

Table A.1: Potential dust emission magnitude criteria

Construction activity	Large	Medium	Small
Demolition	Total building volume >50,000 m ³ , potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete), on-site crushing and screening, demolition activities >20 m above ground level.	Total building volume 20,000 m ³ – 50,000 m ³ , potentially dusty construction material, demolition activities 10-20 m above ground level.	Total building volume <20,000 m ³ , construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber), demolition activities <10 m above ground, demolition during wetter months.
Earthworks	Total site area >10,000 m ² , potentially dusty soil type (e.g. clay, which will be prone to suspension when dry due to small particle size), >10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time, formation of bunds >8 m in height, total material moved >100,000 tonnes.	Total site area 2,500 m ² – 10,000 m ² , moderately dusty soil type (e.g. silt), 5-10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time, formation of bunds 4 m – 8 m in height, total material moved 20,000 tonnes – 100,000 tonnes.	Total site area <2,500 m ² , soil type with large grain size (e.g. sand), <5 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time, formation of bunds <4 m in height, total material moved <20,000 tonnes, earthworks during wetter months.
Construction	Total building volume >100,000 m ³ , on site concrete batching, sandblasting.	Total building volume 25,000 m ³ – 100,000 m ³ , potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete), on site concrete batching.	Total building volume <25,000 m ³ , construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber).
Trackout	>50 HDV (>3.5 t) outward movements ^a in any one day ^b , potentially dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content), unpaved road length >100 m.	10-50 HDV (>3.5 t) outward movements ^a in any one day ^b , moderately dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content), unpaved road length 50 m – 100 m.	<10 HDV (>3.5 t) outward movements ^a in any one day ^b , surface material with low potential for dust release, unpaved road length <50 m.

- a. A vehicle movement is an one way journey. i.e. from A to B and excludes the return journey.
- b. HDV movements during a construction project vary over its lifetime, and the number of movements is the maximum not the average.

Step 2B Define the sensitivity of the area

The sensitivity of the area is described as low, medium or high. It takes into account a number of factors:

- The specific sensitivities of receptors in the area;
- The proximity and number of those receptors;
- The local background PM₁₀ concentrations; and
- Site-specific factors, such as whether there are natural shelters, such as trees, to reduce the risk of wind-blown dust.

Table A-2 presents indicative examples of classification groups for the varying sensitivities of people to dust soiling effects and to the health effects of PM₁₀; and the sensitivities of receptors to ecological effects. A judgement is made at the site-specific level where sensitivities may be higher or lower, for example a soft fruit business may be more sensitive to soiling than an alternative industry in the same location. Box 6, Box 7 and Box 8 within the IAQM 2014 guidance outlines more detailed information on defining sensitivity.

Table A.2: Indicative examples of the sensitivity of different types of receptors

Sensitivity of receptor	Sensitivities of people and ecological receptors		
	Dust soiling effects ^a	Health effects of PM ₁₀ ^b	Ecological effects ^c
High	Dwellings, museums and other culturally important collections, medium and long-term car parks and car showrooms.	Residential properties, hospitals, schools and residential care homes.	Locations with an international or national designation and the designated features may be affected by dust soiling (e.g. SAC/SPA/Ramsar). Locations where there is a community of a species particularly sensitive to dust such as vascular species included in the Red Data list for Great Britain.
Medium	Parks, places of work.	Office and shop workers not occupationally exposed to PM ₁₀ .	Locations where there is a particularly important plant species, where dust sensitivity is uncertain or unknown. Locations with a national designation where the features may be affected by dust deposition (e.g. SSSIs).
Low	Playing fields, farmland, footpaths, short-term car parks and roads.	Public footpaths, playing fields, parks and shopping streets.	Locations with a local designation where the features may be affected by dust deposition (e.g. Local Nature Reserves).

- People’s expectations would vary depending on the existing dust deposition in the area.
- This follows the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra, 2016) guidance as set out in Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (LAQM.TG (16)). Notwithstanding the fact that the ambient AQOs and limit values do not apply to people in the workplace, such people can be affected to exposure of PM₁₀. However, they are considered to be less sensitive than the general public as a whole

because those most sensitive to the effects of air pollution, such as young children are not normally workers. For this reason workers have been included in the medium sensitivity category.

- c. Only if there are habitats that might be sensitive to dust. A Habitat Regulation Assessment of the site may be required as part of the planning process if the site lies close to an internationally designated site i.e. SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites.

The IAQM 2014 guidance and MOL SPG advise consideration of the risk associated with the nearest receptors to construction activities.

The sensitivity and distance of receptors from the source of dust (i.e. demolition activities, earthworks, etc.) are then used to determine the potential dust risk for each dust effect for each construction activity as shown in Table A-3, Table A-4 and Table A-5. It is noted that distances are to the dust source and so a different area may be affected by trackout than by on-site works.

For trackout, the distances should be measured from the side of the roads used by construction HDVs. Without site specific mitigation, trackout may occur from roads up to 500 metres from large sites, 200 metres from medium sites and 50 metres from small sites, as measured from the site exit. The impact declines with distance from the site. It is only necessary to consider trackout impacts up to 50 metres from the edge of the road.

Table A.3: Sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property ^a

Receptor area sensitivity	Number of Receptors ^b	Distance from the Source (m)			
		<20	<50	<100	<350
High	>100	High	High	Medium	Low
	10-100	High	Medium	Low	Low
	1-10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Medium	>1	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Low	>1	Low	Low	Low	Low

a. Estimate the total number of receptors within the stated distance. Only the highest level of area sensitivity from the table needs to be considered. For example, if there are 7 high sensitivity receptors <20 metres of the source and 95 high sensitivity receptors between 20 and 50 m, then the total of number of receptors <50 metres is 102. The sensitivity of the area in this case would be high.

b. Exact counting of number of human receptors not required. It is instead recommended that judgement is used to determine the approximate number of receptors within each distance band. For example, a residential unit is one receptor. For receptors which are not dwellings, professional judgement should be used to determine the number of human receptors. For example a school or hospital is likely to be within the >100 receptor category.

Table A. 4: Sensitivity of the area to human health impacts ^{a b c}

Receptor sensitivity	Annual Mean PM ₁₀ Concentrations	Number of Receptors	Distance from the Source (m)				
			<20	<50	<100	<200	<350

High	>32 µg/m ³	>100	High	High	High	Medium	Low
		10-100	High	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1-10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	28-32 µg/m ³	>100	High	High	Medium	Low	Low
		10-100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	24-28 µg/m ³	>100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		10-100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
	<24 µg/m ³	>100	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
		10-100	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Medium	>32 µg/m ³	>10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
	28-32 µg/m ³	>10	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	24-28 µg/m ³	>10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	<24 µg/m ³	>10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Low	-	≥1	Low	Low	Low	Low	

- Estimate the total within the stated distance (e.g. the total within 350 metres and not the number between 200 and 350 m), noting that only the highest level of area sensitivity from the table needs to be considered. For example, if there are 7 high sensitivity receptors <20 metres of the source and 95 high sensitivity receptors between 20 and 50 m, then the total of number of receptors <50 metres is 102. If the annual mean PM₁₀ concentration is 29 µg/m³, the sensitivity of the area would be high.
- Annual mean PM₁₀ concentrations are most straightforwardly taken from the national background maps but should also take account of local sources. The values are based on 32 µg/m³ being the annual mean concentration at which an exceedance of the 24-hour objective is likely in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- In the case of high sensitivity receptors with high occupancy (such as schools or hospitals) approximate the number of people likely to be present. In the case of residential dwellings, simply include the number of properties.

Table A. 5: Sensitivity of the area to ecological impacts

Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Source (m) ^a	
	<20	<50
High	High	Medium
Medium	Medium	Low

Low	Low	Low
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a. Only the highest level of area sensitivity from the table needs to be considered.

Step 2C Define the risk of impacts

The dust emission magnitude is then combined with the sensitivity of the area to determine the overall risk of impacts with no mitigation measures applied. The matrices in Table A-6 provide a method of assigning the level of risk for each activity. These can then be used to determine the level of mitigation that is required.

Table A.6: Risks of dust impacts

Receptor Sensitivity	Dust Emission Magnitude		
	Large	Medium	Small
Demolition			
High	High Risk	Medium Risk	Medium Risk
Medium	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Low	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Negligible
Earthworks			
High	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Medium	Medium risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Low	Low risk	Low risk	Negligible
Construction			
High	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Medium	Medium risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Low	Low risk	Low risk	Negligible
Trackout			
High	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Medium	Medium risk	Low risk	Negligible
Low	Low risk	Low risk	Negligible

Step 3 Site-specific mitigation

Step three of the IAQM guidance identifies appropriate site-specific mitigation. These measures are related to whether the site is a low-, medium- or high-risk site. The highest risk category of a site (of all activities being undertaken) is recommended when considering appropriate mitigation measures for the site. Where risk is assigned as ‘negligible’, no mitigation measures beyond those required by legislation are required. However, additional mitigation measures may be applied as good practice.

A selection of these measures is specified as suitable to mitigate dust emissions from activities, based on professional judgement.

Step 4 Determine significant effects

Following Step 2 (definition of the proposed scheme and the surroundings and identification of the risk of dust effects occurring for each activity), and Step 3 (identification of appropriate site-specific mitigation), the significance of the potential dust effects can be determined. The recommended mitigation measures should normally be sufficient to reduce construction dust impacts to a not significant effect.

The approach in Step 4 of the IAQM dust assessment guidance has been adopted to determine the significance of effects with regard to dust emissions. The guidance states the following:

'For almost all construction activity, the aim should be to prevent significant effects on receptors through the use of effective mitigation. Experience shows that this is normally possible. Hence the residual effect will normally be 'not significant'.'

IAQM guidance also states that:

'Even with a rigorous DMP [Dust Management Plan] in place, it is not possible to guarantee that the dust mitigation measures will be effective all the time, and if, for example, dust emissions occur under adverse weather conditions, or there is an interruption to the water supply used for dust suppression, the local community may experience occasional, short-term dust annoyance. The likely scale of this would not normally be considered sufficient to change the conclusion that with mitigation the effects will be 'not significant'.'

Step 4 of IAQM guidance recognises that the key to the above approach is that it assumes that the regulators ensure that the proposed mitigation measures are implemented. The management plan would include the necessary systems and procedures to facilitate on-going.

Appendix B Air Quality Standards and Air Quality Objectives

The effects of air quality on proposed and existing receptors is typically assessed by comparing modelled or monitored pollutant concentrations against prevailing air quality objectives (AQOs) embedded in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000, as amended. These are transposed into Table A.1, below.

Table A.1 Ambient AQOs relevant to the assessment

Pollutant	AQOs	Measured as	Dates to be achieved and maintained thereafter
NO ₂	200 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year	1-hour mean	31 December 2005
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31 December 2005
PM ₁₀	50 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year	24-hour mean	31 December 2004
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31 December 2004
PM _{2.5}	25 µg/m ³	Annual mean	01 January 2020

The Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2016) ('TG16') also recommends the receptors where the AQOs should be applied, as outlined in Table A.2.

Table A.2 Examples of where the air quality objectives should apply, as per TG16

Averaging Period Objectives	Objectives should apply at	Objectives should generally not apply at
Annual mean	All locations where members of the public might be regularly exposed. Building façades of residential properties, schools, hospitals, care homes etc.	Building façades of offices or other places of work where members of the public do not have regular access. Hotels, unless people live there as their permanent residence. Gardens of residential properties. Kerbside sites (as opposed to locations at the building façade), or any other location where public exposure is expected to be short term.

Averaging Period Objectives	Objectives should apply at	Objectives should generally not apply at
24-hour mean and 8-hour mean	<p>All locations where the annual mean objective would apply, together with hotels.</p> <p>Gardens of residential properties (not at peripheries or front gardens unless exposure is likely there).</p>	<p>Kerbside sites (as opposed to locations at the building façade), or any other location where public exposure is expected to be short term.</p>
1-hour mean	<p>All locations where the annual mean and: 24 and 8-hour mean objectives apply. Kerbside sites (for example, pavements of busy shopping streets). Those parts of car parks, bus stations and railway stations etc. which are not fully enclosed, where members of the public might reasonably be expected to spend one hour or more. Any outdoor locations where members of the public might reasonably expect to spend one hour or longer.</p>	<p>Kerbside sites where the public would not be expected to have regular access.</p>

Appendix C Mitigation recommended for implementation at the Roadstone Coatings Site

The Mott MacDonald (2013) assessment considered a series of mitigation measures to reduce dust emissions that were incorporated into the design of the Aggregates site and these are outlined below:

- Dust generating activities have, as far as practicable, been sited where prevailing winds will blow dust away from sensitive receptors;
- The need for transportation and handling has been minimised by using a conveyor as opposed to vehicular traffic / haul roads and by placing adequate storage facilities close to the processing areas;
- Storage areas have been located away from sensitive receptors and will be covered as far as is feasible; and
- Site access and exit routes, routes around the site and parking areas are located away from sensitive receptors.

Mott MacDonald also recommended proposed operational phase dust mitigation measures, split into Site Activities and Site Traffic groupings. These are outlined below:

- Site Activities
 - Identify responsible person in charge
 - Restrict the duration of dust emitting activities
 - Limit drop heights in stockpiling, processing and loading operations
 - Use water as dust suppressant where applicable (both on roads and storage areas)
 - Protect activities from wind
 - Store materials under cover wherever feasible
 - Limit spillage and facilitate its removal by the use of hard surfaces
 - Protect conveyors by use of wind and roof boards and shelter transfer points from wind
 - Use scrapers to clean conveyor belts and collect scrapings for disposal
 - Good maintenance of all plant, vehicles and equipment
- Site Traffic
 - Restrict vehicle speed

- Effective vehicle cleaning and specific wheel washing on leaving site
- Road sweepers to be used regularly
- All vehicles to switch off engines – no idling
- All loads entering and leaving site to be covered
- Load and unload in areas protected from wind
- Use paved roads where practicable
- Additionally, alongside the above proposed mitigation measures to minimise dust risk, if dust cannot be avoided then site activities will be suspended and postponed until such a time that the dust has returned to acceptable levels, at which point site activities can be resumed.

Appendix D Layout of Railheads relative to the Proposed Development

Figure D.1: Lease Demise (Blue line) for the Freightliner operation with access rights over the road shaded brown

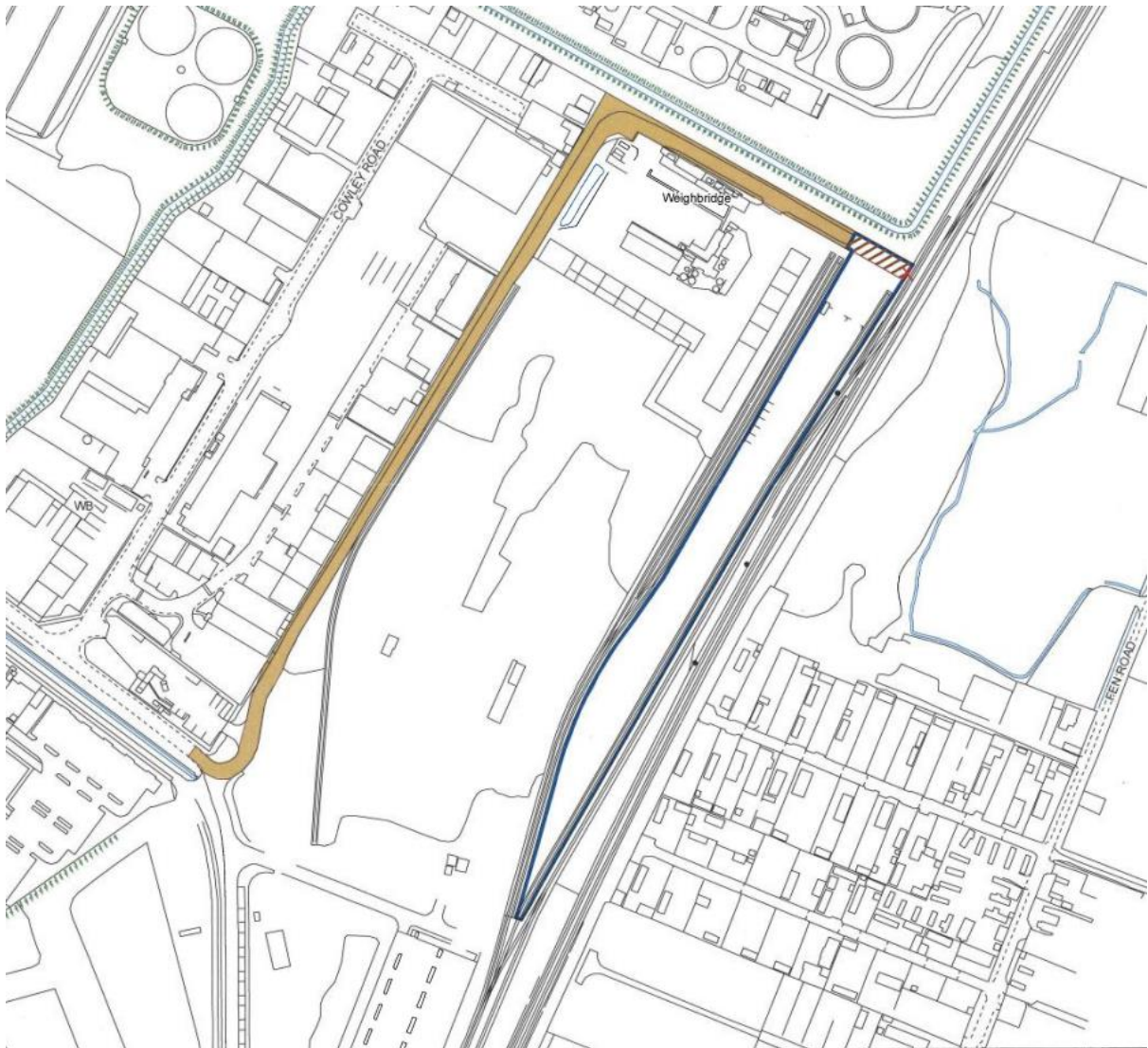


Figure D.2: Lease Demise (Blue line) for the Freightliner operation with access rights over the road shaded brown



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APPENDIX F

ODOUR RESPONSE

Brookgate Land Limited

Cambridge North

Post Submission Odour Response

Reference: 267983-ARP-REP-OdourResponse-1.0

Issue 1.0 | 05 September 2022






This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Job number 267983-00

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1. Introduction

This document has been prepared by Ove Arup and Partners Ltd (Arup) in response to the objection received from the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority (MWPA) on the Proposed Development (22/02771/OUT) regarding the proximity to the Cambridge Waste Transfer Station (CWTS). The CWTS lies within a Waste Management Area (WMA) and under Policy 16 of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan¹ a Consultation Area is designated around the WMA to ensure that sites within the WMA are safeguarded². The concern raised by the MWPA is regarding the potential interactions between the safeguarded sites and the different uses within the Proposed Development (i.e. how a safeguarded site may affect a proposed use, and how a proposed use may affect a safeguarded site). The MWPA also stated that the typical issues that arise regarding safeguarded facilities often relate to dust, noise, light, odour, traffic, and general amenity. This document addresses the potential odour interaction, more specifically, the potential for odour from the safeguarded CWTS to affect the Proposed Development.

As stated in the MWPA objection document, the Proposed Development site lies within the consultation area for the Cowley Road WMA. As set out in Policy 26 of the emerging North East Cambridge Area Action Plan³, it is proposed that the safeguarded ‘Veolia Waste Recycling Transfer Station’ (referred to in this document as the CWTS) will be relocated. However, it is understood that an alternative site has not yet been identified, and until that occurs it should be assumed that the facility may be operating from this location for the foreseeable future.

An odour statement accompanied the planning application for the Proposed Development which assessed the potential odour impacts from the Cambridge Water Recycling Centre (CWRC) located in the WMA. The MWPA objection document also stated the following in reference to CWRC, referred to as the Water Recycling Area (WRA):

“The MWPA is satisfied, that subject to no objections being raised by Anglian Water or the Environmental Health Officer, that the Odour Assessment adequately demonstrates that the Proposed Development will not be significantly adversely affected by its proximity to the WRA.”

Therefore, the CWRC is not discussed further.

2. Policy and Guidance

2.1 Policy context

The MWPA makes reference to Policy 16 of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan¹ regarding Mineral Allocation Areas (MAAs), Mineral Development Areas (MDAs), WMAs, Transport Infrastructure Areas (TIAs) and WRAs:

“Development within a CA will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the development will:

(c) not prejudice the existing or future use of the area (i.e. the MAA, MDA, WMA, TIA or WRA) for which the CA has been designated; and

(d) not result in unacceptable amenity issues or adverse impacts to human health for the occupiers or users of such new development, due to the ongoing or future use of the area for which the CA has been designated

[...]

¹ Peterborough City Council, Cambridgeshire County Council (2021) Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2036, Adopted July 2021

² Protected from development that would prejudice operations within the area, or to protect development that would be adversely affected by such operations (for example residential development being located close to a waste site and subsequently suffering amenity issues).

³ Greater Cambridge Shared Planning (2020) Draft North East Cambridge, Area Action Plan, Regulation 18 consultation

When considering proposals for non-mineral and non-waste management development within a CA, then the agent of change principle will be applied to ensure that the operation of the protected infrastructure (i.e. MAA, MDA, WMA, TIA or WRA) is not in any way prejudiced.”

The MWPA has also made reference to paragraph 187 of the National Planning Policy Framework⁴ (NPPF), in the context of the ‘agent of change’:

“187 Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or ‘agent of change’) should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.”

In summary, both policies referenced state that the Proposed Development should not restrict or prejudice the operation of the current CWTS as a result of odour emissions from the CWTS activities.

2.2 Relevant guidance

2.2.1 Institute of Air Quality Management Guidance

The Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance⁵ states:

“Before an adverse effect (such as disamenity, annoyance, nuisance or complaints) can occur, there must be odour exposure. For odour exposure to occur all three links in the source-pathway-receptor chain must be present”

The guidance defines an odour source as, “a means for the odour to get into the atmosphere”. If there is no source, there is no odour exposure and therefore no adverse effect to be assessed. The CWTS is discussed further to understand whether it constitutes as an odour source with an odour magnitude which could significantly impact the Proposed Development, in line with the IAQM guidance.

2.2.2 Environment Agency Guidance

The Environment Agency H4 odour guidance⁶ provides permitting guidance for industrial site operators and prospective operators. The guidance provides further clarification around odour permit conditions which are relevant to the CWTS environmental permit.

3. Cambridge Waste Transfer Station

Veolia, the operator of the CWTS, were consulted to understand the operations of the site and any conditions which may affect odour emissions from the site.

The CWTS was granted planning permission⁷ for 24-hour operation in 2019 and it is understood that the CWTS typically handles dry inert waste. However, the operator suggested that details of the specific waste handled at the site may change within the range of waste permitted to be handled, based on the licence granted by the Environment Agency. The current permit⁸ (EPR/LB3331AQ) is for handling household,

⁴ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2021) National Planning Policy Framework

⁵ Bull et al (2018). IAQM Guidance on the assessment of odour for planning – version 1.1, Institute of Air Quality Management, London. www.iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/odour-guidance-2018

⁶ Environment Agency (2011) H4 Odour Management (March 2011)

⁷ Joint Development Control Committee (2019) Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development, Date: 18 December 2019, Application Number C/5000/19/CW, (19/0493/CTY) (Cambridge City Council)

⁸ Environment Agency, LIT 6956 SR2008 No 3 75kte – household commercial and industrial waste transfer station with treatment, Standard rules, Chapter 4, The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

commercial and industrial waste. The permit also states the following conditions under the 2008 No 3 standard rules:

“3.2.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved odour management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the odour.

3.2.2 The operator shall:

(a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the site due to odour, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, an odour management plan;

(b) implement the approved odour management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.”

Following the Environment Agency H4 guidance, this is a standard ‘odour boundary condition’ which ensures that operators will not be in breach of the condition provided they are using appropriate measures. In other words, should the CWTS be in compliance of the permit conditions, there should be no significant emission of odour emitted from the site.

The IAQM guidance⁵ states that national planning guidance requires that pollution control regimes (in this case, odour), regulated under an environmental permit, should be assumed to operate effectively. However, the most recent Environment Agency inspection was undertaken on 24th March 2022 which concluded compliance with the permit conditions and stated that all storage of waste under the permit is undertaken inside a building or within sealed containers. Therefore, based on the conditions of the permit, it can be concluded that there are no significant odour emissions from the CWTS.

4. Existing Baseline Conditions

Following IAQM guidance⁵, complaints data had been sought to understand the existing baseline odour conditions in the context of the CWTS.

In 2019, the CWTS was granted planning permission⁷ (C/05004/12/CW) to enable 24 hour operation of the site. The report produced⁷ stated that there had been odour complaints reported by “immediately local businesses”. However, the CWTS operator was also consulted to understand if there were any recent records of odour complaints. No odour complaints had been recorded in the last 2 years⁹ (the latest records available).

This provides further evidence to support the conclusion that the CWTS is not a source of significant odour emissions.

5. Summary and Conclusions

The CWTS is not considered to be a source of significant odour emissions that would impact the amenity at the Proposed Development and therefore no odour assessment of the CWTS impact on the Proposed Development is considered necessary. This is based on the Environment Agency permit which conditions the operations to be, “free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site”, and a lack of odour complaints in the last 2 years. Therefore, in terms of odour, as the CWTS is not expected to impact the Proposed Development, the Proposed Development is unlikely to restrict or prejudice the operation of the current safeguarded CWTS site and therefore complies with Policy 16 of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan¹ and the NPPF⁴.

⁹ As of 31 August 2022, the date at which the operator responded with this statement.

Abbreviations/Glossary

Abbreviation	Description
CWRC	Cambridge Water Recycling Centre
CWTS	Cambridge Waste Transfer Site
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
MAA	Mineral Allocation Area
MDA	Mineral Development Area
MWPA	Minerals and Waste Planning Authority
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
TIA	Transport Infrastructure Area
WMA	Waste Management Area
WRA	Water Recycling Area

Appendix A

Attachments

A.1 CWTS Operator correspondence

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]@veolia.com>
Sent: 31 August 2022 21:49
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Cambridge Waste Transfer Station Enquiry in relation to Land North Of Cambridge North Station
Attachments: Cambridge Permit 1 of 2.pdf, Cambridge Permit 2 of 2.pdf, 20220324 CAR 104734-0421272.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi [REDACTED]

I will answer as specifically as I can but a lot of the details (e.g. types of waste we handle) could always change in future based on our Environmental Permit.

Please find attached copy of our permit (including conditions relating to Odour) and the latest inspection report from the Environment Agency (from March this year). As per the report, the EA are happy we are fully compliant with our permit conditions which include the management of Odour, dust etc.

We have had no complaints relating to odour in the last 2 years (and possibly longer, but that is speaking from the records in our current system without having to access an archived system).

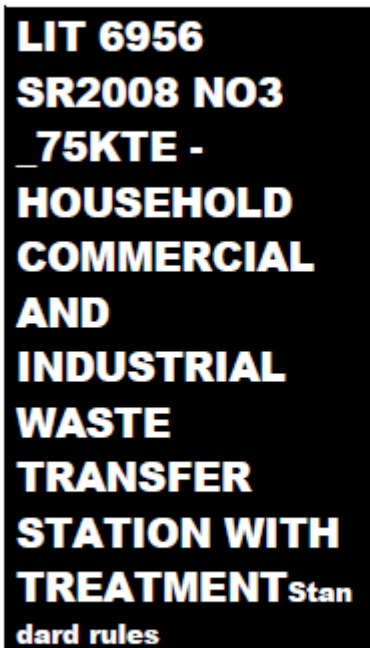
I sincerely hope this helps,

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A.2 Shared CWTS environmental permit documentation



Chapter 4, The Environmental Permitting
(England and Wales) Regulations 2016



Standard rules SR2008 No3 75kte - household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station with treatment – existing permits

Introductory note

This introductory note does not form part of these standard rules.

These standard rules are only available for existing SR2008No3 permit-holders. New applicants should use standard rules SR2015 No6.

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When referred to in an environmental permit, these rules will allow the operator to operate a Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer Station with waste treatment at a specified location, provided that the permitted activities are not carried out within 500 metres of a European Site¹, Ramsar site or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); or within 50m of any well, spring or borehole used for the supply of water for human consumption. This must include private water supplies. Furthermore, specified waste cannot be treated outside a building within a specified Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)².

Permitted wastes are limited to non-hazardous wastes and do not include hazardous wastes such as asbestos. The total quantity of waste that can be accepted at a site under these rules must be less than 75,000 tonnes a year. With the exception of specified waste, all bulking, transfer or treatment of non-hazardous waste must be carried out inside a building. Wastes can be bulked up for disposal or recovery elsewhere and can also be treated by sorting, separation, screening, baling, shredding, crushing and compaction. These rules will not permit the burning of any wastes, either in the open, inside buildings or in any form of incinerator.

These rules do not allow any point source emission into surface waters or groundwater. However, under the emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits rule:

- Liquids may be discharged into a sewer subject to a consent issued by the local water company.
- Liquids may be taken off-site in a tanker for disposal or recovery.
- Clean surface water from roofs, or from areas of the site that are not being used in connection with storing and treating waste, may be discharged directly to surface waters, or to groundwater by seepage through the soil via a soakaway.

This permit allows waste recovery activities. Please note that any processed materials will continue to be regulated as waste until they meet the end of waste test in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 2008/98/EC. You can demonstrate that you have met the end of waste tests by either:

- meeting all the criteria set out in any relevant and applicable EU End of Waste regulations; or
- a case by case assessment taking into account the applicable case law, which includes meeting all the requirements of a relevant and applicable Quality Protocol or Defined Industry Code of Practice (e.g. CL:AIRE Development Industry CoP).

End of Introductory Note

¹ A candidate or Special Area of Conservation (cSAC or SAC) and proposed or Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA) in England and Wales.

²An Air Quality Management Area which has been designated due to concerns about particulate matter in the form of PM₁₀.

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Rules

1 – Management

1.1 General management

- 1.1.1 The operator shall manage and operate the activities:
- (a) in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution, including those arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents, non-conformances, closure and those drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaints; and
 - (b) using sufficient competent persons and resources.
- 1.1.2 Records demonstrating compliance with rule 1.1.1 shall be maintained.
- 1.1.3 Any persons having duties that are or may be affected by the matters set out in these standard rules shall have convenient access to a copy of them kept at or near the place where those duties are carried out.
- 1.1.4 The operator shall comply with the requirements of an approved competence scheme.

2 – Operations

2.1 Permitted activities

- 2.1.1 The operator is only authorised to carry out the activities specified in table 2.1 below ("activities").

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Table 2.1 activities	
Description of activities	Limits of activities
<p>D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)</p> <p>R13: Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)</p> <p>D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to 13</p> <p>D9: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in Annex IIA which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12</p> <p>R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents</p> <p>R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds</p> <p>R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials</p>	<p>Treatment consisting only of manual sorting, separation, screening, baling, shredding, crushing or compaction of waste into different components for disposal, (no more than 50 tonnes per day) or recovery.</p> <p>No more than a total of 50 tonnes of intact and shredded waste vehicle tyres (waste codes 16 01 03 and 19 12 04) shall be stored at the site.</p>

2.2 Waste acceptance

2.2.1 Waste shall only be accepted if:

- (a) it is of a type and quantity listed in table 2.2 below; and
- (b) it conforms to the description in the documentation supplied by the producer and holder; and
- (c) any excavated soil from known or suspected contaminated sites (established as a result of visual inspection or from knowledge of the origin of the waste) is accompanied by prior chemical analysis establishing the type and degree of contamination.

Table 2.2. Waste types and quantities	
<p>Maximum Quantities</p> <p>The total quantity of waste accepted at the site shall be less than 75,000 tonnes a year.</p>	
<p>Exclusions</p> <p>Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres • Wastes that are in a form which is either sludge or liquid 	
Waste Code	Description

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Table 2.2. Waste types and quantities	
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 01	wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 03	wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals
01 03 06	tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05
01 03 09	red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 07
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 11	wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 12	tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste
02 01 04	waste plastics (except packaging)
02 01 07	wastes from forestry
02 01 10	waste metal
02 02	wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 03	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation
02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 04	wastes from sugar processing
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet
02 04 02	off-specification calcium carbonate
02 05	wastes from the dairy products industry
02 05 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06	wastes from the baking and confectionery industry
02 06 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 07	wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)
02 07 01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
03	WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04

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03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
03 03 07	mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
03 03 10	Fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation
04	WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
04 01	Wastes from the leather and fur industry
04 01 08	waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
04 01 09	wastes from dressing and finishing
04 02	wastes from the textile industry
04 02 21	wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
04 02 22	wastes from processed textile fibres
06	WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES
06 09	wastes from the MSFU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes
06 09 02	phosphorous slag
06 09 04	calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03
06 11	wastes from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacifiers
06 11 01	calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production
07	WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES
07 02	wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres
07 02 13	waste plastic
09	WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY
09 01	wastes from the photographic industry
09 01 07	photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
09 01 08	photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
09 01 10	single-use cameras without batteries
09 01 12	single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES
10 01	wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 01	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)
10 01 05	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form
10 01 07	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in sludge form
10 01 15	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 01 19	wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01 18
10 01 24	sands from fluidised beds
10 02	wastes from the iron and steel industry
10 02 01	wastes from the processing of slag
10 02 02	unprocessed slag
10 02 08	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
10 02 10	mill scales
10 02 14	filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13
10 02 15	other filter cakes
10 03	wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy
10 03 02	anode scraps
10 03 05	waste alumina
10 03 16	skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15
10 03 18	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17
10 03 24	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23
10 03 26	filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 25
10 03 28	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27
10 03 30	wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29

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10 04	wastes from lead thermal metallurgy
10 04 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09
10 05	wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy
10 05 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 05 09	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08
10 05 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 05 10
10 06	wastes from copper thermal metallurgy
10 06 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 06 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 06 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 06 09
10 07	wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy
10 07 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 07 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 07 03	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 07 05	filter cakes from gas treatment
10 07 08	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07
10 08	wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy
10 08 09	other slags
10 08 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 08 10
10 08 13	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12
10 08 14	anode scrap
10 08 18	filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17
10 08 20	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19
10 09	wastes from casting of ferrous pieces
10 09 03	furnace slag
10 09 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05
10 09 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07
10 09 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13
10 09 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15
10 10	wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces
10 10 03	furnace slag
10 10 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 05
10 10 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07
10 10 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13
10 10 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 03	waste glass-based fibrous materials
10 11 10	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, other than those mentioned in 10 11 09
10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 11 16	solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15
10 11 18	filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 17
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 12 05	filter cakes from gas treatment
10 12 06	discarded moulds
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 12 10	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10.12 09

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10 12 12	wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10.12.11
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them
10 13 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 13 04	wastes from calcination and hydration of lime
10 13 07	filter cakes from gas treatment
10 13 10	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09
10 13 11	wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10
10 13 13	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12
10 13 14	waste concrete
11	WASTES FROM CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENT AND COATING OF METALS AND OTHER MATERIALS; NON-FERROUS HYDRO METALLURGY
11 01	wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphating, alkaline degreasing, anodising)
11 01 10	filter cakes other than those mentioned in 11 01 09
11 01 14	degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13
11 02	wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes
11 02 03	wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
11 02 06	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05
11 05	wastes from hot galvanising processes
11 05 01	hard zinc
11 05 02	zinc ash
12	WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS
12 01	wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01 01	ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 03	non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 05	plastics shavings and turnings
12 01 13	welding wastes
12 01 17	waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16
12 01 21	spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20
15	WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
15 02	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST
16 01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport [including off-road machinery] and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres
16 02	wastes from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13

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16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
16 03	off-specification batches and unused products
16 03 04	inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03
16 03 06	organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
16 06	batteries and accumulators
16 06 04	alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
16 06 05	other batteries and accumulators
16 11	waste linings and refractories
16 11 02	carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 01
16 11 04	other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03
16 11 06	linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 05
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	Wood
17 02 02	Glass
17 02 03	Plastic
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 04	metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	Aluminium
17 04 03	Lead
17 04 04	Zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	Tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06	insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 08	gypsum-based construction material
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION/INDUSTRIAL USE
19 01	wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste
19 01 02	ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
19 01 12	bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11

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19 01 18	pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
19 02 10	combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 04	vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification
19 04 01	vitrified waste
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02	non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	off-specification compost
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	paper and cardboard
19 12 02	ferrous metal
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 05	Glass
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	Textiles
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 02	Glass
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 10	Clothes
20 01 11	Textiles
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	Plastics
20 01 40	Metals
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	soil and stones
20 03	other municipal wastes
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	waste from markets
20 03 03	street-cleaning residues
20 03 07	bulky waste

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2.3 Operating techniques

2.3.1 The activities shall be operated using the techniques and in the manner described in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3 Operating techniques
<p>1. The Operator shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) following any fire or if required by the Environment Agency, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified a fire prevention plan;(b) implement the approved fire prevention plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency. <p>The fire prevention plan shall as a minimum specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the total amount of waste that will be stored on site at any one time and if more than one type of waste is to be stored at the site the total amount of each type of waste;(ii) the maximum time each type of waste will be stored on site;(iii) the method of storage of each type of waste;(iv) the maximum volume of each waste pile in m³;(v) the location within the site where each type of waste will be stored;(vi) the maximum size of any waste pile stack stipulating the maximum height, width and depth;(vii) the minimum separation (fire break) distance between waste piles or storage areas;(viii) if fire walls are used in place of fire breaks, full details of the design and construction of such walls;(ix) the steps put in place to prevent and minimise the risk of a fire or of it spreading within the site or from the site;(x) the steps put in place to extinguish a fire if a fire starts;(xi) the steps and procedures to be followed if a fire occurs on site, including how the impact or emissions from a fire that may affect people or the environment will be minimised and mitigated; and(xii) the provisions made to enable safe access to the site for fire and rescue services, including how the impact on people or the environment of water used in fighting the fire will be managed and minimised. <p>2. Unless stored or treated outside as specified waste³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) all bulking, transfer or treatment of waste shall be carried out inside a building;b) all waste shall be stored in a building or within a secure container.c) all waste shall be stored and treated on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system. <p>3. Specified waste shall be stored and treated on hard standing or on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system.</p>

2.4 The site

2.4.1 The activities shall not extend beyond the site, being the land shown edged in green on the site plan attached to the permit.

2.4.2 The activities shall not be carried out within 500 metres of a European Site or a SSSI.

2.4.3 The activities shall not be carried out within 50m of any well spring or borehole used for the supply of water for human consumption. This must include private water supplies.

³ "specified waste" is defined in section 4.4 of these standard rules.

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- 2.4.4 No treatment of specified waste, unless undertaken in a building, shall take place within a specified AQMA.

2.5 Technical Requirements

Waste battery and accumulator treatment

- 2.5.1 Treatment of waste batteries and accumulators must meet the minimum requirements set out in Annex III, Part A of Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC.

3 – Emissions and monitoring

3.1 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits

- 3.1.1 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits (excluding odour) shall not cause pollution. The operator shall not be taken to have breached this rule if appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved emissions management plan, have been taken to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, those emissions.
- 3.1.2 The operator shall:
- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, an emissions management plan;
 - (b) implement the approved emissions management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.
- 3.1.3 All liquids in containers, whose emission to water or land could cause pollution, shall be provided with secondary containment, unless the operator has used other appropriate measures to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, leakage and spillage from the primary container.

3.2 Odour

- 3.2.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved odour management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the odour.
- 3.2.2 The operator shall:
- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the site due to odour, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, an odour management plan;
 - (b) implement the approved odour management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

3.3 Noise and vibration

- 3.3.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from noise and vibration at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the

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operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved noise and vibration management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the noise and vibration.

3.3.2 The operator shall:

- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the site due to noise and vibration, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a noise and vibration management plan;
- (b) implement the approved noise and vibration management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

4 – Information

4.1 Records

4.1.1 All records required to be made by these standard rules shall:

- (a) be legible;
- (b) be made as soon as reasonably practicable;
- (c) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and any subsequent amendments remain legible or are capable of retrieval; and
- (d) be retained, unless otherwise agreed by the Environment Agency, for at least 6 years from the date when the records were made, or in the case of the following records until permit surrender:
 - (i) off-site environmental effects; and
 - (ii) matters which affect the condition of land and groundwater.

4.1.2 The operator shall keep on site all records, plans and the management system required to be maintained by these standard rules, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

4.2 Reporting

4.2.1 The operator shall send all reports and notifications required by these standard rules to the Environment Agency using the contact details supplied in writing by the Environment Agency.

4.2.2 Within one month of the end of each quarter, the operator shall submit to the Environment Agency using the form made available for the purpose, the information specified on the form relating to the site and the waste accepted and removed from it during the previous quarter.

4.3 Notifications

4.3.1 The Environment Agency shall be notified without delay following the detection of:

- (a) any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident or emission of a substance not controlled by an emission limit which has caused, is causing or may cause significant pollution;
- (b) the breach of a limit specified in these standard rules; or
- (c) any significant adverse environmental effects.

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- 4.3.2 Written confirmation of actual or potential pollution incidents and breaches of emission limits shall be submitted within 24 hours.
- 4.3.3 Where the Environment Agency has requested in writing that it shall be notified when the operator is to undertake monitoring and/or spot sampling, the operator shall inform the Environment Agency when the relevant monitoring and/or spot sampling is to take place. The operator shall provide this information to the Environment Agency at least 14 days before the date the monitoring is to be undertaken.
- 4.3.4 The Environment Agency shall be notified within 14 days of the occurrence of the following matters except where such disclosure is prohibited by Stock Exchange rules:
- a) Where the operator is a registered company:
 - any change in the operator's trading name, registered name or registered office address; and
 - any steps taken with a view to the operator going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.
 - b) Where the operator is a corporate body other than a registered company:
 - any change in the operator's name or address; and
 - any steps taken with a view to the dissolution of the operator.
 - c) In any other case:
 - the death of any of the named operators (where the operator consists of more than one named individual);
 - any change in the operator's name(s) or address(es); and
 - any steps taken with a view to the operator, or any one of them, going into bankruptcy, entering into a composition or arrangement with creditors, or, in the case them being in a partnership, dissolving the partnership.

4.4 Interpretation

- 4.4.1 In these standard rules the expressions listed below shall have the meaning given.
- 4.4.2 In these standard rules references to reports and notifications mean written reports and notifications, except when reference is being made to notification being made "without delay", in which case it may be provided by telephone.

"*accident*" means an accident that may result in pollution.

"*Annex IIA*" means Annex IIA to Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on Waste.

"*authorised officer*" means any person authorised by the Environment Agency under section 108(1) of The Environment Act 1995 to exercise, in accordance with the terms of any such authorisation, any power specified in Section 108(4) of that Act.

"*building*" means a construction that has the objective of providing sheltering cover and minimising emissions of noise, particulate matter, odour and litter.

"*D*" means a disposal operation provided for in Annex IIA to Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on Waste.

"*emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits*" means emissions of substances to air, water or land from the activities, either from emission points specified in these standard rules or from other localised or diffuse sources, which are not controlled by an emission limit.

"*European Site*" means a European site within the meaning of Regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

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"groundwater" means all water, which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

"impermeable surface" means a surface or pavement constructed and maintained to a standard sufficient to prevent the transmission of liquids beyond the pavement surface, and should be read in conjunction with the term "sealed drainage system" (below).

"pollution" means emissions as a result of human activity which may—

- (a) be harmful to human health or the quality of the environment,
- (b) cause offence to a human sense,
- (c) result in damage to material property, or
- (d) impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment.

"quarter" means a calendar year quarter commencing on 1 January, 1 April, 1 July or 1 October.

"R" means a recovery operation provided for in Annex IIB to Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on Waste.

"sealed drainage system" in relation to an impermeable surface, means a drainage system with impermeable components which does not leak and which will ensure that:

- (a) no liquid will run off the surface otherwise than via the system;
- (b) except where they may lawfully be discharged to foul sewer, all liquids entering the system are collected in a sealed sump.

"specified AQMA" means an air quality management area within the meaning of the Environment Act 1995 which has been designated due to concerns about particulate matter in the form of PM₁₀.

"specified waste" means the following waste codes in Table 2.2: 01 01 01, 01 01 02, 01 04 08, 01 04 09, 01 04 13, 02 04 01, 10 11 12, 10 12 08, 10 13 14, 15 01 07, 17 01 01, 17 01 02, 17 01 03, 17 01 07, 17 02 02, 17 03 02, 17 05 04, 17 05 08, 19 12 05, 19 12 09 and 20 02 02.

"SSSI" means Site of Special Scientific Interest within the meaning of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000).

"Waste code" means the six digit code referable to a type of waste in accordance with the List of Wastes and in relation to hazardous waste, includes the asterisk. 'List of Wastes' means the list of wastes established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, as amended from time to time.

"year" means calendar year commencing on 1st January.

When the following terms appear in the waste code list in table 2.2 for that table they have the meaning given below:

'hazardous substance' means a substance classified as hazardous as a consequence of fulfilling the criteria laid down in parts 2 to 5 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

'heavy metal' means any compound of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium (VI), copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, tellurium, thallium and tin, as well as these materials in metallic form, as far as these are classified as hazardous substances

'PCBs' means

- polychlorinated biphenyls
- polychlorinated terphenyls
- monomethyl-tetrachlorodiphenyl methane, Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane, Monomethyldibromo-diphenyl methane
- any mixture containing any of the above mentioned substances in a total of more than 0,005 %by weight

'transition metals' means any of the following metals: any compound of scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium,

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molybdenum and tantalum, as well as these materials in metallic form, as far as these are classified as hazardous substances.

'stabilisation' means processes which change the hazardousness of the constituents in the waste and transform hazardous waste into non-hazardous waste.

'solidification' means processes which only change the physical state of the waste by using additives without changing the chemical properties of the waste.

'partly stabilised wastes' means wastes containing, after the stabilisation process, hazardous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-hazardous constituents and could be released into the environment in the short, middle or long term.

End of standard rules

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