

SITE CONDITION REPORT TEMPLATE

For full details, see H5 *SCR guide for applicants* v2.0 4 August 2008

COMPLETE SECTIONS 1-3 AND SUBMIT WITH APPLICATION

DURING THE LIFE OF THE PERMIT: MAINTAIN SECTIONS 4-7

AT SURRENDER: ADD NEW DOC REFERENCE IN 1.0; COMPLETE SECTIONS 8-10; & SUBMIT WITH YOUR SURRENDER APPLICATION.

1.0 SITE DETAILS	
Name of the applicant	European Metal Recycling Ltd
Activity address	111 Fordham Road, Snailwell, Newmarket CB8 7ND
National grid reference	TL 63602 67864
Document reference and dates for Site Condition Report at permit application and surrender	Envirocheck report ref. 129-002770-02
Document references for site plans (including location and boundaries)	Site layout plan – VAR/NEW/S01 (NMEP051023)

Note:

In Part A of the application form you must give us details of the site's location and provide us with a site plan. We need a detailed site plan (or plans) showing:

- Site location, the area covered by the site condition report, and the location and nature of the activities and/or waste facilities on the site.
- Locations of receptors, sources of emissions/releases, and monitoring points.
- Site drainage.
- Site surfacing.

If this information is not shown on the site plan required by Part A of the application form then you should submit the additional plan or plans with this site condition report.

2.0 Condition of the land at permit issue	
Environmental setting including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geology • hydrogeology • surface waters 	<u>Site condition:</u> All storage and treatment of scrap metal including end of life vehicles prior to processing is undertaken on an impermeable surface, comprising high specification concrete with reinforced construction, served by a sealed drainage system. The impermeable surfaces are maintained to prevent fluids running off to un-surfaced areas, and to prevent the transmission of fluids through the pavement or its construction joints. The sealed drainage system consists of 60 drains and catch-pits and two primary interceptors (plus an additional, with two sand filters immediately before the two primary discharge points). Surface water run-off from impermeable surfaces passes through any one of five interceptors (depending on area water is draining from), is collected in two drainage runs referred to as HMP and Pre-Sort and

discharged to a tributary of the River Snail under discharge consents (ref. AN/PR1NF/2058/A and AN/PRCNF05446).

Geology:

Geological records (British Geological Survey Sheet 188, Cambridge, 1:50,000) indicate that the majority of the site overlies superficial River Terrace Deposits (latest Quaternary), comprising sands and gravels. Underlying this across the majority of the site is the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Formation (undifferentiated) (latest Cenomanian) comprising chalk, with a band of Melbourne Rock Member (latest Cenomanian) comprising chalk, running North to South across the centre of the site.

Hydrogeology:

The River Terrace Deposits have been classified by the Environment Agency as a Secondary A Aquifer. These are layers of rock or drift deposits that may be capable of supporting a local water supply and may aid river flow, these were formally designated as minor aquifers. The underlying chalk has been classified as a Principal Aquifer.

The groundwater vulnerability of both the River Terrace Deposits and the underlying chalk is classed as high, due to the presence of well connected fractures. In the assessment of groundwater vulnerability, a number of factors need to be taken into account. These include geology, hydrogeology and soil type. By way of illustration, groundwater vulnerability (to pollution from point or diffuse sources) would be high where a major aquifer lies below permeable soils with a high leaching potential and geology with little ability to restrict or attenuate contaminant migration. Conversely groundwater vulnerability would be low in regions where no aquifer exists or where an aquifer is protected by overlying impermeable geological strata or soils of low leaching potential.

The site falls within a Source Protection Zone III (total catchment): The total area needed to support the discharge from the protected groundwater source. The site also falls within a Nitrate Vulnerability Zone and there is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (Snailwell Meadows) 2 metres to the East.

	<p><u>Surface Water:</u> The closest controlled water course is a tributary of the River Snail which runs North-South along the Eastern boundary of the site. The River Snail itself is located at its closest approximately 80m East of the site. The River Snail (A142 road bridge to Fordham Moor) was designated River Quality Rating C (fairly good) in 2000.</p>
<p>Pollution history including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pollution incidents that may have affected land • historical land-uses and associated contaminants • any visual/olfactory evidence of existing contamination • evidence of damage to pollution prevention measures 	<p><u>Pollution Incidents:</u> Desk study information (Envirocheck report 129-002770-02) identifies 4 pollution incidents in the River Snail tributary adjacent to the site; one category 2 incident on 01/12/92 involving an unknown pollutant, one category 3 incident on 06/11/93 involving an unknown pollutant, one category 3 incident on 15/01/96 involving suspended solids, and one category 3 incident on 16/01/96 involving chemicals.</p> <p><u>Historical Land-uses:</u> The site was undeveloped on the earliest available historical maps (1884) but with the Great Eastern Railway line already present to the South West. The 1903 map version shows a road across the northern portion, and the 1938-1952 map shows 3 buildings along the western portion of the site. The 1980 map is the first to show the site marked as a scrap yard (also with a building on the current non-ferrous yard) and Caravan Works immediately to the West of the site. The 1994 (1:2500) map shows numerous electrical sub-stations on the site, railway sidings extending up the East and West sides, and Pine Industrial Estate to the West. The 2000 map version shows the site (now marked as depot) with various buildings, and railway sidings to the South. Pines Industrial Estate is marked to the East of the site, and a depot to the West. See Phase 1 initial conceptual model at end of document for associated contaminants.</p> <p><u>Visual/Olfactory evidence of existing contamination:</u> none</p> <p><u>Evidence of damage to pollution prevention measures:</u> none</p>

Evidence of historic contamination, for example, historical site investigation, assessment, remediation and verification reports (where available)	See Phase 1 initial conceptual model at end of document The initial conceptual model has identified a number of potential contaminant linkages, but no further investigation has been undertaken at this time. The site is located within an industrial/commercial area that may have been subject to historical contamination.
Baseline soil and groundwater reference data	n/a
Supporting information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Envirocheck report 129-002770-02 • Historical Maps (1:10,000 and 1:2500)

3.0 Permitted activities	
Permitted activities	Metal recycling, end-of-life vehicle depollution, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), and plastic recycling. Application submitted October 2023 to authorise the facility as an installation (storage and processing of hazardous wastes).
Non-permitted activities undertaken	n/a
Document references for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan showing activity layout; and • environmental risk assessment. 	Site layout plan – VAR/NEW/S01 (NMEP051023) 'EMR Newmarket Environmental Risk Assessment' ref. VAR/NEW/ERA

Note:

In Part B of the application form you must tell us about the activities that you will undertake at the site. You must also give us an environmental risk assessment. This risk assessment must be based on our guidance (*Environmental Risk Assessment - EPR H1*) or use an equivalent approach.

It is essential that you identify in your environmental risk assessment all the substances used and produced that could pollute the soil or groundwater if there were an accident, or if measures to protect land fail.

These include substances that would be classified as 'dangerous' under the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) regulations and also raw materials, fuels, intermediates, products, wastes and effluents.

If your submitted environmental risk assessment does not adequately address the risks to soil and groundwater we may need to request further information from you or even refuse your permit application.

Initial Conceptual Site Model (based on Phase 1 Desk Study Information – Envirocheck Report 129-002770-02)

Source	Contaminant	Location	Probability & Assessment of Risk
Onsite			
Current – EMR Ltd (formerly Mayer Parry Recycling) (permit issued December 1992 to present)	Metals, asbestos, petroleum hydrocarbons, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Soils, groundwater	Possible – Moderate Risk
Current – storage tanks – diesel, petrol and oil (assumed 1992 – present)	Petroleum hydrocarbons	Soils, groundwater	Possible – Moderate Risk
Current – Electrical Sub Stations (1994 to present)	Metals, PCBs, PAHs, petroleum hydrocarbons, asbestos	Soils, groundwater	Possible – Moderate Risk
Historical – Scrap Yard (1980 to 1992)	Metals, asbestos, petroleum hydrocarbons, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Soils, groundwater	Possible – Moderate to High Risk
Historical - Railway Sidings (1994 - 2000)	Metals, PCBs, PAHs, solvents, petroleum hydrocarbons, asbestos	Soils, groundwater	Possible – Moderate Risk
Offsite			
Current – Caravan Work/Depot (1980 to present, immediately West)	Metals, PCBs, PAHs, solvents, petroleum hydrocarbons, asbestos	Soils, groundwater	Possible – Moderate Risk
Current – Railway Line (1884 to present, immediately SW)	Metals, PCBs, PAHs, solvents, petroleum hydrocarbons, asbestos	Soils, groundwater	Possible – Moderate Risk
Current - Electrical substation (1970 – present, 100m East)	Metals, PCBs, PAHs, petroleum hydrocarbons, asbestos	Soils, groundwater	Possible – Low Risk (due to distance)