



Document control sheet

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1. Report Context

1.1 Proposed Activity

This Environmental Setting and Site Design Report (ESSD) has been prepared to support a Deposit for Recovery (DfR) Permit application by Mick George Limited (MGL), the contractor appointed to carry out the works (activity) described in Section o below.

It specifically satisfies the requirement for an ESSD stated in Point 1 of Appendix 2 to Application Form B4 (New bespoke waste operation permit).

1.2 Presentation Format

The presentation format accords with the following guidance:

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/landfill-operators-environmental-permits/what-to-include-in-your-environmental-setting-and-site-design-report.

Where appropriate, this report includes references to numerous key documents prepared to support the permit application, such as site investigation reports, DQRA etc.

1.3 The Operator of the Proposed Activity

For the purposes of this ESSD the operator of the proposed activity is Mick George Limited, whose registered address is 6, Lancaster Way, Ermine Business Park, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE29 6XU.

Telephone: 01480 498099

Key Contact: Mr Paul Ayres, paul.ayres@mickgeorge.co.uk

1.4 The Agent who Completed this Report

Hydrock Consultants, 4 Lakeside, Festival Park, Hanley, Stoke on Trent, ST1 5RY. Key Contact: Eric Cooper, Technical Director, Tel: 07917 097681.

1.5 Outline of the Proposed Activity

1.5.1 General

The 74.83 ha (184.90 acres) development site is located to the north of the A14 on the eastern edges of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, with the National Grid Reference of the approximate centre of the site being 501800E, 278350N. Drawings at Appendix A include a Site Location Plan (Drawing reference 23880-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-GE-1024). The proposed Waste Recovery Area is the former landfill permit boundary and Deposit for Recovery Area is the landscaped bund on Drawing reference 18443-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-GE-1033 at Appendix B which also contains the Contractor's Site Plan.

This project comprises the development of a logistical warehousing facility (reference pHp Architects drawing 'Indicative Masterplan and Plot 1 Details'; HRT-pHp-01-XX-DR-A-4432-012-P18 at Appendix A), comprising approximately 186,177 sq.m (2,004,000 sq. ft.) of warehouse floor space, with a total of 197,790 sq.m (2,129,000 sq. ft.) of development.

The development site comprises open agricultural land with hedge and tree lined fields, with Castle Manor Farm, associated buildings and hardstanding in the central east of the site.

The site also includes the Rectory Farm Landfill, which was a sand gravel quarry restored to agriculture by landfilling with inert waste. The Environmental Permit reference EPR/BT98971Y for this landfill is scheduled for surrender in late 2023.



The North Northamptonshire Council planning permission reference for the development is NE/22/00151/FUL and is currently pending. It will be a Hybrid planning application comprising:

- Outline permission for storage and distribution (Use Class B8) and ancillary office space. The development incorporates the erection of up to 200,000 sq.m (Gross Internal Area including potential mezzanines) storage and distribution (Use Class B8) space.
- Full permission for a building measuring 49,704 sq.m to include B8 storage and ancillary office space to meet the needs of a specific occupier (referred to as Plot 1).

As related to this ESSD the proposed development includes:

- Earthworks to create a development plateau across the site, and to form landscaped bunding, focused around the northern and eastern edges of the site.
- Provision of on-site landscaping and new habitat creation, including on the landscape bunding, to deliver new and retained existing green infrastructure which supports biodiversity, and to help screen the site from outside view.
- Demolition of all existing buildings and structures to enable the development of the site.
- Provision for new drainage features as part of a site-wide sustainable drainage strategy.

The project will include creating an approved development plateau in accordance with the masterplan, parameters plan, and planning conditions expected imposed by NNC as the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

A large quantity of site-won material is required to construct the development plateau and the landscape bunds. Inert waste materials located within the development footprint (from the permitted landfill area), along with other natural and Made Ground materials present on-site, are proposed to be used to create the development plateau and the landscaped screening bunds.

It is the re-use of the waste materials to construct the landscape bunds that constitutes Deposit for Recovery aspects of the proposed earthworks.

Waste Recovery 1.5.2

The element of the scheme that is specifically Waste Recovery is the excavation, sorting, treatment and re-use (Deposit for Recovery) of materials contained within that part of the development site referred to as the Rectory Farm Landfill. The extent of the landfill permit boundary is presented on Hydrock Drawing 23880-HYD-ZZ-XX-DR-GE-1025, a copy of which is presented at Appendix A, with an extract provided as Figure 1-1.

The materials that comprise the landfill were placed in the recent past with works being completed in 2016, and there are very good records on their composition. It is considered that the materials are suitable, subject to an appropriate recovery operation, for use as an engineered fill to form the landscape bund, The landscape bund itself is a planning requirement, to provide screening of the development site.

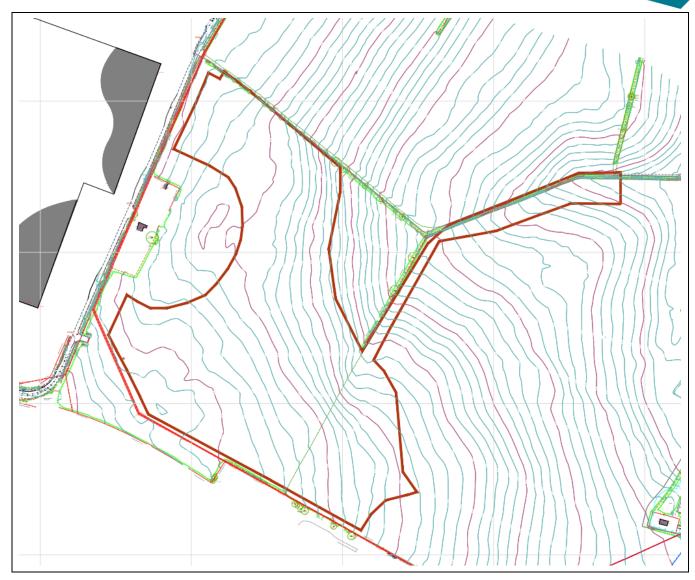


Figure 1-1: Permit Boundary Location Plan.

The volume of material within the landfill permit area is estimated to be in the order of 668,000 m³, which include the restoration soils (Topsoil and Sub Soil). All materials are anticipated to be found to be suitable for re-use subject to appropriate recovery, however a small allowance has been made to account for any material that is found to be unacceptable.

In consideration of the current volumetric assessment, the Deposit for Recovery Volume will be circa 665,000 m³.

1.5.3 Activity Sequence

The recovery and re-use of this waste will take place in accordance with the following sequence of activities:

- Excavation and Segregation;
- Treatment; and
- Re-use (Deposit for Recovery).

More details of these activities are given in Section 3.1.



2. Site Details

2.1 Site Location and Access

See Drawing 23880-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-GE-1024 (Site Location Plan) at Appendix A.

2.2 Site Classification

As related to the permit application, the site is for the recovery of waste on land.

2.3 Application Boundary

The Deposit for Recovery permit boundary is defined by the location of the landscaped bunds. Drawing reference 18443-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-GE-1033 at Appendix B refers.

2.4 Relevant Former Waste Activity Boundaries

Please refer to Section 1.5.2 and Figure 1-1. above.

2.5 Site Context (Environmental Site Setting)

See Drawing 23880-HYd-XX-ZZ-DR-GE-1023 at Appendix C.

2.6 Supporting Information

This ESSD makes reference to numerous other reports containing relevant information and submitted as part of this DfR application, all of which are listed in Section 4



Conceptual Site Model (CSM) 3.

CSM Summary 3.1

The focus of the CSM is the landscaped bunds that will be constructed using recovered waste materials from the closed, inert, Rectory Farm Landfill that currently occupies the western part of the development site. On completion, the landfill waste will have been fully recovered down to natural materials.

The bunds will be founded on a quasi-horizontal layered system of sedimentary Jurassic strata that are a mix of aquifers and aquicludes conceptually in hydraulic continuity with the local surface water system. However, actual conditions are such that there is little or no hydraulic continuity between individual units and the overall flux of water through the system is negligible. A DQRA has established re-use criteria for recovered waste using selected contaminants of concern. There is no use of groundwater as a resource within influential distance of the site.

Other than the landfill, the remainder of the development site, having been mostly cropped farmland, has no significant history of contaminative use, and a combination of site investigation and risk assessment has shown no sign of environmental impairment. This assessment includes gas risk assessment, noting that the material re-use does not include significant amounts of biodegradable material.

The human health risk associated with the completed bunds will be negated by the incorporation of a clean cover layer validated to compliance with Human Health Risk GAC for public open space.

The construction works to complete the bund will be validated against re-use criteria derived from the DQRA together with gas, groundwater, and surface water monitoring data obtained during and after the construction works.

CSM Presentation Format 3.2

The presentation follows the Source-Pathway-Receptor pollution linkage format.

For the purposes of this DfR application:

- The Source is the recovered waste from the Rectory Farm Landfill used to complete the landscape bunds;
- The Receptors include the natural and built environment located within influential distance of the source, including all end-users thereof; and
- Pathways are specific to the relationship between the source and the receptors.

In terms of supporting information, the key references for the CSM are:

- Hydrock Report reference 18443-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-3003-S2-P01; Land adjacent Halden's Parkway, Thrapston. Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment for Impact of Recovered Waste on Controlled Waters.
- Hydrock Report reference 18443-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-3001-S2-P01; Land adjacent Halden's Parkway, Thrapston. Remediation Strategy and Verification Plan - Enablement Phase

Source Characterisation 3.3

3.3.1 Site Development Ground Model

General 3.3.1.1

The completed development is shown on pHp Architects drawing 'Indicative Masterplan and Plot 1 Details'; HRT-pHp-01-XX-DR-A-4432-012-P18 at Appendix A. The site layout portrayed on this drawing is currently indicative only.



Details of the structure landscape bunds where the materials will be re-used (i.e., the Deposit for Recovery area) are shown on Hydrock Drawing 18443-HYD-XX-XX-DR-GE-1028 at Appendix D

The works sequence to create the bunds is as follows:

- » Excavation and Segregation: upon excavation, materials will be visually inspected and segregated according to core constituents (inert waste in the form of construction derived materials (soils, brick, and concrete) with small amounts of man-made constituents such as glass, wood, ceramics, timber etc;
- » Treatment: screening of oversized materials; removal of unacceptable constituents (i.e., materials that cannot be treated to make them suitable for re-use as a Deposit for Recovery); modification with hydraulic binders; crushing;
- » Re-use (Deposit for Recovery): re-engineering of all materials that meet both the geotechnical and geo-environmental requirements, as defined in the Earthworks Specification, Remediation Method Statement (RMS) and DQRA, to be used in the Deposit for Recovery activity and retained on site.

The above process will be defined by compliance at pre-determined stages, or Gateways, as identified on Hydrock Drawing 18443-HYD-ZZ-XX-DR-GE-1021, a copy of which is provided at Appendix A. The key stages are summarised below:

- 1. Site zonation and pre-excavation testing and validation.
 - a. The study area will be divided by a sampling and testing grid, and with samples recovered from each grid at agreed vertical intervals.
 - b. Sampling shall include visual examination of the material, and this shall be used in the attribution of the appropriate WM3 code.
- 2. Chemical analysis of samples and attribution of WM3 code.
- 3. WM3 code checked against list of permitted materials as defined in the Waste Recovery Plan
- 4. Transportation to Mobile Plant Permit (MPP) area for commencement of any required recovery treatment and processing
- 5. Compliance sampling and testing to ensure the material is chemically suitable for re-use as the intended class of fill
- 6. Geotechnical treatment and processing to ensure the material is geotechnical suitable for reuse as the intended class of fill
 - a. As part of the geotechnical assessment process, the material will be allocated a fill designation, commensurate with the recommendations from BS EN 16907-1, with the SHW used as the basis for the earthwork specification.
 - b. Where a material is found to be initially geotechnically unsuitable, the fill designation shall be Class U1A, and the material treated and modified until it is suitable for use,
 - c. Only material with an acceptable fill designation shall be transported to the DfR,
- 7. Transportation to the DfR, for re-use as the intended class of fill, with confirmatory geotechnical testing undertaken to demonstrate compliance with the Geotechnical Design and Earthwork Specification,

Between each of the above stages will be a Gateway, with physical records, including appropriate testing and certificates, collated to ensure only permitted materials can move from one stage to the next and that the sequence is fully documented.

Material that is found to be unsuitable will be allocated a fill class designation beginning with U. Material which cannot be re-used will be given a final fill designation of Class U2, and is required to be disposed of, off site, to an appropriately licenced facility. Only material which fails to meet the re-use criteria will be disposed of off-site.



All other recovered and treated waste will exclusively be used to form the core of the landscaped bunds that constitute the Deposit for Recovery area and nowhere else on the development site.

3.3.1.2 Environmental Base Layer

An environmental basal layer will be constructed using site-won natural materials. Relevant construction quality assurance proposals are contained in Appendix 1/24 of the earthworks specifications presented in the GDR.

3.3.1.3 Development Sequence

The landscape bund construction will be undertaken as a concurrent activity with multiple phases being worked on at the same time. This is because the rate at which the bund can be constructed is limited by geotechnical requirements in order to ensure stability.

As required by the Earthwork Specification, and in particular Appendix 1/24 of that document, the Contractor will be required to prepare a Quality Control Plan and Construction Quality Assurance procedures, Intrinsic with the development of this plan will be the production of Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS) for all activities, including all geotechnical risks identified in the Geotechnical Design Report (GDR).

Dependent upon the proposed method of work and speed of fill placement, hold points may be required in order to ensure both short and medium term stability. The need for hold points will be advised by the Designer's Geotechnical Advisor (DGA), upon their review of the Contractor's Method Statements.

Typical types of hold points may be to limit the increase in vertical height within a set period, as well as a temporary suspension of works to allow excessive pore water pressure to dissipate.

As the landscape bund is a long-linear feature it is anticipated that control on the rate of fill placement would be sufficient, however this is dependent upon the proposed method of work by the Contractor.

In consideration of the nature of the earthworks, it is likely that additional geotechnical works may be required within the DfR area, to maintain the integrity of the haul routes. With very large volumes of fill being required to be transported within a very narrow corridor, it is likely that without additional mitigation, the haul route for site plant will impact the global stability of previously placed material. As such, whilst no treatment that is required to render the material suitable for reuse will only be undertaken outside the MPP area, there is likely to be a requirement to undertake some geotechnical modification in the bund, on material that is already deemed to have been fully recovered, as a result of plant operation and trafficking.

3.3.1.4 Treatment Proposals

General

The treatment proposals are summarised in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Treatment Proposals

Treatment	Volume
Moisture modification	As recovered
Screening & hand picking	As recovered
Crushing of oversized material	As recovered



Waste codes are as Table 3.2 below:

Table 3.2: Waste Codes

Waste Code	Description	Quantity
17 01 01	Concrete	5%
17 01 02	Bricks	5%
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	5%
17 01 07	Mixtures of the above	25%
17 05 04	Soil and stones	60%
		1,135,000 tonnes in total

Blending of materials may be required but only to achieve required geotechnical properties.

Modification, Solidification, and Stabilisation

Any treatment using hydraulic binders, such as lime and cement, is expected to be limited to geotechnical improvement of the fill, following any preceding processing for environmental purposes.

The use of hydraulic binders may be required, where modification of the moisture content is required. It is not considered that a remedial treatment, using hydraulic binders to solidify or stabilize contaminants will be required.

The geotechnical design of the landscape bund does not require any artificial increase in strength and stiffness through the addition of hydraulic binders (stabilisation).

The volume of binder added to the fill will be tightly controlled and only sufficient material would be added to provide the requisite improvement in handling and compatibility of the fill. Records will be retained on the volume of material treated with hydraulic binders and the volume of binders used in the process.

The equipment to be used to apply the hydraulic binder, and the subsequent rotovation of the material, will be based on commercially available construction plant and equipment. The Contractor shall provide the requisite RAMS to cover the treatment of the material, including details of testing and verification.

The design and earthworks requirements on the use of hydraulic binders is defined within the GDR and Earthwork Specification, with particular reference made in Appendix 6/1 and Appendix 6/3.

Bund Height

The maximum height for the landscape bund is defined by the minimum elevation required by planning as stated on pHp Drawing reference HRT-pHp-01-xx-dr-a-4432-014-022 a copy of which is presented at Appendix D.

This maximum height is commensurate with a range in elevation of between 47.18 m OD and 59.79 m OD in the long-term condition. In order to construct the landscape bund to ensure long-term geotechnical stability, an element of over-excavation and re-engineering of materials below the footprint of the landscape bund is required. This approach has also been adopted so as to ensure the optimum use of materials across the site, and prevent the sterilisation of high-quality engineered fill material. This has resulted in a maximum fill thickness within the landscape bund of around 20m, the bulk of which shall comprise recovered materials. This would include the re-



engineering of the basal material, as well as the topsoil and subsoil, placed as part of the final construction sequence.

The indicative maximum thickness of recovered material is anticipated to be less than 19m, and varies locally dependent upon the final land form, the current ground level, and the extent of reengineering required at the base. The typical thickness of recovered materials is expected to be in the range of 5 to 11m.

Pending the depth of re-engineering required the overall fill thickness may increase marginally from this indicative maximum value; however, the overall thickness of recovered material would not be expected to change.



Pathway and Receptors 4.

Issues relating to pathways and receptors are comprehensively addressed in the reports listed below.

Of particular relevance are the following:

- Hydrock Report reference 18443-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-1002-S2-P05; Land adjacent Halden's Parkway, Thrapston. Desk Study Report.
- Hydrock Report reference 18443-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-1005-S2-P07; Land adjacent Halden's Parkway, Thrapston. Ground Investigation Report. Geo-environmental Interpretation.
- Hydrock Report reference 18443-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-3004-So-Po3; Land adjacent Halden's Parkway, Thrapston. Waste Recovery Plan
- Hydrock Report reference 18443-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-4001-S4-P02; Land adjacent Halden's Parkway, Thrapston. Geotechnical Design Report
- Hydrock Report reference 18443-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-3003-S2-P01; Land adjacent Halden's Parkway, Thrapston. Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment for Impact of Recovered Waste on Controlled Waters.
- Hydrock Report reference 18443-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-3001-S2-P01; Land adjacent Halden's Parkway, Thrapston. Remediation Strategy and Verification Plan - Enablement Phase
- Hydrock Report reference 23880-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-0003-S2-P03; Rectory Farm (Thrapston) Landfill (EPR/BT98791Y). Hydrogeological Risk Assessment Review
- Hydrock Report reference 23880-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-0011-S2-P01; Rectory Farm (Thrapston) Landfill (EPR/BT98791Y). Surrender Report;
 - » Appendix K, Leachate Assessment;
 - » Appendix L, Gas Risk Assessment

Issues addressed therein are:

- Historical development and contaminative use;
- Geology, local and regional
 - (Drawing reference 18443-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-GE-1015 at Appendix A is a geological map);
 - Stratigraphy;
 - Lithology:
 - Structure.
- Hydrology
 - » Watercourses potentially affected by the development, including discharges from the site;
 - Flood Risk;
 - Water quality and contamination sources;
 - Ecology is addressed in Chapter 7 of the Environmental Statement submitted to support the planning application to which the Agency was a consultee.
- Hydrogeology
 - Location of site in relation to SPZs:
 - Aquifer vulnerability;
 - Hydrogeological interpretation (aquifers, aquicludes);
 - Hydraulic Parameters (permeability, porosity, storativity etc.);
 - Groundwater flow (direction, quantity);



- » Relationship with surface waters;
- » Potential changes to hydraulic balance;
- » Groundwater quality, including current and future;
- » Receptors and compliance points;
- » Amenity issues (insofar as relevant to the development proposals).



5. Pollution Control Measures

5.1 References

The following issues are dealt with in:

Hydrock Report reference 18443-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-4001-S4-P02; Land adjacent Halden's Parkway, Thrapston. Geotechnical Design Report

- » Site Engineering (of landscape bunds)
 - » Basal preparation, earthworks engineering and side slope design & construction;
 - » Clean cover:
 - » Restoration
 - » Surface Water Management;
 - » Post closure controls (aftercare).

Specifically:

- » Section 1: Earthworks, including earthworks requirements, volumes, geotechnical engineering, settlement and stability.
- » Section 7: Ground Improvement
- » Section 8: Monitoring, including settlement.
- » Appendix 6/12: Instrumentation and monitoring.
- » Drawing 18443-HYd-XX-ZZ-DR-GE-1029 Geotechnical Monitoring

5.2 Summary of Site Engineering (Deposit for Recovery Area)

The Deposit for Recovery Area is in all cases the Landscape Bunds.

The overall structure of the landscape bunds is shown in Drawing 18443-HYD-XX-XX-DR-GE-1028 at Appendix D (which includes a clean cover layer) and includes the generation requirements for the engineering of the basal layer.

Based on the adopted model used in the development of the DQRA, an environmental basal layer is required, nominally a minimum of 0.5m in thickness, with a typical intrinsic permeability of less than 1×10^{-6} m/s (expected to be in the range of 1×10^{-6} m/s to 1×10^{-8} m/s). This requirement has been encapsulated within the geotechnical design, and the associated drawings.

Note that the clean-cover layer, will be a minimum of 1m thick, comprising topsoil and subsoil ranging 0.3m-0.9m depending upon the planting regime, and clean engineered soils compliant with the requisite Human Health Risk Criteria as defined in the RSVP. The environmental basal layer will be predominantly constructed using site won, natural undisturbed cohesive deposits that are required to be cut as part of the reprofiling of the site. Testing and assessment for acceptability of the proposed soils will include the measurement of the permeability of remoulded specimens.

Relevant construction quality assurance proposals are contained in Appendix 1/24 of the earthwork specifications presented in the GDR.

5.3 Maintenance of the 0.5m Unsaturated Zone

Appendix B of the DQRA, presented as Hydrock Report 18443-HYD-XX-XX-TP-GE-3003, provides an assessment of the groundwater levels, as related to each of the geological units below the proposed landscape bund, that is, the DfR permit area. These focus on an assessment of the Cornbrash Limestone Formation and the Blisworth Limestone as the main water-bearing units. The



highest recorded groundwater levels are those associated with the Cornbrash Formation, which is generally topographically controlled.

The groundwater level within the Cornbrash Limestone is under a marginal artesian pressure, being confined by the cohesive superficial soils above it. In order to ensure the model assumptions are consistent with the final as constructed condition, the lower layers of the landscape bund shall take into account both geotechnical and environmental considerations and constraints. The environmental considerations relate to a maximum permeability, which is defined to be less than 1 x 10^{-6} m/s. This requirement is set out within the earthwork requirements in the GDR.

The essential elements of the assessment are:

- » The presence of a minimum 0.5m low permeability engineered layer, at the base of the landscape bund.
- » There are no aspects of the development that could be expected to result in higher groundwater levels post development.
- » Under post-development conditions, lower groundwater levels may be expected due to reduction in recharge through the area that has been built over.

Where required, the low permeability engineered layer will be increased in thickness to ensure that an unsaturated zone is maintained beneath any recovered waste (typically in the north-west of the proposed bund area).



6. Monitoring

6.1 Weather

6.1.1 Rainfall

The following are data area for the nearest Met Office station (Cambridge NIAB (National Institute for Agricultural Botany)), 56km south-west of the site (all data in mm for the period 2010 -2021):

- » Minimum 350;
- » Average 550;
- » Maximum 730.

These data or derivatives thereof have been used for drainage design and groundwater level assessments.

6.1.2 Wind

Wind rose data have been obtained for a site a weather station at Thurleigh near Bedford (Figure 6.1.



Figure 6.1: Source of wind rose data

Data for 2019 -2022 is presented in Appendix F. The dominant wind direction is from the south west.



6.2 Ground Gas Monitoring Infrastructure

6.2.1 Current

A gas monitoring network within and outwith the landfill was established in compliance with the permit and augmented to support the surrender of the landfill permit. Details are given in Appendix

Hydrock Report reference 23880-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-0011-S2-P01; Rectory Farm (Thrapston) Landfill (EPR/BT98791Y). Surrender Report

6.2.2 Future

The development works will remove much of the current gas monitoring infrastructure with affected boreholes being professionally decommissioned but a new network will be established.

Post earthworks completion gas monitoring infrastructure is shown on Drawing 23880-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-GE-1022 included in Appendix E.

6.3 Gas Monitoring Data

6.3.1 Historical/Baseline

Baseline conditions are well established and all historical gas monitoring data will be made available for project design purposes.

It is generally the case that, in respect of the gases methane and carbon dioxide, the site outwith the landfill (which will be fully removed) is characterised by very low ground gas concentrations and emission rates.

6.3.2 Future Conditions

Treatment of the waste materials to form the core of the bunds is expected to minimise the propensity for gas generation, for example, by the removal of biodegradable materials.

Nevertheless, because the new development buildings are potentially at risk from gas migration and accumulation so monthly monitoring of gas concentrations and flows using the new network will be undertaken for a period of two years after project completion, to prove the anticipated lowrisk condition and that the site is in a stable condition.

Gas monitoring proposals are described in:

- Technical Design Note 23880-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-5007
- Drawing 23880-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-GE-1022

6.4 **Groundwater Monitoring**

Please refer to:

- Technical Design Note 23880-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-5007
- Drawing 23880-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-GE-1022

6.5 Surface Water Monitoring

Please refer to:

- Technical Design Note 23880-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-5007
- Drawing 23880-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-GE-1022



7. Site Condition Report

Hydrock Technical Design Note reference 2880-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-5001 is Site Condition Report (SCR) which describes pre-development conditions, that is, the condition of the land at permit issue. This SCR cross references to numerous site investigation reports which contain details that are the basis for the summary presented.

A post-remediation Verification Report will provide details of post-development conditions.



8. Closure Report

No Closure Report will be required. The proposed procedure will be as follows:

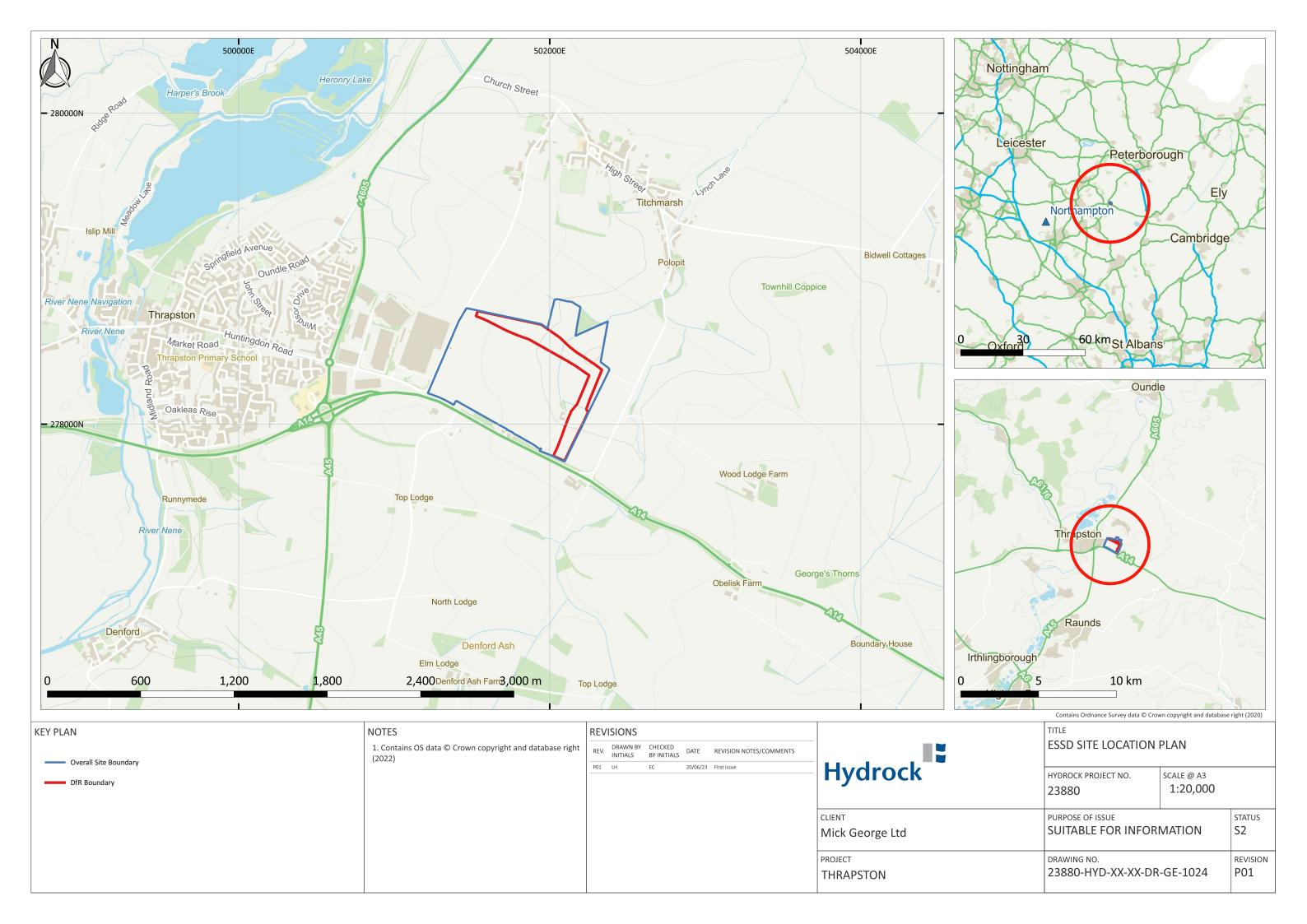
On completion of all works under the DfR permit, the site will be fully decommissioned and handed over to the developer for release to the contractor responsible for building construction and associated works.

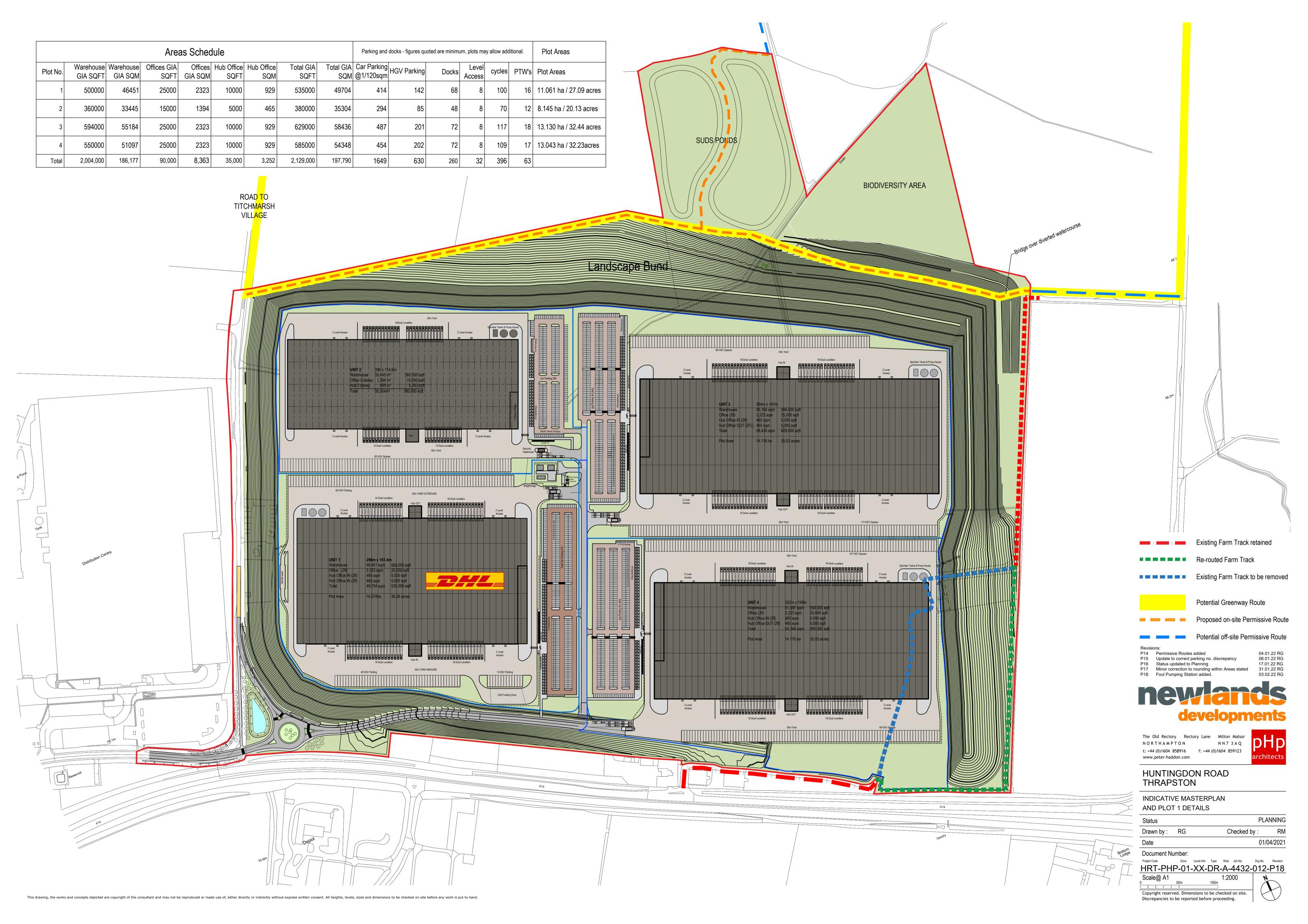
Decommissioning will include removal of all plant and machinery, storage facilities and accommodation. It will also include decommissioning of all gas and groundwater monitoring boreholes subject to CQA planning and reporting with EA approval being required for both.

When decommissioning is fully complete, a Surrender Report will be prepared by the Operator for submission to the EA along with the appropriate surrender application forms and fee.

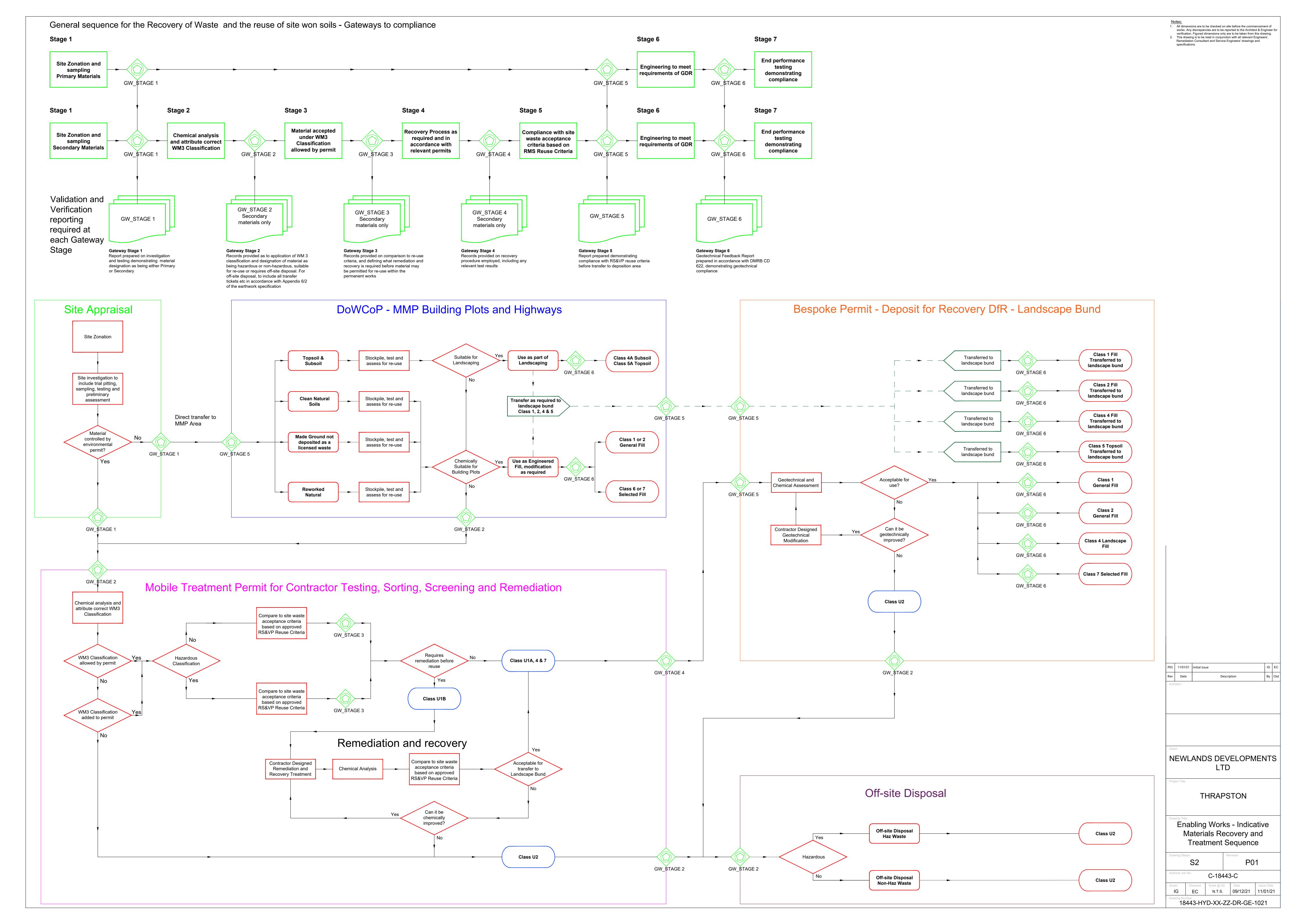


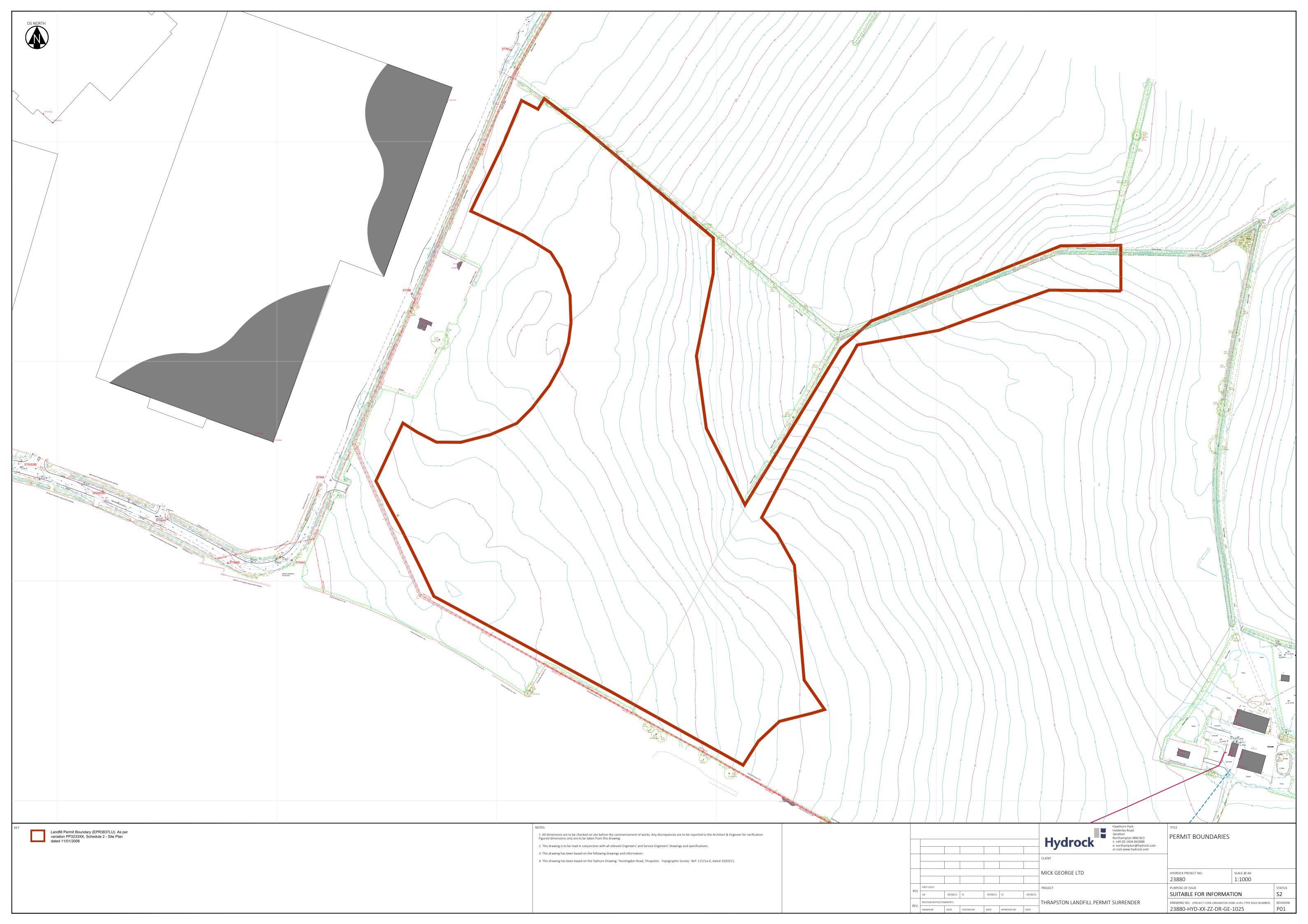
Appendix A Drawings





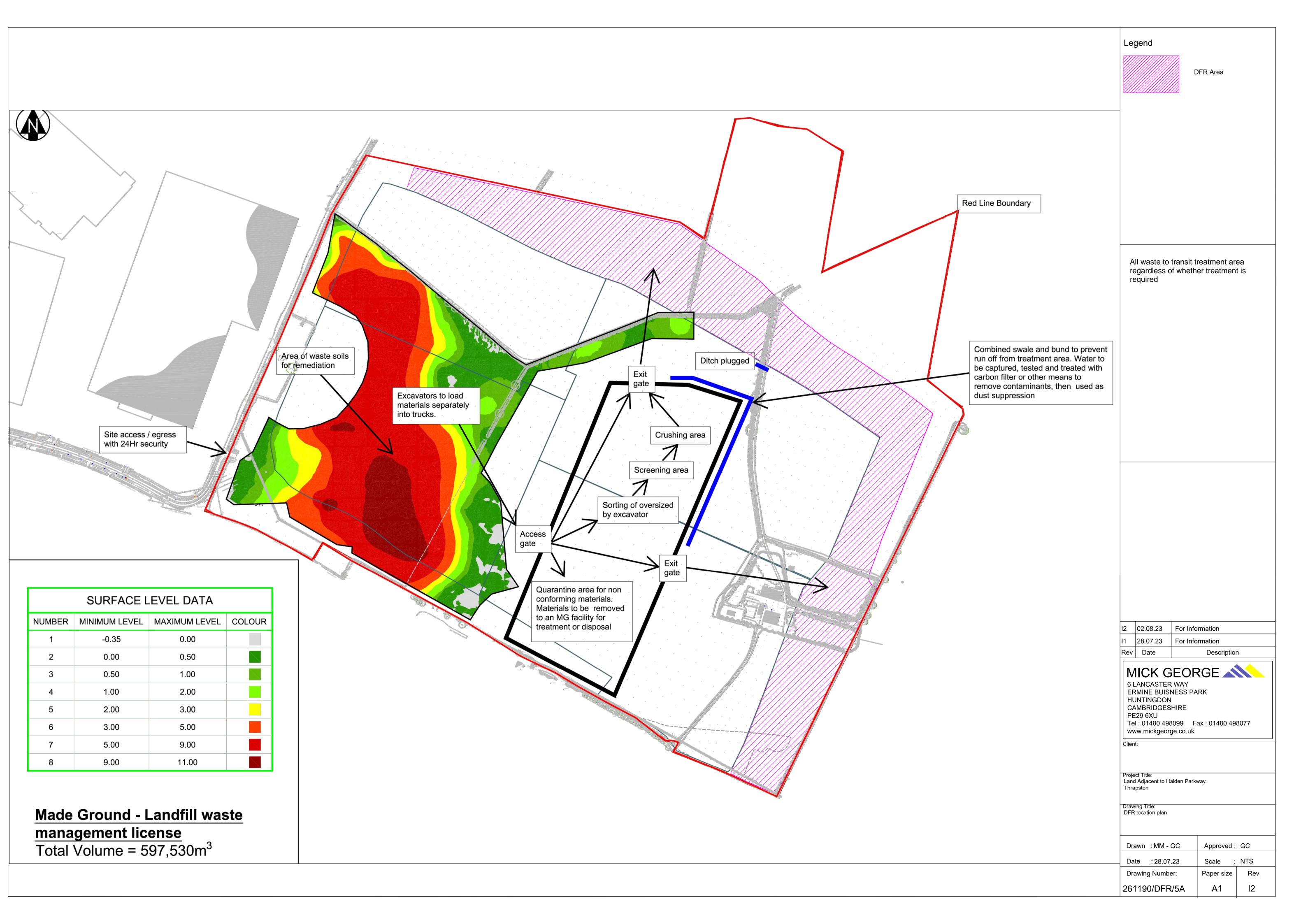


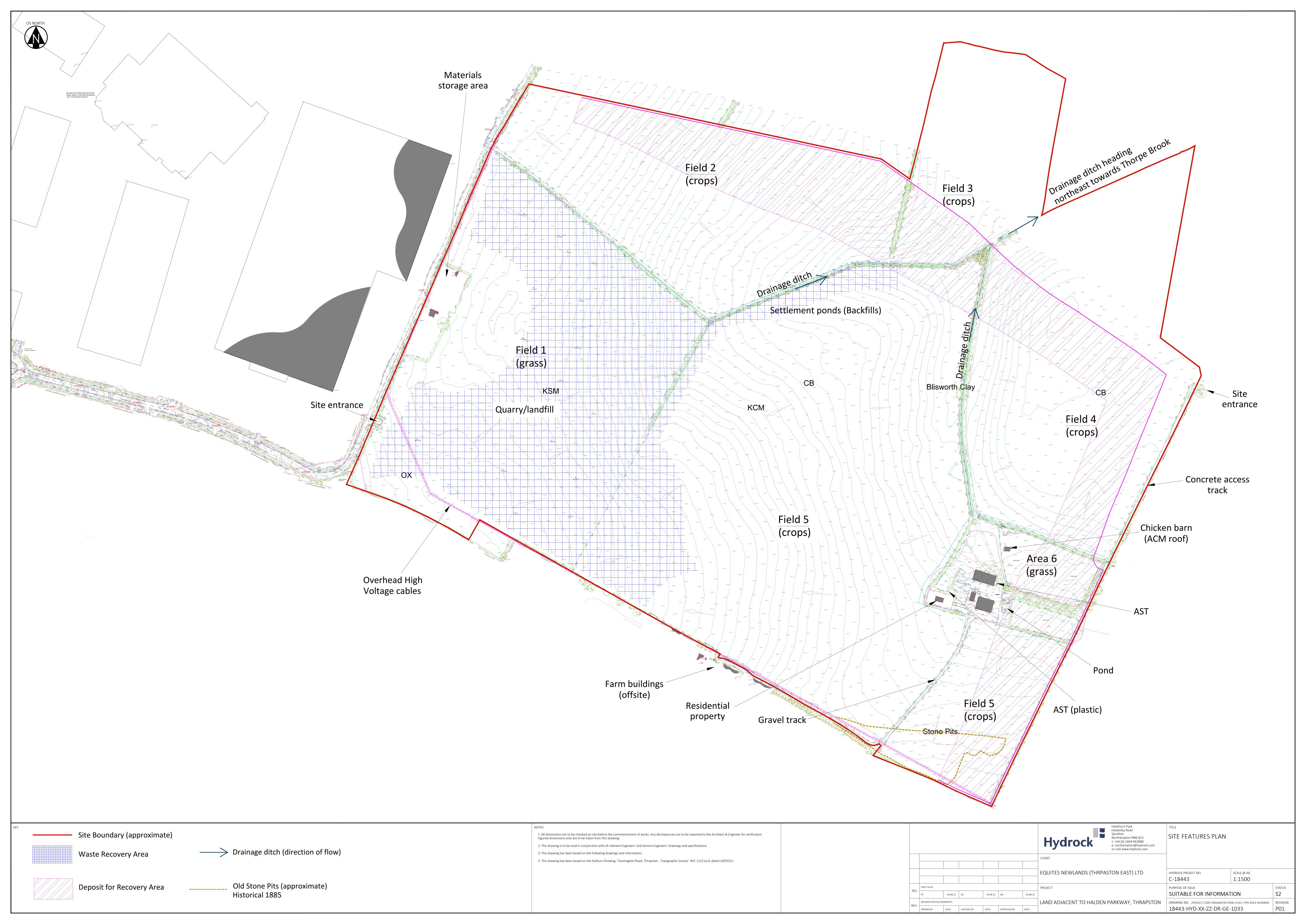






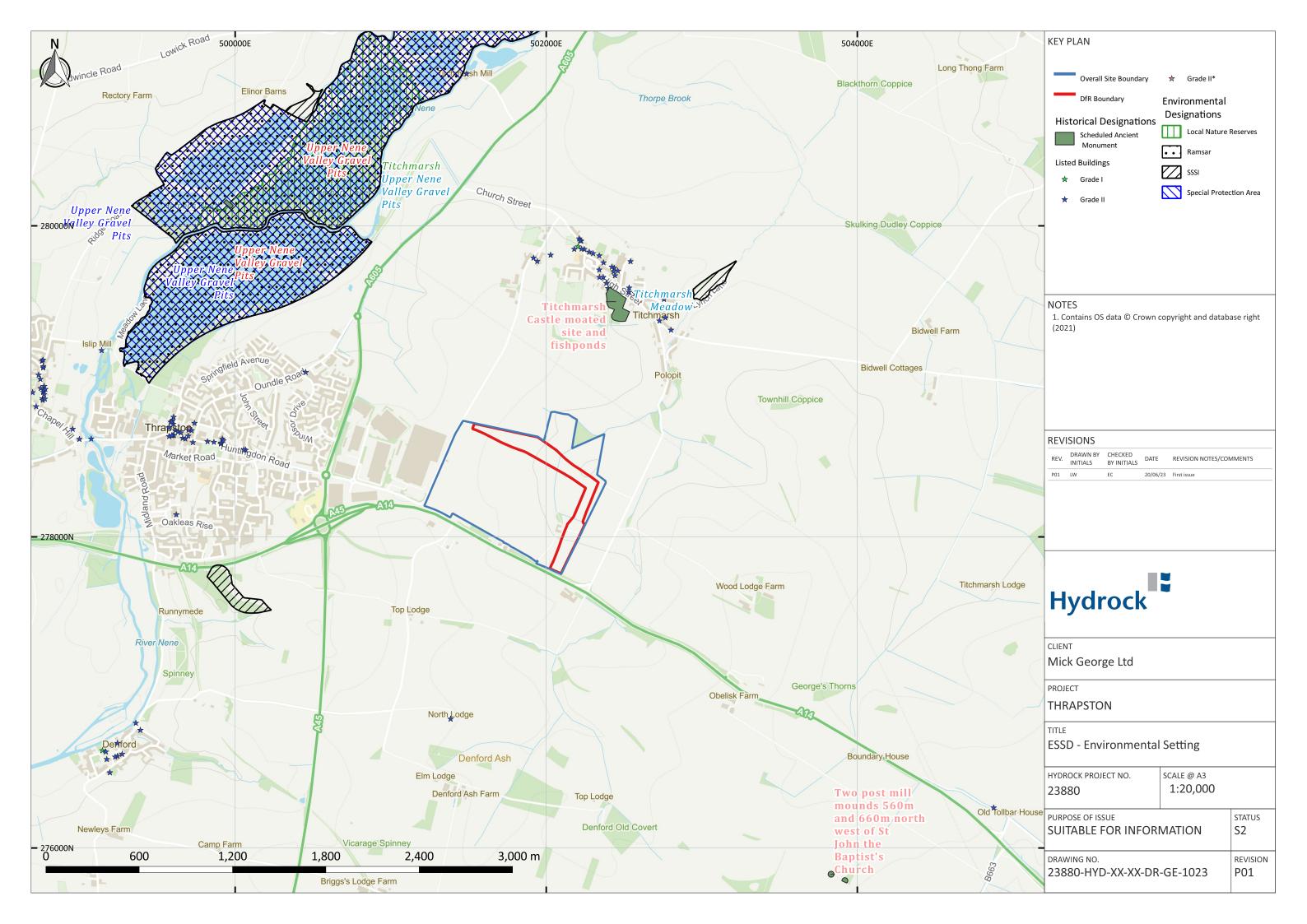
Appendix B DfR Contractor Site Plan





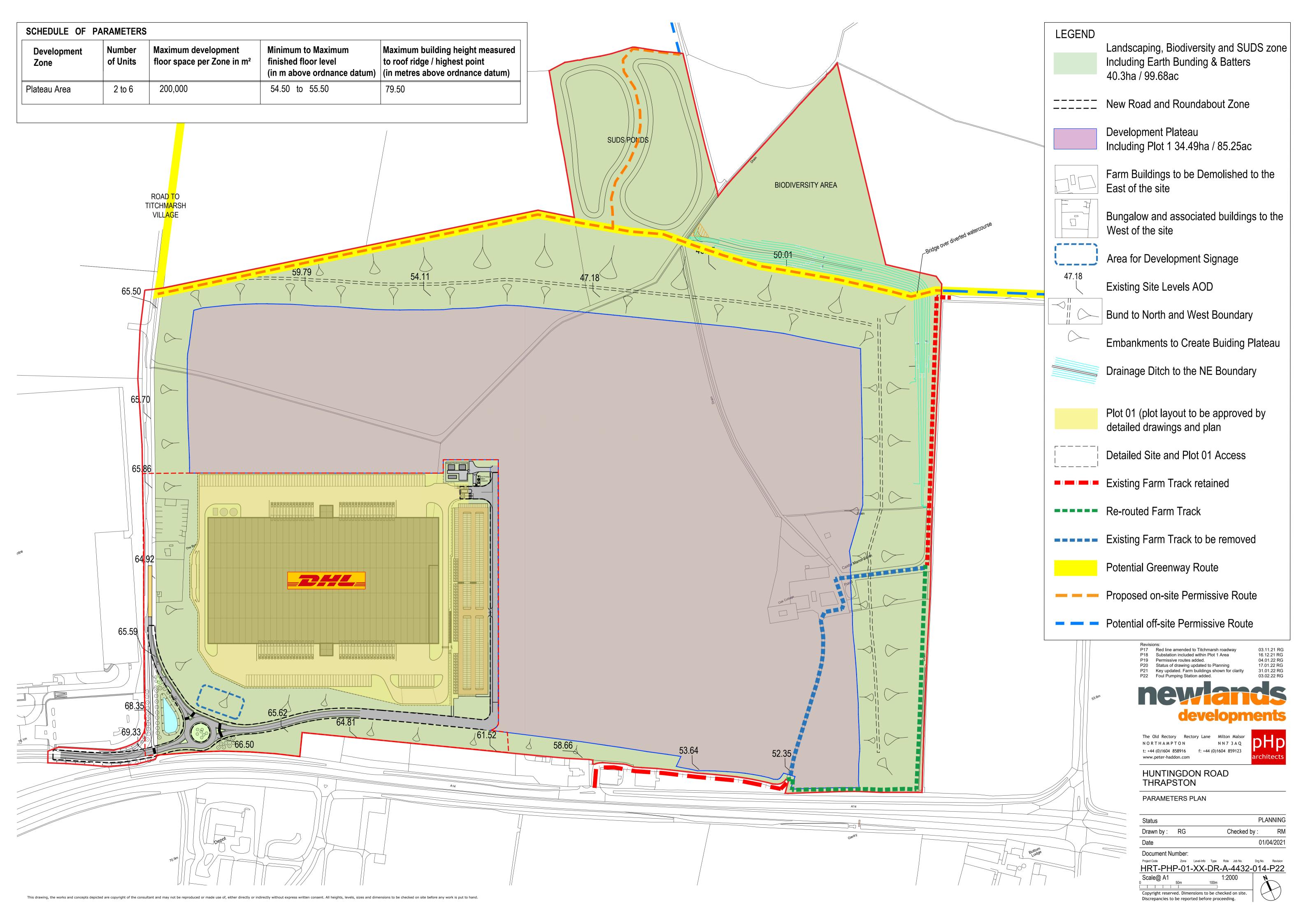


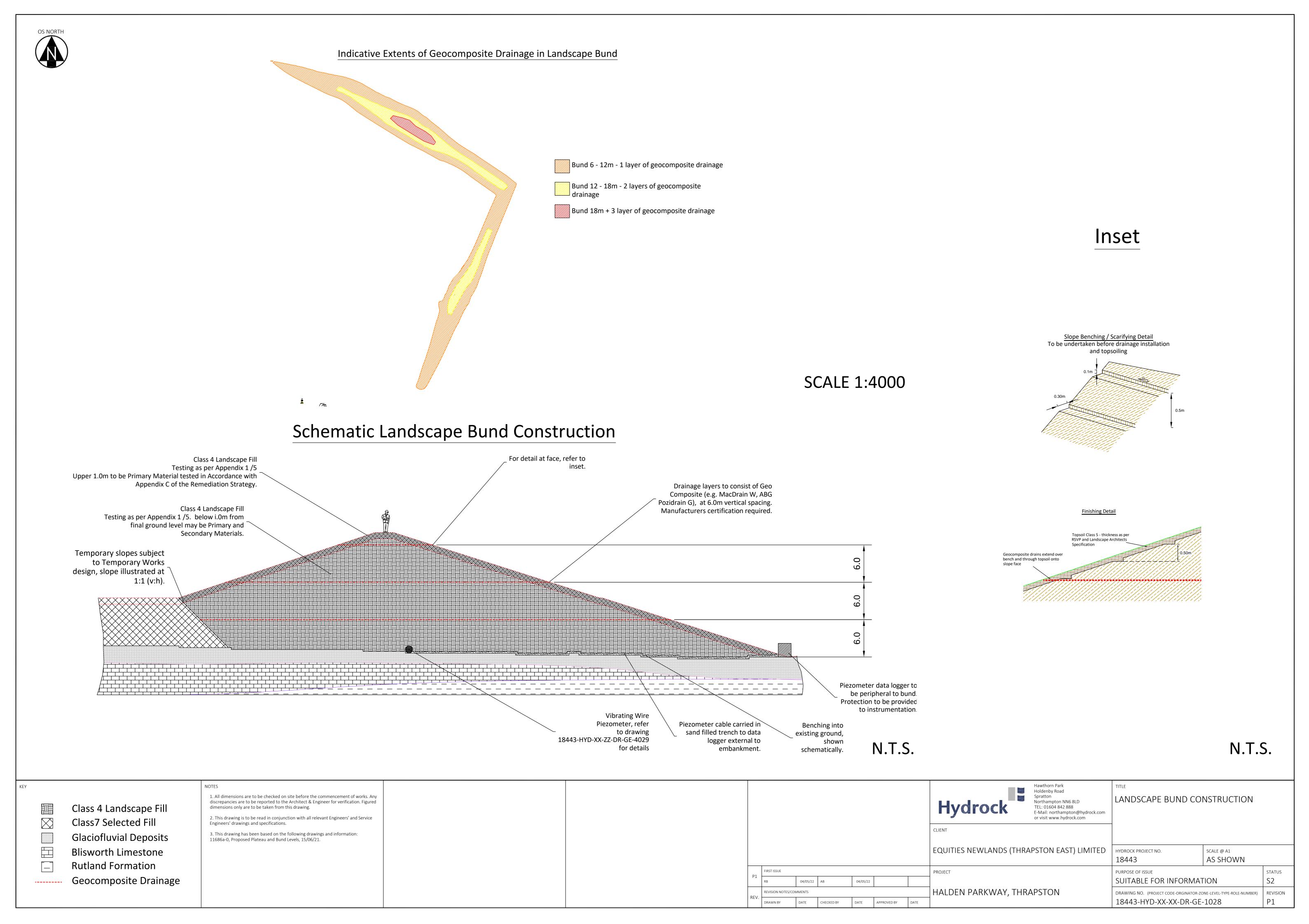
Appendix C Environmental Setting





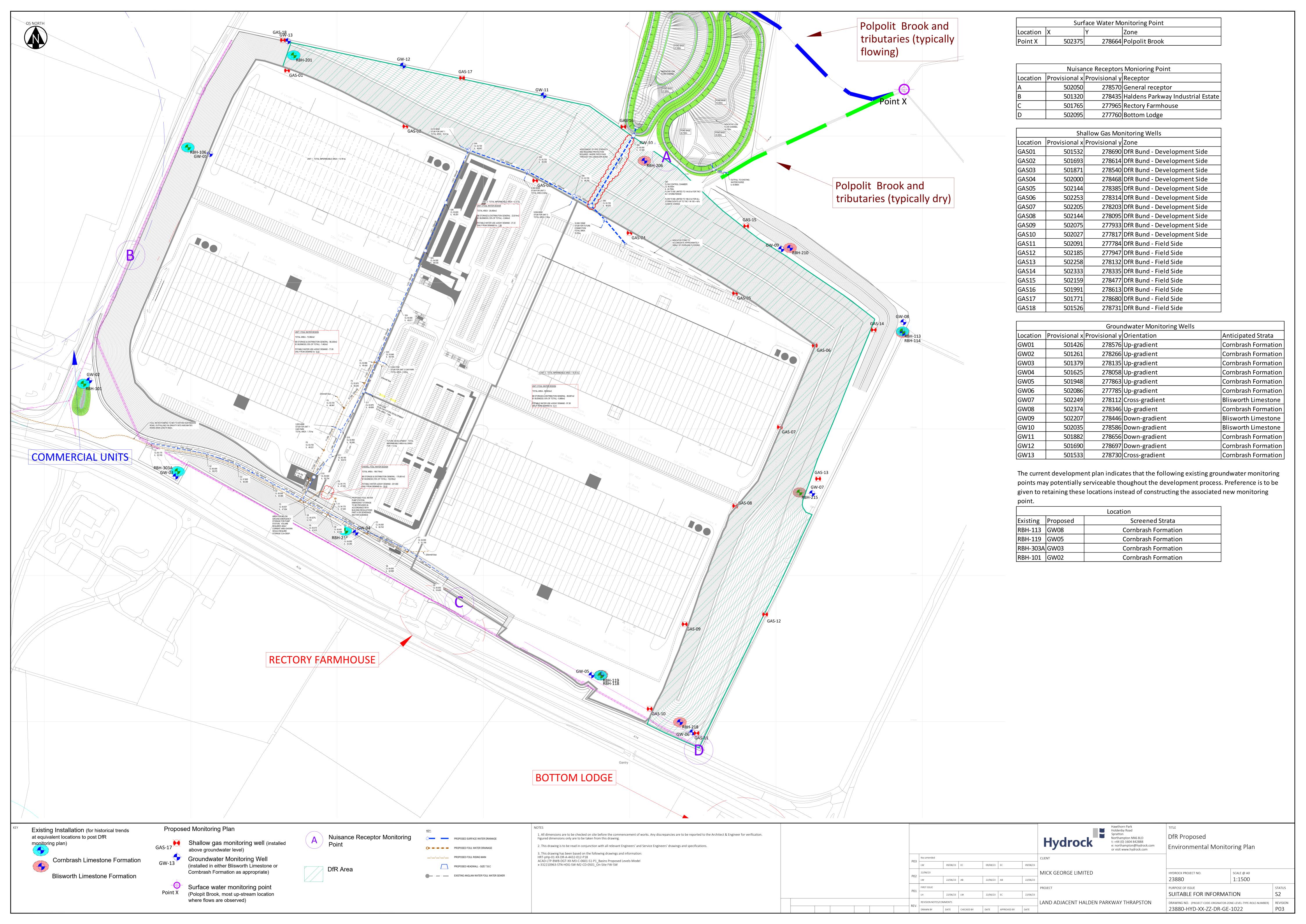
Appendix D Landscaped Bunds







Appendix E Monitoring Plan





Appendix F Wind Rose Data

