates the integrated East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF) in Northamptonshire (Figures PS1.1 and PS1.2). The ENRMF site has a long history of mineral and waste development and is an established waste treatment and recovery facility together with a hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste (LLW) landfill site. The treatment facility provides a range of specialist waste management processes for the recovery and disposal of primarily industrial wastes including hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The residues from the treatment processes that are not suitable for recovery are deposited in the adjacent hazardous waste landfill site or the nearby Augean Thornhaugh non-hazardous waste landfill site.
- 1.2** Augean is a leader in the specialist waste management sector. The company delivers a broad range of services across many nationally critical areas for the safe and sustainable management of waste. The company specialises in the management of the UK's more difficult to manage wastes including hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste. The company seeks to apply the waste hierarchy to enable recovery and reuse wherever possible for these more challenging waste types. Where waste must be disposed of Augean treats the waste where practicable to reduce the polluting potential before landfill disposal.
- 1.3** The facilities at ENRMF are an acknowledged part of the nationally significant infrastructure for the management of hazardous waste and LLW and as such serve more than just a local need. Clay extraction has taken place at the site since 1957, landfill disposal commenced in 2000, the site has accepted only hazardous waste since 2004, the treatment plant was granted planning permission in January 2008 and LLW first was accepted at the site in December 2011. The ENRMF was granted a Development Consent Order in 2013 for the operation of the site until 2026.

- 1.4** The site is one of only nine landfill sites in the UK that can accept a wide range of hazardous waste, one of only three landfill sites that can receive LLW and the only hazardous waste landfill site that can take LLW. Given its unique specialist nature the site receives wastes from across the UK but primarily waste generated in the centre and south of the UK.
- 1.5** The need for specialist facilities to manage hazardous waste and LLW will continue beyond the duration of the current consent which terminates in 2026. In order to secure the ongoing provision of these regionally and nationally important services beyond 2026 Augean is seeking a new Development Consent Order (DCO) for an extension to the west of the existing site and the continued operation of the overall facility for a further 20 years.
- 1.6** The proposal includes the construction of new landfill void to the west of the currently consented hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste landfill area and the amendment of the restoration profile and the timescale for completion of the existing landfill site in order to integrate the final landscape of the existing site with the western extension. To meet ongoing demand for the site services the application includes an increase in the annual consented throughput of waste to the waste treatment and recovery facility and an increase in the total waste input rate to the site. In order to construct the western extension landfill void it will be necessary to win and work minerals including the extraction of soils, overburden and clay. The soils and some clay will be retained on site for use in site restoration and the construction of the low permeability engineered liner and capping layers for the landfill site. The remaining materials will be exported off site for use elsewhere. The application includes the extension of the operational period of the existing ENRMF activities and the western extension to 2046.
- 1.7** The proposed development comprises the construction and alteration of a hazardous waste facility in accordance with Section 14 (1)(p) and Section 30

of The Planning Act 2008 (as amended)¹ hence is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. Accordingly this application for a DCO is submitted to The Planning Inspectorate.

- 1.8** The overarching purpose of this DCO application and the proposed development is to continue to meet the established need for the management of hazardous wastes and low level radioactive wastes generated primarily in the centre and south of the UK beyond the consented life of the existing ENRMF. The proposed development is designed to satisfy all relevant legal, policy and regulatory considerations and to make sure that people and the environment are properly protected in the short, medium and long term. The proposed development also must be commercially viable and provide business security in order for it to support the needs of the businesses generating the wastes managed at the site.
- 1.9** The current operations at ENRMF are the subject of Environmental Permits issued and regulated by the Environment Agency. Any extension to the waste management operations at the site will continue to be the subject of Environmental Permits. Applications have been submitted to the Environment Agency to vary the Environmental Permits in respect of the existing hazardous waste landfill site and the waste treatment facility in order to include the activities and areas the subject of this DCO application. An application will be submitted to the Environment Agency to vary the Environmental Permit for the deposition of LLW in the landfill site to include the proposed western extension. The processing of the applications to vary the Environmental Permits for the landfill site and treatment facility is taking place in parallel with the DCO application.
- 1.10** The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)² specify the projects that will and the projects that may be

¹ Planning Act 2008. UK Government (2008)

² The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. UK Government (2017)

the subject of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Schedule 1 of the Regulations lists projects for which it is mandatory to undertake an EIA and Schedule 2 of the Regulations lists projects for which an EIA may be necessary. The proposed development falls under paragraph 9 of Schedule 1 hence an EIA has been undertaken. The results of the EIA are presented in an Environmental Statement (ES) which accompanies this application for a DCO. A detailed description of the proposed development is provided in the Environmental Statement.

- 1.11** Extensive pre-application engagement and consultation has been carried out with the statutory consultees, local residents and other stakeholders. Details of the engagement and consultation are provided in the Consultation Report (PINS document reference 4.1) which accompanies this application. Feedback and comments received during the pre-application consultation have been reviewed and assessed and taken into account in the finalisation of the proposed development design and the EIA.
- 1.12** This document forms part of a suite of documents which have been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate to support the application for a new DCO. The purpose of this document is to describe briefly the proposed development, to identify relevant planning policies and to demonstrate that the proposed development would be in compliance with those policies especially those set out in the National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste³.
- 1.13** As explained in this Planning Statement, this application is made in accordance with Government policy which identifies an ongoing need for the waste management industry to provide specialist long term capacity for the treatment, recovery, management and disposal of hazardous waste and LLW. Augean has extensive experience of safely handling hazardous waste and LLW; the current operations comprise a safe, secure, sustainable and well-

³ The National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste: A framework document for planning decisions on nationally significant hazardous waste infrastructure. DEFRA (June 2013)

regulated site for the treatment of both non-hazardous and hazardous wastes and for the disposal of hazardous waste and LLW. It is proposed that this experience in the specialist handling of these wastes will continue to be applied in the extended site area in order to provide an ongoing service to the businesses which generate these wastes and to support the services and products that they provide for the benefit of the nation.

2. Site location and description

2.1 The site is located in the council area of North Northamptonshire approximately 19km west of Peterborough and 7km south west of Stamford. The application boundary lies approximately 1.1km east south east of Duddington village and approximately 2km north north west of Kings Cliffe village at its closest points. The application boundary is centred on NGR TL 004 999 (Figure PS1.2). The application boundary covers an area of approximately 58.5 hectares and includes the existing ENRMF site. The existing ENRMF site is approximately 31.8 hectares and the proposed western extension covers an area of approximately 26.8 hectares. Almost all the land within the application boundary is either owned or leased by Augean or under an option agreement for Augean to purchase the land. As a result of comments received during the formal consultation period in relation to drainage, the application boundary was amended very slightly following the consultation to incorporate the entirety of the fenced perimeter of the swallow hole drainage feature and to extend the boundary of the eastern edge of the proposed western extension to mirror the boundary of ownership for the land under option and incorporate the existing eastern boundary drainage ditch. The extension in the area around the swallow hole drainage feature resulted in the inclusion of small amount of additional land which is not under the control of Augean. The setting is generally rural with the majority of the land surrounding the site comprising open farmland or woodland as shown on the aerial photograph at Figure PS2.1.

2.2 As explained in Section 1, the existing ENRMF comprises an active waste treatment and recovery facility and a hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste (LLW) landfill site and includes restored and partially restored landfill areas together with material stockpile areas. An area for a gas management and surface water management compound including a flare stack is located in the north western corner of the existing ENRMF. Site infrastructure including the site access, weighbridge and waste reception

facilities, car parking areas, site offices, welfare facilities, storage areas, laboratories and wheel and vehicle body washing facilities are in place at the site (Figure PS2.2). The site infrastructure will be retained and adapted as associated development and ancillary activities to the main site activities.

- 2.3** The highway access to the site is from Stamford Road which runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site from the A47 to the north. Waste delivery and collection vehicles using the site access are not permitted to travel to the south of the site access on Stamford Road towards the village of Kings Cliffe unless they are delivering wastes collected locally. The access road enters the reception area adjacent to and east of the landfill. Consented improvements to widen the site access are being implemented currently. The existing highway access to the existing ENRMF will continue to be used for the proposed development.
- 2.4** The existing landfill comprises 11 phases of landfilling (Figure PS2.2). Landfilling operations are complete in Phases 1 and 2 which are capped and partially restored to species rich meadow. Landfilling operations are completed in Phases 3, 4, 5 and the southern part of Phase 6. Phases 3, the northern part of Phases 4 and 5 and the southern part of Phase 6 are capped with the remaining areas of Phases 4 and 5 covered with temporary capping. Currently landfilling operations are being carried out in the northern part of Phase 6, in Phase 10 and in Phase 7. Phase 6 and Phase 10 are shortly to be capped and the construction of Phases 8 and 9 will commence during 2021. The central area of the existing landfill is used for stockpiling excavated clay and overburden pending use or removal from site for use elsewhere.
- 2.5** The waste treatment and recovery facility is located in the north western corner of the existing ENRMF (Figure PS2.2). Under the extant DCO the waste treatment and recovery facility is due to be removed from the site prior to the development of the final phases of landfilling (Phase 11). The waste treatment and recovery facility comprises a concrete pad and adjacent clay

hardstanding area which currently includes storage areas for solid wastes and sludges, a soil washing plant, a stabilisation unit, an enclosed bag processing unit, a laboratory/office, a welfare facility, a surface water collection lagoon, a weighbridge and an area for bioremediation. The plant comprises modular units including silos, material feed hoppers, transfer conveyors and closed mixing vessels as well as storage areas for wastes awaiting treatment and treated wastes awaiting removal.

- 2.6** The proposed western extension currently comprises two areas of arable land with grassy margins. A hedgerow forms the boundary between the two areas. There is an area of young scrubby woodland in the south eastern corner of the northern area. The topography of the proposed western extension generally is gently sloping towards the central boundary between the two areas. The ground elevation of the northern area ranges from 89m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the north to 80mAOD in the south. The ground elevation in the southern area ranges from 86mAOD in the south to 81mAOD in the north with a high point of 88mAOD in the centre of the southern area. The proposed western extension is bordered by woodland and arable fields.
- 2.7** The existing ENRMF is bordered by a dense continuous thorn hedge and/or 1.8m high chain link fencing on all boundaries. There are gates at the site entrance which are locked outside operating hours. A farm access track runs outside and adjacent to the southern boundary of the existing ENRMF and joins an access track running north to south along the eastern boundary of the southern section of the proposed western extension. The access track then turns to the west to the south of the southern section of the proposed western extension. An agricultural storage area with barns used by the farmer of the adjacent fields is located in the inset on the southern boundary of the existing ENRMF.
- 2.8** There are scattered properties within 1km of the site. The closest properties to the site are the properties at Westhay Cottages located approximately 25m

to the east of the application boundary and approximately 815m to the east of the proposed western extension. Westhay Farm is located approximately 75m east of the application boundary and approximately 865m to the east of the proposed western extension and is operated as a haulage yard and a farm with associated agricultural and commercial buildings. A cleared area in the centre of the woodlands located to the north of the existing ENRMF was used formerly by the Ministry of Defence for storage associated with the Wittering Airfield. This area has been granted planning permission for development as a transport facility but is unused currently. Westhay Lodge Farm is located approximately 615m to the south of the application boundary. There are currently two distinct properties at this location, Westhay Lodge which comprises the original farmhouse and Westhay Barn which was formerly one of the agricultural buildings. There are a number of properties between 750m and 955m to the north of the application boundary including an unnamed property approximately 750m north of the application boundary and Cuckoo Lodge which is approximately 875m to the north of the application boundary. The closest point of the boundary of the operational training airfield at RAF Wittering and associated accommodation is located approximately 840m to the north north east of the application boundary. The closest settlement to the site is Duddington the outskirts of which are located approximately 1.1km to the west north west of the boundary of the northern section of the proposed western extension. Collyweston is located approximately 1.6km to the north north west of the northern section of the boundary of the proposed western extension. The village of Kings Cliffe is located approximately 2km to the south south east of the southern section of the boundary of the proposed western extension. The hamlet of Fineshade is located approximately 2.4km to the west south west of the southern part of the proposed western extension.

- 2.9** There are two Grade II* listed buildings and 32 Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the site. The closest are located within Duddington Village over 1.2km

west of the site. There are no other designated heritage assets within 2km of the site.

- 2.10** To the south of the application boundary is open agricultural land. The area of agricultural land to the south of the extension area is bordered to the south by woodland known as Little Wood (Figure PS1.2). To the west of the majority of the application boundary is woodland known as Fineshade Wood part of which is known as The Assarts and which is a Local Wildlife Site (Figure PS1.1). A short length of the western boundary of the northern section of the northern area abuts agricultural fields. The northern boundary of the western extension is formed of woodland with a field with a number of lagoons created in a fenced area beyond. The eastern boundary of the northern section of the extension area is adjacent to Collyweston Great Wood. To the east and north east of the application area beyond Collyweston Great Wood and east of Stamford Road is an area of woodland known as Easton Hornstocks. Parts of the Collyweston Great Wood and Easton Hornstocks comprise a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a National Nature Reserve (NNR) (Figure PS1.1). The eastern boundary of the western extension area adjacent to Collyweston Great Wood includes the drainage ditch which runs along the western boundary of the woodland which is included in the area designated as the SSSI. The ditch will be used only for continued surface water drainage. No operational works will take place in the SSSI.
- 2.11** The north eastern part of the existing ENRMF site and a section of the central area of the extension together with the woodland and pond area immediately to the north of the western extension area are designated as a Potential Wildlife Sites (PWS). Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and PWS were reviewed by The Wildlife Trust for Northamptonshire in 2006. PWS are sites that are either known or thought to be of higher biodiversity value than the average countryside but have not been confirmed to be of LWS standard. Category 1 PWS are sites that were never fully surveyed and assessed against LWS criteria. The area of the ENRMF site which comprises the PWS is species-

poor seeded grassland habitat over a capped area of the landfill. No information is available on the reasons for its selection. The designated sites in the vicinity of the application boundary including the Regionally Important Geological Sites are shown on Figure PS1.1. The closest sites which form part of the National Sites Network as established in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), formerly known as 'European sites', to the application boundary are Rutland Water and Barnack Hills and Holes. A full list of the designated sites which form part of the National Sites Network within 10km of the application boundary, the statutorily protected sites within 5km of the application boundary and the locally designated sites within 2km of the application boundary is provided at Appendix ES3.1.

2.12 The void for the existing ENRMF landfill is formed from excavations extending through glacial till comprising predominantly clay (formerly referred to as Boulder Clay) and the Blisworth Limestone Formation where these formations are present and into the clay of the Rutland Formation. The Rutland Formation is underlain by the Lincolnshire Limestone Formation. The site geology is described in detail in Section 17 of the Environmental Statement. A swallow hole is located close to the north western corner of the existing landfill and further limestone solution features (known as dolines) may be present in the vicinity of the swallow hole. The swallow hole provides a significant drainage feature for surface water from a wide catchment area including parts of the proposed western extension and is included in the application boundary. The Blisworth Limestone Formation and the Lincolnshire Limestone Formation are designated as principal aquifers by the Environment Agency. The glacial till is designated as a secondary undifferentiated aquifer and the Rutland Formation is designated as a secondary B aquifer. The site is not located in a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ).

2.13 Based on the Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning the site is located in Flood Zone 1. Flood Zone 1 is defined as land having a less than 1 in 1,000

annual probability of river or sea flooding. The existing ENRMF is located in the catchment of the River Nene which flows generally eastwards and is located approximately 6km east south east of the site at the closest point. The surface water management system for the restored landform for the existing ENRMF is designed to lead to a drainage area at the south eastern corner of the site and to discharge to a drainage ditch which flows generally to the south. After joining a stream the flow outfalls to the Willow Brook approximately 2.5km south of the site. The Willow Brook joins the River Nene approximately 9km south east of the site.

- 2.14** The proposed western extension to the landfill is located on a surface water divide with the majority within the catchment of the Willow Brook consistent with the existing ENRMF and part of the northern section of the proposed western extension draining to the east to a drainage ditch which runs along the western and southern boundaries of Collyweston Great Wood. The drainage ditch continues eastwards from the site joining a tributary of the Wittering Brook where it issues approximately 2.0km north east of the current ENRMF and approximately 2.7km east north east of the proposed western extension. The Wittering Brook joins the River Nene approximately 7.5km east of the site.
- 2.15** No public rights of way cross the site (Figure PS1.2). There are rights of way to the west of the proposed western extension which run through The Assarts woodland (part of Fineshade Wood). The closest right of way is Footpath MX15 which is approximately 100m to the west of the boundary of the proposed western extension at its closest point. Footpath MX15 runs in a north westerly and south westerly direction and connects into the wider public rights of way network. The Jurassic Way bridleway (NE12) is located approximately 845m to the west of the site at its closest point (Figure PS1.2).
- 2.16** There are a number of services which cross the proposed western extension and which are in the vicinity of the site. The services at and in the vicinity of

the site are shown on Figure PS1.2. A mains gas pipeline runs parallel to the southern boundary of the existing ENRMF and crosses the southern section of the proposed western extension in an east to west direction. Overhead electricity cables run along the western boundary of the existing ENRMF before turning in a north westerly direction across the northern section of the proposed western extension. Two water pipelines cross the northern part of the southern section of the proposed western extension. A short section of redundant, closed out pipeline owned by the MOD is present at the northern point of the proposed western extension. An oil pipeline is located in Collyweston Great Wood to the east of the eastern boundary of the northern section of the proposed western extension.

3. Summary of the proposed development

3.1 The proposed development comprises the construction of new landfill void to the west of the currently consented hazardous waste and LLW landfill area (the proposed western extension) and the alteration of the restoration profile and the timescale for completion of the existing landfill site in order to integrate the final landscape of the existing ENRMF with the proposed western extension. The application includes an increase in the consented throughput of waste to the waste treatment and recovery facility and an increase in the total input rate to the site. In order to construct the proposed western extension void it will be necessary to win and work minerals including the extraction of soils, overburden and clay. The soils and some clay will be retained on site for use in site restoration and the construction of the low permeability engineered liner and capping layers. The remaining materials will be exported off site. The application includes the alteration of the operational period of the current site activities and the western extension to 2046. A full description of the proposed development is presented in Sections 5-9 of the Environmental Statement and the proposed site layout is shown on Figure PS3.1. A summary of the proposed development is presented below:

- The construction of new landfill void for the disposal of the same range of hazardous wastes and low level radioactive waste (LLW) disposed of at the site currently with a capacity of greater than 100,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) supported by the existing site infrastructure. The new landfill will comprise a number of phases and provide a landfill void of approximately 2.5million cubic metres.
- The continuation of filling of the existing ENRMF landfill with hazardous waste and LLW the subject of the current Development Consent Order and the amendment of the consented restoration profile to tie the existing landfill in to the proposed extension landform. The amendment to the restoration profile will result in the creation of new void at the existing site.

- The winning and working of minerals in order to create the landfill void and provide extracted materials for use on site as well as the exportation of clay and overburden for use in engineering, restoration and general fill at other sites.
- The stockpiling of clay, overburden and soils for use in the construction of the engineered containment system at the site and restoration of the site.
- The direct input of waste into the existing and new landfill will continue at a rate of up to 150,000tpa.
- An increase to the waste throughput of the waste treatment and recovery facility to 250,000tpa which comprises an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the rate consented in the 2018 DCO amendment.
- A combined total waste importation rate limit to site including that to the waste treatment and recovery facility and to the landfill of 300,000tpa which is an increase of 50,000tpa compared with the currently consented total input rate.
- The LLW which is and will continue to be disposed of at the ENRMF will be limited to that which is at the lower end of the activity range and typically will have a level of radioactivity of up to 200 Bq/g.
- The diversion of some of the services that cross the western extension to alternative routes within the application area.
- The operational hours of the site will not change from those already permitted.
- Restoration to generally domed restoration landforms in the extension area and amendment to the approved restoration profile of the existing ENRMF site to create a coherent restored landform over the whole application site.

- Restoration of the site to nature conservation interest using the soils available at the site as well as suitable imported materials.
- Completion of the landfilling and restoration operations by December 2046.
- Retention of infrastructure until 2046 and the retention of long term management infrastructure beyond this date.
- The site will be subject to a twenty year aftercare and maintenance period following the completion of restoration. The Environmental Permits for the landfill site will continue for a longer period until the point at which the Environment Agency consider that the site no longer presents a potential risk to the environment and that the permits can be surrendered.

4. Planning status of the site

- 4.1** The proposed development is consistent with the established use of the existing ENRMF for waste management. The existing ENRMF has a long history of development associated with clay extraction and waste management activities. The current site has been the subject of a number of permissions over the last 60 years including permission for clay extraction since 1957 and for waste management operations since 1994. The proposed development will extend the established waste management activities to the west to increase the lifetime of the site.
- 4.2** The first planning permission for the existing ENRMF was granted on 27 August 1957 for the extraction of clay. Planning permissions for the extension of the extraction of clay were granted in December 1963 and in May 1967. In March 1994 planning permission reference EN/89/1250C was granted for the extension of the clay workings and infilling with inert waste materials. In June 1997 planning permission reference EN/97/113C was granted for the extraction of silica clay to a depth of 15m and for the restoration of the site to agriculture. In April 2000 planning permission reference EN/99/844C was granted for the reclamation of the clay pit by infilling with hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste excluding waste food, vegetable matter, soap, cosmetic products, animal carcasses and domestic waste.
- 4.3** In November 2001 planning permission reference EN/00/883C was granted for a waste recycling and storage facility for the processing of waste defined in the application and the supporting statement. The waste recycling and storage activities were permitted for 11 years from the commencement of the development the subject of planning permission EN/99/844C.
- 4.4** Planning permission reference EN/02/166C was granted in June 2002 for the deposition of asbestos in the Kings Cliffe Landfill. In October 2002 planning permission reference EN/02/178C was granted for the importation to and storage on the existing ENRMF of soils.

- 4.5** On 3 July 2006 planning permission reference EN/05/1264C was granted for a hazardous waste landfill and associated operations. Planning permission reference EN/05/1264C superseded all previous planning permissions and supplanted all conditions in planning permissions references EN/99/844C, EN/00/883C, EN/02/166C and EN/02/178C.
- 4.6** On 19 September 2006 planning permission reference EN/06/01517/CRA was granted for the installation and operation of a gas flare and a surface water pumping station in an area to the north west of the area the subject of this.
- 4.7** On 10 January 2008 planning permission reference number 07/00048/WAS and 07/01838/NCC was granted for the installation and operation of a soil treatment facility.
- 4.8** In July 2009 planning application reference 09/00053/WAS was submitted to Northamptonshire County Council for the landfill disposal of low level radioactive waste with an activity of up to 200Bq/g in cells 4B, 5A and 5B at ENRMF in addition to the consented hazardous waste. The application was refused in March 2010. Augean appealed against the decision and a Public Inquiry into the decision was held in October and November 2010. A decision was made by the Secretary of State on 24 May 2011 to allow the appeal and grant planning and the consent was implemented in December 2011. A legal challenge to this grant of planning permission was lodged on 5 July 2011. The challenge was rejected in the High Court and on appeal in the Court of Appeal. Permission to apply to the Supreme Court was refused by the Court of Appeal and the planning permission was implemented.
- 4.9** The East Northamptonshire Resource Management Facility was granted a Development Consent Order SI 2013 No. 1752 (the ENRMF DCO) in July 2013 (Appendix PS4.1). Works No.1 of the Authorised Project is defined in Schedule 1 of the ENRMF DCO and includes a hazardous waste landfill facility for disposal at a direct input rate of up to 150,000 tonnes per annum of

hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste. Works No. 2 of the Authorised Project is defined in Schedule 1 to the ENRMF DCO and includes a soil treatment facility with a consented capacity of 150,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of contaminated materials comprising predominantly hazardous wastes. The ENRMF DCO specifies the completion and restoration of the site by 31 December 2026.

- 4.10** The East Northamptonshire Resource Management Facility (Amendment) Order 2018 SI 2018 No. 742 was granted on 20 June 2018 (the original Order) (Appendix PS4.2). The amendment order increased the consented capacity of the soil treatment facility to 200,000tpa. In March 2019 a non-material amendment was granted by Northamptonshire County Council to allow a change in the phasing of the landfill site and to allow the working of Phase 10 in advance of Phase 7.
- 4.11** The site is the subject of a Section 106 Agreement in respect of the current operations at East Northants Resource Management Facility dated 17 January 2013 (Appendix PS4.3). It is intended that the principles in the existing agreement are extended and applied to the proposed activities.
- 4.12** It is concluded that there is a clear planning precedent for the continued importation, treatment, management and disposal of hazardous wastes and LLW at the specialist waste management facilities at the location. The planning consents granted for the activities at the site support the principles of moving waste management measures up the waste hierarchy where possible as well as the benefits inherent in co-located treatment and disposal facilities. Where treatment residues cannot be recovered, hazardous waste residues are disposed at the adjacent landfill site and non-hazardous waste residues are disposed at the nearby Thornhaugh Landfill Site operated by Augean. The consented activities at the site are consistent with a general acceptance in principle that the location is suitable for the continuing

management of difficult to manage wastes without unacceptable conflict with the surrounding land use.

5. Planning policy context for Nationally Significant Infrastructure

Principles

- 5.1** The fundamental objective of the planning system is to facilitate development which is appropriate in a particular context having regard to relevant planning policies, government guidance and other material planning considerations. In development control terms appropriate development is that which is suitable for the location in which it is proposed, does not conflict with surrounding land uses and which does not result in a significant detriment of the environment or amenity. The contribution which a particular development will make towards the achievement of strategic national and local planning policy objectives such as economic development, employment and sustainable waste management are material considerations that should also be taken into account in determining planning applications.

Nationally Significant Infrastructure Policy

- 5.2** The Planning Act 2008 (as amended) was introduced to, among other things, provide a mechanism for the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales. A new independent body, the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), was established in March 2010 as the decision makers and facilitators of the new planning process in accordance with the Act. In March 2010 the IPC's functions were transferred to the National Infrastructure Directorate (NID) of the Planning Inspectorate, which was later merged with the Development Plans Directorate to become the Major Applications and Plans Directorate (MAPD).
- 5.3** The Localism Act 2011 restored the responsibility for taking decisions to Government ministers, although it remains the role of the MAPD to manage the NSIP planning process in accordance with the 2008 Act. The MAPD is a department within the Planning Inspectorate. The Planning Inspectorate will examine the application and will make a recommendation to the relevant

Secretary of State, who will make the decision on whether to grant or to refuse development consent. The relevant Secretary of State is the minister with responsibility for the area of government business that an application relates to. For this application, the decision will be taken by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government.

- 5.4** The decision on whether to grant a Development Consent Order for an NSIP is guided by National Policy Statements (NPSs), which are produced by Government Departments. Each NPS describes the requirement for new infrastructure and includes guidance on sustainability, monitoring and compliance with overarching national policy. Section 104 of the 2008 Act requires that the Secretary of State must decide an application for a DCO in accordance with the relevant NPS except in certain prescribed circumstances. It is the relevant NPS, therefore, that is the primary consideration when the Secretary of State makes decisions on applications for a DCO for ‘nationally significant’ infrastructure. The relevant NPS for this application is the National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste.
- 5.5** This National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste (hereafter referred to as ‘the NPS’), approved by Parliament and designated by the Secretary of State (Defra) on 18 July 2013, sets out Government policy for hazardous waste infrastructure. Pursuant to Section 104(3) of the 2008 Planning Act, it will be used by the Secretary of State as the primary basis for decisions on development consent applications for hazardous waste infrastructure that fall within the definition of an NSIP, as defined in the 2008 Act.
- 5.6** However, paragraph 1.1.1 of the NPS states that:

“In making decisions on such applications, the Secretary of State must also have regard to any local impact report submitted by a local authority in accordance with the Act, any matters prescribed that are relevant to the application and any

other matters which it considers are both important and relevant to any decision”

This advice reflects the statutory provisions set out at Section 104 (2) of the 2008 Act and is all-embracing. It is for this reason that this planning statement later considers other relevant policies at both national and local level.

5.7 Although the NPS provides a policy framework for the Secretary of State, it also provides guidance for potential developers and, in particular, advises on what should be included in their assessment of the potential impacts of a particular project.

5.8 Paragraph 4.1.5 of the NPS states that the policy set out in the NPS is:

“intended to make existing policy and practice in consenting nationally significant hazardous waste infrastructure clearer and more transparent, rather than to change the underlying policies against which applications are assessed”.

The NPS has taken account of national planning policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁴, as discussed further below, as well as policies set out in other national guidance. The NPS makes it clear that in the event of a conflict between any other documents and the NPS, the NPS prevails for purposes of decision-making given the national significance of the infrastructure.

5.9 At paragraph 1.5.3, the NPS states that:

“New infrastructure is needed both to ensure sufficient capacity to meet expected hazardous waste arisings and to meet the requirement of the EU’s Waste Directive (2008/98/EC) to push the management of waste up the waste

⁴ National Planning Policy Framework. DCLG (July 2021)

hierarchy so that more is sent for reuse, recycling and recovery and amounts sent for disposal are minimized”.

5.10 Part 2.1 of the NPS sets out a summary of Government policy, which is based on four main objectives:

“(a) To protect human health and the environment – stringent legislative controls are in place to control the management of waste with hazardous properties;

(b) Implementation of the waste hierarchy – to produce less hazardous waste, using it as a resource where possible and only disposing of it as a last resort;

(c) Self-sufficiency and proximity – to ensure that sufficient disposal facilities are provided in the country as a whole to match expected arisings of all hazardous wastes, except those produced in very small quantities, and to enable hazardous waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations;

(d) Climate change – to minimise greenhouse gas emissions and maximise opportunities for climate change adaptation and resilience.”

5.11 Among other things, the policy summary notes that Defra published ‘A Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England (2010)⁵, which is discussed further below, based on six high level principles intended to drive the management of hazardous waste up the waste hierarchy. Principle 2 of this strategy states that the:

⁵ A Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England. DEFRA (March 2010)

"Government looks to the market to provide the infrastructure needed to implement the strategy as it is industry that has the expertise required to consider where facilities are needed and the appropriate technologies to use. The Government believes that its role is to provide a clear steer on the types of new facility that are needed and provide the framework (including legislative safeguards on human health and the environment) within which the infrastructure is to be provided"

5.12 This is reinforced by paragraph 2.5.6 of the NPS, which advises that:

"The private sector is best placed to select locations that are suitable for economic reasons...It is not therefore Government policy to prescribe exactly where new hazardous waste infrastructure should be provided"

5.13 Part 3 of the NPS deals with the need for large scale hazardous waste infrastructure, which is summarised at paragraph 3.1. Among other things, this indicates that hazardous waste management infrastructure is essential for public health and a clean environment. There will be a demand for new and improved large scale hazardous waste infrastructure due to a number of main drivers, which include:

- the introduction of measures to further improve the environmentally sound management of waste, which has increased the types of waste that must be removed from the municipal waste stream and be managed separately as hazardous waste; and
- changes to the list of hazardous properties in revisions to the Waste Framework Directive and changes to the European Waste List, which lead to further increases in the amount of waste that must be managed as 'hazardous'.

- 5.14** It is also noted in the summary at paragraph 3.1 that ‘A Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England (2010)’ established the need for new hazardous waste facilities and set out the types of facility required, which include nationally significant infrastructure facilities for treatment plant for air pollution control residues as well as bioremediation and soil washing for the treatment of contaminated soil and for hazardous waste landfill.
- 5.15** Paragraphs 3.4.4, 3.4.5 and 3.4.7 of the NPS provide more detail on the need for waste treatment facilities and identifies in particular the increasing quantities of air pollution control residues that will need to be managed. In section 4.16 the NPS identifies that where air pollution control residues are solidified by mixing through water and effluent, access to a sufficient supply of water or waste water will be required. Augean have adapted their processes to improve its sustainability and benefit from the adjacent landfill site to minimise the use of water by using leachate from the landfill in the solidification and stabilisation treatment processes.
- 5.16** Paragraph 3.4.13 of the NPS deals in more detail with the need for hazardous waste landfill. Among other things, this explains that the Waste Strategy 2007⁶ (since replaced by the UK Resources and Waste Strategy and Waste Management Plan for England as discussed further below) recognises that landfill will continue to have a place for the disposal of some wastes, including some hazardous wastes. It adds that because not all operators of existing time-limited landfills will decide to seek renewal of their planning permissions, and because there will remain some waste streams for which landfill is the best overall environmental outcome, there may be future applications for development consent for nationally significant hazardous waste landfill. Paragraph 4.20.1 of the NPS states that:

⁶ Waste Strategy for England 2007. DEFRA (May 2007)

“New hazardous waste landfill facilities should only be proposed for waste which cannot be managed in an alternative way higher up the waste hierarchy”.

5.17 Section 4.13 of the NPS identifies that waste is increasingly reviewed as a resource. The treatment facilities at the site are used wherever possible to treat waste so that it can be recovered for use elsewhere. The processes which will be included in the current application to vary the Environmental Permit for the treatment and recovery facility include processes for the recovery of suitable wastes. The potential for benefits resulting from the co-location of new and existing facilities are identified in paragraph 4.13.3 and this proposal is for the development of new landfill in the proposed western extension together with continuation of the co-located existing treatment and recovery facility.

5.18 Paragraph 3.4.14 of the NPS makes it clear that the Government has concluded that there is a need for such hazardous waste infrastructure facilities, and that:

“The Examining Authority should examine applications for infrastructure covered by this NPS on the basis that need has been demonstrated”

5.19 Part 4 of the NPS deals with assessment principles and sets out certain general policies in accordance with which applications relating to hazardous waste infrastructure are to be decided. Paragraph 4.1.2 makes it clear that:

“Subject to any more detailed policies set out in the Hazardous Waste NPSs [sic] and the legal constraints set out in the Planning Act, there should be a presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for hazardous waste NSIPs, which clearly meet the need for such infrastructure established in this NPS”

5.20 Paragraph 4.1.3 states that:

“In considering any proposed development, and in particular when weighing its adverse impacts against its benefits, the Examining Authority and the Secretary of State (as decision maker) should take into account:

- *its potential benefits including its contribution to meeting the need for hazardous waste infrastructure, job creation and any long-term or wider benefits; and*
- *its potential adverse impacts, including any longer-term and cumulative adverse impacts, as well as any measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any adverse impacts”.*

5.21 Paragraph 4.1.4 explains that in this context, environmental, social and economic benefits and adverse impacts should be considered at national, regional and local levels.

5.22 Health is identified in Part 4 of the NPS as one of the potential impacts that must be assessed. It is noted at paragraph 4.10.2 that:

“modern, appropriately located, well-run and well regulated, waste management facilities operated in line with current pollution control techniques and standards should pose little risk to human health”. It also states that “...the detailed consideration of a waste management process and the implications, if any, for human health is the responsibility of the pollution control authorities”.

5.23 A detailed assessment of the need for the proposed development is provided in Section 11 of this document. A review of the policies and strategies for the sustainable management of waste is provided at Section 9 of this document. The potential impacts of the proposed development on the environment and

human health are presented in the Environmental Statement (PINS document reference 5.2).

6. Other relevant national policies and strategies

6.1 Planning law in the UK is the subject of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990⁷ as amended, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004⁸ and the Planning Act 2008 as amended by the Localism Act 2011⁹ and associated regulations. Land use planning in the UK is a plan led system. It is stated in Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 all planning decisions should be taken in accordance with the development plan. In Section 38 of the Act it is stated that:

“(6) If regard is to be had to the development plan for the purpose of any determination to be made under the planning Acts the determination must be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”

6.2 However, as explained above, the proposed development comprises a NSIP and the decision on whether to grant development consent will therefore be determined in accordance with the Planning Act 2008 and the NPS. The Planning Act 2008 is not a ‘Planning Act’ for the purposes of Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and as such compliance with the Development Plan is therefore not the determining criteria for the proposed development but it remains a material consideration.

6.3 At a national level the objectives of the planning Acts together with government policy in respect of planning are delivered through guidance published in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the accompanying Planning Practice Guidance Notes (PPGNs).

⁷ Town and Country Planning Act 1990. UK Government (1990)

⁸ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. UK Government (2004)

⁹ Localism Act 2011. UK Government (2011)

6.4 Paragraph 11 of the NPPF states that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development where it is stated inter alia that:

*“11. Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development... For decision taking this means:
c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay...”*

6.5 National planning policy in respect of waste management is set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste¹⁰ (NPPW) published in October 2014 together with a number of waste management strategies. The NPPW does not include planning policy for radioactive wastes. The Government Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England (2010) sets out important principles that aim to encourage reductions in hazardous waste arisings and the wider application of the waste hierarchy to the management of hazardous waste. The wider context is set out in the Government Resources and Waste Strategy¹¹ which includes a commitment to consult on further ways to encourage hazardous waste producers to implement the waste hierarchy. These strategies and principles underpin the Waste Management Plan for England¹² (January 2021) and are discussed further in Section 8 of this report.

6.6 National policy for the management of solid low level radioactive waste (LLW) is presented in the Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom¹³ dated March 2007. It is stated in the 2007 policy document that the policy statement should be taken into account during the development of policies and plans by among others the planning authorities. The aim of the policy statement is to provide a high level framework within which individual LLW management decisions can be taken

¹⁰ National Planning Policy for Waste. DGLC (October 2014)

¹¹ Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England. UK Government (December 2018)

¹² Waste Management Plan for England. DEFRA (January 2021)

¹³ Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom. DEFRA (March 2007)

with the flexibility to ensure safe, environmentally acceptable and cost effective management solutions that appropriately reflect the nature of the LLW concerned.

6.7 A strategy for the management of solid low level waste from the non-nuclear industry in the United Kingdom¹⁴ was published in March 2012 and states that planning authorities should be aware of the current disposal needs and waste management practices of the non-nuclear industries that operate within their areas as they prepare their plans. A strategy for the management of solid low level radioactive waste from the nuclear industry¹⁵ was published in February 2016. The three strategic themes set out in the strategy are the application of the waste hierarchy, the best use of existing LLW management assets and the need for new-fit for purpose waste management routes. The role of the supply chain is identified as providing capability and capacity in the form of fit for purpose waste treatment and disposal routes to enable diversion from the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) located in Cumbria. In September 2019 the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) produced an integrated radioactive waste strategy¹⁶. A single strategy has been developed by the NDA to provide a high level framework for flexible decision making to ensure safe environmentally acceptable and cost effective solutions that reflect the nature of the radioactive waste concerned. Other strategies have also been prepared such as the Industrial Strategy: Nuclear Sector Deal¹⁷ published in June 2018 which outlines the commitments for the nuclear sector to work collectively with support from government to deliver the Industrial Strategy. The Nuclear Sector Deal is one of the components which has been identified as necessary in order to implement the Government's Industrial Strategy

¹⁴ Strategy for the management of solid low level radioactive waste from the non-nuclear industry in the United Kingdom. Department of Energy and Climate Change (March 2012)

¹⁵ UK strategy for the management of solid low level waste from the nuclear industry. Department for Energy and Climate Change (February 2016)

¹⁶ Integrated Waste Management Radioactive Waste Strategy. Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (July 2018)

¹⁷ Industrial Strategy: Nuclear Sector Deal. UK Government (June 2018)

which is a UK wide long-term plan for boosting the productivity and earning power of people throughout the UK.

- 6.8** A review of the national policy specific to the management of solid LLW including the landfill disposal of LLW is presented in Section 8 of this document. The relevant national policies and strategies are considered further as part of the assessment of the need for the proposed development in Section 11 of this document.

Local Development Framework

- 6.9** Land use planning in the UK is a plan led system and, as explained above, planning decisions should be made in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. As the proposed development comprises a NSIP, the decision on whether to grant development consent will be determined in accordance with the NPS. Accordingly, while the Local Development Plan is not the determining criteria for the proposed development it remains a material consideration. The Development Plan for the site comprises:

- Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan adopted July 2017(MWLP)¹⁸
- Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework – Development and Implementation Principles Supplementary Planning Document adopted September 2011 (DIPSPD)¹⁹
- North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy 2011-2031 adopted July 2016 (NNJCS)²⁰

¹⁸ Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Northamptonshire County Council (July 2017)

¹⁹ Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework – Development and Implementation Principles Supplementary Planning Document. Northamptonshire County Council (September 2011)

²⁰ North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy 2011-2031. North Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (July 2016)

- Rural North, Oundle and Thrapston Plan adopted July 2011 (RNOTP)²¹
- 6.10** East Northamptonshire Council are in the process of producing a new East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2 (ENLPP2)²² which will support the strategic planning policy set by the NNJCS (Local Plan Part 1) and will replace the RNOTP. On 29 March 2021 a submission version of the ENLPP2 was submitted to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government for examination. It is anticipated that the ENLPP2 will be adopted in winter 2021/2022. Although the ENLPP2 is not yet adopted, given the advanced stage of preparation the draft policies have been considered in the preparation of this application.
- 6.11** The councils in Northamptonshire have very recently undergone a change in their structure. The eight former councils comprising Wellingborough, Corby, Daventry, East Northants, Kettering, Northampton, Northamptonshire County and South Northants were replaced with two new unitary councils on 1 April 2021. The new councils are North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire Councils. The site is located in the area of North Northamptonshire Council (NNC). The Minerals and Waste Local Plan for NNC comprises the Northamptonshire MWLP.
- 6.12** The (MWLP) sets out the planning strategy for minerals and waste development in the county. The MWLP identifies in paragraph 5.14 that Northamptonshire is a net importer of hazardous waste and at paragraph 5.15 recognises that this reflects the fact that such facilities specialise in particular aspects of hazardous waste management and disposal and so are considered to have a specialist nature. ENRMF is identified in paragraph 5.15 as a hazardous waste disposal and treatment facility that has a national catchment and is one of few such facilities in the country.

²¹ Rural North, Oundle and Thrapston Plan. North Northamptonshire Local Development Framework (July 2011)

²² East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2 2011-2031. East Northamptonshire Council (March 2021)

- 6.13** Paragraph 5.83 of the MWLP states that the ENRMF is recognised as being of national significance, equating to a national catchment. Paragraph 5.83 further states that given its significance it is important that the best use is made of the facility and that its primary role is maintained. Paragraph 5.84 states that the focus of the role of the ENRMF should be one where: (a) its current particular national specialisms in hazardous waste are maintained; and (b) its primary role continues to support the wider management of hazardous waste, subject to any extant planning permission. There is an upper limit on the maximum quantity of LLW which can be deposited in the existing ENRMF which is based on 20% of the landfill void into which LLW could be deposited. A limit based on 20% of the void will be retained in the proposed DCO.
- 6.14** Policy 10 and Policy 12 of the MWLP identify a need for capacity for both hazardous waste treatment and landfill throughout the plan period (2011-2031). Paragraph 5.53 emphasises that all proposals should seek to integrate and co-locate facilities with complementary activities. As explained previously the site treatment and disposal facilities are integrated and are located close to the Augean Thornhaugh Landfill Site which is used for the disposal of non-hazardous waste treatment residues where they cannot be recovered. The need for the proposed development is assessed fully in Section 11 of this report.
- 6.15** Policy 14 of the MWLP states that where it can be clearly demonstrated that additional landfill capacity for residual wastes should be provided, there is preference for an extension to an existing site, as is proposed for this development. Policy 15 of the MWLP states that where additional capacity for a specialist facility is identified as needed, where the need for disposal is in accordance with the principles of sustainability, the waste has been pre-treated and disposal is the last available waste management option, preference is given to extensions to existing sites.

- 6.16** Paragraph 5.20 of the MWLP identifies ENRMF as one of the very few facilities within the UK available to dispose of LLW. Paragraph 5.90 further states that LLW is currently disposed of at ENRMF and that the facility's primary role is hazardous waste disposal and treatment. Paragraph 5.91 states that national policy is for LLW to be managed and/or disposed of in a manner that satisfies the waste hierarchy and enables waste to be disposed of at one of the nearest appropriate installations. These aspects are collated in Policy 17 which includes the requirement that proposals for the disposal of LLW must not prejudice the existing use of the site where the LLW disposal is co-located at an operational landfill site. Whilst Policy 17 of the MWLP sets out criteria that any proposals for the management of radioactive waste, including disposal, must meet, it also makes reference to national guidance. The national strategies for the management of LLW from the nuclear and non-nuclear industries including the application of the proximity principle are discussed in Section 8 of this document.
- 6.17** As stated in Section 3 of this report the proposed western extension to the ENRMF site will include the winning and working of minerals in order to create the landfill void and provide extracted materials for use on site as well as the exportation of clay and overburden for use in engineering, restoration and general fill at other sites. ENRMF is identified in Paragraph 4.32 of the MWLP as one of two sites in Northamptonshire with permission to extract refractory minerals and/or clay. The MWLP identifies in Paragraph 4.60 that clay is used for a variety of industrial purposes and within Northamptonshire it is primarily used for engineering works including the lining and capping of landfill sites. Paragraph 4.61 states that the quantity of refractory minerals required in the county is not significant and that need can be met through incidental working so no site allocations are made in the MWLP. Any proposals for the extraction of mineral from unallocated sites will have to meet criteria set out in Policy 3 of the MWLP which include that the mineral is required to meet a proven need for materials with particular specifications that cannot reasonably or would not

otherwise be met from committed or allocated reserves and that extraction will maximise the recovery of the particular reserve whilst minimising waste through operational techniques employed. Both these requirements are met by the clay mineral which will be extracted at the site for use on the site or elsewhere.

- 6.18** Whilst the policies in the MWLP do not specifically identify ENRMF as a site for future development it is recognised in the supporting text that the site is of national significance for hazardous waste management and that there will be a continued need for hazardous waste management throughout the plan period. The MWLP also identifies the site as one of very few facilities nationally for the disposal of LLW and locally for the extraction of refractory minerals and clay. The proposals for the extension to the site are consistent with the historic use of the site and the preference expressed in the MWLP for extensions to existing sites and for the co-location of complementary facilities.
- 6.19** The main planning considerations in the determination of this planning application are the location of the development, sustainable waste management and the environmental impact associated with the proposed development. These include potential impacts on human health, socio-economic impacts, air quality, ecology, water resources, flood risk, landscape and visibility, cultural heritage, noise, transport, archaeology and amenity.
- 6.20** A summary of the relevant policies for the protection of the environment and human health contained in the NPS, the NPPF and the Development Plan documents and an assessment of compliance of the proposed development with the policies is presented in Table PS6.1.
- 6.21** The proposed development will be the subject of Environmental Permits issued and regulated by the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency will review the risk assessments presented to support the applications for the variations to the existing permits in order to satisfy themselves that the proposed operations can proceed safely. Based on the reviews the

Environment Agency will include in the Environmental Permits the operational limitations and mitigation requirements that they consider necessary for the operation of the facilities without an unacceptable impact on the environment and human health. The implementation of these requirements are regulated by the Environment Agency through the pollution control regime. It is stated in section 4.7 of the NPS that the planning and pollution control systems are separate but complementary. The different roles of the two parallel systems are summarised in paragraph 4.7.3 which states that:

“The Examining Authority and the Secretary of State (in deciding an application) should focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land, and on the impacts of that use, rather than the control of processes, emissions or discharges themselves. They should work on the assumption that the relevant pollution control regime will be properly applied and enforced. It should act to complement but not seek to duplicate it.”

- 6.22** As explained in Section 4 the existing ENRMF has a long history of waste management activities including the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste and LLW. The consented activities at the site are consistent with a general acceptance in principle that the location is suitable for the continuing management of difficult to manage wastes without unacceptable conflict with the surrounding land use.

7. Review of the policies for sustainable development

7.1 Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning land use planning. In the NPS it is stated at paragraph 2.3.7 that it is the Government's intention that new infrastructure for hazardous waste should be provided in a way that is sustainable. It is stated that moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy will help deliver sustainable development and this aspect of sustainability is considered further in Section 8 of this document. National planning policy in respect of sustainable development is provided in the NPPF in which it is stated that:

"7. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. At a similarly high level, members of the United Nations – including the United Kingdom – have agreed to pursue the 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development in the period to 2030. These address social progress, economic well-being and environmental protection."

There are three overarching objectives of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental which are presented at Paragraph 8 of the NPPF.

"...a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;

b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and

c) an environmental objective - to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.”

7.2 Paragraph 8 of the NPPF states that the three roles are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways. It is considered that the proposals to treat to recover where possible and dispose of residual hazardous waste and to dispose of residual LLW at ENRMF will fulfil all three dimensions required for sustainable development. In terms of the economic dimension the landfill and treatment plant will continue to provide essential waste management capacity for the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste generated by various sectors locally, regionally and nationally. The adaptable nature of the treatment and recovery facility is critical to provide flexible facilities for the treatment of hazardous waste to enable it to be managed as sustainably as possible. Waste which cannot reasonably be recovered can be disposed of at the landfill. Co-located integrated facilities minimise the extent of transportation of wastes between facilities.

7.3 The continued acceptance of LLW at the site will provide continued support to sustain the power generating oil, gas and nuclear industries as well as other

businesses and services including hospitals and research facilities which are vital to the social fabric of every day public life.

7.4 The activities at the site will continue to provide economic and social benefits by sustaining a number of direct and indirect jobs for people living in the area. The operations at the site support a number of local service businesses within the locality. The proposed development will help secure the continued employment of the 20 full time staff who currently work at ENRMF and 10 support staff based at the Head Office in Wetherby. The total amount that Augean spends on wages per annum for the existing ENRMF site is approximately £590,000. The site employs almost entirely skilled staff either with appropriate scientific degrees or specialised plant operating skills. Most of the staff live within a 10 mile radius of the site with the majority in the Peterborough area and a few from Corby, Oakham and Stamford. Some employees from the site live or have lived in the immediate area, such as Kings Cliffe, Easton on the Hill and Orton but most commute from the nearby urban areas where house prices are more affordable. The site uses a range of local services contributing significantly to the local economy. In the period January 2019 to December 2020 the existing ENRMF site spent approximately £787,000 on local services within Northamptonshire and/or a 15 mile radius of the site. A summary of the local services supported by the site activities is presented in Section 23 of the ES. Augean has invested in infrastructure, plant and personnel to make this site a leading facility in specialist waste management, with technical skills of personnel that will provide an enduring future in support of industry both locally and further afield. The right people and facilities make sure that hazardous wastes and LLW are dealt with appropriately. The proposal continues and builds on the existing expertise of the highly specialised ENRMF facility. The nature of the industry and its processes includes detailed analytical work, high standards of engineering, quality assurance of materials and installations, detailed environmental modelling and monitoring. This demands highly qualified and skilled people

such as geologists, engineers, chemists and ecologists together with an experienced and trained workforce.

- 7.5** This investment in people, including the training of staff from the local area, increases the level of technical skill of personnel which has wider benefits for other local companies. The ongoing availability of a stable highly skilled local workforce is of value to all companies in the vicinity. These people are a major asset to the area and they should be supported and retained as part of an important resource for the local economy.
- 7.6** An additional social dimension of sustainable development is that the proposed restoration scheme for the current site and proposed western extension involves restoring the land to neutral/calcareous wildflower grassland interspersed with areas of scrub and trees which in time will extend naturally to provide more extensive woodland cover with glades and rides. The scheme also incorporates an extensive network of hedgerows with occasional trees to provide a range of ecological habitats. The restoration scheme also includes a number of footpaths including circular walks and would link with other public rights of way in the local area as well as a car park for use by visitors to the restored site. The development of the restored site in accordance with the proposed scheme will provide an open green space and will help to support initiatives that will further promote an active healthy community.
- 7.7** In addition to the social benefits at the site, since 2004 the local community have received benefit from the investment of more than £4 million through the Landfill Tax Credit scheme from the ENRMF and Thornhaugh Landfill Sites. The Landfill Tax Credit Scheme allows Augean to provide to the local community a proportion of its landfill tax obligation which was £364,000 in 2019.
- 7.8** One key constraint of the Landfill Tax Credit scheme is that the funds cannot be used to pay for salaries. As part of the planning consent and Development

Consent Order for the deposition of LLW at the site Augean entered into a Section 106 legal agreement to set aside for the community £5 per tonne of LLW deposited at the site to be deposited into a fund for the community. This money is not subject to the use restrictions for Landfill Tax credits and is available for uses other than capital expenditure including the payment of salaries hence this fund overcomes one of the principal constraints in providing support to the development of village services. This commitment will be continued for the future deposition of LLW if the Development Consent Order is granted. This fund has been used to fund community services such as after school clubs. Since 2011 the LLW community fund had provided over £197,000 including in grants for between £4,000 and £50,000 for 21 local community projects in 2020. The LLW community fund has been administered to date by Northamptonshire County Council and the continuation of the funding would be administered by North Northamptonshire Council.

7.9 With respect to the environmental dimension of sustainable development, the current ENRMF site comprises an integrated modern and safe waste management facility for the treatment, management and disposal of waste that is remote from residential properties and which is operated, monitored and regulated by the Environment Agency through the pollution control regime in accordance with Environmental Permits. The restoration scheme for the site has been designed to enhance the ecological value of the land which will include the creation of new and enhanced ecological habitats which will improve the biodiversity of the land and create connections with surrounding area with high biodiversity value such as Fineshade Wood and Collyweston Great Wood.

7.10 To minimise waste and help ensure the prudent use of natural resources, the facilities at ENRMF manage waste which cannot be managed appropriately in the upper levels of the waste hierarchy. The majority of the hazardous wastes delivered to the ENRMF site are directed to the treatment and recovery facility where they are treated for recovery for use elsewhere where possible or are

treated to reduce their hazardous nature (particularly to reduce the leaching properties of these wastes) prior to their disposal to the landfill. LLW is not treated at the site treatment and recovery facility but is only accepted at the site where it has been demonstrated to the Environment Agency by the producers of the waste that it cannot be managed in any other more sustainable way. As is the case currently, only residual wastes for which there is no overall better environmental outcome based on the waste hierarchy will be deposited at the landfill site. This approach is fully in accordance with the NPS, the National Planning Policy for Waste, the strategy for the management of LLW as well as the strategies for the sustainable management of LLW from the nuclear and non nuclear industries.

- 7.11** It is considered that the proposals the subject of this application fulfil the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development as defined in the NPPF. The potential impacts arising from the proposed development have been considered as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment which is reported in the Environmental Statement. The assessments conclude that the proposed activities will not result in significant adverse impacts on the environment or human health.
- 7.12** Policy 12 of the NMWLP states that proposals for waste management facilities (including at existing facilities and extensions to existing facilities) must demonstrate that the development is in general conformity with the principles of sustainability. As set out above it is considered that the proposed development fulfils the three objectives of sustainable development namely economic, social and environmental as set out in the NPPF.
- 7.13** Box SPD3 of the DIPSPD states that proposals for development must incorporate the principles of sustainable development and incorporate sustainable development practices that promote the prudent use of natural resources, waste minimisation and energy efficiency. As explained above the current and proposed activities at ENRMF manage waste which cannot be

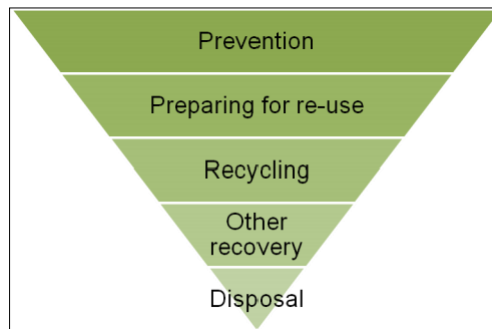
managed appropriately in the higher levels of the waste hierarchy hence encourage waste minimisation. Where wastes can be treated for recovery and use elsewhere and to encompass the prudent use of natural resources this is and will continue to be carried out. The facilities and operations at the ENRMF site will continue to evolve over time to ensure the operations are carried out using the Best Available Techniques (BAT) which will include encouraging the minimisation of the use of raw materials and resources including the maximisation of energy efficiency. The use of BAT is a requirement of the Environmental Permit for the site. In addition producers of LLW must demonstrate the use of BAT before waste is accepted at the site. It is considered that the proposed development is in accordance with Box SPD3 of the DIPSPD.

- 7.14** Policy 1 in the NNJC states that when considering development proposals the Local Planning Authority will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the NPPF. As set out above it is considered that the proposed development fulfils the three objectives of sustainable development as set out in the NPPF.
- 7.15** In accordance with the policies set out in the NPPF, the NMWLP, the DIPSPD and the NNJC it is considered that the proposed development constitutes sustainable development. It is considered that the development meets the three objectives of sustainable development set out in the NPPF.

8. Review of the policies and strategies for the sustainable management of waste

Introduction

- 8.1** As stated in Section 7 sustainable development is the core principle underpinning land use planning. The NPS states at paragraph 2.3.8 that it is the Government's intention that new infrastructure for hazardous waste should be provided in a way that is sustainable and that moving the management of hazardous waste up the waste hierarchy will help deliver sustainable development. National policy in respect of sustainable development is provided in the NPPF where the overarching objectives for development are identified as economic, social and environmental. National policy in respect of waste is contained in the National Planning Policy for Waste and the Waste Management Plan for England and states that planning plays a pivotal role in delivering the country's waste ambitions through the delivery of sustainable development by driving waste up the waste hierarchy.
- 8.2** The implementation of the waste hierarchy is key in order to manage waste sustainably by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource with disposal being the last option albeit one which must be catered for. The waste hierarchy is applied to both hazardous wastes and LLW in a similar way. In England, the waste hierarchy is both a guide to sustainable waste management and a legal requirement, enshrined in law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. Before hazardous waste and LLW is directed for disposal to landfill the producer of the waste must first have considered alternative options for its minimisation, re-use or treatment. This is the case for all waste accepted at the ENRMF site. Details of how the waste hierarchy is applied to waste accepted at the site is shown schematically in the diagram and is set out below.



Hazardous waste

- 8.3** As explained in Section 5 of this document, the NPS sets out Government policy for hazardous waste infrastructure which is part of an NSIP. It is stated in paragraph 2.3.8 that:

'It is the Government's intention that new infrastructure for hazardous waste should be provided in a way that is sustainable. Moving waste up the waste hierarchy will help deliver sustainable development.'

- 8.4** In accordance with the strategies and the waste hierarchy, before hazardous waste may be disposed of the producer of the waste must consider whether the generation of waste can be prevented in the first place and for the waste that is generated, to consider the alternative options for its re-use, recycling, use for the recovery of energy or treatment to reduce the hazardousness or volume of the waste. Only residues which remain after consideration and application of the alternatives are suitable for landfill disposal. The implementation of the hierarchy of waste management options means that the need for capacity for the treatment of hazardous waste will increase over time and the need for capacity for the direct landfill of waste is likely to decrease although the need for the landfill disposal of residues will remain. The waste hierarchy applies particularly to non-hazardous waste. One of the consequences of the increased treatment of non-hazardous waste is that the rate of generation of hazardous waste residues from the treatment of non-

hazardous waste will increase with a resultant increase in the need for hazardous waste landfill capacity. The 2010 Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management and the NPS recognise that for waste where there is no better recovery or treatment option landfill is the final end point.

- 8.5** The facilities operated by Augean at ENRMF manage wastes which cannot be managed appropriately in the higher levels of the waste hierarchy and remain to be managed safely for recovery or disposal using techniques which control environmental impacts. The majority of the hazardous wastes delivered to the ENRMF site are directed to the treatment and recovery facility where they are treated for recovery wherever possible or are treated to reduce their hazardous nature (particularly to reduce the leaching properties of these wastes) prior to their disposal in the containment landfill. The proposals to increase the throughput of the waste treatment and recovery facility, to extend slightly the area of the facility and to incorporate flexibility in the precise design of the treatment plant and associated infrastructure reflects the continued development by Augean of opportunities to recover a greater range of waste types for re-use off site following treatment rather than disposal. The modernisation of existing facilities and to recover value from waste continues to be a core element of Augean's business strategy.

LLW

- 8.6** The UK Government Policy for the Long Term Management of LLW states that plans for the management of all radioactive waste including LLW must be developed by waste managers for both nuclear and non-nuclear industry sites. This is reflected in the non-nuclear industry and nuclear industry strategies that have been prepared. In the 2012 non-nuclear industry strategy it is stated that the strategy is intended to ensure that waste producers and regulators are fully aware of how the regulatory framework should be applied to LLW particularly the need for waste management plans, waste minimisation at source and the use of the waste hierarchy. In the 2016 nuclear industry

strategy two of the strategic themes are the application of the waste hierarchy and the best use of existing LLW management assets. The NDA Radioactive Waste Strategy 2019²³ states that waste producers must take into account the waste hierarchy and help preserve disposal capacity. One of the principles of the management plans is the minimisation of LLW in terms of both activity and mass. LLW producers are obliged to manage their waste in accordance with the waste management hierarchy set out on the Government website.

8.7 In the 2012 non-nuclear industry strategy it is stated that:

“...it is recognised that there are limited opportunities to apply the hierarchy to low level radioactive waste generated historically within the non-nuclear industry; therefore a large component of this strategy is focussed on disposal. Furthermore, the primary objective of radioactive waste management is the protection of human health, and this objective over-rides any consideration of the hierarchy.”

The 2012 strategy states that producers of radioactive waste need to ensure that radioactive waste is not generated unnecessarily, that they minimise radioactivity in all disposals and minimise the effects of disposals on the environment and members of the public.

8.8 The Government LLW policy recognises that for wastes that cannot be prevented, further minimised, diverted for recycling or prepared for re-use, final irretrievable disposal is the end point for all LLW. The disposal of LLW is considered the last option available to LLW producers. The 2012 strategy for the non-nuclear industry states at paragraph 2.3 that other appropriate routes need to be established or expanded to meet the waste disposal requirements for solid LLW arising from the non-nuclear industry. The 2016 Strategy for the nuclear industry states that whilst the strategy seeks to significantly reduce

²³ Radioactive Waste Strategy 2019. Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (November 2020)

the reliance on disposal for the management of LLW it recognises that there are some wastes that are not amenable to being managed at higher levels in the waste hierarchy. The NDA Strategy 2019 states that waste producers must take into account the waste hierarchy and help preserve disposal capacity. It is stated in the 2007 national policy document that:

“Government believes that disposal to an appropriately engineered facility, either below or above ground, with no intent to retrieve should be the end point for LLW that remains following the application of the waste hierarchy...on the basis that new disposal facilities will be of sufficiently robust design such that risks to the public in the future will be within the post-closure risk target, and therefore that postponing final disposal to future generations is unjustified. With regard to LLW and VLLW disposal to landfill, Government sees no reason to preclude controlled burial of radioactive waste from nuclear sites from the list of options to be considered in any options assessment, provided the necessary safety assessments can be carried out to the satisfaction of the environmental regulators.”

In addition the 2007 Policy states that the Government wishes to ensure that there are disposal routes available for the long term management of LLW arisings from both the nuclear and non-nuclear industries in the UK. The original permission for the disposal of LLW at the existing ENRMF was considered against this policy and nothing has materially changed with respect to the need for LLW disposal since. It is clear that there is a continuing need for LLW which cannot be managed at a point higher in the waste hierarchy to be consigned for landfill disposal at facilities such as ENRMF.

8.9 The provision of alternative disposal routes to the Low Level Radioactive Waste Repository (LLWR) in Cumbria such as the extension of the existing

ENRMF is an important contribution to the sustainable management of waste. By directing suitable waste to ENRMF the available void at LLWR, which is engineered to receive wastes with a much higher level of radioactivity than ENRMF, will be preserved for these wastes where there is no other option for their disposal currently. The cost of the continued maintenance of the nuclear estate is a major cost to the nation and the sooner the decommissioning programme is delivered the sooner the cost burden will be diminished. The provision of alternative disposal routes to the LLWR such as the extension of ENRMF represents a significant financial saving to the nation. The objective of the NDA waste management strategy including the use of disposal locations other than the LLWR for LLW at the lower end of the activity range is to achieve a cost reduction of approximately £1billion²⁴. The provision of alternative disposal routes to the LLWR such as ENRMF therefore represents a significant financial saving to the nation.

Local policy

- 8.10** The waste hierarchy is reflected in local policy. The NMWLP identifies in paragraph 5.2 the continued need to drive waste up the hierarchy and recognise waste as a resource and maximise recovery. Policy 12 of the NMWLP states that proposals for waste management facilities (including existing and extensions to existing facilities) must demonstrate that development is in general conformity with the principles of sustainability and facilitates the efficient collection and recovery of waste materials. Policy 14 of the NMWLP states that provision of capacity for general non-inert waste disposal should only be made if the need for this can be justified and it is only for residual wastes. Policy 15 of the NMWLP states that proposals for the disposal of non-inert or hazardous waste must demonstrate that the waste to be disposed of has undergone prior-treatment to ensure only residual waste is disposed of and that disposal forms the last available management option.

²⁴ Letter from the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority dated 15 September 2010

Policy 17 of the NMWLP states that proposals for the management of radioactive waste, including disposal, must demonstrate that it complies with national guidance and the principles of sustainable waste management including the waste hierarchy. Policy SPD1 of the DIPSPD states that proposals for development must incorporate the principles of the waste hierarchy.

- 8.11** It is concluded that the proposed development is in accordance with and is a necessary component of the management of wastes and the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste and LLW in accordance with the principles of the waste management hierarchy as set out in UK national policies and strategies and in local policies. The continued operation of the treatment plant with additional capacity and new treatment options together with the extension in the landfill site will continue to provide an integrated facility for the treatment and recovery of suitable wastes as well as the management and disposal of hazardous waste and the disposal of LLW.

9. Review of sustainable mineral extraction policies

- 9.1** The proposed development includes the continuation of the extraction of clay at the site. Clay has been extracted at the ENRMF since at least 1957. Suitable clay from current stockpiles together with clay extracted during the preparation of the proposed western extension will be used in constructing the clay lining for the proposed western extension and for the completion of the low permeability capping on the current site. Clay and other suitable materials will be exported from the site to the nearby Augean landfill site at Thornhaugh as there is a requirement for clay for use in the construction of the engineered lining system. Any remaining clay and overburden will be exported for general sale and reuse. Excavated materials that do not comprise engineering clay will be used as daily cover material and as protective cover and restoration material over the clay cap as appropriate.
- 9.2** The overarching national, regional and local policies relating broadly to sustainable development are identified and are assessed with respect to the proposed development in previous sections of this report. The national policy relating to the sustainable use of minerals is contained in Section 17 of the NPPF where it is stated that since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, best use needs to be made of them to secure their long-term conservation.
- 9.3** Paragraph 4.32 of the NMWLP identifies ENRMF as one of two sites in the county with permission to extract refractory minerals and/or clay. Paragraph 4.61 states that the quantity of refractory minerals used for industrial purposes in the county is not significant and that the demand within the county can be met through incidental working, such as at ENRMF, and that any proposals for such extraction will need to be made having specific regard to Policy 3. Policy 3 of the NMWLP states that proposals for the extraction of minerals from unallocated sites (including extensions to existing sites) must demonstrate that development is required to meet a proven need for materials

with particular specifications that cannot reasonably or would not otherwise be met from committed or allocated reserves and that the development promotes the most appropriate end-use of materials.

- 9.4** The clay extracted at the site is needed for use in the engineering of the low permeability engineering of the ENRMF landfill site and for similar use at the Thornhaugh Landfill Site. The geotechnical properties of the clay have been assessed in detail to demonstrate that they meet the specifications necessary for use to create the low permeability engineered barriers for landfill sites. It is concluded that the proposed development is in accordance with the relevant policies with respect to the sustainable extraction of minerals.

10. Conclusions from the review of planning policies

- 10.1** The contribution that will be made by the proposed development towards the achievement of strategic national and local planning policies together with national strategies for the management of hazardous waste and LLW has been assessed.
- 10.2** The potential benefits of the proposed development including the contribution the proposed development will make to supporting local, regional and national businesses and services have been demonstrated.
- 10.3** The proposed development comprises sustainable development and sustainable waste management. The presumption in favour of developments which comprise sustainable development is a material consideration with respect to the development. The site is already established as part of an integral network of specialist strategic waste treatment and disposal installations and the consent to extend the landfill and increase the throughput at the treatment plant will allow the continued provision of services to the industry locally, regionally and in some cases nationally. It has been demonstrated that the proposed development meets the three overarching objectives of sustainable development.
- 10.4** The results of the Environmental Impact Assessment are set out in the Environmental Statement and it is demonstrated that there will be no significant adverse impacts on the environment or human health as a result of the proposed development. The operations at the ENRMF site are and will continue to be the subject of Environmental Permits which regulate the environmental standards of the facility. The ENRMF site has a long established consented use for mineral extraction and the management and disposal of hazardous waste and LLW. The site activities including design, operation, control of emissions and monitoring will continue to be the subject of regulation by the Environment Agency through the pollution control regime. Section 4.7 of the NPS and paragraph 188 of the NPPF make it clear that the

focus of planning decisions should be on whether proposed development is an acceptable use of land, rather than to control the processes or emissions where these are subject to separate pollution control regimes. Planning decisions should assume these regimes will operate effectively. The long established consented use of the site for the treatment and disposal of a wide range of wastes including difficult to manage wastes such as hazardous waste and LLW and the conclusions of the Environmental Impact Assessment set out in the Environmental Statement demonstrate that the proposed development is an acceptable and safe use of the land.

- 10.5** It is concluded that the proposed development for an extension in the area and timescales for the operation of the site including an extension to the west of the existing ENRMF is in accordance with the NPS and the relevant policies of the Development Plan (see Table PS6.1) and the NPPF. Furthermore it is in alignment with the national LLW policy and will make a significant and important continuing contribution to the delivery of hazardous waste treatment and disposal and LLW disposal in the UK.

11. Assessment of the need for the proposed development

Introduction

- 11.1** The NPS is clear in recognising that new infrastructure is needed both to ensure sufficient capacity to meet expected hazardous waste arisings and to push the management of waste up the waste hierarchy. It is stated in section 4.1.2 of the NPS that there should be a presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for hazardous waste NSIPs which clearly meet the need for such infrastructure established in this NPS. It is stated in section 3.1 of the NPS that the Secretary of State will assess applications for hazardous waste infrastructure covered by the NPS on the basis that need has been demonstrated.
- 11.2** Part 3 of the NPS identifies the needs for large scale hazardous waste infrastructure, which are summarised at paragraph 3.1. The NPS identifies the need for a range of generic categories of hazardous waste management technologies and techniques, which were established in A Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England (2010). Treatment plants for air pollution control residues, soil treatment including bioremediation and soil washing and hazardous waste landfill are identified as facilities that are necessary in Part 3.1 of the NPS. The proposed development meets the infrastructure needs identified in the Strategy for Hazardous Waste and the NPS through the continued provision of these types of hazardous waste management infrastructure for an additional 20 years. Although it is not necessary in accordance with the NPS to establish the need for the proposed development beyond this comparison with the infrastructure needs identified in the NPS a full assessment of the need for the facility is set out in this section of the document. The history of waste management at this site and the grant of the original Order demonstrate that the site is in a suitable location and is acceptable when compared with the relevant policies and strategies.

- 11.3** The overarching purpose of the proposed development is to continue to meet the established need nationally and in particular in the centre and south of the UK for the treatment and recovery of wastes and the safe disposal of residual hazardous waste that cannot be recovered as well as low level radioactive waste (LLW) beyond the consented life of the current site. The proposals must satisfy all relevant International and national legal, policy and regulatory considerations to ensure that people and the environment are properly protected in the short, medium and long term and in order to proceed must be commercially viable and provide business security.
- 11.4** In this section of the application documents an assessment is presented of the need for each of these activities in turn.

The continuing need for a facility in the central area of the country

- 11.5** The site lies in the south eastern corner of the East Midlands region and is geographically close to the West Midlands, East of England, Greater London and South Eastern regions. As shown in Tables PS11.1 and PS11.2 over 80% of the waste accepted at the waste treatment plant and over 98% of the waste accepted at the site for landfill disposal over the last five years originates from these five regions. A large proportion of the waste treated in the treatment plant comprises air pollution control residues. An increase in the annual throughput of the treatment plant is needed in order to accommodate the increased quantities of wastes for which treatment and recovery is needed. The majority of the waste deposited in the landfill comprises residues from the treatment plant. As shown in Table PS11.3 the total quantity of hazardous waste produced in England has been rising steadily over the last 5 years and was almost 6.7 million tonnes in 2019. The data in Table PS11.4 show that in the regions nearest to ENRMF the quantity of hazardous waste generated each year is rising over time and in 2019 was approximately 3.5 million tonnes. A total of approximately 875,000 tonnes of hazardous waste was landfilled in England in 2019 as shown on Table PS11.5. No new hazardous waste landfill

facilities have been developed in the south of the country since the proposals for the currently consented activities was submitted. Based on the data assessed it is evident that there is a continuing need for the provision of a waste management facility for the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste able to serve the wastes arising in the West Midlands, East Midlands, East of England, South East and Greater London.

- 11.6** The ENRMF is centrally located for the wastes arising at the locations of the major LLW waste producers in the south and east of the country. The location of the site is well placed to serve the producers of LLW from the nuclear and non-nuclear industries. ENRMF will continue to provide a closer and more convenient and sustainable option for the disposal arisings than the more distant alternative facilities in the north west. The need for a fit-for-purpose site for the landfill disposal of LLW from both the nuclear and non-nuclear industries in a central location that will contribute to the national need for capacity to address the identified shortfall and to conserve the capacity of the highly specialised facility at LLWR remains. The volumes of LLW deposited at the site to date is presented in Table PS11.6 and the predicted LLW arisings from the major producers of LLW are shown in Table PS11.7 although not all of this waste would be suitable for disposal at ENRMF.
- 11.7** The remaining void capacity at the ENRMF landfill site at the end of 2020 was approximately 700,000m³. At a total input rate of 150,000m³ to 200,000m³ per annum (comprising residues from the treatment plant as well as wastes which are landfilled directly) this provides a remaining life of around 3.5 to 4.5 years. The treatment and recovery facility occupies the last phase of the landfill and must be removed before the area can be landfilled. Therefore, if it is intended to extend the site to the west to provide a continuous landform and to maintain the operation of the waste treatment and recovery facility while the proposed western extension is landfilled then the remaining void available is significantly less. This is because landfilling will need to stand away from

the proposed western boundary while the new phases immediately adjacent and to the west are excavated and constructed to provide continuous void.

- 11.8** There is a clear need for the provision of continuity of waste treatment and recovery facilities as well as continuity of void capacity for hazardous waste landfill, as well as for suitable void for the landfill of LLW.

Waste treatment and recover facility

- 11.9** The site provides sustainability benefits associated with the co-location of the treatment and disposal facilities as well as its proximity to the Augean Thornhaugh Landfill Site at which non-hazardous treatment residues are deposited. The need for the extension in life of the waste treatment and recovery facility is therefore tied to the need for the extension in the time over which landfill void will remain available.
- 11.10** The continuing need to treat wastes and to maximise the recovery of waste wherever possible resulting in the disposal only of the non-recoverable residues in the landfill will reduce the residual volume for disposal thereby maximise available landfill capacity. The continuation of use of the waste treatment and recovery facility will drive the management of hazardous waste such as contaminated soils and air pollution control residues up the waste hierarchy by recovering material for reuse and minimising the volume for disposal to landfill. Additional treatment processes which increase further the potential for the recovery of wastes for use elsewhere are the subject of an application to vary the Environmental Permit for the treatment and recovery facility; these changes will provide further contribution to the sustainable management of wastes. As explained above, the treatment of contaminated soils and the management of air pollution control residues are identified in particular in the hazardous waste strategy and the NPS for hazardous waste as waste streams for which management facilities should be made available as a priority.

- 11.11** The waste treatment and recycling facility has been operating since May 2009. The waste inputs to the waste treatment and recycling facility for 2015 to 2020 are shown in Table PS11.1. In 2015 165,715.71 tonnes of waste were treated and in 2020 211,373.07 tonnes were treated at the waste treatment and recycling facility.
- 11.12** There is a continued demand for the waste treatment and recycling facility at the site for waste arising in the West Midlands, East of England, Greater London and South Eastern regions. The continuation of operations at the waste treatment and recovery facility at ENRMF will provide a treatment option for wastes generated in central and southern UK which limits the distance over which waste from these areas needs to be transported in order for it to be managed.

Hazardous waste landfill

- 11.13** In the Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan the hazardous waste landfill and the waste treatment and recovery facility at ENRMF are identified as having a national catchment and as one of few such facilities in the country.
- 11.14** As stated above, as shown in Table PS11.3 the total quantity of hazardous waste produced in England has been rising steadily over the last 5 years and was almost 6.7 million tonnes in 2019. The data in Table PS11.4 show that in the regions nearest to ENRMF the quantity of hazardous waste generated each year is rising over time and in 2019 was approximately 3.5 million tonnes. With anticipated continuation of the generation of significant quantities of hazardous waste which will need to be landfilled directly or indirectly following treatment there remains a clear and continuing national, regional and county level need for landfill capacity for a wide range of hazardous wastes.
- 11.15** Currently a wide range of hazardous waste is disposed of at a total of nine merchant hazardous waste landfill sites in England including ENRMF. The locations of the sites are shown on Figure PS11.1. There are no hazardous

waste landfill sites in which a wide range of wastes can be disposed in the East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England or the South East regions. If the proposed development does not proceed hazardous waste for disposal, including residues from treatment would have to be disposed of at other sites which, based on the location of currently active sites would mean an increase in the distance travelled for waste produced in the South East, East of England and East Midlands regions with associated environmental impacts as a result of transportation over longer distances.

Low Level Waste landfill

- 11.16** Radioactive wastes are produced in the UK as a result of the generation of electricity in nuclear power stations and from the associated production and processing of nuclear fuel, from the use of radioactive materials in industry, medicine and research and from military nuclear programmes. Mineral processing and mining together with oil and gas exploitation can generate high volumes of naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) which is concentrated in filter cakes and scales and, where it comprises LLW, it must be disposed of at suitably permitted facility. The locations of the alternative disposal facilities for LLW are shown on Figure PS11.2.
- 11.17** Many of the early nuclear power stations have reached or will soon reach the end of their operational life and need to be decommissioned. The decommissioning process has and will produce large volumes of LLW. The NDA Strategy 2019 states that there is a 120 year programme to clean up 17 of the earliest UK nuclear sites. The 2012 non-nuclear industry strategy states at paragraph 2.41 that the decommissioning of the UK's nuclear sites will create large amounts of LLW and VLLW likely to be well in excess of the current capacity at nuclear licensed sites. In the 2016 nuclear industry strategy it is stated that disposal capacity is a precious resource and there is a need to move away from reliance on disposal of LLW and to manage waste in ways other than disposal in order to extend the life of the specialist LLWR in

Cumbria and other disposal sites. The three strategic themes set out in the 2016 strategy are the application of the waste hierarchy, the best use of existing LLW management assets and the need for new-fit for purpose waste management routes. The role of the supply chain is identified as providing capability and capacity in the form of fit for purpose waste treatment and disposal routes to enable diversion from the LLWR. The NDA Strategy 2019 states that waste producers must take into account the waste hierarchy and help preserve disposal capacity. The 2019 NDA Strategy focuses on the importance of the timely availability of fit-for purpose disposal capability to enable the implementation of the radioactive waste strategy so the NDA can deliver its mission. It is stated that the supply chain has a critical role in providing a safe disposal route for wastes in support of the LLW National Programme.

- 11.18** The primary source of data on the quantities, sources and status of radioactive waste and forecasts of future arisings in the UK is the UK Radioactive Waste Inventory which is commissioned jointly by the NDA and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The Inventory is updated and published in a 3 yearly cycle and provides a reference source of information for Government and its agencies and others with a role or interest in the management of radioactive waste. The Inventory includes information on the major sources, quantities and properties of Low Level Waste (LLW), Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) and High Level Waste (HLW) in the UK. The current inventory provides information on the quantities and status of radioactive waste on 1 April 2019. The 2019 UK Radioactive Waste Inventory was published on 10 January 2020.
- 11.19** As at 1 April 2019 the total reported volume of LLW which is forecast to be generated up to 2135 is 1,480,000m³ which is 9.7% more than the forecast in the 2016 Inventory. The total reported volume of VLLW up to 2135 is forecast to be 2,830,000m³ which is 0.9% less than in the 2016 Inventory. The 2019 Inventory assumes that all existing UK nuclear facilities will be fully

decommissioned by 2135. Reported volumes show that about 72% (3,080,000m³) of all low activity waste (i.e. LLW and VLLW) falls into the VLLW sub-category or is mixed VLLW/LLW. Much of this waste is forecast to arise from decommissioning and site clearance activities. Approximately 95% of VLLW (about 2,700,000m³) is forecast to arise from plant decommissioning at Sellafield, including reprocessing and associated plants, storage and treatment plants and site service facilities. The key events identified in Figure 2 of the 2019 UK Radioactive Waste Inventory which are anticipated to take place during the lifetime of the proposed development and which will generate LLW for disposal include the closure of the JET facility at Culham, completion of decommissioning of the facilities at Harwell and Winfrith, completion of clearance works at Amersham and Capenhurst and final shutdown of the AGR power stations.

- 11.20** It is estimated in the 2012 non-nuclear industry strategy that the total UK arisings of LLW from the non-nuclear industry are very unlikely to exceed 100,000m³ per year. Although these volumes are small in comparison to the arisings of hazardous waste they are critical to the decommissioning programme.
- 11.21** The Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan recognises that ENRMF is one of very few facilities to dispose of LLW in the UK. LLW will only be consigned for disposal where this is the best environmental option in order to safeguard the availability of safe, secure and environmentally appropriate disposal capacity for those residual wastes where landfill disposal is necessary. Forecasts of arisings of LLW show that they will continue for decades into the future.

Conclusion

- 11.22** The proposals to increase the throughput of the waste treatment and recycling facility will facilitate the continued provision of treatment for a variety of hazardous wastes including contaminated soils, sludges and air pollution

control residues in accordance with the need identified at Paragraph 3.1 of the NPS. The construction of new landfill void will facilitate the continued provision of landfill disposal for hazardous waste in accordance with the need identified in the NPS for hazardous waste and for LLW which is otherwise not currently available in the east and south of the country. ENRMF is a fit for purpose alternative site for the disposal of LLW from both the nuclear and non nuclear industries that will contribute to the national need. It is concluded that there is a clear national, regional and local need for the proposed development at ENRMF.

12. Conclusions

- 12.1** Augean operate the ENRMF which has a long history of mineral and waste development and is an established hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste (LLW) landfill site together with an established waste treatment and recovery facility. The site is established in local planning policy as nationally important for the management of hazardous waste and LLW. In order to secure continuity beyond the currently permitted end date of 2026 Augean are applying for a Development Consent Order for an extension in the area and timescales for the operation of the site including a proposed western extension.
- 12.2** An Environmental Impact Assessment has been undertaken of the proposed development and the results are set out in the Environmental Statement. It is demonstrated that there will be no significant adverse impacts on the environment or human health as a result of the proposed development. The operations at the site are and will continue to be the subject of Environmental Permits which are regulated by the Environment Agency and include the operation and management of the activities in order to comply with the control and emission criteria which are set for the protection of human health and the environment.
- 12.3** The proposed development has been assessed against the planning policies relevant to the environment and human health in the National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste and other national policy and the Local Development Framework. It is concluded that the proposal is in accordance with the relevant planning policies and that the proposed development is considered to be an appropriate land use for the location.
- 12.4** The proposed development comprises sustainable development and sustainable waste management. The presumption in favour of developments is a material consideration with respect to the development. The site is already established as part of an integral national network of waste treatment

and disposal installations and the consent to extend the landfill and increase the throughput at the waste treatment and recovery plant will allow the continued provision of services to the industry locally, regionally and in some cases nationally. It has been demonstrated that the proposed development meets the three overarching objectives of sustainable development.

12.5 The proposals to increase the throughput of the waste treatment and recycling facility will facilitate the continued provision of treatment for a variety of hazardous wastes including contaminated soils, sludges and air pollution control residues in accordance with the need identified at Paragraph 3.1 of the National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste. The construction of new landfill void will facilitate the continued provision of landfill disposal for hazardous waste in accordance with the need identified in the National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste and for LLW which is otherwise not currently available in the east and south of the country. ENRMF is a fit for purpose alternative site for the disposal of LLW from both the nuclear and non nuclear industries that will contribute to the national need. It is concluded that there is a clear national, regional and local need for the proposed development at ENRMF.

12.6 It is concluded that the proposed development is in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste as well as the relevant local and national planning policy in all material respects and that it will not result in any significant adverse environmental impacts. It is considered that there are no material policy considerations which override the demonstrable need for and the benefits if the proposed development.

13. Glossary

Abstraction	The removal of water or gas from any source either permanently or temporarily.
Acoustic Environment	Sound from all sound sources as modified by the environment.
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road. The European Agreement governs the safety standards needed for the transport of hazardous materials by road. The Agreement was created following a United Nations Treaty.
Aerial Photographs (APs)	Photographs taken from the air and used to identify archaeological sites either by low light for upstanding monuments or by differential crop growth on sites within arable fields.
Aftercare	The steps necessary to manage the land following restoration including sowing and planting so that the quality of the land is at a satisfactory standard for the planned afteruse and that vegetation is sustainably established.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	Provides a framework for classifying land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. The ALC system divides agricultural land into five grades (Grade 1 'Excellent' to Grade 5 'Very Poor').
Ambient Sound Level $L_{Aeq,T}$	Totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources near and far.
Appraisal (archaeology)	Brief review (often with the planning framework) of the Sites and Monuments Records and Historic Maps etc. to decide whether a development application has the potential for

	archaeology. The appraisal may or may not become a condition.
Archaeological Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring involves an archaeologist being present in the course of carrying out development works (which may include conservation works), to identify and protect archaeological deposits, features or objects which may be uncovered or otherwise affected by the works. (See Watching brief).
Archaeology	The scientific study of past human life and change through analysis of material remains that humans have left behind (from the Greek root <i>archaeo</i> , meaning ancient and <i>logos</i> , meaning study).
Artefact	An object or part of an object which has been used or created by a human and provides physical clues to the activity carried out by humans in the area of discovery (This can range from Pottery, Metalwork, Woodwork, Worked Stones through to mortar samples).
As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)	A principle applied to ensure that all practicable steps are taken to minimise exposure to radioactivity or contaminants.
Assemblage (archaeology)	A group of artefacts found together in a single context such as a grave or pit.
Assemblage (ecology)	The list of all species recorded in a specified habitat over a specified period or on a specified date.
A-weighting	The human ear is most sensitive to frequencies in the range 1 kHz to 5 kHz. On each side of this range the sensitivity falls off. A-weighting is used in sound level meters to replicate this sensitivity and respond in the same way as the human ear.

Background Sound Level $L_{A90,T}$	The A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual sound at the assessment position that is exceeded for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using time weighting F.
Baseline Scenario	A description of the state of the environment without implementation of the project.
Baseline Studies	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions of the baseline scenario against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Basic Noise Level (BNL)	A measure of source noise.
Becquerels per gram (Bq/g)	A Becquerel (abbreviated as Bq) is the unit for the specific activity of radioactive material. A Gram (abbreviated as g) is a unit of mass. A Becquerel per Gram (Bq/g) is therefore a measure of the concentration of radioactivity in a given mass of material.
Best Available Technique (BAT)	The available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment.
Biodegradable	Materials which will be broken down by bacteria or other biological means.
Biodiversity	Range of variation in living organisms including genetic variation and ecosystem variation.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	Calculated by assigning a value to all habitats which will be lost and new habitats to be created and expressing the latter as a percentage of the former. Scores are determined by a DEFRA metric, with a minimum percentage positive value to be made statutory for all future development.
Bioremediation	The use of biological methods, similar to composting, to remediate contaminated material, especially the addition of bacteria and other organisms that consume or neutralise contaminants in the soil.

British Geological Survey (BGS)	An independent research organisation providing expert geoscientific data, information and knowledge.
Bund	A low bank or wall of material used to store soils or to provide a visual or acoustic screen.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA)	An organisation for archaeologists in the United Kingdom that promotes professional standards and ethics for conserving, managing, understanding and promoting heritage.
Chartered Institute of Highways and Transportation (CIHT)	The professional body for highways engineers. CIHT represents and qualifies professionals who plan, design, build, manage, maintain and operate transport and infrastructure.
Collyweston Great Wood and Easton Hornstocks	Collyweston Great Wood is located to the north of the existing ENRMF and to the east of the proposed western extension. Easton Hornstocks is located to the east of Stamford Road. Parts of these areas are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserve.
Conservation Area	An area (usually urban or the core of a village) considered worthy of preservation or enhancement because of its special architectural or historic interest, "the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance," as required by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)	The zone defines the limits of the land take from the development.
Construction Quality Assurance (CQA)	A system of managing construction to ensure specified standards are met.

Consultant	An expert providing objective and independent advice on the basis of professional standards.
Contractor (archaeology)	A person or organisation commissioned to undertake archaeological research and fieldwork either to a brief or general requirement for archaeological investigation set by a planning archaeologist.
Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)	A regulatory system used to ensure the safe storage of certain hazardous chemicals.
Cropmark (archaeology)	An archaeological site no longer visible on the ground due to human activity such as the removal of upstanding remains (often by ploughing). The sites are recorded from Aerial Photographs by differential crop growth over buried features such as pits, ditches and walls.
Cultural resource	Broad definition of a feature, site, structure or other form of heritage element that is deemed to be of value to the country either on a local, regional or national level. As with all resources, this term relates to both the fragile and irreplaceable nature of the resource.
Cumulative impact	Also referred to as cumulative environmental effects and cumulative effects. Can be defined as changes to the environment caused by the combined impact of past, present and future human activities and natural processes.
Curatorial Archaeologist	An archaeologist with responsibility for management of the archaeological resource. The work of such organisations or individual is one of cultural resource management. County Archaeologists, Planning Archaeologists, Sites and Monuments Record staff, English Heritage, Historic Scotland and CADW are all within this role.

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)	A government department. In respect of the development the Department is responsible for nuclear wastes strategy.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Government department in particular responsible for environmental standards.
Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	A government department. In particular responsible for planning and decision making in respect of the application.
Designated landscape	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
Designation	The various pieces of legislation used for legally protecting particular assets from damage and destruction (eg heritage, ecological, environmental) are grouped under the term 'designation'
Desk-based Assessment. (DBA) (archaeology)	An assessment of both the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area. A study is carried out on available sources such as Sites and Monuments Records, Map Evidence, Documentary Sources and Aerial Photographs. The study will provide a background for a decision to be reached on the potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national context within the review area.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	The process for obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects legislated under the 2008 Planning Act.

Disposal	Emplacement of waste in an appropriate facility without the intention of retrieval.
Doline	Formed where the underlying limestone has dissolved and the overlying soil subsides into the cavity and leaves a depression in the landscape.
Dose	General term for a measure of the energy deposited by radiation in a receptor as a result of exposure to ionising radiation.
English Heritage (EH)	A charity that cares for over 400 historic monuments, buildings and places.
Environment Agency (EA)	The national environmental regulator.
Environmental Archaeology	The study of the interface between the environment of a locality and the human activity within the area, accomplished through the study of soils, plant and animal remains.
Environmental DNA (eDNA) testing	The analysis of a water sample (at a Natural England approved laboratory) for the presence of environmental DNA (eDNA) of a specific species which has been released into the water by the activities of the animal.
Environmental Impact Assessment. (EIA)	A process to assess the environmental implications of proposals.
Environmental Management System (EMS)	A documented system of procedures and processes by which businesses can ensure environmental standards are implemented effectively and seek continuing improvement. The system can be certified to the international standard ISO14001.
Environmental Permit (EP)	The authorisation issued by the Environment Agency when it is satisfied that a specified operation can be carried out without pollution of the environment or harm to human health.

Environmental Risk from Ionising Contaminants: Assessment and Management (ERICA) tool	A tool used to assess the radiological risk to terrestrial, freshwater and marine plants and animals.
Environmental Safety Case (ESC)	The document in which are reported the full risk assessments for the management of radioactive material at a facility.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The document that reports the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment.
Equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level $L_{Aeq,T}$	Value of the A-weighted sound pressure level of a continuous, steady sound that, within a specified time interval T, has the same mean square sound pressure as a sound under consideration whose level varies with time.
Evaluation (archaeology)	A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork, which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area. This may take the form of an intrusive investigation of a percentage of the site, geophysical or topographical survey. The results of this investigation will establish the requirements for any further work.
Excavation (archaeology)	Intrusive fieldwork with a clear purpose, which examines and records archaeological deposits, features and structures and recovers artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site. This will lead to both a further programme of Post Excavation and Publication and perhaps further excavation.

Existing ENRMF	This is the boundary of the East Northamptonshire Resource Management Facility Order 2013 as amended by the East Northamptonshire Resource Management Facility (Amendment) Order 2018 (the Original Order). The existing ENRMF comprises the existing landfill facility and the existing waste treatment and recovery facility.
Exposure	The experience of coming into contact with an environmental condition that has a harmful or beneficial effect. Exposure can be either external exposure to sources outside the body or internal exposure due to sources inside the body.
Fieldwalking (archaeology)	A form of evaluation that provides details of surface features visible during a physical search of the site area and is a systematic observation of the ground surface during archaeological monitoring. The recovery of artefacts that may indicate periods of occupation is also an important part of this evaluation (also termed walkover survey).
Forestry England (FE)	An executive agency of the Forestry Commission, responsible for managing England's forests.
Free-field Level	The sound pressure level away from reflecting surfaces. Measurements made 1.2 - 1.5 metres above the ground and at least 3.5 metres away from other reflecting surfaces are usually regarded as free-field.
Geophysical Survey	A method of seeing beneath the ground surface using a number of methodologies, including Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), Resistivity and Magnetometry. It takes a specialist to both use the field equipment and interpret the data. When used with topographic survey data the results can be very effective, though it is very dependent on soil and geological conditions within the search area.

Groundwater	Refers to all subsurface water as distinct from surface water. It is considered generally that groundwater is water which is in the zone of saturation and contained in porous soil or rock stratum (aquifer).
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	An assessment to test if a plan or project proposal could significantly harm the designated features of a European site.
Hazardous waste	Waste which has properties which may make it harmful to human health or the environment as defined in legislation.
Hectare (ha)	A unit of area of 10,000m ² equivalent to 2.47 acres.
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle.
High Density Polyethylene. (HDPE)	A highly robust, chemically resistant material use in the construction of landfill sites as well as in other containment structures.
Highway	Road forming part of the publicly maintained network.
Highways England (HE)	Formerly the Highways Agency, Highways England is the Government agency charged with operating, maintaining and improving England's motorways and major A roads.
Historic England (HE)	The government agency charged with the protection and care of the monuments and heritage resources of England.
Historic environment record (HER)	A database (usually computerised and sometimes online) of all archaeological sites and find locations from a given area, usually a county, maintained by the County Council, and adopted by formal resolution.
Hydraulic gradient	The change in total hydraulic head per unit distance of flow in a given direction.
Hydrogeological Risk Assessment (HRA)	Undertaken to ensure that the landfill will not compromise groundwater quality.

Hydrogeology	The quality, quantity, storage and movement of water in rock and the interaction with geology.
Hydrology	The surface water system and its operation.
In situ	In its original place.
Inert	Materials that will not dissolve, burn or react physically or chemically or undergo biodegradation.
Institute for Archaeologists (IFA)	It is an organisation for archaeologists in the United Kingdom that promotes professional standards and ethics for conserving, managing, understanding and promoting heritage.
Ionising Radiation Regulations 2017 (IRR17)	The legislation which defines the standards of safety for working with radiation.
Irradiation	Exposure to radiation.
LA_{10,18hr}	The noise level, in dB, that is exceeded 10% of the time between 0600 and 2400.
Landfill gas	An end product of the degradation of biodegradable wastes in a landfill site comprising largely methane and carbon dioxide.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different to another, rather than better or worse.

Landscape character areas (LCAs)	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape Character Assessment	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
Landscape effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
Landscape receptors	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape values	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Leachate	Liquid which results from seepage of incident rainfall through waste in a landfill and becomes contaminated. The leachate is collected in a drainage layer constructed below the waste so that it can be controlled and removed as necessary.
Listed building	A building that has been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. In England and Wales the authority for listing is granted to the Secretary of State by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Local Road Network (LRN)	Local roads are largely the neighbourhood street system mostly handling local traffic to access to neighbourhood services and facilities.
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Wildlife-rich sites selected for their local nature conservation value.

Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLW)	With certain specific exceptions LLW is defined as waste which has an activity concentration in the range 0.4 – 4,000 Bq/g for alpha emitters and up to 12,000 Bq/g for beta-gamma emitters.
Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR)	The limited company that manages the national low level radioactive waste repository in Cumbria and promotes the Low Level Waste Strategy on behalf of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority.
Lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL)	The lowest dose where the effects observed in the treated group imply an adverse effect to the subject.
Magnitude (of effect)	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	An industrial plant that receives, separates and prepares waste materials recovery and recycling for marketing to end-user manufacturers.
Metres Above Ordnance Datum (mAOD)	The actual elevation of the groundwater level referenced to the mean sea level at the UK Ordnance datum at Newlyn, Cornwall.
Micrograys per hour ($\mu\text{Gy/hr}$)	Dose measurement for plants and animals.
Microsieverts (μSv)	One millionth of a Sievert. Dose measurement for people.
Millisievert (mSv)	One thousandth of a Sievert. Dose measurement for people.
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF)	Ministry superseded by DEFRA.

National Dose Assessment Working Group (NDAWG)	The group was established to promote the use of best practice and consistent methodologies for assessing radiation doses from discharges of radionuclides to the environment.
National Grid Reference (NGR)	Describes a position of any point in Great Britain. These references are often used in conjunction with Ordnance Survey (OS) maps.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Document which provides the primary Government policy basis for planning decisions.
National Sites Network	Special Protection Areas (SPAs) together with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) form the UK's national site network.
Natural (archaeology)	In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.
Natural England (NE)	The government agency for the natural environment in England. An executive non-departmental body sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA).
Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM)	Geological material that is inherently radioactive.
No observed effect level (NOEL)	The highest dose level that does not produce a significant increase in adverse effects in comparison to the control group.
Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)	Document that sets out the long term vision of government noise policy, to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise.

Ordnance datum; (OD)	The datum line or mean sea level to which all heights are referred to in the Ordnance Survey (OS).
Ordnance Survey (OS)	An organisation that creates, maintains and distributes detailed location information for Great Britain.
Particulates	Extremely small particles of a substance or substances.
Peak Hour	The time period or part of the day, where traffic volumes and/or congestion is at its highest.
Peak Particle Velocity (PPV)	The instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating element as it oscillates about its rest position.
Permeability	A measure of the rate at which a fluid will pass through a solid medium.
Personal Injury Accident Data (PIA)	Records of accidents involving a casualty.
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs. The image can vary depending on the stage at which the development is illustrated.
Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)	Planning Practice Guidance adds further context to the National Planning Policy and guidance on its interpretation.
PM₁₀	Particulates of less than 10 micron in diameter (1 micron = one millionth of a metre or 0.001 mm).
Potential (bat) Roost Features (PRF)	Physical features such as cracks and holes in trees, cliffs or other structures that have the potential as roosts for bats.
Potential Wildlife Site (PWS)	Sites that are either known or thought to be of higher biodiversity value than the average countryside but have not been confirmed to be of Local Wildlife Site (LWS) standard.

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)	The first stage in any ecological site assessment.
Prior Radiation Risk Assessment (PRRA)	A risk assessment carried out to identify the radiation hazards present and evaluate the extent of the risks involved. The findings are used to identify the measures and controls needed to restrict exposure to ionising radiation.
Proposed western extension	This is the proposed additional landfill area to the west of the existing ENRMF.
Radiation	Energy in the form of waves or particles propagated through space.
Radiation Protection Advisor (RPA)	Trained and experienced advisor on the application of IRR 2017. Augean engages the national organisation Public Health England in this role.
Radiation Protection Supervisor (RPS)	Personnel trained to supervise work with radioactive material.
Radiation Risk Assessment (RRA)	A risk assessment to determine the potential for exposure to radiation.
Radioactive Waste Adviser (RWA)	An RPA who gives specific advice in respect of radioactive waste.
Radioactivity	The phenomenon whereby atoms undergo spontaneous random disintegration, usually accompanied by the emission of radiation.
Radiolysis	The process by which molecules are destabilized by ionising irradiation particles.
Radiolytic hydrogen	A hydrogen molecule that has undergone radiolysis.
Radionuclide	A nucleus (of an atom) that possesses properties of spontaneous disintegration (radioactivity).

Rating Level $L_{Ar,Tr}$	The specific sound level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound.
Reference Time Interval, T_r	The specified interval over which the specific sound level is determined. This is 1hr during the day (07:00-23:00) and a shorter period of 15 min at night (23:00-07:00).
Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Designated sites of local, regional, or national importance for geodiversity.
Residual Sound Level $L_{Aeq,T}$	Ambient sound remaining at a given position in a given situation when the specific sound source is suppressed to a degree such that it does not contribute to the ambient sound.
Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)	Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) is a particular type of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), used to protect the individual wearer against the inhalation of hazardous substances in the workplace air.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	The ground area around the base of a tree in which works are constrained or excluded to ensure protection of the roots of the tree.
Saprophytic Invertebrates	Typically insects which break down and feed off decaying debris left by dead plants and animals.
Scheduled Monument	A 'nationally important' archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorized change. The protection to scheduled monuments is given under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.

Sievert	Symbol Sv. The unit of effective dose and equivalent dose for people.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL)	The level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Sites of national importance designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Sites may be designated to protect wildlife, geology or land forms.
SNIFFER	Scotland and Northern Ireland Forum for Environmental Research particularly relevant for developing a radioactive risk assessment model.
Soil resource strategy (SRS)	The approach to preserving the quantity and quality of soils disturbed as a result of development.
Sound Power Level, LWA	The total amount of sound energy per unit of time generated by a particular sound source independent of the acoustic environment that it is in. It is a logarithmic measure of the sound power in comparison to a specified reference level.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Conservation designation under EU Directive to protect natural habitats and wild flora and fauna
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Site of international importance for nature conservation of birds.
Specific Sound Level (also referred to as 'site noise') L_{Aeq,Tr}	Sound in the neighbourhood of a site that originates from the site i.e. the sound being assessed. The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level produced by the

	specific sound source at the assessment position over a given reference time interval.
Stamford Road	This is the road which runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of the existing ENRMF and the road from which the site is accessed. The road links to the A47 to the north.
Strategic Road Network (SRN)	Parts of the highway network managed by Highway England comprising the motorways and major A roads.
Stratigraphy	The building block of archaeology, where careful excavation and recording determines the precise sequence of events that took place to create the deposits, cuts and features that have been uncovered. The term is also used to describe the deposited layers of geological materials.
Strip map and sample	A method of archaeological excavation involving machine stripping of an area, plotting observed features onto a site plan and then partially excavating those features (sampling).
Surface water	Whole or part of any river, stream, other watercourse natural or artificial, lake, pond, creek, estuary or arm of the sea except for certain sewers and water mains. In effect generally all waters that are not groundwater.
Sustainable Development	Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Swallow hole	Formed by local chemical weathering of the limestone where water accumulates around a fissure or joint in the rock. This may be underneath the soil or on the ground surface. The hollow that is formed is drained of water through the fissure or joint, but not before it has dissolved some of the limestone.
Test pits	A series of small (usually 1 m x 1 m) excavations to give an indication of the underlying soil/ deposit profiles. These may

	take place prior to full evaluation, or may be all that is required on the site.
The Assarts and Fineshade Wood	This is a Local Wildlife Site to the west of the proposed western extension.
The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. (EPR2016)	The principal regulations controlling waste management, water protection, the management of radioactive waste and industrial activities with the potential for significant emissions.
The Near-surface disposal facilities on land for solid radioactive wastes (NS-GRA)	Environment Agency (EA) guidance on Requirements for Authorisation.
The site	The site comprises the area within the DCO application boundary and includes the existing ENRMF and the proposed western extension.
Topographic survey	A detailed analysis of the ground surface of the site, a contour plan (from a flat 2D plan to a 3D computer model) is produced and can help to recognise buried landscape features or features that are too slight or too large to see with the naked eye.
Total organic carbon (TOC)	An indicator of the amount of organic matter in a material.
Tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.
Trial trenches	See Evaluation.
Trips	These are new trips on the road network where 1 trip is equal to 1 vehicle movement either to or from the site.

Very Low Level Waste (VLLW)	Radioactive waste considered suitable by the regulatory body for authorised disposal (<100Bq/g), subject to specified conditions, with ordinary waste in facilities not specifically designed or authorised for radioactive waste disposal.
Vibration	A to-and-fro motion which oscillates about a fixed equilibrium position.
Vibration Dose Value (VDV)	A measure of the total vibration experienced over a specified period of time.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
Visual effects	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Watching brief (archaeology)	A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
Westhay Cottages and Westhay Lodge	These are the closest residential properties to the site. They are located to the east and south east of the site.
Westhay Farm	This is a haulage business located to the east of the site.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible. The map can be produced using either DTM (digital terrain model or 'bare ground) 3d data or DSM (digital surface model, which

	includes built development, woodland canopies etc. to varying levels of accuracy) 3d data, often with a 3d representation of the proposed development inserted into the model.
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Waste Management Plan for England. DEFRA (January 2021)

Waste Strategy for England 2007. DEFRA (May 2007)

TABLES

Table PS6.1
Environmental aspects and waste planning policy review

Relevant development plan:

- National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste (June 2013) (**NPS HW**)
- National Planning Policy Framework (February 2021) (**NPPF**)
- National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) (**NPPW**)
- Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2017) (**NMWLP**)
- Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework – Development and Implementation Principles Supplementary Planning Document (September 2011) (**DIP SPD**)
- North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy 2011-2031 (July 2016) (**NNJCS**)
- Rural North, Oundle and Thrapston Plan (July 2011) (**RNOTP**)
- East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2 2011-2031 *Submission version* (March 2021) (**ENLPP2**)

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Landscape and visibility</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Landscape character and setting</p>	<p>Paragraph 130c-...Decisions should ensure developments:... c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting... [NPPF]</p>	<p>A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment has been undertaken and is presented at Appendix ES14.1 of the Environmental Statement. The assessment concludes that the proposed development would cause significant adverse effect on landscape features of the site itself during the operational phases (soil and overburden stripping works, mineral excavation works and then subsequent landfilling). Once the site is restored the long term effect of the change is considered to be not significant. The surrounding landscape is considered to have the capacity to absorb the changes resulting from the proposed development without an unacceptable impact. It is considered that the proposed development will not cause a significant long term effect on landscape features or the landscape setting.</p> <p>The proposed development has the potential to cause temporary adverse effects on the character of the area during the mineral extraction and landfilling stage which would differ in scale and nature according to the location of the active phases. On completion of restoration it is considered that the effects on the character of the proposed western extension would be beneficial. The substantial increase in vegetation cover across the proposed western extension combined with the improved connectivity between the two adjacent woodlands would be the most notable positive aspects of the change in character across this area.</p>
	<p>Paragraph 7- When determining waste planning applications, waste planning authorities should:... ensure that waste management facilities in themselves are well-designed, so that they contribute positively to the character and quality of the area in which they are located... [NPPW]</p>	
	<p>Appendix B c(i)- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... c. Considerations will include (i) the potential for design-led solutions to produce acceptable development which respects landscape character [NPPW]</p>	
	<p>Paragraph 5.9.2- The applicant should carry out a landscape and visual assessment and report it in the ES. A number of guides have been produced to assist in addressing landscape issues. The landscape and visual assessment should include reference to any landscape character assessment and associated studies, as a means of assessing landscape impacts relevant to the proposed project. The applicant’s assessment should also take account of any relevant policies based on these assessments in local development documents in England [NPS HW]</p>	
	<p>Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed:... ensuring built development is of a design and layout that has regard to its visual appearance in the context of the defining characteristics of the local area... [NMWLP]</p>	

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<p>Policy 21- Minerals and waste development should seek to reflect Northamptonshire’s landscape character. Development should mitigate potentially adverse impacts on the local character and distinctiveness of Northamptonshire’s landscape where necessary during the development, operational life, restoration, aftercare and after-use. Opportunities for enhancement should be maximised through restoration, aftercare and after-use. Proposals for minerals and waste development will be required to undertake a landscape impact assessment (where appropriate) based on the landscape character assessment in order to identify: ... opportunities to protect and enhance particular features that create a specific aspect of local distinctiveness or character [NMWLP]</p> <p>Policy 23- The layout and overall appearance of waste management facilities... will be required to demonstrate that the development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supports local identity and relates well to neighbouring sites and buildings, • is set in the context of the area in which it is to be sited in a manner that enhances the overall townscape, landscape or streetscape (as appropriate) [NMWLP] <p>Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles... <i>High quality design</i> – High quality design that accommodates the nature of operations and is in context with and complementary to the surrounding landscape... <i>Local distinctiveness</i> – Support local distinctiveness and character... [DIP SPD]</p> <p>Policy 3a- Development should be located and designed in a way that is sensitive to its landscape setting, retaining and, where possible, enhancing the distinctive qualities of the landscape character area which it would affect. Development should: a) Conserve and, where possible, enhance the character and qualities of the local landscape through appropriate design and management... [NNJCS]</p> <p>Policy 3d- Development should be located and designed in a way that is sensitive to its landscape setting, retaining and, where possible, enhancing the distinctive qualities of the landscape character area which it would affect. Development should:... d) Protect the landscape setting and contribute to maintaining the individual and distinct character, and separate identities of settlements by preventing coalescence... [NNJCS]</p>	
	<p>Paragraph 174a- ...Decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes... [NPPF]</p>	<p>A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment has been undertaken and is presented at Appendix ES14.1 of the Environmental Statement. The site is not</p>

Policy Area		Policy	Assessment of compliance
	Protected and valued landscapes	Appendix B c(ii)- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... c. Considerations will include... (ii) the need to protect landscapes or designated areas of national importance... [NPPW]	located within a protected or valued landscape area and there are no long distance views of the site from a protected or valued landscape area. Landscape value is taken into account in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.
		Policy 21- ...Proposals for minerals and waste development will be required to undertake a landscape impact assessment (where appropriate) based on the landscape character assessment in order to identify: the presence of landscape values (including their nature, extent and level of importance) and determine any potential impacts... [NMWLP]	
	Visual impacts	Policy 21- ...Proposals for minerals and waste development will be required to undertake a landscape impact assessment (where appropriate) based on the landscape character assessment in order to identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any necessary measures to mitigate potentially adverse impacts... [NMWLP] 	A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment has been undertaken and is presented at Appendix ES14.1 of the Environmental Statement. It is concluded that the location of the existing ENRMF and the proposed western extension is well screened due to mature woodland to the west and north and to the east of the proposed western extension, the lack of Public Rights of Way across the site and the presence of only a few residential properties to the east and south of the site combined with gently undulating topography. It is considered that the proposed development may result in temporary significant adverse visual impacts on a very limited number of receptors in the vicinity of the site. Upon completion of restoration it is considered that the site would be in character with the surroundings and would be visually appealing in the long term.
Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles... <i>Environmental protection and enhancement</i> – All design aspects (built form, site layout, lighting, access, landscaping, etc) should seek to avoid and where necessary mitigate adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health... including... landscape... [DIP SPD]			
	Tranquillity	Policy 3f- Development should be located and designed in a way that is sensitive to its landscape setting, retaining and, where possible, enhancing the distinctive qualities of the landscape character area which it would affect. Development should: f) Preserve tranquillity within the King’s Cliffe Hills and Valleys Landscape Character Area (as shown on the Policy Map) and other areas identified in Part 2 Local Plans by minimising light... pollution and minimising the visual... impacts of development [NNJCS]	A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment has been undertaken and is presented at Appendix ES14.1 of the Environmental Statement. The site is located within an Area of Tranquillity which encompasses the existing ENRMF landfill, Collyweston Quarry and other pockets of activity such as the nearby haulage yards on Stamford Road, sections of the A43 and A47 and Kings Cliffe. The proposed development has the potential to cause temporary effects from limited locations on the visual and landscape aspects of the tranquillity of the area during the mineral extraction and landfilling stage which would differ in scale and nature according to the location of the active phases. It is considered that the impacts of visibility on tranquillity will be short term and transient. In the long term, tranquillity across both the site and the wider surroundings would be maintained due to the proposed restoration scheme.
Water resource	Impacts	Paragraph 174e- ...Decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:... e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of... water... pollution... [NPPF]	The existing and proposed waste management activities will be controlled through the pollution control regime and the Environmental Permits regulated by the Environment Agency. The potential for impacts on water resources will be controlled through the Environmental Permits. An assessment of the potential

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<p>Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles... <i>Environmental protection and enhancement</i> – All design aspects (built form, site layout, lighting, access, landscaping, etc) should seek to avoid and where necessary mitigate adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health... including... water... [DIP SPD]</p>	<p>effects of the proposed development on water resources is presented at Section 17 of the Environmental Statement. With the control and mitigation measures in place as described in the Environmental Statement it is considered that there will be no significant impacts on water quality or water resources from pollution as a result of the proposed development.</p>
<p>Surface water and groundwater impacts</p>	<p>Appendix B a- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... a. Considerations will include the proximity of vulnerable surface and groundwater or aquifers. For landfill or land-raising, geological conditions and the behaviour of surface water and groundwater should be assessed both for the site under consideration and the surrounding area... [NPPW]</p>	<p>The existing and proposed waste management activities will be controlled through the pollution control regime and the Environmental Permits regulated by the Environment Agency. The potential for impacts on water resources will be controlled through the Environmental Permits. An assessment of the potential effects of the development on water resources is presented at Section 17 of the Environmental Statement. A detailed quantitative hydrogeological risk assessment is submitted to the Environment Agency as part of the Environmental Permit applications for the landfill. It is considered that due to the controls and mitigation measures in place as part of the existing management systems at ENRMF that will continue to be implemented and will be extended to the proposed western extension, the proposed development will be undertaken without significant individual or cumulative adverse impacts on surface water or groundwater flow or quality.</p>
	<p>Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed:... impacts on... the flow and quantity of surface and groundwater... [NMWLP]</p>	
<p>Water quality</p>	<p>Paragraph 5.15.2- ... Where the project is likely to have adverse effects on the water environment, the applicant should undertake an assessment of the existing status of, and impacts of the proposed project on water quality, water resources and physical characteristics as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and set this out in Environmental Statement (ES) (if EIA development) or equivalent. Facilities which handle contaminants which present a high risk to the water environment should be located away from watercourses and outside aquifer and source protection zones [NPS HW]</p>	<p>The existing and proposed waste management activities will be controlled through the pollution control regime and the Environmental Permits regulated by the Environment Agency. The potential for impacts on water resources will be controlled through the Environmental Permits. An assessment of the potential effects of the development on water resources is presented at Section 17 of the Environmental Statement. A detailed quantitative hydrogeological risk assessment is submitted to the Environment Agency as part of the Environmental Permit applications for the landfill. The site is not located in a source protection zone. It is demonstrated that there will be no adverse effect on the groundwater or surface water quality status in the vicinity of the site as designated under the Water Framework Directive in the River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>It is considered that due to the controls and mitigation measures in place as part of the existing management systems at ENRMF that will continue to be implemented and will be extended to the proposed western extension, the proposed development can be undertaken without significant individual or cumulative adverse impacts on water quality.</p>
	<p>Policy 5- Development should contribute towards... the protection and improvement of the quality of the water environment. This will be achieved through the following criteria: ... e) Following any identified mitigation, development that would lead to deterioration or may compromise the ability of a water body or underlying groundwater to meet good status standards in the Anglian River Basin Management Plan (required by the Water Framework Directive) is unlikely to be permitted... [NNJCS]</p>	

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
<p>Flood risk</p>	<p>Paragraph 167- When determining any planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere. Where appropriate, applications should be supported by a site-specific flood-risk assessment. Development should only be allowed in areas at risk of flooding where, in the light of this assessment (and the sequential and exception tests, as applicable) it can be demonstrated that: a) within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk, unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location; b) the development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient such that, in the event of a flood, it could be quickly brought back into use without significant refurbishment; c) it incorporates sustainable drainage systems, unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate; d) any residual risk can be safely managed; and e) safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan. [NPPF]</p> <p>Appendix B a- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... a. ...The suitability of locations subject to flooding, with consequent issues relating to the management of potential risk posed to water quality from waste contamination, will also need particular care [NPPW]</p> <p>Paragraph 5.7.4-Applications for hazardous waste projects of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals for hazardous waste projects located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment (FRA)... [NPS HW]</p> <p>Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed:... impacts on flood risk... [NMWLP]</p> <p>Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles... <i>Environmental protection and enhancement</i> – All design aspects (built form, site layout, lighting, access, landscaping, etc) should seek to avoid and where necessary mitigate adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health... including... flood risk... [DIP SPD]</p> <p>Policy 5a- Development should, wherever possible, be avoided in high and medium flood risk areas through the application of a sequential approach considering all forms of flooding for the identification of sites and also the layout of development within site boundaries [NNJCS]</p>	<p>The site is not located in an area which is identified as sensitive to flooding from rivers or the sea (the site is in Flood Zone 1) hence it is considered that based on the implementation of an effective surface water management plan the proposed development can be undertaken without increasing the risk of flooding at or in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>A site specific flood risk assessment comprising an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on surface water flow and flood risk in the vicinity of the site has been carried out and is presented at Section 18 of the Environmental Statement. The principles of the management of surface water for the current ENRMF site will be extended to the landfill proposed western extension and it is demonstrated that surface water can be managed on site with discharge rates which will not increase flood risk downstream from the site. The development of the surface water management plan takes into account the factors associated with climate change. The implementation of the proposed surface water management plan will be secured through the proposed Development Consent Order (DCO).</p>

Policy Area		Policy	Assessment of compliance
		<p>Policy 5b- Development should meet a minimum 1% (1 in 100) annual probability standard of flood protection with allowances for climate change unless local studies indicate a higher annual probability, both in relation to development and the measures required to reduce the impact of any additional run off generated by that development to demonstrate that there is no increased risk of flooding to existing, surrounding properties [NNJCS]</p> <p>Policy 7- Planning permission for new development will not be granted on sites that are at risk of flooding (as shown on the Proposals Map) and fail the sequential and exception tests set out in PPS25 [RNOTP]</p>	
	Remediation	<p>Paragraph 174f- ...Decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:... f) remediating and mitigating... contaminated... land, where appropriate [NPPF]</p> <p>Policy 6- Where development is situated on a site with known or high likelihood of contamination, remediation strategies to manage this contamination will be required [NNJCS]</p>	There is no known ground contamination at or in the vicinity of the site and a site investigation carried out on the proposed western extension found no evidence of ground contamination (Appendix ES17.1) hence there is no requirement to mitigate or remediate contaminated land.
Contamination	Risk	<p>Paragraph 183a- ...Decisions should ensure that: a) a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from... contamination... [NPPF]</p>	The existing and proposed waste management activities will be controlled through the pollution control regime and the Environmental Permits regulated by the Environment Agency. The potential for impacts on health and the environment will be controlled through the Environmental Permits. An assessment of the risk of the emissions of contaminants which might arise as a result of the operation of the proposed development on the population and human health is provided in Section 12 of the Environmental Statement. The ENRMF will continue to be monitored and regulated to confirm that it is operating in compliance with all appropriate international and national health and safety standards and reducing risks from contamination. It is considered that the proposed development will not increase risks from contamination.
	Protect and enhance (impacts)	<p>Paragraph 174a- ...Decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) protecting and enhancing... sites of biodiversity or geological value... [NPPF]</p> <p>Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed: protecting Northamptonshire’s natural resources... [NMWLP]</p> <p>Policy 20- ... Proposals for minerals and waste development will be required to undertake an assessment (where appropriate) in order to:</p>	An Ecological Impact Assessment has been undertaken and is presented at Appendix ES13.1 of the Environmental Statement. The proposed mitigation and enhancement measures are set out in an Ecological. Mitigation, Management, Monitoring and Aftercare Plan which will be secured through the DCO. The proposed western extension currently comprises agricultural land with limited ecological interest. The main areas of ecological interest at the proposed western extension are the field margins and hedgerows. The proposed western extension has been designed to maintain and improve the field margins and includes
Ecology			

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and determine the nature, extent and level of importance of the natural assets and resources, as well as any potential impacts, and identify mitigation measures and / or requirement for compensation (where necessary) to avoid, reduce and manage potentially adverse impacts [NMWLP] <p>Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles... <i>Environmental protection and enhancement</i> – All design aspects (built form, site layout, lighting, access, landscaping, etc) should seek to avoid and where necessary mitigate adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health... including... biodiversity... [DIP SPD]</p> <p>Policy 4b- Enhancing ecological networks by managing development and investment to:... iii) Preserve, restore and create priority and other natural and semi-natural habitats within and adjacent to development schemes [NNJCS]</p> <p>Policy 11- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping will inform local targets for the creation, restoration and management of characteristic priority habitats, as set out in the Biodiversity Action Plan. New development that is linked to or has an effect upon these priority habitats, will be required to contribute towards habitat creation and restoration and wherever possible to provide stepping stones and corridor links for the migration and dispersal of wildlife [RNOTP]</p> <p>Policy EN7- Green Infrastructure corridors are identified on the Policies Map. These corridors will be protected and enhanced by: a) Ensuring that new development, including open space, is connected to the Green Infrastructure network... c) Using developer contributions, and additional funding streams, where possible, to facilitate appropriate additions to, or improve the quality of, the Green Infrastructure network... [ENLPP2].</p>	<p>improvements to some existing hedgerows at the site as well as the planting of new hedgerows prior to the commencement of development. The restoration scheme for the site has been designed to enhance and complement the habitats present at and in the vicinity of the site and will provide a significant positive impact on ecology and biodiversity. The restoration of the site will complement and link existing habitats to give a greater area of woodland, with habitats also for amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates, including butterflies. The proposed tree and shrub planting will restore future potential for roosting bats, nesting birds and saprophytic invertebrates and hopefully, in time, dormice.</p> <p>The restored site will contribute to the Green Infrastructure by the provision of footpaths which will be open for public use. Continued contributions by the operator to local community funds secured via the section 106 Agreement will result in further support and enhancement to the local network of Green Infrastructure and associated community facilities.</p>
<p>Net gain</p>	<p>Paragraph 174d- ...Decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:... d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures... [NPPF]</p> <p>Policy 20- Minerals and waste development should seek to achieve a net gain in natural assets and resources, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protecting and enhancing international and national designated sites, delivery of wider environmental benefits in the vicinity where development would adversely affect locally designated sites or other features of local interest, 	<p>Whilst it is currently not legally required for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects the biodiversity net gain for the proposed development has been calculated using the recently issued DEFRA Biodiversity Metric version 3 and is presented at Appendix ES13.1 to the Environmental Statement. The proposed development will provide a biodiversity net gain of over 110% in habitats and over 550% in hedgerows which is considered to be a significant improvement. It is demonstrated that there will be no adverse impacts on statutorily protected ecological sites.</p>

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protecting and enhancing green infrastructure and strategic biodiversity networks, in particular the River Nene and other sub-regional corridors, and contributing towards Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan targets for habitats and species. [NMWLP] <p>Policy 4a- A net gain in biodiversity will be sought and features of geological interest will be protected and enhanced through: a) Protecting existing biodiversity and geodiversity assets by: i) Refusing development proposals where significant harm to an asset cannot be avoided, mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated. The weight accorded to an asset will reflect its status in the hierarchy of biodiversity and geodiversity designations; ii) Protecting key assets for wildlife and geology... from unacceptable levels of access and managing pressures for access to and disturbance of sensitive habitats; iii) Protecting the natural environment from adverse effects from noise, air and light pollution... [NNJCS]</p>	
Protected sites and species	<p>Paragraph 180b- When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:... b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; [NPPF]</p> <p>Appendix B d- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... d. Considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and RAMSAR Sites), a site with a nationally recognised designation (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves), Nature Improvement Areas and ecological networks and protected species [NPPW]</p> <p>Paragraph 5.3.3- Where the development is subject to EIA the applicant should ensure that the ES clearly sets out any effects on internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of ecological or geological conservation importance, including those outside England, on protected species and on habitats and other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity... [NPS HW]</p>	<p>An Ecological Impact Assessment has been undertaken and is presented at Appendix ES13.1 of the Environmental Statement. The site lies in the planning risk zone for three SSSIs. The SSSIs comprise woodlands which are ancient and provide for a large number of rare and valued species. With the proposed appropriate mitigation measures in place it is considered that the proposed development will not result in any adverse impact on protected sites in the vicinity of the proposed development.</p> <p>A number of protected species have been recorded at and in the vicinity of the site including during numerous site visits to identify the biodiversity present at the site. It is concluded that with the mitigation measures in place and upon the restoration of the site the residual effects will be significantly positive with respect to protected species.</p> <p>The proposed mitigation and enhancement measures are set out in an Ecological Mitigation, Management, Monitoring and Aftercare Plan which will be secured through the DCO.</p> <p>A no significant effects report and stage 1 screening for a Habitat Regulations Assessment has been undertaken to determine the Likely Significant Effects (LSE) of the proposed western extension. It is concluded in the report that there will be</p>

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<p>Policy 4d- Developments that are likely to have an adverse impact, either alone or in-combination on... European Designated Sites must satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations, determining site specific impacts and avoiding or mitigating against impacts where identified... [NNJCS]</p> <p>Policy 10- Development that may destroy or affect adversely (either directly or indirectly) a designated or proposed Local Nature Reserve or other Local Site, will not be permitted unless planning conditions or obligations secure practicable, effective and appropriate mitigating measures... [RNOTP]</p>	<p>no significant effects on the national sites in the vicinity of the site. Additionally Natural England were consulted on the draft report and agreed with the conclusion that there will be no significant effects.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Noise</p>	<p>Impact</p> <p>Paragraph 174e- Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:... e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of... noise pollution... [NPPF]</p> <p>Paragraph 185a- Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life [NPPF]</p> <p>Appendix B j- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... j. Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors. The operation of large waste management facilities in particular can produce noise affecting both the inside and outside of buildings, including noise and vibration from goods vehicle traffic movements to and from a site. Intermittent and sustained operating noise may be a problem if not properly managed particularly if night-time working is involved... [NPPW]</p> <p>Paragraph 5.11.4- Where noise impacts are likely to arise from the proposed development, the applicant should include the following in the noise assessment, which should form part of the ES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the noise generating aspects of the development proposal leading to noise impacts, including the identification of any distinctive tonal, impulsive or low frequency characteristics of the noise; • Identification of noise sensitive premises and noise sensitive areas that may be affected; 	<p>A noise assessment has been undertaken and is presented at Appendix ES20.1 of the Environmental Statement. The results of the assessment demonstrate that following the incorporation of suitable mitigation measures there will be no significant or unacceptable adverse noise impacts at noise sensitive locations resulting from the proposed development including the existing ENRMF site. Noise mitigation has been included into the design of the development to reduce to a minimum any potential noise emissions associated with the operation of the site.</p> <p>A Noise and Vibration Management Plan will be secured through the DCO.</p>

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The characteristics of the existing noise environment; • A prediction on how the noise environment will change with the proposed development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in the shorter term such as during the construction period; – in the longer term during the operating life of the infrastructure and during the decommissioning of the infrastructure; and – at particular times of the day, evening and night as appropriate; • An assessment of the effect of predicted changes in the noise environment on any noise sensitive premises and noise sensitive areas;... • Measures to be employed in mitigating the effects of noise. Applicants should consider using best available techniques have been used to reduce noise impacts; • The nature and extent of the noise assessment should be proportionate to the likely noise impact [NPS HW] <p>Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed:... avoiding and/or minimising potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level, specifically addressing... noise... [NMWLP]</p> <p>Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles... <i>Environmental protection and enhancement</i> – All design aspects (built form, site layout, lighting, access, landscaping, etc) should seek to avoid and where necessary mitigate adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health... including... noise... [DIP SPD]</p>	
Tranquillity	<p>Policy 3f- Development should be located and designed in a way that is sensitive to its landscape setting, retaining and, where possible, enhancing the distinctive qualities of the landscape character area which it would affect. Development should: f) Preserve tranquillity within the King’s Cliffe Hills and Valleys Landscape Character Area (as shown on the Policy Map) and other areas identified in Part 2 Local Plans by minimising... noise pollution... impacts of development [NNJCS]</p>	<p>An assessment of the acoustic environment on the closest public receptor (footpath MX15) to the site has been undertaken and concluded that although the noise level from ENRMF may increase during certain stages of the proposed development along a short length of footpath it is considered that the acoustic environment along the footpaths in the area of tranquillity will remain unchanged. Operations at the existing ENRMF site and surrounding mineral extraction sites already influence the acoustic environment in the vicinity of the same footpaths. Overall it is considered that the noise associated with the proposed western extension will not have a significant impact on the tranquillity of the area.</p>
Amenity	<p>Paragraph 174e- Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:... e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of... air... pollution [NPPF]</p>	<p>The existing and proposed waste management activities will be controlled through the pollution control regime and the Environmental Permits regulated by the Environment Agency. The potential for impacts on air quality will be controlled through the Environmental Permits. An assessment on the potential impacts from</p>

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<p>Appendix B g- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... g. Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors, including ecological as well as human receptors, and the extent to which adverse emissions can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment and vehicles [NPPW]</p> <p>Paragraph 5.2.2- Where the project is likely to have adverse effects on air quality the applicant should undertake an assessment of the impacts of the proposed project as part of the Environmental Statement (ES) [NPS HW]</p> <p>Paragraph 5.6.4- The applicant should assess the potential for and emissions of... steam, smoke... to have a detrimental impact on amenity, as part of the Environmental Statement [NPS HW]</p> <p>Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed:... avoiding and/or minimising potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level, specifically addressing air emissions... ensuring that local amenity is protected... [NMWLP]</p> <p>Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles... <i>Environmental protection and enhancement</i> – All design aspects (built form, site layout, lighting, access, landscaping, etc) should seek to avoid and where necessary mitigate adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health... including... air... [DIP SPD]</p>	<p>the proposed development on air quality has been carried out and is presented at Section 21 of the Environmental Statement. Air quality data for the site has been reviewed and consideration has been given to the ongoing and proposed operations at ENRMF and their potential to cause a significant detrimental effect on air quality. During the construction, operational and post-operational phases the site including the proposed western extension will continue to be controlled and monitored in accordance with the Environmental Permits to confirm that the process control, landfill containment and gas extraction measures are effective. It is concluded that there will be no significant impacts associated with air quality as a result of the proposed site activities.</p>
Light	<p>Paragraph 185c- Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should c) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation [NPPF]</p> <p>Appendix B j- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... j. Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors... Potential light pollution aspects will also need to be considered [NPPW]</p> <p>Paragraph 5.6.4- The applicant should assess the potential for and emissions of... artificial light to have a detrimental impact on amenity, as part of the Environmental Statement [NPS HW]</p>	<p>An assessment of the impacts from the proposed development on amenity has been undertaken and is presented at Section 22 of the Environmental Statement. It is considered that there will not be an unacceptable impact on amenity as a result of the continued use of lighting as part of the proposed development. There have been no concerns raised regarding the impact of lighting at the existing ENRMF. The site does not operate during night time. With the exception of security lighting the lighting will only be used when the site is operational and light levels are low; light will be directed downwards to minimise the impact of lighting.</p>

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<p>Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles... <i>Environmental protection and enhancement</i> – All design aspects (built form, site layout, lighting, access, landscaping, etc) should seek to avoid and where necessary mitigate adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health... including... <i>Lighting</i> - Minimise light pollution... [DIP SPD]</p>	
<p>Tranquillity and light</p>	<p>Policy 3f- Development should be located and designed in a way that is sensitive to its landscape setting, retaining and, where possible, enhancing the distinctive qualities of the landscape character area which it would affect. Development should: f) Preserve tranquillity within the King’s Cliffe Hills and Valleys Landscape Character Area (as shown on the Policy Map) and other areas identified in Part 2 Local Plans by minimising light ... pollution ... impacts of development [NNJCS]</p>	<p>An assessment of the impacts from the proposed development on amenity has been undertaken and is presented at Section 22 of the Environmental Statement. It is considered that there will not be an unacceptable impact on amenity as a result of the continued use of lighting as part of the proposed development. There have been no concerns raised regarding the impact of lighting at the existing ENRMF. The site does not operate during night time. With the exception of security lighting the lighting will only be used when the site is operational and light levels are low; light will be directed downwards to minimise the impact of lighting. As it is considered that there would not be an unacceptable impact on amenity as a result of the continued use of lighting at the site, it is concluded that there will be no impact on the tranquillity of the area as a result of lighting.</p>
<p>Odour</p>	<p>Appendix B h- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... h. Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors and the extent to which adverse odours can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment [NPPW]</p> <p>Paragraph 5.6.4- The applicant should assess the potential for and emissions of odour... as part of the Environmental Statement [NPS HW]</p> <p>Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed:... avoiding and/or minimising potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level, specifically addressing... odour... ensuring that local amenity is protected... [NMWLP]</p> <p>Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles... <i>Environmental protection and enhancement</i> – All design aspects (built form, site layout, lighting, access, landscaping, etc) should seek to avoid and where necessary mitigate adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health... including... odour... [DIP SPD]</p>	<p>The existing and proposed waste management activities will be controlled through the pollution control regime and the Environmental Permits regulated by the Environment Agency. The potential for impacts of odour will be controlled through the Environmental Permits. The hazardous wastes, LLW and wastes for treatment which are received at the site contain minimal quantities of putrescible material which mean it is unlikely that significant odorous emissions will be generated by the biodegradation of organic matter in the imported wastes. There have been no complaints relating to odour as a result of the operations at the existing ENRMF site over the last five years of information which has been reviewed. It is considered that there will be no significant impacts as a result of odour from the proposed development.</p>
<p>Vermin and birds</p>	<p>Appendix B i- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... i. Considerations will include the proximity of</p>	<p>The existing and proposed waste management activities will be controlled through the pollution control regime and the Environmental Permits regulated by the</p>

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<p>sensitive receptors. Some waste management facilities, especially landfills which accept putrescible waste, can attract vermin and birds. The numbers, and movements of some species of birds, may be influenced by the distribution of landfill sites. Where birds congregate in large numbers, they may be a major nuisance to people living nearby. They can also provide a hazard to aircraft at locations close to aerodromes or low flying areas. As part of the aerodrome safeguarding procedure (ODPM Circular 1/20035) local planning authorities are required to consult aerodrome operators on proposed developments likely to attract birds [NPPW]</p> <p>Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed:... avoiding and/or minimising potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level, specifically addressing... vermin and pests, birdstrike... ensuring that local amenity is protected... [NMWLP]</p>	<p>Environment Agency. The potential for impacts associated with vermin and birds will be controlled through the control procedures which are implemented through the Environmental Permits. As the hazardous waste and LLW which will be managed at the site will contain minimal quantities of putrescible material they do not represent a food source and therefore are unlikely to attract vermin such as foxes, rats, flies and birds. Notwithstanding that the waste types do not provide a potential food source, it is unlikely that vermin will infest sites operated in accordance with good landfill practice as habitats suitable for the breeding of vermin are minimised. The current and proposed methods of operational control including the method of containing the waste and covering of waste will reduce the attractiveness of the site to vermin and are effective. In addition the Environmental Permits will continue to include measures as necessary to control vermin at the site.</p> <p>The Ministry of Defence accept that the risks of birds being attracted to the wastes which are managed at the site is limited but have requested that a Bird Hazard Management Plan is implemented during soil stripping operations in the proposed western extension. This plan has been prepared and will be secured through the DCO.</p>
Dust	<p>Paragraph 5.6.4- The applicant should assess the potential for and emissions of... dust... to have a detrimental impact on amenity, as part of the Environmental Statement [NPS HW]</p> <p>Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed:... avoiding and/or minimising potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level, specifically addressing air emissions (including dust) ... ensuring that local amenity is protected... [NMWLP]</p>	<p>An assessment of the impacts from the proposed development on amenity has been undertaken and is presented at Section 22 of the Environmental Statement. Subject to the proposed controls it is unlikely that there will be significant dust emissions from the site and there will not be a significant impact on air quality or PM10 concentrations in the vicinity of the site as a result of the proposed development. It is concluded that dust emissions can be controlled to a standard such that the development will not cause a significant impact with respect to nuisance relating to dust. Dust monitoring is currently undertaken around the existing ENRMF which confirms the dust controls in place are effective.</p>
Litter	<p>Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed:... avoiding and/or minimising potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level, specifically addressing... litter... ensuring that local amenity is protected... [NMWLP]</p>	<p>The proposed western extension and the current ENRMF site will be operated as present with appropriate controls in place to minimise the potential spread of litter from the site. There have been no complaints received relating to litter from the current site. Notwithstanding this the type of waste disposed of at the site is not likely to generate significant levels of material which could cause a significant amount of litter.</p>

Policy Area		Policy	Assessment of compliance
	General amenity	Paragraph 7- When determining waste planning applications, waste planning authorities should:... consider the likely impact on the local environment and on amenity... [NPPW]	An assessment of the impacts from the proposed development on amenity has been undertaken and is presented at Section 22 of the Environmental Statement. It is concluded in that section that the site is rarely the subject of complaint and there will be no significant negative impacts on amenity as a result of the proposed development.
Soils and agricultural land quality	Protection and pollution	Paragraph 174a- ...Decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) protecting and enhancing... soils... [NPPF]	An assessment of the impacts from the proposed development on soils and agricultural land quality has been undertaken and is presented at Appendix ES15.1 to the Environmental Statement. All soils on site will be husbanded and reused in the restoration of the site. Soils will be managed in accordance with an approved soils handling and management scheme which will result in a negligible impact on soil resources. The implementation of the Soil Management and Handling Scheme will be secured through the DCO.
		Paragraph 174e- Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:... e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of... soil pollution [NPPF]	
		Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed: protecting Northamptonshire's natural resources... [NMWLP]	
		Policy 4a- ... features of geological interest <i>[including soil]</i> will be protected and enhanced through: a) Protecting... geodiversity assets by: i) Refusing development proposals where significant harm to an asset cannot be avoided, mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated... [NNJCS]	
Best and Most Versatile land quality	Paragraph 174b- ...Decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:... b) recognising... the wider benefits from natural capital... including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land... [NPPF]	An assessment of the impacts from the proposed development on soils and agricultural land quality has been undertaken and is presented at Appendix ES15.1 to the Environmental Statement. A total of 5.9ha of the proposed western extension is grade 3a and falls within the definition of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land as set out in the relevant guidance. The site will be restored to grass and woodland for nature conservation purposes and will result in the permanent loss of the BMV agricultural land at the site resulting in a moderate adverse impact in accordance with the adopted significance criteria. The area of soil in the north of the site which is classified as BMV soil has been identified as having a high pH and calcium carbonate content and will be husbanded for use in developing the areas of the site to be restored as calcareous grassland. It is considered that the loss of a small area of BMV soil is outweighed by the ecological gain represented by the restoration of the site which include the best use of the husbanded BMV soil.	
	Paragraph 5.10.6- Applicants should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification). Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, applicants should seek to use areas of poorer quality land (grades 3b, 4 and 5) in preference to that of a higher quality. Applicants should also identify any effects and seek to minimise impacts on soil quality taking into account any mitigation measures proposed... [NPS HW]		
	Policy 24- The restoration of minerals and waste sites should meet the following requirements (where appropriate):... sites previously comprising high-grade agricultural land or good-quality forestry use should be restored to the original land use and coupled with a secondary after-use objective [NMWLP]		
Tran		Paragraph 104a&d- Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that: a) the potential	A Transport Assessment has been prepared for the proposed development and is presented at Appendix ES19.1 to the Environmental Statement. It is considered

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
<p>Impacts, highway safety and suitability</p>	<p>impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed... d) the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account – including appropriate opportunities for avoiding and mitigating any adverse effects... [NPPF]</p>	<p>that the proposed development will result in a negligible change in trips which is not expected to result in an impact on road safety or capacity on Stamford Road or the A47. The current entrance to the site is approved under the existing DCO and was assessed as part of that application as being suitable for the development. Notwithstanding this, approval has been gained and works are taking place for widening of the site entrance including the associated design. It is considered that the roads in the vicinity of the site are suitable for the volume of traffic anticipated as a result of the proposed development.</p>
	<p>Paragraph 110d- In assessing...specific applications for development, it should be ensured that... d) any significant impacts from the development on the transport network (in terms of capacity and congestion), or on highway safety, can be cost effectively mitigated to an acceptable degree. [NPPF]</p>	
	<p>Appendix B f- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... f. Considerations will include the suitability of the road network and the extent to which access would require reliance on local roads, the rail network and transport links to ports [NPPW]</p>	
<p>Transport Statement</p>	<p>Paragraph 113- All developments that will generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a travel plan, and the application should be supported by a transport statement or transport assessment so that the likely impacts of the proposal can be assessed [NPPF]</p>	<p>A Transport Assessment has been prepared for the proposed development and is presented at Appendix ES19.1 to the Environmental Statement. The scope and approach to the assessment of traffic and transport as a result of the proposed development has been agreed with the relevant statutory consultees. As the proposed development will not result in significant transport implications detailed modelling methodologies have not been required.</p>
	<p>Paragraph 5.13.2- If a project is likely to have significant transport implications, the applicant’s ES should include a transport assessment, using the NATA/WebTAG methodology stipulated in Department for Transport guidance, or any successor to such methodology... [NPS HW]</p>	
<p>Sustainable transport and travel</p>	<p>Policy 19- Minerals and waste related development should seek to minimise transport movements and maximise the use of sustainable or alternative transport modes... Minerals and waste related development should be well placed to serve their intended markets or catchment area(s) in order to minimise transport distances and movements in order to support the development of sustainable communities that take responsibility for the waste that they produce and work towards self-sufficiency... [NMWLP]</p>	<p>The nature of the waste which is accepted at the site means that it originates from a number of different sites throughout the UK. A review of the geographical areas from which most waste accepted at the site arises is presented in Section 11 of the Planning Statement. As a result it is considered that there is no viable alternative to road transport currently available for transferring waste to the site and removing clay and overburden from the site.</p>
	<p>Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles... <i>Sustainable transport</i> – Incorporate sustainable or alternative transport options... [DIP SPD]</p>	
<p>Tranquillity (traffic)</p>	<p>Policy 3f- Development should be located and designed in a way that is sensitive to its landscape setting, retaining and, where possible, enhancing the distinctive qualities of the landscape character area which it would affect. Development should: f) Preserve tranquillity within the King’s Cliffe Hills and Valleys Landscape</p>	<p>As a result of the proposed development it is calculated that there will be an increase of an average of 36 HGV movements a day, which is an average of 4 movements per hour. Given the low potential increase in vehicle numbers associated with the proposed development it is considered that there will be no</p>

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	Character Area (as shown on the Policy Map) and other areas identified in Part 2 Local Plans by minimising... traffic impacts of development [NNJCS]	impact on the tranquillity of the area as a result of changes in traffic associated with the proposed development.
Population and human health	Paragraph 185- Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health... [NPPF]	The existing and proposed waste management activities will be controlled through the pollution control regime and the Environmental Permits regulated by the Environment Agency. The potential for impacts on health and the environment will be controlled through the Environmental Permits. An assessment of the risk of the emissions which might arise as a result of the operation of the proposed development on population and human health is presented at Section 12 of the Environmental Statement. Monitoring shows that emissions from the current ENRMF are controlled to within the thresholds set in the Environmental Permit which are designed to protect human health. It is concluded that with the continuation of the existing management and monitoring that is currently undertaken at the existing ENRMF there will be no significant adverse impact on human health as a result of the proposed development. An assessment of the impacts of the proposed development on the wider determinants of human health is presented in Section 25 of the Environmental Statement. Consideration has been given to the avoidance or mitigation of potential negative impacts on health and wellbeing, as well as to the design of the development to maximise potential positive benefits on health and wellbeing. It is concluded that the impacts from the proposed development on the health of people and the community including impacts on the wider determinants of public health will not result in any significant negative impacts and will result in significant positive impacts.
	Paragraph 7- When determining waste planning applications, waste planning authorities should:... consider the... locational implications of any advice on health from the relevant health bodies... [NPPW]	
	Paragraph 4.10.3- As described in the relevant sections of this NPS, where the proposed project has an effect on human beings, the ES should assess these effects for each element of the project, identifying any adverse health impacts, and identifying measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for these impacts as appropriate... [NPS HW]	
	Paragraph 4.10.4- The direct impacts on health may include increased traffic, air pollution, dust, odour, polluting water and noise... [NPS HW]	
	Box SPD2- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles:... <i>Environmental protection and enhancement</i> – Avoid adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health, and where necessary ensure appropriate mitigation measures are implemented [DIP SPD]	
Archaeology and cultural heritage	Paragraph 199- When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance [NPPF]	An assessment of cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological aspects has been undertaken and is presented at Appendix ES16.1 to the Environmental Statement. There is no visual or contextual connection between the site and designated assets. As a result there will be no significant impact on designated heritage assets as a result of the proposed development.
	Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed: protecting Northamptonshire's... key environmental designations (including heritage assets)... [NMWLP]	
	Policy EN14- In considering proposals that affect a designated heritage asset or its setting, a Conservation Area or a registered Historic Park and Garden or	

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<p>archaeological remains, great weight will be given to the asset’s conservation... Proposals that would lead to harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset or its setting will not be supported, unless a clear and convincing justification of public benefit can be demonstrated to outweigh that harm, in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the importance of the asset; b) the scale of harm; and c) where the nature and level of the public benefit of the proposal demonstrably outweighs the harm or loss. [ENLPP2] 	
Impacts	<p>Paragraph 203- The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset [NPPF]</p> <p>Appendix B e- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... e. Considerations will include the potential effects on the significance of heritage assets, whether designated or not, including any contribution made by their setting [NPPW]</p> <p>Paragraph 5.8.8- The ES should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant Historic Environment Record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the ES should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation [NPS HW]</p> <p>Policy 22- Where heritage assets are identified, proposals should seek to conserve and enhance Northamptonshire’s historic environment through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • careful management of heritage assets, their significance and setting, including the avoidance and / or mitigation of potentially adverse impacts, and • enhancement of specific features of the historic environment, including individual heritage assets or historic landscapes, as part of the restoration scheme. 	<p>An assessment of cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological aspects has been undertaken and is presented at Appendix ES16.1 to the Environmental Statement. The archaeological trenching investigation undertaken at the site confirmed the results of the desk based research and the geophysical survey. Two areas of the proposed western extension were identified as containing archaeology with a local value and an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been agreed. Prior to soil stripping in these areas a Written Scheme of Investigation will be prepared and agreed with the Local Planning Authority. It is concluded that taking into consideration the baseline conditions and the nature of the proposed development together with the proposed mitigation measures that there will be no residual effects on cultural heritage and archaeology. The implementation of the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy will be secured through the DCO.</p>

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<p>Proposals for minerals and waste development involving a site which includes heritage assets (including development within the setting of an asset), particularly those with an archaeological interest, will be required to undertake appropriate desk based and / or field evaluations in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and determine the nature, extent and level of the significance of each heritage asset, the contribution of its setting to that significance, as well as any potential impacts on the asset or its setting, and • identify the requirement for a programme of post-permission works including any mitigation measures and long-term monitoring [NMWLP] <p>Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles... <i>Environmental protection and enhancement</i> – All design aspects (built form, site layout, lighting, access, landscaping, etc) should seek to avoid and where necessary mitigate adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health... including... heritage assets... [DIP SPD]</p> <p>Policy 2a- The distinctive North Northamptonshire historic environment will be protected, preserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Where a development would impact upon a heritage asset and/or its setting: a) Proposals should conserve and, where possible, enhance the heritage significance and setting of an asset or group of heritage assets in a manner commensurate to its significance... [NNJCS]</p> <p>Policy 2d- The distinctive North Northamptonshire historic environment will be protected, preserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Where a development would impact upon a heritage asset and/or its setting: d) Proposals should demonstrate an appreciation and understanding of the impact of development on heritage assets and their setting in order to minimise harm to these assets and their setting. Where loss of historic features or archaeological remains is unavoidable and justified, provision should be made for recording and the production of a suitable archive and report... [NNJCS]</p> <p>Policy EN15- Development affecting a non-designated heritage asset where it is designed sympathetically having regard to the significance of the asset, its features, character and setting will be supported. Development should seek to enhance the character of the non-designated heritage asset whether or not it is included in a local list. [ENLPP2]</p>	
<p>Stability</p>	<p>Paragraph 174e- Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:... e) preventing new and existing</p>	<p>The existing and proposed waste management activities will be controlled through the pollution control regime and the Environmental Permits regulated by the</p>

Policy Area		Policy	Assessment of compliance
		<p>development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of... land instability... [NPPF]</p> <p>Paragraph 183a- ...Decisions should ensure that: a) a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability... [NPPF]</p> <p>Appendix B b- ...Determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below... b. Locations, and/or the environs of locations, that are liable to be affected by land instability, will not normally be suitable for waste management facilities [NPPW]</p>	<p>Environment Agency. The aspects controlled through the Environmental Permit include the design of the landfill including the stability of the restored slopes. Stability Risk Assessments are submitted to the Environment Agency for approach as an ongoing part of the phased detailed design and approval of each phase of the landfill for the existing ENRMF landfill and proposed western extension. The proposed development therefore will be designed to achieve acceptable land or slope stability.</p>
	Slope stability	<p>Policy 18- Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed: avoiding and / or minimising potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level, specifically addressing... slope stability... [NMWLP]</p>	
Restoration	Progressive restoration and beneficial after uses	<p>Paragraph 7- When determining waste planning applications, waste planning authorities should:... ensure that land raising or landfill sites are restored to beneficial after uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards... [NPPW]</p> <p>Policy 24- All minerals and waste related development of a temporary nature must ensure that the site is progressively restored to an acceptable condition and stable landform.</p> <p>The after-use of a site will be determined in relation to its land use context, the surrounding environmental character and any specific local requirements, but on the basis that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhances biodiversity, the local environment and amenity, and benefits the local community and / or economy. <p>The restoration of minerals and waste sites should meet the following requirements (where appropriate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sites previously comprising high-grade agricultural land or good-quality forestry use should be restored to the original land use and coupled with a secondary after-use objective, precedence should be given to the establishment of Biodiversity Action Plan habitat, strategic biodiversity networks, promotion of geodiversity and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets where the specific conditions occur that favour such after-use objectives, 	<p>Within a manner similar to those consented in the existing ENRMF, the proposed western extension landfill will be operated in a series of phases which will be filled and restored progressively. Operations will begin in the north of the proposed western extension to allow restoration of the northern area at the earliest possible opportunity to provide enhanced connectivity between the woodlands surrounding the site. The restoration scheme for the site has been designed to meet the objective of achieving Biodiversity Net Gain so the development creates greater biodiversity at the site than is present before the development takes place.</p> <p>The proposed restoration scheme for the site will provide a mosaic of woodland with shrubby edges, flower meadow grassland, scattered trees, hedgerows and waterbodies and has been prepared with reference to the Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan. The design generally incorporates neutral/calcareous wildflower grassland interspersed with areas of scrub and trees. The woodland planting with shrubby edges together with the scrubby areas will establish and spread to form naturally regenerated woodland with glades and rides. The developing habitat is designed to complement and provide a substantive link between existing habitats, particularly the adjacent woodlands in the northern area of the proposed western extension by extending woodland across the site between Collyweston Great Wood and Fineshade Wood. Development of these habitats will directly benefit wildlife such as amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates including</p>

Policy Area		Policy	Assessment of compliance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sites connecting or adjacent to identified habitat areas and green infrastructure networks should be restored in a manner which promotes habitat enhancement (in line with Biodiversity Action Plan targets) and green infrastructure plans, • sites located near to areas identified as lacking recreational facilities should be restored in a manner that promotes such opportunities, • sites located within river corridors should be restored to support water catchment conservation and incorporate flood attenuation measures, and • in specific instances, and where fully in accordance with policies in other local plans in Northamptonshire, sites may be restored in a manner that promotes economic opportunities... [NMWLP] <p>Box SPD4- Proposals for minerals and waste development must incorporate the following principles: ... <i>After-use</i> – Provision of appropriate and beneficial after-use that is sensitive to local requirements and sympathetic to surrounding environmental character... <i>Maximise opportunities</i> – After-use with the primary after-use objective of restoration to agriculture, forestry, economic development (built development, infrastructure, etc), and amenity purposes should seek to integrate secondary objectives in order to maximise opportunities for landscape & habitat enhancement (and re-creation), nature conservation, flood attenuation, enhancement of heritage assets, recreation, biodiversity, catchment conservation, geodiversity, or environmental education. [DIP SPD]</p>	<p>butterflies, and mammals and will provide connectivity for these fauna. The tree and shrub planting will provide future potential for roosting bats, nesting birds and saprophytic invertebrates and hopefully, in time, dormice. The opened drainage route will form a watercourse along the central section of the site which will provide a continuing drainage route from west to east with small ponds created within the route to develop as wet woodland. Waterbodies will be incorporated into the design at locations at the base of the raised landfill areas. Public access to the restored site is included in the restoration scheme. The Restoration Concept Scheme includes a number of footpaths and a public carpark with a secondary objective of providing an area for public amenity. It is considered that the proposed development will have significant benefits for biodiversity and will benefit local amenity through the provision of footpaths.</p>
Landfill & Treatment provision/need	Hazardous waste	<p>Paragraph 7- When determining waste planning applications, waste planning authorities should:... only expect applicants to demonstrate the quantitative or market need for new or enhanced waste management facilities where proposals are not consistent with an up-to-date Local Plan... [NPPW]</p> <p>Paragraph 3.1- Hazardous waste management infrastructure is essential for public health and a clean environment. There will be a demand for new and improved large scale hazardous waste infrastructure... [NPS HW]</p> <p>Paragraph 3.3.7- ...a small number of large facilities (i.e. with a capacity above the threshold for nationally significant hazardous waste infrastructure) are likely to be needed to meet the expected increase in arisings of hazardous waste [NPS HW]</p> <p>Paragraph 3.4.4 There is a need for greater capacity to treat air pollution control residues... [NPS HW]</p>	<p>An assessment of the need for the proposed development is presented in Section 11 of the Planning Statement. It is concluded that the proposed development will provide a significant strategic contribution to the safe, sustainable and economic management of hazardous wastes treated at the treatment and recovery facility and for residual hazardous wastes for which the best overall environmental option is landfill disposal. The continued provision of the waste management facilities at the site will underpin the economic sustainability of UK business by providing a safe solution for the wastes they generate. The proposals to increase the throughput of the waste treatment and recycling facility will facilitate the continued provision of treatment for a variety of hazardous wastes including contaminated soils, sludges and air pollution control residues in accordance with the need identified in the NPS HW. The construction of new landfill void will facilitate the</p>

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
	<p>Paragraph 3.4.7- There is a need for greater capacity to treat contaminated soil... [NPS HW]</p> <p>Paragraph 3.4.13. It is recognised that landfill will continue to have a place for the disposal of some hazardous wastes...landfill should only be used where, overall, there is no better recovery or disposal option. [NPS HW]</p> <p>Policy 10- The development of a sustainable waste management network to support growth and net self-sufficiency within Northamptonshire will involve the provision of facilities to meet the following indicative waste management capacity requirements during the plan period: ... Hazardous Treatment - Indicative capacity requirement (million tonnes per annum) for 2021 - 0.01, for 2031 - 0.01 This provision will come from a mix of extensions to existing sites, intensification or redevelopment of existing sites and new sites, providing they all meet the spatial strategy for waste management and are assessed as meeting environmental, amenity and other requirements... [NMWLP]</p> <p>Policy 12- Proposals for waste management facilities (including at existing facilities and extensions to existing facilities) must demonstrate that the development:... clearly establishes a need for the facility identifying the intended functional role, intended catchment area for the waste to be managed, market base for any outputs, and where applicable the requirement for a specialist facility... [NMWLP]</p> <p>Policy 14- Provision should be made to meet the following indicative waste disposal capacity requirements during the plan period: ... Hazardous landfill - Indicative capacity requirement (million tonnes per annum) for 2021 - 0.02, for 2031 - 0.02 [NMWLP]</p> <p>Policy 15- Proposals for the disposal of non-inert or hazardous waste must demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional capacity is needed to deliver waste disposal capacity requirements, • it clearly establishes a need for the facility identifying the intended functional role, intended catchment area for the waste to be disposed and where applicable the requirement for a specialist facility... 	<p>continued provision of landfill disposal for hazardous waste which is otherwise not currently available in the east and south of the country.</p> <p>The proposed development comprises the extension of an existing facility as well as the co-location of complementary waste treatment and disposal operations as supported by policy.</p>

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
LLW	Where this can be demonstrated, preference will be given to extensions of existing sites unless it can be shown that a standalone site would be more sustainable and better located to support the management of waste close to its source. [NMWLP]	
	<p>Policy 17- Proposals for the management of radioactive waste, including disposal, must demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It represents the most appropriate management option. • It is in line with the principle that communities take more responsibility for their own waste enabling the waste to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate installations. • It complies with national guidance and the principles of sustainable waste management including the waste hierarchy. In doing so it should identify the intended catchment area. • Any adverse impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level. • It will not prejudice the existing use where the proposal is for disposal involving colocation on an operational or committed waste disposal site. <p>[NMWLP]</p>	An assessment of the need for the proposed development is presented in Section 11 of the Planning Statement. It is concluded that the proposed development will provide a significant strategic contribution to the safe, sustainable and economic management of residual LLW with an activity typically up to 200Bq/g for which the best available technique is landfill disposal. The continued provision of the waste management facilities at the site will underpin the economic sustainability of UK business by providing a safe solution for the wastes they generate and will result in significant cost savings to the UK taxpayer as a result of the provision of a safe and cost effective disposal option for a subset of LLW generated as a result of decommissioning power generation and research facilities. The total proportion of LLW deposited at the landfill will be subject to an overall limit in order to ensure that sufficient void is reserved for hazardous waste.
Sustainable development	<p>Paragraph 10- So that sustainable development is pursued in a positive way, at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development [NPPF]</p>	It is considered that the proposals the subject of this application fulfil the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development as defined in the NPS HW (paragraph 2.3.8) and the NPPF. The potential impacts arising from the proposed development have been considered as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment which is reported in the Environmental Statement. The assessments conclude that the proposed activities will not result in significant adverse impacts on the environment or human health. Full consideration of the sustainability of the proposed development is provided in Section 7 of the Planning Statement.
	<p>Paragraph 11- Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development... For decision-taking this means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or d) where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole. [NPPF] 	
	<p>Box SPD3- Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles:...</p> <p><i>Sustainable development</i> – Incorporate sustainable development practices that</p>	

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
Sustainable waste management	<p>promote the prudent use of natural resources, waste minimisation, and energy efficiency... [DIP SPD]</p> <p>Policy 1- When considering development proposals the Local Planning Authority will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area meeting the challenges of climate change and protecting and enhancing the provision of ecosystems services... [NNJCS]</p>	<p>The implementation of the waste hierarchy is key in order to manage waste sustainably by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource with disposal being the last option albeit one which must be catered for. The facilities operated by Augean at ENRMF manage wastes which cannot be managed appropriately in the higher levels of the waste hierarchy and remain to be managed safely for recovery or disposal using techniques which control environmental impacts. The proposed increase in the throughput of the waste treatment and recovery facility provides additional capacity for the treatment and recovery of wastes where a suitable end use is identified. Sustainable Waste Management is considered in Section 8 of the Planning Statement.</p>
	<p>Paragraph 2.3.8- It is the Government’s intention that new infrastructure for hazardous waste should be provided in a way that is sustainable. Moving the management of hazardous waste up the waste hierarchy will help deliver sustainable development [NPS HW]</p> <p>Policy 12- Proposals for waste management facilities (including at existing facilities and extensions to existing facilities) must demonstrate that the development:... promotes the development of a sustainable waste network and facilitates delivery of Northamptonshire’s waste management capacity requirements [NMWLP]</p> <p>Policy 15- Proposals for the disposal of non-inert or hazardous waste must demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is in general conformity with the principles of sustainability (particularly regarding the catchment area), • the waste to be disposed of has undergone prior-treatment to ensure that only residual waste is disposed of, and • disposal forms the last available management option. <p>Where this can be demonstrated, preference will be given to extensions of existing sites unless it can be shown that a standalone site would be more sustainable and better located to support the management of waste close to its source. [NMWLP]</p>	

Policy Area		Policy	Assessment of compliance
Other	Minerals	<p>Policy 3- Proposals for the extraction of minerals from unallocated sites (including extensions to existing sites and extensions to allocated sites) must demonstrate that the development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not conflict with the spatial strategy for mineral extraction... • is required to meet a proven need for materials with particular specifications that cannot reasonably or would not otherwise be met from committed or allocated reserves, • will maximise the recovery of the particular reserve whilst minimising waste through operational techniques employed, and • promotes the most appropriate end-use of materials... [NMWLP] 	<p>The clay extracted at the site is needed for use in the construction of the low permeability engineered containment liners for the ENRMF landfill site and for similar use at the Thornhaugh Landfill Site. The geotechnical properties of the clay have been assessed in detail to demonstrate that they meet the specifications necessary for use to create the low permeability engineered barriers for landfill sites. Clay and overburden that is not needed for engineering purposes at the site is exported for use elsewhere. It is concluded that the proposed development is in accordance with the relevant policies with respect to the sustainable extraction of minerals.</p>
		<p>Policy 28- Mineral resources of economic importance will be safeguarded from sterilisation by incompatible non-mineral development through the designation of Minerals Safeguarding Areas. Development of a significant nature within Minerals Safeguarding Areas will have to demonstrate that the sterilisation of proven mineral resources of economic importance will not occur as a result of the development, and that the development would not pose a serious hindrance to future extraction in the vicinity. If this cannot be demonstrated, prior extraction will be sought where practicable. Development of a non-mineral related nature within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas which is incompatible with the safeguarding of minerals should not proceed unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it can be clearly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority that the mineral concerned is no longer of any value, or potential value, or that substantial (economically viable) deposits of a similar quality exist elsewhere in the county, or • the mineral can be extracted, where practicable, prior to the development taking place, or • the incompatible development is of a temporary nature and can be completed with the site restored to a condition that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed, or • the development is of a minor nature which would not inhibit extraction of the mineral resource, or • there is an overriding need for the development. [NMWLP] 	

Policy Area	Policy	Assessment of compliance
Existing businesses	Policy EN20- Proposals for the extension of existing business premises beyond their current curtilages will be supported, provided that these do not result in unacceptable impacts upon the amenities of neighbouring properties... [ENLPP2]	An assessment of the potential socio-economic impacts associated with the proposed development has been undertaken and is presented in Section 23 of the Environmental Statement. It is concluded that there will be no significant residual impacts as a result of the proposed development and that the operation and restoration of the site will benefit local businesses and the local community in a number of ways and will create a beneficial afteruse.

Table PS11.1

Waste input (tonnes) to the waste treatment and recovery facility at ENRMF from 2015 to 2020 together with the source of the wastes by region

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	% of the Total
East Midlands	31,075.99	41,139.96	32,471.17	23,363.99	57,986.23	54,735.55	240,772.89	21.50%
East of England	10,229.49	16,237.80	16,474.34	35,453.01	39,339.27	34,919.49	152,653.40	13.63%
Greater London	40,624.42	31,693.63	18,822.82	39,813.28	45,209.45	17,898.44	194,062.04	17.33%
North East	5,876.30	10,962.87	296.24	148.42	1,169.50	151.76	18,605.09	1.66%
North West	5,160.71	1,966.61	2,273.22	1,750.72	4,733.48	3,302.12	19,186.86	1.71%
Scotland	130.84	67.40	249.26	0	170.92	5.54	623.96	0.06%
South East	25,534.98	27,898.31	26,742.76	28,307.52	24,409.92	33,477.65	166,371.14	14.86%
South West	9,184.75	9,462.59	12,137.21	11,435.54	15,987.34	15,161.52	73,368.95	6.55%
Wales	5,037.47	595.05	736.14	2,376.98	6,454.25	8,446.25	23,646.14	2.11%
West Midlands	25,213.24	27,135.01	25,026.61	27,861.64	30,169.57	37,854.65	173,260.72	15.47%
Yorkshire and Humberside	7,647.52	13,162.25	12,556.97	11,739.97	6,549.76	5,420.10	57,076.57	5.10%
Total	165,715.71	180,321.48	147,786.74	182,251.07	232,179.69	211,373.07	1,119,627.76	

Source: Annual waste returns submitted to the Environment Agency

The total percentage of waste accepted at the facility from the West Midlands, East of England, Greater London and the South Eastern regions over this period is over 80%.

Table PS11.2

Hazardous waste input (tonnes) to the landfill site at ENRMF from 2015 to 2020 together with the source of the wastes by region

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	% of the Total
East Midlands (this is mostly residues from the ENRMF treatment facility)	134,052.46	111,217.76	128,204.76	111,286.61	192,575.82	187,068.06	864,405.47	88.16%
East of England	13,173.04	10,095.02	2,034.87	1,243.30	1,200.18	2,826.61	30,573.02	3.12%
Greater London	7,863.50	5,787.29	8,695.19	2,722.47	2,014.97	1,206.10	28,289.52	2.89%
North East	11.92	17.04	0	0	0	3.66	32.62	0.00%
North West	21.28	44.62	57.24	5.56	0	0	128.70	0.01%
South East	9,198.94	3,792.31	1,041.18	4,350.14	3,286.86	5,056.22	27,091.91	2.76%
South West	575.07	148.93	97.10	75.80	130.78	450.31	1,477.99	0.15%
Wales	23.88	24.64	0	328.98	10,130.18	10,987.75	21,495.43	2.19%
West Midlands	1,232.01	553.58	863.20	692.94	1,845.55	1,469.58	6,656.86	0.68%

Yorkshire and Humberside	31.46	92.49	39.02	59.30	59.12	39.22	320.61	0.03%
Total	166,183.56	131,773.68	141,032.56	121,131.36	211,243.46	209,107.51	980,472.13	
Quantity arising at the site treatment facility	127,777.22	109,554.18	127,734.95	110,211.88	187,442.88	181,359.30	844,080.41	
Percentage landfilled arising at the site treatment facility	77%	83%	91%	91%	89%	87%	86%	

Source: Annual waste returns submitted to the Environment Agency

The total percentage of waste accepted at the landfill from the West Midlands, East of England, Greater London and the South Eastern regions over this period is approximately 98%.

Table PS11.3

Hazardous waste produced (tonnes) in England and Wales from 2014 to 2019

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
5,299,474	5,692,442	5,720,776	5,759,886	5,934,059	6,697,641

Source: <https://data.gov.uk/search?filters%5Bpublisher%5D=Environment+Agency>. Data tables from 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. [Accessed June 2021]

Table PS11.4

Hazardous waste produced (tonnes) in the regions nearest to ENRMF from 2014 to 2019

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
East Midlands	424,530	479,846	466,975	574,694	520,404	611,455
West Midlands	483,449	440,374	451,608	532,041	579,606	734,530
East of England	554,725	514,917	463,471	539,933	533,908	553,571
London	371,272	538,229	480,607	317,182	356,360	485,665
South East	1,294,375	1,141,517	1,300,403	1,202,014	1,302,816	1,169,298
Total	3,128,351	3,114,882	3,163,064	3,165,864	3,293,095	3,554,519

Source: <https://data.gov.uk/search?filters%5Bpublisher%5D=Environment+Agency>. Data tables from 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. [Accessed June 2021]

Table PS11.5

Hazardous waste disposed of (tonnes) to landfill in England from 2014 to 2019

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
830,928	935,427	794,201	741,413	748,083	876,706

Source: <https://data.gov.uk/search?filters%5Bpublisher%5D=Environment+Agency>. Data tables from 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. [Accessed June 2021]

Table PS11.6

LLW input (tonnes) to the landfill site at ENRMF from 2015 to 2020

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
3,015.24	1,517.00	5,308.00	10,835.00	14,609.49	7,511.20	42,795.93

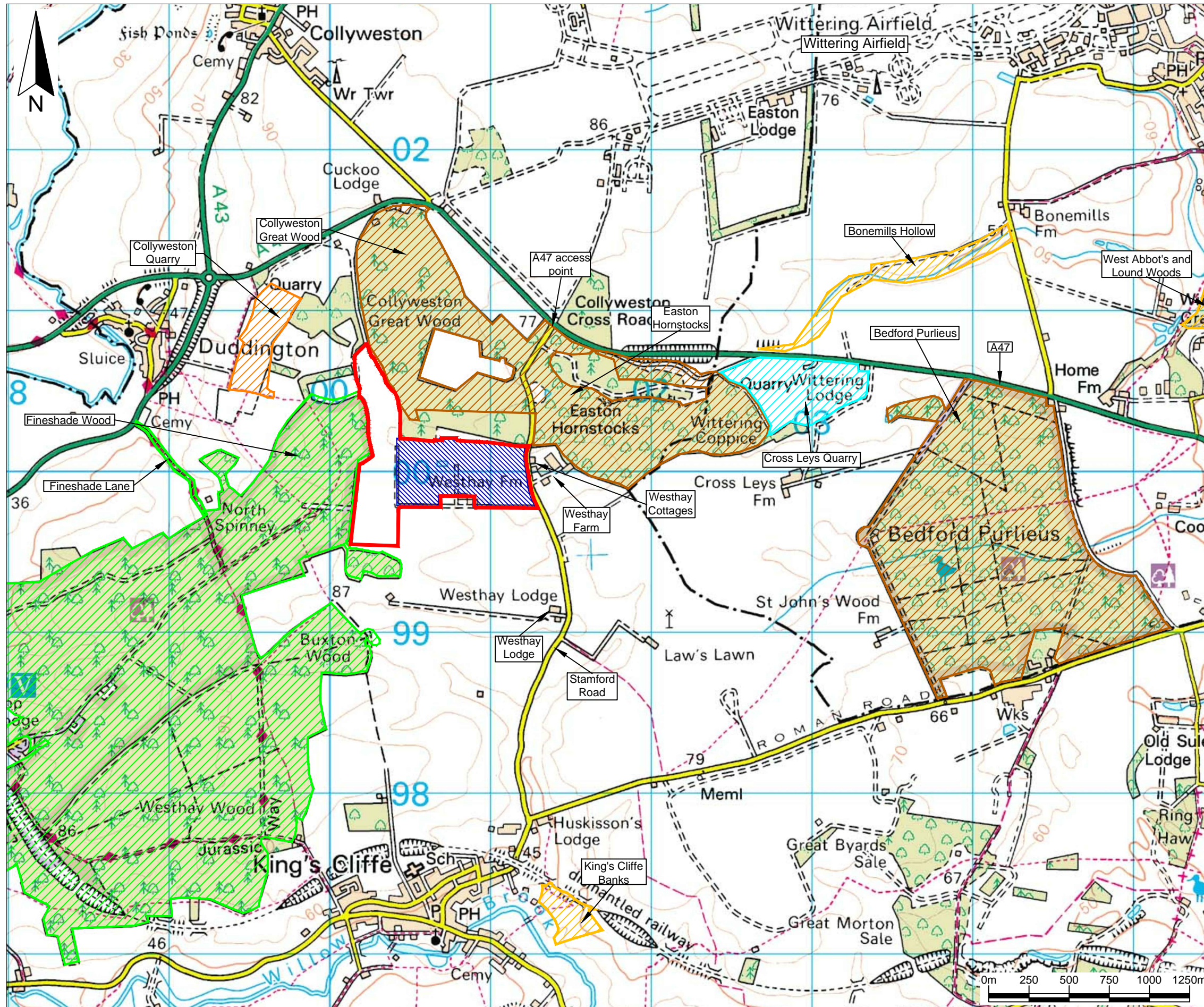
Table PS11.7

Current and future quantities of LLW from the major producers of LLW

	Volume (m ³)	Mass (t)
LLW as at 1 April 2019	27,340	38,000
Estimated future LLW arisings	1,450,000	1,800,000
Total	1,477,340	1,838,000

Source: The 2019 UK Radioactive Waste Inventory. Main Report. December 2019. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA). Table 6

FIGURES



Key / Notes

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

Rev	Final	KR	SPS	LH	26/07/21
	Status	Drn	App	Chk	Date

Site
EAST NORTHANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Client

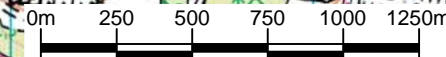
Title
The site location and designated sites in the vicinity of the existing ENRMF

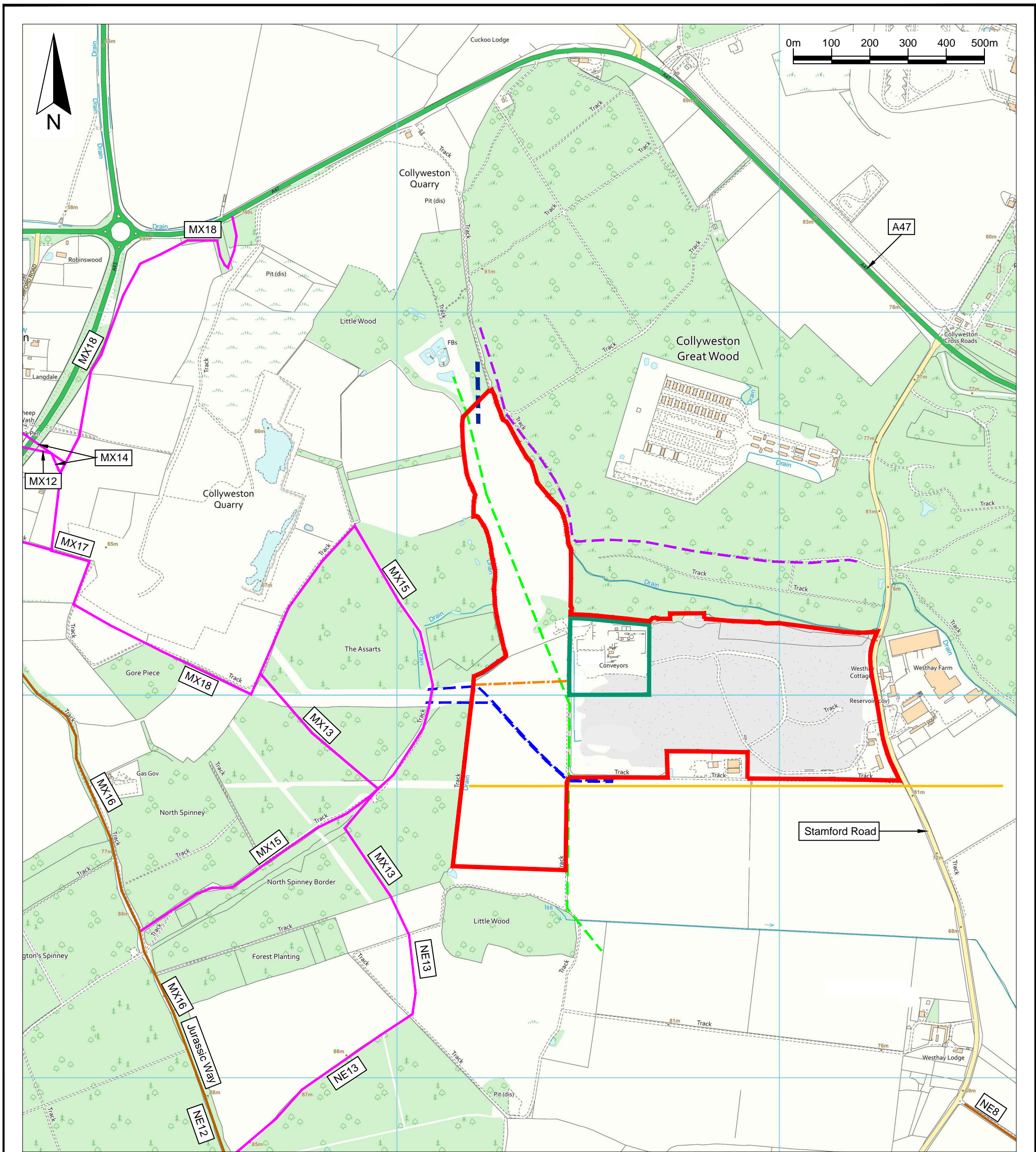
Figure PS1.1 Scale
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Drawing Ref
AU/KCW/07-21/22705

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Key / Notes


- Boundary of the area the subject of the application for the Development Consent Order
- The approximate area of the proposed extended waste treatment and recovery facility
- Approximate route of water pipelines
- Approximate route of an oil pipeline
- Approximate route of an overhead electricity cable (to be diverted)
- Redundant and closed MOD pipeline
- Approximate location of a high pressure gas pipeline
- Bridleways
- Footpaths

Note:
Public rights of way taken from the Northamptonshire County Council Interactive Mapping <http://maps.northamptonshire.gov.uk/>
#x=479000,y=269000,zoom=0,base=NCC,layers=,search=,fade=false,mX=0,mY=0

	Final	KR	SPS	LH	26/07/21
Rev	Status	Drm	App	Chk	Date
Site EAST NORTHANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY					
Client 					
Title The application boundary, the services at and in the vicinity of the proposed western extension and the public rights of way in the vicinity of the existing ENRMF					
Figure PS1.2				Scale 1:10,000@A3	
Drawing Ref AU/KCW/07-21/22706					



Key / Notes

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

	Final	KR	SPS	LH	26/07/21
Rev	Status	Drn	App	Chk	Date

Site
EAST NORTHANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Client

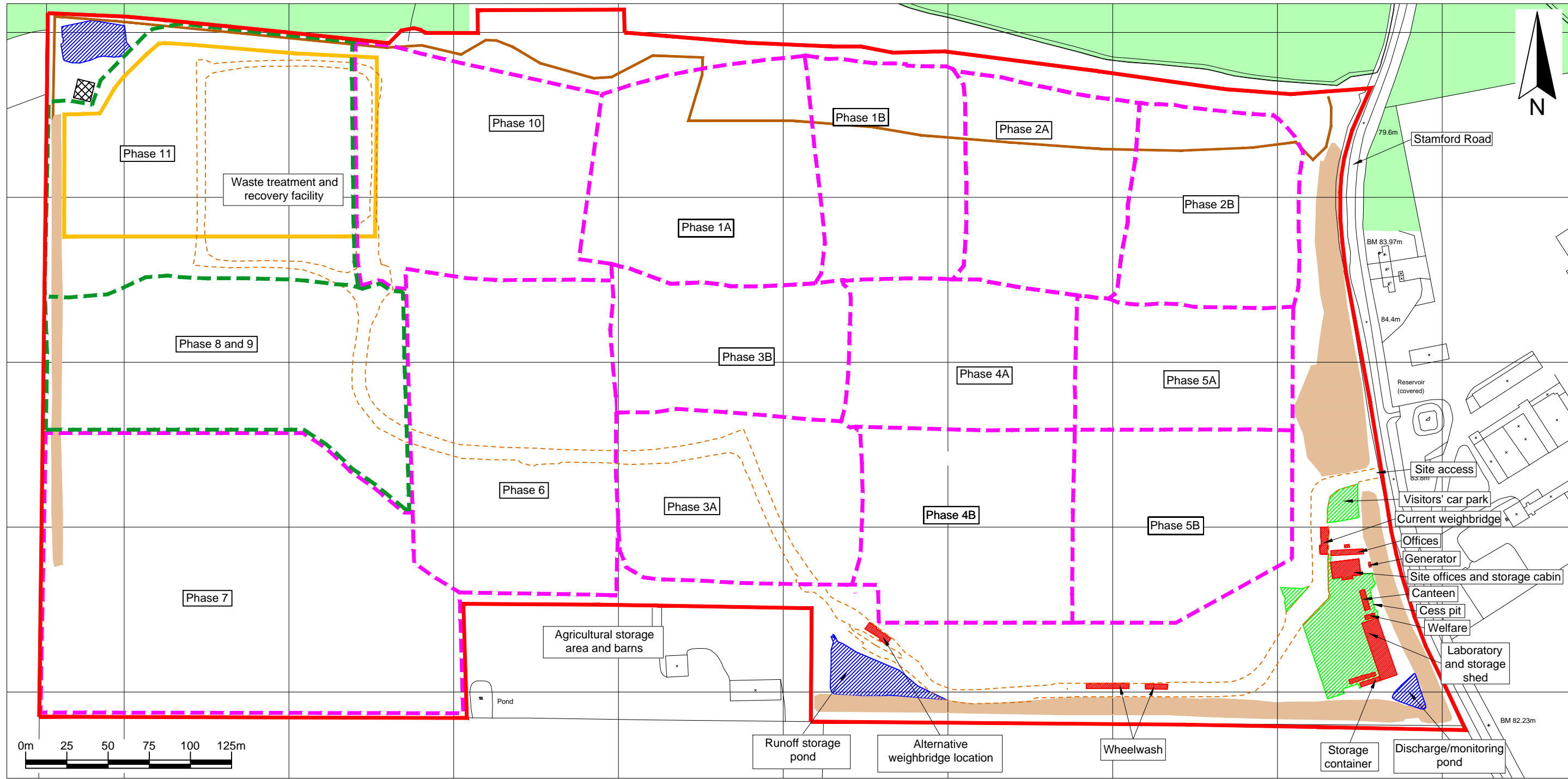

Title
Aerial photograph of the site and surrounding area in 2019

Figure PS2.1 | Scale
Not to scale

Drawing Ref
AU/KCW/07-21/22707

RGB Aerial Photography - ©Bluesky International Limited

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Key / Notes

- The boundary of The East Northamptonshire Resource Management Facility Order 2013 (2013 No. 1752)
- Approximate phase boundaries for the existing ENRMF already constructed
- Approximate phase boundaries for the existing ENRMF to be constructed
- Waste treatment and recovery facility and storage area
- Building or structure
- Site access road/main haul route
- Approximate location of permanent new exclusion fencing
- Surface water collection areas
- Approximate area of hardstanding
- Approximate location of bunds
- Woodland
- Gas flare compound

Note:
Drawing based on survey reference AU-US-15426.LSS dated 29 May and 2 June 2020

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Status	Drn	App	Chk	Date	

Site
EAST NORTHANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

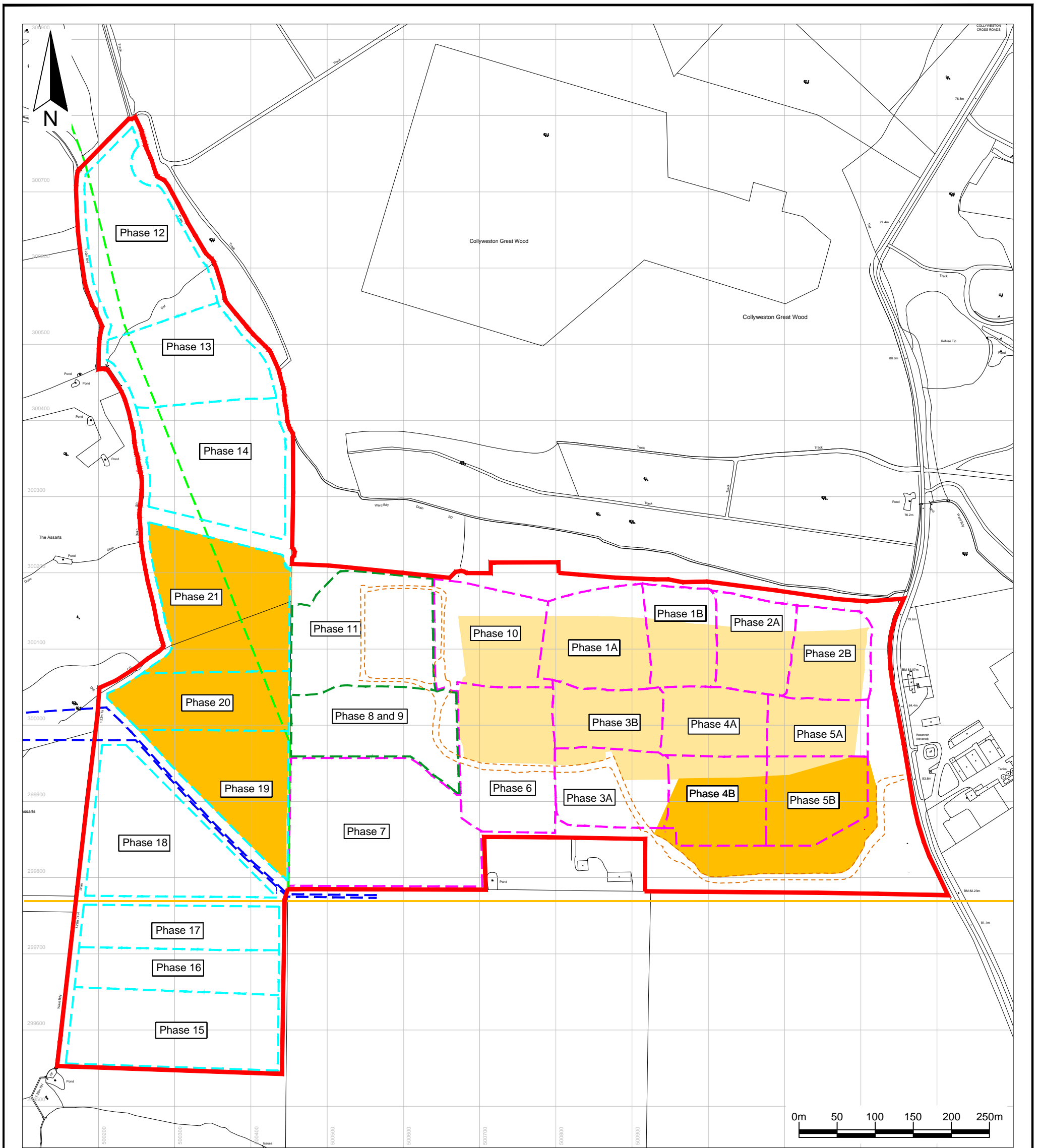
Client
Augean SOUTH LTD

Title
The current site layout

Figure PS2.2 Scale 1:2,500@A3

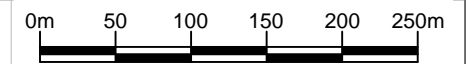
Drawing Ref
AU/KCW/07-21/22708

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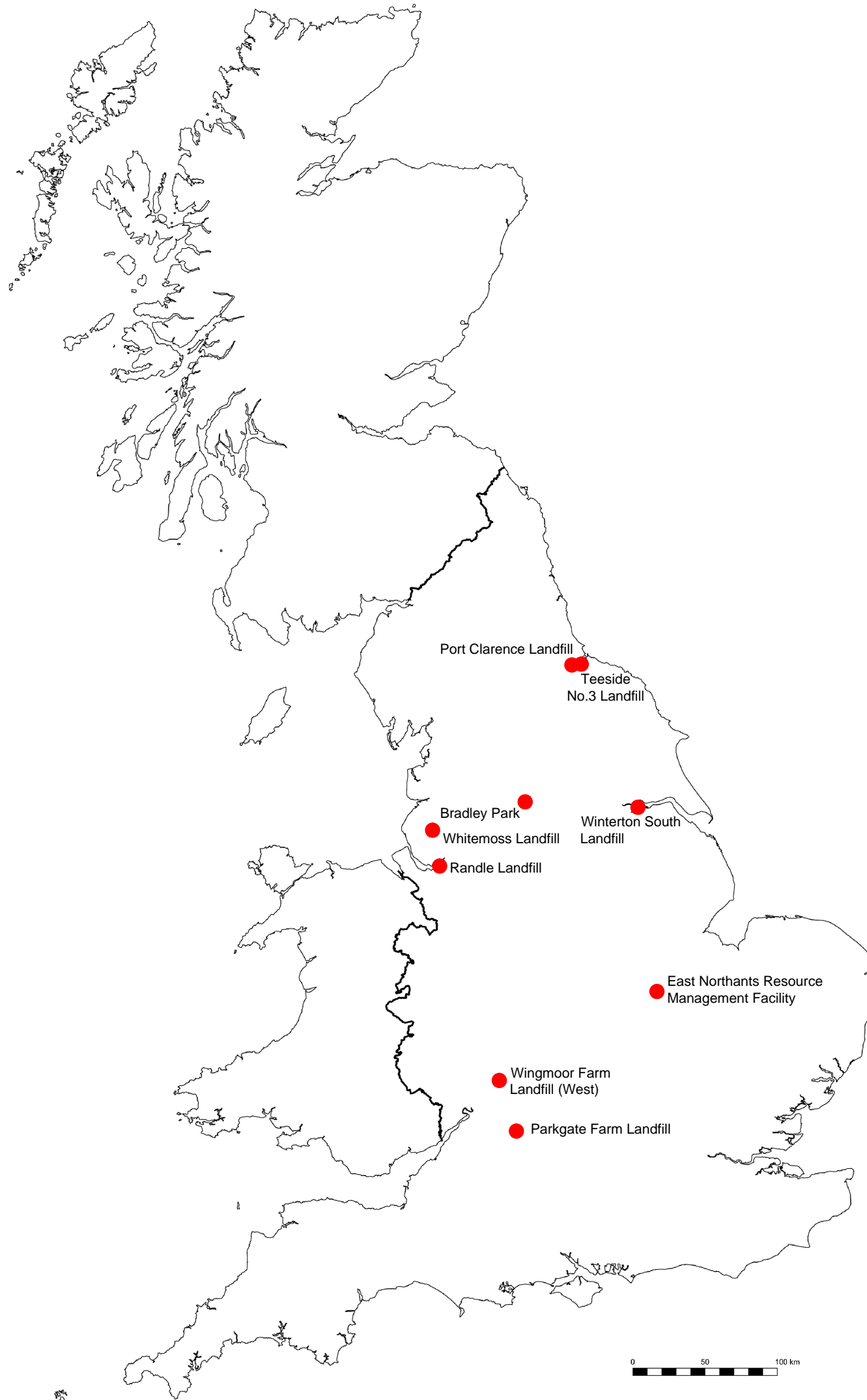


Key / Notes

- Boundary of the area the subject of the application for the Development Consent Order
- Approximate phase boundaries for the existing ENRMF already constructed
- Approximate phase boundaries for the existing ENRMF to be constructed
- Approximate phase boundaries to be constructed in the proposed western extension
- Approximate route of water pipelines
- Approximate route of an overhead electricity cable (to be diverted)
- Approximate location of a high pressure gas pipeline
- Temporary stockpiling areas for topsoil, subsoil, overburden and clay from the site operations
- Current stockpile area
- Site access road/main haul route





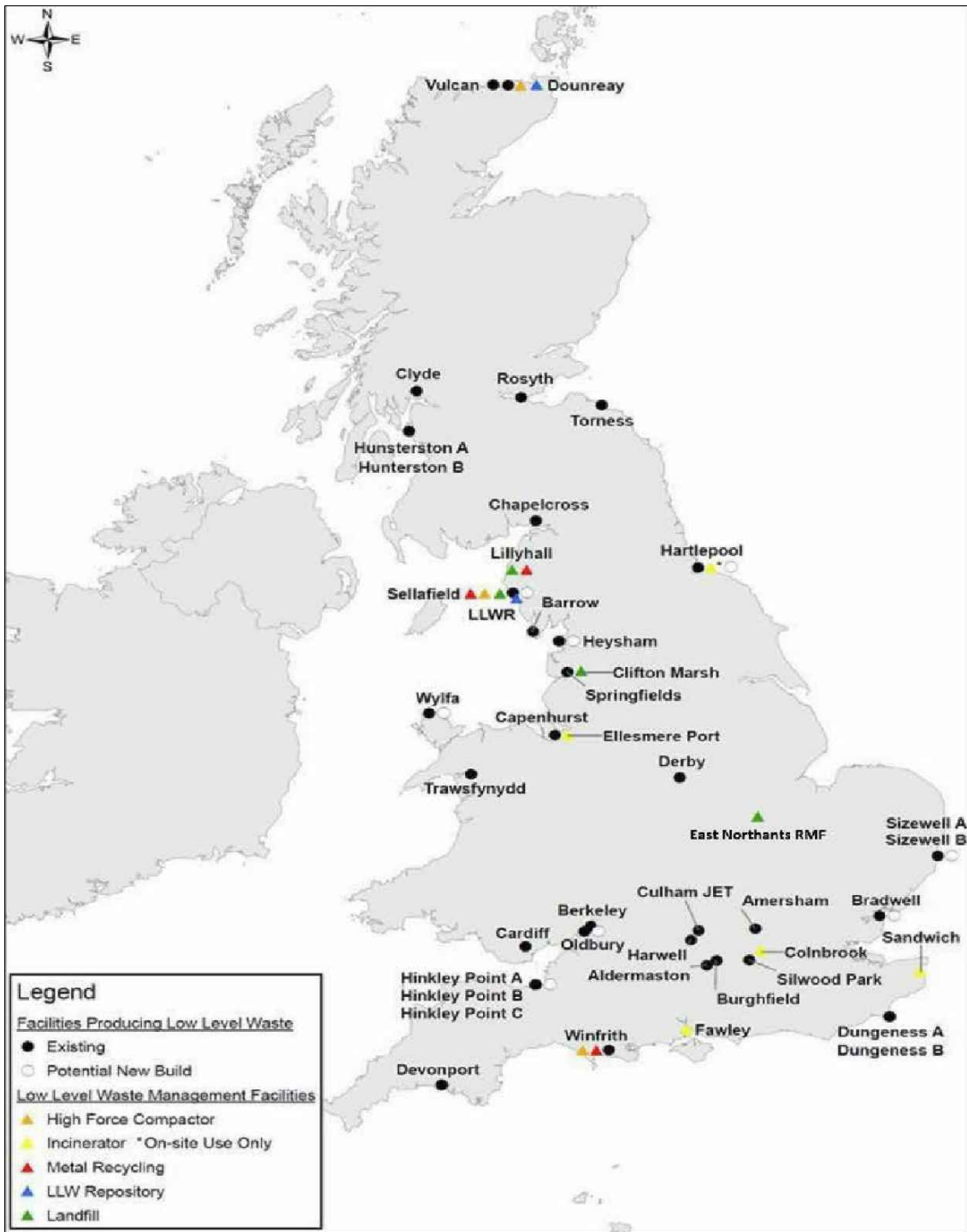
Final	KR	SPS	LH	26/07/21	
Rev	Status	Drn	App	Chk	Date
Site EAST NORTHANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY					
Client 					
Title Proposed site layout					
Figure PS3.1				Scale 1:5,000@A3	
Drawing Ref AU/KCW/07-21/22713					



Key / Notes

● Merchant hazardous waste landfill sites in England and Wales which accept a similar range of wastes to that which is accepted currently at East Northants RMF

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Site EAST NORTHANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY					
Client 					
Title The approximate locations of merchant hazardous waste landfill sites which accept a similar range of wastes to the wastes accepted at East Northants Resource Management Facility					
Figure PS11.1				Scale Not to scale	
Drawing Ref AU/KCW/07-21/22709					
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Key / Notes

Source:
 UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Waste from the Nuclear Industry. February 2016. Prepared by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority on behalf of UK Government.

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Rev	Status	Drn	App	Chk	Date
Site EAST NORTHANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY					
Client 					
Title Alternative disposal facilities for LLW in the UK					
Figure PS11.2				Scale NTS	
Drawing Ref AU/KCW/07-21/22710					
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