

Witcham Meadlands Landfill Site

784-B070447

Environmental Risk Assessment

Environmental Permit Variation Application

Mick George Limited

September 2025

Document prepared on behalf of Tetra Tech Limited.

Registered in England number: 01959704



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Report Context

- 1.1.1 This section of the Environmental Permit Variation Application corresponds to Section 6 of Part C2 of the Environmental Permit Variation Application form, and has been prepared on behalf of the Operator, Mick George Limited (Mick George).
- 1.1.2 The application relates to Mick George's (The Operator) site at Mepal Landfill Site (formerly South Witcham Quarry) located in the Block Fen area of Mepal, Witcham, Mepal, Meadlands CB6 2AY, at approximate National Grid Reference TL 4400 8396. The site location and permit boundary are presented on Drawing Number MGL/B070447/PER/01A.
- 1.1.3 The Witcham Meadlands Landfill site is currently regulated under a bespoke Environmental Permit (EPR/LP3996ND) to allow the importation of non-hazardous waste and stable non-reactive hazardous wastes including gypsum and asbestos within an engineered cell (Phase 9). The Environmental Permit also allows the importation of inert waste within separate areas to the engineered cell (Phases 1-8).
- 1.1.4 Mick George now seeks to vary the Environmental Permit for the Witcham Meadlands Landfill Site to apply the following changes:-
- Change the annual throughput to the following:-

Table 1: Proposed Changes to Throughput

Category	Current Limit Tonnes/Year	Proposed Limit Tonnes/Year
Non-hazardous / inert waste (Phase 9 only)	50,000	200,000
Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste (Phase 9 only)	200,000 including a maximum of 20,000 tonnes of gypsum waste	200,000 including a maximum of 30,000 tonnes of gypsum waste
Asbestos waste and construction material containing asbestos (Phase 9 only)		
Gypsum waste (Phase 9 only)		
Inert Waste	50,000	0

- Update the location of the leachate monitoring points as they are not where the original permit application said they would be. This has also been raised by the local area officer in a Compliance Assessment Report (CAR Form) and Mick George have been advised to vary the environmental permit to ensure that the correct locations are referenced.

- Extend Phase 9 southwards as shown on Drawing Numbers MGL/B070447/LOC/01 and MGL/B070447/LOC/02.
- Amend the sulphate compliance levels that are currently set in Table S3.3 of the environmental permit.
- Allow the importation of Air Pollution Control (APC) wastes into the SNRHW cell.
- Add the following waste codes to the environmental permit:-

Table 2: Proposed Waste Codes

EWG Code	Description
19 13 04	Sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03
19 12 11*	Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste containing hazardous substances ¹
19 13 03*	Sludges from soil remediation containing hazardous substances ¹
12 01 16*	Waste blasting material containing hazardous substances
17 02 04*	Glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with hazardous substances
17 04 09*	Metal waste contaminated with hazardous substances
15 01 11*	Metallic packaging containing a hazardous solid porous matrix (for example asbestos), including empty pressure containers

Note 1 Wastes codes for the asbestos list

- 1.1.5 This Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) is limited to a qualitative assessment of the potential risks to the environment and human health specifically related to the proposed changes at the site. This report will identify any significant risk and demonstrate that the risk of pollution will be acceptable by taking the appropriate measures to manage the risk.

2.0 Environmental Risk Assessment

2.1 Methodology

- 2.1.1 This report has been prepared following the Environment Agency's (EA) Risk Assessment guidance and takes into consideration the potential risks associated with the following risk types:-
- Amenity and Accidents;
 - Surface water discharges;
 - Air;
 - Global Warming potential;
 - Site Waste; and
 - Groundwater.
- 2.1.2 There will be no direct emissions to groundwater, surface water or air as a result of this proposal. In addition, the EA's 'Assess the impact of air emissions on global warming' guidance indicates that the global warming impact assessment is only required if the proposal comprises emission points to air. Subsequently, it's considered that no further assessment is required for groundwater, surface water, air, and global warming potential.
- 2.1.3 This report addresses the risks associated with site waste and amenity and accidents.
- 2.1.4 This risk assessment addresses the above, and is based on the following methodology:-
- Identification of potential sources of risk;
 - Identification of all potential receptors to risk; and
 - Risk assessment of each risk type.
- 2.1.5 The ERA is a tool used to identify the pollutant linkage i.e., source – pathway – receptor. For most risks, the atmosphere is the main pathway and will always exist. Therefore, the ERA deals primarily with the sources and receptors. The ERA is provided in Appendix A of this document and is summarised below.
- 2.1.6 A 'Nature and Heritage Conservation Screen' (EPR/LP3996ND/P001), was requested from the EA. The screen determines the presence of any site of nature and heritage conservation, or protected species or habitats that may be impacted by the proposal. A copy of the results is provided as Appendix B of this document.

2.2 Sources

2.2.1 The potential sources of risks have been considered for each risk type, as provided in Appendix A of this document, and summarised below:-

Odour

- Acceptance of odorous waste materials.

Noise and vibration

- Engine noise from vehicles;
- Use of reverse vehicle warnings;
- Loading/unloading of waste; and,
- Mechanical treatment of waste.

Fugitive Emissions

- Particulate matter i.e., dust;
- Scavenging birds, pests and vermin;
- Mud; and
- Litter.

Accidents

- Fire;
- Leaks and spillages; and
- Unauthorised access.

2.3 Pathways

2.3.1 The pathways have been identified for each risk type as shown in Table 1:-

Table 3: Potential Pathways

Risk Type	Pathway
Odour	Atmosphere
Noise and Vibration	Atmosphere
Fugitive Emissions	Atmosphere
Accidents	Atmosphere
	Surface water run-off
	Infiltration
	Percolation

2.4 Receptors

- 2.4.1 Receptors within 1km of the proposed application boundary, have been listed in Table 2 and are shown on Drawing Number MGL/B070447/REC/01. Habitats or protected species that have been identified within the Nature and Heritage Conservation Screen (EPR/LP3996ND/P001), these results are provided as Appendix B.
- 2.4.2 The main pathway for the identified sources will be the atmosphere and as such, atmospheric conditions can affect dispersion rates and hence potential risk. As a result, the location of each receptor in relation to the site may influence the potential impact of the risk, as summarised in Table 4.

Table 4: Location of Sensitive Receptors Within 1km of the Site

ID	Receptor	Direction from Operational Area	Minimum Distance from the Permit Application Boundary (approx. m)
Domestic Dwellings			
1	Langwood Farm	W	615
2	Hundred Farm	N	920
3	Middle Farm	NW	760
4	Coopers Farm	NE	400
5	Fortreys Hall	SE	1,000
6	The Gate House	S	1,000
Commercial and Industrial Premises			
7	Tarmac Block Fenn Sand and Gravel Quarry	SW	835
8	Varying Industrial Uses	S/SW	Adjacent
Highways or Minor Roads			
9	Block Fen Drove	W	Adjacent
10	Pingle Drove	S	1,000
11	Langwood Fen Drove	NW	1,000
Sensitive Land Uses			
12	Farmland	N/S/E/W	<5
Priority Habitats			
13	Hall Plantation Deciduous Woodland	SE	710
14	River Delph Deciduous Woodland	E	815
15	Ouse Washes (RAMSAR, SPA, & SSSI/U Site)	E	785
16	Counter Drain (SAC)	E	815
Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments			
17	Barrow E of Common Farm (Scheduled Monument)	SW	1,000
18	Bowl Barrow (Scheduled Monument)	SW	1,000
19	Fortrey Hall (Schedule II)	SE	1,000
20	Ancient Monument	/	On-site
Surface Water e.g. rivers and streams			
21	Old Bedford River/Counter Drain	E	790

22	River Delph	E	860
23	Pingles Pit	SE	1,000
24	Pingle Drove Pond	S	960
25	Block Fen Drove Pond	W	40
26	Unnamed Pond	N	740
27	Streams	N/E/S/W	<5
28	Pingle Drove Pond	S	970

Nature and Heritage Screen

29	Ouse Washes (SPA, PSAC, RAMSAR, SSSI)	E	785
30	Sutton and Mepal Pumping Station Drains (LWS)	-	Adjacent

Groundwater (sensitivity)

According to the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside's (MAGIC) website, the existing permitted area and the proposed extension area are not situated within a Source Protection Zone). With regards to aquifers, the MAGIC website shows that the majority of the existing permitted area overlies an Unproductive Bedrock aquifer with a Secondary A Superficial Drift Aquifer. The site has a Medium-Low Groundwater Vulnerability.

2.5 Risk Assessment

2.5.1 The ERA (Appendix A) looks at each specific hazard identified and assesses the likelihood of those hazards impacting on the receptors. This is achieved by fulfilling the following objectives:-

- Identify the location and nature of each hazard;
- Identify the specific receptors potentially at risk and assess the sensitivity of each receptor;
- Provide a qualitative assessment of the risk posed to each sensitive receptor;
- Identify management and monitoring techniques; and
- Provide recommendations for more detailed assessments where necessary.

2.6 Summary of ERA

2.6.1 The Witcham Meadlands Landfill Site is operated by Mick George and is situated within 1km of sensitive receptors. As such, Tetra Tech on behalf Mick George, have prepared the above Environmental Risk Assessment to show how the site will be operated so as to prevent the facility from having an adverse impact on the environment.

2.6.2 The information contained within the assessment detailed in Appendix A (below) indicates that proposed changes are unlikely to cause any disturbance to nearby sensitive receptors from the management techniques employed by the applicant. The management techniques will ensure that any fugitive emissions will be adequately contained and managed.

Drawings

MGL/B070447/PER/01A – Permit Boundary Plan

MGL/B070447/LOC/01 – Phase 9 Extension Area

MGL/B070447/LOC/02 – Close up of Phase 9 Extension area

MGL/B070447/REC/01A – Environmental Receptor Plan

Appendix A: Environmental Risk Assessment

Table A1: Odour Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Receipt and storage of odorous waste streams	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4 above. Workforce in commercial and industrial properties identified in Table 4. Occupants in schools, amenities and recreational areas identified in Table 4. Habitats identified in Table 4.	Atmosphere	The proposed waste types are not putrescible and therefore will not biodegrade to produce offensive odours. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted. Details of these procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix C of the Environmental Permit Application). All site operatives will be vigilant with regard to identifying non-compliant wastes and any non-conformances or odour issues will be reported to the Site Manager.	Unlikely due to the nature of the proposed waste types and the measures in place.	Odour annoyance	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

Table A2: Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Vehicle movements to and from the site.	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4 above. Workforce in commercial and industrial properties identified in Table 4. Occupants in schools, amenities and recreational areas identified in Table 4. Habitats identified in Table 4.	Atmosphere.	All vehicle movements will be confined to the hours that are permitted in the planning permission. Speed limits are currently limited on site and access roads to 10mph to minimise the generation of noise/vibration. Clear signage is established on site to reinforce the speed limit. All vehicles which carry waste will be fitted with low level reversing signals. An anti-idling policy is employed on site which require all vehicles to switch off when they are not in regular use. This policy will continue to be implemented as a result of this variation. All vehicles will be subject to the site's planned preventative maintenance programme. The purpose of this programme is to ensure that all plant and equipment is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance. This will minimise the risk of mechanical failure which could result in an increased risk of noise emissions.	Intermittent during operating hours.	Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.	Not significant if managed correctly.

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			The immediate surroundings of the site largely comprise an agricultural or landfilling setting and the nearest site of human occupation is located approximately 800m from the site. As such, it is considered that the risk of noise to impact receptors beyond the site boundary is low. All noise generating activity will continue to be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager			
Noise from reverse vehicle warnings.	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4 above. Workforce in commercial and industrial properties identified in Table 4. Occupants in schools, amenities and recreational areas identified in Table 4. Habitats identified in Table 4.	Atmosphere.	All noise and vibration generating activities will be confined to the operating hours permitted in the planning permission, except for emergency repairs. Utilisation of low-level warning signals. All noise and vibration generating activity will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager. All noise and vibration generating activity will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.	Intermittent during operating hours.	Intermittent noise disturbance.	Not significant if managed correctly.

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Noise and vibrations from loading and unloading waste.	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4 above. Workforce in commercial and industrial properties identified in Table 4. Occupants in schools, amenities and recreational areas identified in Table 4. Habitats identified in Table 4.	Atmosphere	All noise and vibration generating activities will be confined to the operating hours permitted in the planning permission, except for emergency repairs. The loading/unloading of waste will continue to be undertaken in a controlled manner to keep noise/vibration to a minimum. Drop heights will be minimised as much as practicable to reduce the generation of noise. The immediate surroundings of the site largely comprise an agricultural or landfilling setting and the nearest site of human occupation is located approximately 800m from the site. As such, it is considered that the risk of noise to impact receptors beyond the site boundary is low. All noise generating activities will continue to be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.	Intermittent during operating hours.	Intermittent noise disturbance.	Not significant if managed correctly.
Noise and vibrations from engineering works	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4 above. Workforce in commercial and industrial properties identified in Table 4.	Atmosphere	All noise and vibration generating activities will be confined to the operating hours permitted in the planning permission, except for emergency repairs. All plant and machinery will have effective silencers where practicable and be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to minimise the generation of noise. The use of modern plant and regular maintenance shall be practiced minimising	Intermittent during operating hours.	Intermittent noise disturbance.	Not significant if managed correctly.

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	Occupants in schools, amenities and recreational areas identified in Table 4. Habitats identified in Table 4.	the risk of mechanical failure which may result in increased noise emissions. All plant and equipment will be maintained in accordance with a preventative maintenance programme which will be defined by the manufacturer's requirements. All plant and equipment will be switched off when not in regular use. All noise and vibration generating activity will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.			
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Table A3: Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
To Air						
Dust from vehicle movements and dust from haul road.	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4 above. Workforce in commercial and industrial properties identified in Table 4. Occupants in schools, amenities and recreational areas identified in Table 4. Habitats identified in Table 4.	Atmosphere	Any waste vehicles or haul roads that gather significant amounts of dust will be dampened or washed as and when necessary. The site will also be subject to the use of a water bowser which will be implemented as necessary to suppress any dust left on the hardstanding due to vehicle movements. All deliveries of waste will be covered (sheeted) or fully enclosed to prevent the generation of dust while the waste is in transit. Vehicle speeds will be limited on site and access roads to 10mph prevent re-suspension and entrainment of dust. Clear signage will be established on site to reinforce the vehicle speed. All vehicles exiting the site will be required to do so via the wheel wash and those vehicles that are obviously dusty will be washed down prior to exiting the site.	Dust could potentially reach the nearby dwellings when a strong wind blows in their direction. Management actions should prevent this happening.	Smothering. Nutrient enrichment. Nuisance – dust on cars, clothing, vegetation, etc.	Not significant.

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			The wheel wash will be checked monthly, and any necessary repair work will be carried out as soon as practicable. In the event of a breakdown, additional road cleaning equipment will be provided. If necessary, a road sweeper will be contracted to clean the site access road where vehicles exit the site. All equipment and vehicles when not in regular use shall be switched off to minimise the risk of dust emissions that may arise from idling. All vehicles will be subject to the site's planned preventative maintenance programme. The purpose of this programme is to ensure that all plant and equipment is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance. This will minimise the risk of mechanical failure which could result in an increased risk of dust emissions.			
Dust generated during loading/unloading of waste (excluding asbestos waste)	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4 above. Workforce in commercial and industrial properties identified in Table 4. Occupants in schools,	Atmosphere	A water bowser will be used to dampen site roads and stockpiles if deemed necessary. The loading/unloading of wastes will be undertaken in a controlled manner to keep dust emissions to a minimum. Extra care will be taken with the deposit of waste during periods of prolonged dry weather or high winds. The Site Manager will undertake a daily visual assessment of dust levels and all site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager.	Dust could potentially reach the nearby dwellings when a strong wind blows in their direction. Management actions should prevent this happening.	Local nuisance Potential respiratory health risk to public and staff. Smothering	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

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	amenities and recreational areas identified in Table 4. Habitats identified in Table 4.		Drop heights will be minimised to reduce the generation of dust whilst the waste is being handled.			
Asbestos fibres from the acceptance and handling of asbestos waste for SNRHW cell	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4 above. Workforce in commercial and industrial properties identified in Table 4. Occupants in schools, amenities and recreational areas identified in Table 4. Habitats identified in Table 4.	Atmosphere	Although the proposal involves the addition of asbestos waste codes, Mick George do not propose to increase the annual throughput of asbestos waste (as detailed in Table 4). As such, the risk of asbestos fibres is not expected to increase as a result of the proposed changes. Nevertheless, the following measures are currently undertaken to minimise the release of asbestos fibres and will continue to be implemented: - • Notice of input of any asbestos waste to the site must be given to the weighbridge office 24 hours prior to delivery. • Any requirement for pushing asbestos waste with a machine is carried out by scooping up inert waste in front of the compactor blade and using this as a buffer. • The compactor is not allowed to drive through or over the asbestos waste. • The asbestos waste is immediately covered with inert waste material so that at least 300mm of waste covers the	Dust could potentially reach the nearby dwellings when a strong wind blows in their direction. Management actions should prevent this happening.	Nuisance – dust on cars, clothing, vegetation, etc. Smothering. Nutrient enrichment. Contamination.	Not significant due to management techniques that will be employed.

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			asbestos and it is not within 1m of the flanks or face of the waste. - Once deposited, asbestos waste is not re-excavated without the permission of the Site Manager and the Environment Agency. - On days when wind speeds are greater than 10 knots, extra vigilance and mitigation measures will be implemented. - Site Manager is responsible for monitoring dust emissions. - Monitoring for asbestos fibres will be undertaken based on the monitoring requirements that are provided in the environmental permit.			
To Water						
Contaminated rainwater run-off.	Groundwater Surface water features identified in Table 4. Habitats identified in Table 4. Protected species identified in Table 4.	Direct surface water run-off from site. Infiltration. Percolation.	A Hydrogeological Risk Assessment (HRA) has been prepared to assess the potential risk of significant impacts on groundwater quality as a result of the proposed changes. A copy of the HRA is provided as Appendix G of the Environmental Permit Application. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place at the site to prevent the acceptance of non-conforming waste types. Details of these procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix C of the Environmental Permit Application).	Unlikely due to the nature of the proposed waste types and the measures in place.	Contamination of surface water bodies and groundwater.	Not significant due to management techniques employed and the inert nature of the waste types.

Pests/Scavenging birds						
Birds and Pests	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4 above. Workforce in commercial and industrial properties identified in Table 4. Occupants in schools, amenities, and recreational areas identified in Table 4. Priority Habitats identified in Table 4. Local Wildlife Sites identified in Table 4. Protected species identified in Table 4.	Air. Ground.	The permitted and proposed waste types are not considered to be attractive to pests or scavenging birds. As such, the risk of pests and scavenging birds is not expected to increase as a result of the proposed changes. Waste acceptance procedures will be in place to ensure only permitted waste types are accepted. Details of these procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix C of the Environmental Permit Application). The Site Manager will undertake regular reviews of pests and scavenging birds at the site. All site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager.	Very unlikely.	Nuisance to local residents. Predation of species in Local Wildlife Sites and Priority Habitats.	Not significant due to management techniques employed and the inert nature of the waste types.

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Mud						
Mud from vehicle movements	Users of local highways	Tracked on vehicle wheels.	The site will comprise a vehicle wheel washing facility that will be used by HGVs before they leave the site. The amount of mud on local roads will be monitored. All site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager. All vehicles leaving the site will be required to go through the site's wheel wash and any vehicles that are obviously muddy will undergo washing prior to them leaving the site. The amount of mud on the site access road and Block Fen Drove will be inspected on a daily basis by site operatives. In the event that mud is deposited on the access road and/or highway then a road sweeper will be employed if necessary.	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Mud on roads is unsightly and can increase the risk of road traffic incidents.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Litter						
Wind-blown litter	Receptors identified in Table 4.	Air	Due to the nature of the proposed waste types, litter will not be generated at the site. The proposed waste types are not considered to represent a significant risk of litter. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place at the site to prevent the acceptance of non-conforming waste types. Details of the waste acceptance procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix C of the Environmental Permit Application).	Very unlikely due to measures in place.	Local nuisance.	Not significant due to the inert nature of waste received and management techniques employed.

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			The site will be maintained to a high standard of cleanliness: if necessary, litter pickers will be employed when and as necessary. A vigilant watch for litter will be undertaken by site operatives. In the unlikely event that litter is generated by the activity, the Site Supervisor will implement a litter collection as necessary.			
Fire or failure to contain firewater	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4. Surrounding agricultural land. Ouse Washes (SSSI, SPA, SAC, Ramsar). Priority Habitats listed in Table 4. Local Wildlife Sites listed in Table 4. Designated areas for protected species as listed in Table 4.	Atmosphere Surface water run-off	The risk of fire is considered to be low as the permitted and proposed waste types are not combustible. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted which may be combustible in nature. The Operator will undertake routine maintenance of all equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance. This will minimise the risk of mechanical failure which may result in an increased risk of combustion. Site notices and training will be undertaken regarding fire hazards. The Site Manager will be responsible for actions undertaken in the event of a fire.	Unlikely due to nature of waste types and measures in place.	Local nuisance from smoke. Contamination of local groundwater and surface water. Damage to infrastructure.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

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	Groundwater. Surface water features identified in Table 4.					
Plant failure and breakdown	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4. Surrounding agricultural land. Ouse Washes (SSSI, SPA, SAC, Ramsar). Priority Habitats listed in Table 4. Local Wildlife Sites listed in Table 4. Designated areas for protected species as listed in Table 4. Groundwater.	Atmosphere Percolation Surface water run-off	A programme of planned preventative maintenance of all plant and equipment is currently employed on site which ensures that all plant and equipment is subject to regular maintenance in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance. This will continue to be practiced as a result of this application.	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Pollution of air Contamination to of local groundwater and surface water.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

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	Surface water features identified in Table 4.					
Leaks and spillages.	Groundwater. Surface water features identified in Table 4.	Percolation.	Regular maintenance is undertaken on all plant and equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance. This will minimise the risk of mechanical failure which may result in an increased risk of leaks and spillages. Daily vehicle / plant checks are undertaken to ensure any fuel/oil leaks etc. are repaired as soon as possible. Spill kits and training will be provided to staff. The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring effective remediation and documenting any incident.	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Contamination of local groundwater and/or surface water.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Flooding	Groundwater. Surface water features identified in Table 4.	Percolation	All drainage infrastructure is regularly inspected and there will be regular maintenance of drains in accordance with a planned preventative maintenance scheme. This will prevent the flooding of the site due to blocked pipes or drains. The site operates a SuD's drainage system scheme and utilises intercept ditches to aid in the mitigation of flooding. In the unlikely event of significant flooding, operations may temporarily cease. The above measures will continue to be undertaken as a result of this variation.	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Contamination to local groundwater and surface water.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

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Vandalism	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 4. Surrounding agricultural land. Ouse Washes (SSSI, SPA, SAC, Ramsar). Priority Habitats listed in Table 4. Local Wildlife Sites listed in Table 4. Designated areas for protected species as listed in Table 4. Groundwater. Surface water features identified in Table 4.	Unauthorised entry to the site.	The site has security fencing and site entrances are protected by lockable gates, which are kept locked outside of operating hours. The security fencing and gates will be inspected on a regular basis. Any identified damage to the fence or gates that could compromise the site security will be recorded and temporarily repaired as necessary before the end of that working day. Permanent repair or replacement will be undertaken as soon as practicable. There will be procedures in place which will require all visitors to the site to sign in on arrival and sign out on departure.	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Release of polluting materials to air (smokes or fumes) water or land.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
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Appendix B – Nature and Heritage Screen (EPR/LP3996ND/P001)

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke Waste

Reference	EPR/LP3996ND/P001
NGR	TL 450 845
Buffer (m)	555
Date report produced	06/12/2024
Number of maps enclosed	1

This nature and heritage conservation report

The nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features identified in the table below **must be considered in your application**.

In the further information column, there are links which give more information about the site or feature type and indicate where you are able to self-serve to get the most accurate site boundaries or feature locations.

Most designated site boundaries are available on [Magic map](#). Using Magic map allows you to zoom in and see the site boundary or feature location in detail, Magic map also allows you to measure the distance from these sites and features to your proposed boundary. [Help videos](#) are available on Magic map to guide you through.

Where information is not publicly available, or is only available to those with GIS access, we have provided a map at the end of this report.

Sites and Features within screening distance	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
<u>Special Areas of Conservation:</u> PSAC	1000	Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Magic map
<u>Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA):</u> Ouse Washes (SPA)	1000	Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Magic map

<u>Ramsar</u>	1000	Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Magic map
Ouse Washes		
<u>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):</u>	1000	Natural England and Magic map
Ouse Washes		
<u>Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) (see map below):</u>	200	Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC)
Sutton & Mepal Pumping Station Drains		

Protected Species within screening distance

Screening distance (m)

Further Information

Protected Species	up to 500m	Environment Agency. Dial 03708 506 506 for your local Fisheries and Biodiversity team
Protected Species		
Protected Species		
Protected Species		

Unfortunately, we cannot provide you with the details of all protected species. This is because we either have not been given permission by the owner of the species data, or they have asked us not to identify the species as they are vulnerable. In these instances, you must contact the relevant organisation listed above. A small administration charge may be incurred for this service.

Where protected species are present, a licence may be required from [Natural England](#) to handle the species or undertake the proposed works.

The relevant Local Records Centre must be contacted for information on the features within local wildlife sites. A small administration charge may also be incurred for this service.

The following nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked for, where they are relevant for the permit type requested, but have not been found within screening distance of your site unless included in the list above.

Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC), Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific

Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Ancient Woodland, relevant species and habitats.

Please note we have screened this application for features for which we have information. It is however your responsibility to comply with all environmental and planning legislation, this information does not imply that no other checks or permissions will be required.

The nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this report is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time it is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of this report and the submission of the permit application, which could result in the return of an application or requesting further information

Local Wildlife Sites



- Legend
- Local Wildlife Sites

