



RESPONSE TO Q1.2.1 i

**FOR THE 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: 9.2.1.2.1

March 2022



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Document reference 9.2.1.2.1

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Summary table of the potential significant effects of the proposed development and their residual significance following mitigation

Aspect assessed and relevant section of the Environmental Statement [PINS document reference 5.2. APP-049]	Potential significant effects	Residual significance following mitigation/control
12. Population including impacts on human health	<p>Waste management activities which are carried out without any controls in place have the potential for significant effects on health. It is the purpose of the pollution control framework and the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 to implement the necessary controls on waste operations in order to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>The National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste (NPSHW) acknowledges that stringent legislative controls are in place to control the management of waste with hazardous properties and that Environmental Permits are issued by the Environment Agency who set conditions for: the operation of the facility, such as the types and volumes of waste that may be accepted; how the waste is to be treated; how it is to be stored; and the specific emission limits and conditions relating to any need to keep activities away from sensitive receptors.</p>	<p>Potential emission pathways are controlled through the conditions of the Environmental Permits.</p> <p>Control and threshold limits for emissions are set in the Environmental Permits; these limits are based on applicable health-based guidelines or standard values for the appropriate media as specified in the PHE NSIP guidance. It is and will continue to be a requirement of the Environmental Permits that these limits are achieved. The potential for compliance with these limits is assessed as part of the pollution control regime and Environmental Permits will not be issued unless the Environment Agency are satisfied that compliance will be achieved.</p> <p>As Environmental Permits will only be issued when the Environment Agency are satisfied that appropriate controls will be in place to achieve compliance with the emission criteria there will be no residual significant effects on health.</p>
13. Ecology and biodiversity	See Table ES13.1 of the Environmental Statement.	See Table ES13.1 of the Environmental Statement. The residual effects as a result of the proposed development are significant positive.
14. Landscape and visual effects	<p>The significance of the landscape or visual effects is set out in Table M5 of Section 3 of Appendix ES14.1 (APP-088). Significant effects are those which are major or moderate-major. The significant effects can be beneficial. A summary of the significant effects is provided at Section 10 of Appendix ES14.1 (APP-088).</p> <p><u>Landscape receptors</u></p> <p>There will be moderate-major adverse effects during the mineral extraction and landfilling stages due to the changes in topography and landscape character in the proposed western extension.</p> <p>There will be a moderate-major adverse effect on tranquillity on the northern part of the western extension during the construction and operation of the site.</p> <p><u>Visual receptors</u></p> <p>VP3 – Moderate-major adverse effect for a short time while passing a gap in the trees along the footpath during construction and operation of the landfill.</p>	<p><u>Landscape receptors</u></p> <p>Following restoration the effect on topography reduces to minor moderate and is no longer considered significant. Following restoration the effect on landscape character is moderate (beneficial)</p> <p>Following restoration the effect on tranquillity reduces to negligible.</p> <p>There are moderate-major beneficial effects as a result of the restoration of the site due to the notable gain in hedgerows and hedgerow trees.</p> <p><u>Visual receptors</u></p> <p>VP3 - The effect reduces to moderate and is no longer significant following restoration.</p>

Aspect assessed and relevant section of the Environmental Statement [PINS document reference 5.2. APP-049]	Potential significant effects	Residual significance following mitigation/control
	<p>VP5 – Moderate-major adverse effect for residents during the construction of the eastern side of the landform in the southern part of the western extension.</p> <p>VP13 - – Moderate-major adverse effect for residents during the landfilling of the eastern side of Phases 15 to 17.</p>	<p>VP5 - Following restoration the effects would be minor beneficial.</p> <p>VP13 – Following restoration the effects would be minor adverse.</p>
15. Soil resources	<p>The approach to significance for agricultural land quality and soil resources is set out in Table 2.1 of Section 2 of Appendix ES15.1 (PINS document reference 5.4.15.1. APP-089).</p> <p><u>Agricultural land</u> There will be a permanent moderate adverse effect due to the loss of agricultural land.</p> <p><u>Soil resources</u> There will be a temporary major adverse effect on soil resources.</p>	<p><u>Agricultural land</u> As the agricultural land will be permanently lost the residual effect is moderate adverse.</p> <p><u>Soil resources</u> Following the management of soils and reuse of the soils on site during restoration the residual effect on soil resources would be negligible.</p>
16. Archaeology and cultural heritage	<p>The methodology for magnitude and significance are set out in Tables 6 and 7 of Appendix ES16.1 (APP-090). The significance categories that could be considered in the decision making process are moderate, large and very large.</p> <p>There are no potential significant effects associated with archaeology or cultural heritage.</p>	
17. Water resources	<p>Waste management activities which are carried out without any controls in place have the potential for significant effects on water resources. It is the purpose of the pollution control framework and the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 to implement the necessary controls on waste operations in order to protect water quality.</p> <p>The NPSHW acknowledges that stringent legislative controls are in place to control the management of waste with hazardous properties and that Environmental Permits are issued by the Environment Agency who set conditions for: the operation of the facility, such as the types and volumes of waste that may be accepted; how the waste is to be treated; how it is to be stored; and the specific emission limits and conditions relating to any need to keep activities away from sensitive receptors. These measures include the controls on emissions to the water environment.</p>	<p>Potential emission pathways to surface water and groundwater are controlled through the conditions of the Environmental Permits.</p> <p>Control and threshold limits for emissions to water are set in the Environmental Permits; these limits are based on applicable environmental protection guidelines for water quality as specified in legislation or Environment Agency guidance. It is and will continue to be a requirement of the Environmental Permits that these limits are achieved. The potential for compliance with these limits is assessed as part of the pollution control regime and Environmental Permits will not be issued unless the Environment Agency are satisfied that compliance will be achieved.</p> <p>As Environmental Permits will only be issued when the Environment Agency are satisfied that appropriate controls will be in place to achieve compliance with the water quality criteria there will be no residual significant effects on water quality. This protection of local water quality is protective also of the quality of the wider resource.</p>
18. Flood risk assessment	<p>The site is not located in an area with a high risk of flooding therefore there are no likely significant effects of flooding from rivers or the sea on the proposed development.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects on surface water runoff from the site due to changes in the topography of the western extension if no surface water management measures were included to manage the flow of surface water. Surface water management is integral to the design of a landfill site and a waste treatment facility</p>	<p>The management of surface water during the operational period of the site is based on the principle of containment of surface water that has the potential to be contaminated. The recovery and treatment facility is designed to retain surface water on the site including during storm events. As the landfill site is constantly changing through its phased development, filling and restoration the operational surface water management scheme is based on agreed principles which are applied to the changing operational topography. The operational management of surface water is controlled through the Environmental Permits.</p> <p>The restored landfill site will be a permanent feature in the landscape. Due to the surface water management attenuation basins that will be constructed at the site there are no residual effects following mitigation/control.</p>

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	Surface water management for the restored landform is based on the standard guidance (as explained in the Environmental Statement) for the design and provision of attenuation basins to retain storm flows and manage their discharge from the site so that there is no risk of downstream flooding as a result of the proposed development.	
19. Transport and traffic	Due to the small increase in HGV movements associated with the proposed development there are no potential significant effects associated with transport and traffic.	
20. Noise and vibration	There are no potential significant adverse effects at sensitive receptors associated with noise and vibration as a result of the proposed development.	
21. Air quality	<p>The site is not located in an Air Quality Management Area. Air quality data for the site show that the air quality at the site location for PM2.5, PM10, NO2 and NOx is better than the national air quality objective annual mean concentrations.</p> <p>Waste management activities which are carried out without any controls in place have the potential for significant effects on air quality. It is the purpose of the pollution control framework and the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 to implement the necessary controls on waste operations in order to protect air quality.</p> <p>The NPSHW acknowledges that stringent legislative controls are in place to control the management of waste with hazardous properties and that Environmental Permits are issued by the Environment Agency who set conditions for: the operation of the facility, such as the types and volumes of waste that may be accepted; how the waste is to be treated; how it is to be stored; and the specific emission limits and conditions relating to any need to keep activities away from sensitive receptors.</p>	<p>Potential point source and fugitive emission pathways to air are controlled through the conditions of the Environmental Permits.</p> <p>Control and threshold limits for emissions to air are set in the Environmental Permits; these limits are based on applicable air quality or appropriate health-based guidelines or standard values for the appropriate media as specified in the air quality objectives set by government and PHE NSIP guidance. It is and will continue to be a requirement of the Environmental Permits that these limits are achieved. The potential for compliance with these limits is assessed as part of the pollution control regime and Environmental Permits will not be issued unless the Environment Agency are satisfied that compliance will be achieved.</p> <p>As Environmental Permits will only be issued when the Environment Agency are satisfied that appropriate controls will be in place to achieve compliance with the emission criteria for the protection of air quality there will be no residual significant effects on air quality.</p>
22. Amenity	<p><u>Dust</u></p> <p>As shown in the updated version of Table ES22.2 (Document reference 9.2.2.1.1) there is the potential for moderate adverse dust disamenity effect as a result of the proposed operations without operational controls at R1(Properties at Westhay Cottages) and R2 (Westhay Farm).</p> <p><u>Mud on the road</u></p> <p>Without controls there is the potential for mud on the road as a result of the proposed operations.</p>	<p><u>Dust</u></p> <p>By the ongoing implementation of the controls specified in Table ES22.3 of the Environmental Statement (APP-049) dust emissions can be controlled such that the development will not cause a significant residual impact with respect to nuisance relating to dust.</p> <p><u>Mud on the road</u></p> <p>All HGVs will continue to use the wheel wash at the site before exiting the site onto the public highway and other measures are implemented such as road cleaning inside and outside the site. The risk of the mud on the road is low hence there are no significant residual impacts.</p>

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	<p><u>Lighting</u> As only limited lighting is proposed there are no potential significant impact associated with lighting as a result of the proposed development.</p>	<p><u>Lighting</u> There are no residual impacts with respect to lighting.</p>
23. Socio-economic impacts	There are no potential significant socio-economic effects.	
24. Climate change and disasters	There are no potential significant effects associated with climate change or major accidents and disasters.	