NORTH LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY

NORTH LONDON HEAT AND POWER PROJECT

STATEMENT ON POTENTIAL STATUTORY NUISANCES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The Planning Act 2008 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 Regulation 5 (2) (f)

AD05.15

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Contents

Glossary

See Project Glossary (AD01.05)

Executive Summary

i.i.i This Statement on Potential Statutory Nuisances has been prepared as part of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the North London Heat and Power Project (the Project). This is the proposal for a new Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) in the London Borough of Enfield (LB Enfield) to replace the existing Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at the Edmonton EcoPark.

i.i.ii The Statement has been prepared pursuant to Regulation 5(2)(f) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 which requires a statement describing whether the Project would give rise to one or more of the nuisances set out in section 79(1) of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990, and if so, how the applicant proposes to mitigate or limit them.

i.i.iii This Statement concludes that the only section 79(1) nuisances which the Project may potentially cause are:

a. dust steam, smell or other effluvia impacts which could engage paragraph (d) of section 79(1) of the EPA 1990;

b. accumulations or deposits from the project which could engage paragraph (e) of section 79(1) of the EPA 1990;

c. impacts from artificial light which could engage paragraph (fb) of section 79(1) of the EPA 1990; and

d. noise impacts which could engage paragraphs (g) and (ga) of section 79(1) of the EPA 1990.

i.i.iv For all of the above matters this Statement concludes that with the design proposals and measures set out in the ES (AD06.02), the Design and Access Statement (AD05.07), Design Code Principles (AD02.02) and the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (AD05.12), the Project would not give rise to a nuisance or be prejudicial to health.

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Statement on Potential Statutory Nuisances has been prepared to support North London Waste Authority's (the Applicant's) application (the Application) to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change for a Development Consent Order (DCO) pursuant to Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).

1.1.2 The Application is for the North London Heat and Power Project (the Project) comprising the construction, operation and maintenance of an Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) capable of an electrical output of around 70 megawatts (MW_e) at the Edmonton EcoPark in north London with associated development, including a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF). The proposed ERF would replace the existing Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at the Edmonton EcoPark.

1.1.3 The Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project for the purposes of Section 14(1)(a) and section 15 in Part 3 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) because it involves the construction of a generating station that would have a capacity of more than 50MW_e.

1.2 Purpose of this Report

1.2.1 This statement has been prepared pursuant to Regulation 5(2)(f) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 which requires *"a statement whether the proposal engages one or more of the matters set out in section 79(1) (statutory nuisances and inspections therefor) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, and if so how the applicant proposes to mitigate or limit them."*

1.2.2 This statement should be read alongside the other documents which accompany the Application, in particular the Environmental Statement (ES) (AD06.02). This Statement makes reference to the following documents:

a. the ES (AD06.02) which reports on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the project, including measures to mitigate effects;

b. the Design Code Principles (AD02.02); and

c. the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (AD05.12).

1.2.3 This Statement/Assessment forms part of a suite of documents accompanying the Application submitted in accordance with the requirements set out in section 55 of the Planning Act and Regulations 5, 6 and 7 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009 (APFP Regulations 2009), and should be read alongside those documents (see Project Navigation Document AD01.02).

1.3 Document structure

1.3.1 The statement is structured as follows:

a. Section 1 provides an introduction to this statement and the North London Heat and Power Project (the Project);

b. Section 2 provides the statutory context for this statement and sets out the definitions of statutory nuisances under the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) and associated legislation;

c. Section 3 presents an assessment of potential nuisances, describing those matters potentially engaged by the Project (and how they would be mitigated or limited), and those that are not; and

d. Section 4 presents the conclusions of this Statement.

1.4 The Applicant

1.4.1 Established in 1986, the Applicant is a statutory authority whose principal responsibility is the disposal of waste collected by the seven north London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest (the Constituent Boroughs).

1.4.2 The Applicant is the UK's second largest waste disposal authority, handling approximately 3 per cent of the total national Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) stream. Since 1994 the Applicant has managed its waste arisings predominantly through its waste management contract with LondonWaste Limited (LWL) and the use of the EfW facility at the existing Edmonton EcoPark and landfill outside of London.

1.4.3 LWL is a private waste management company wholly owned by the Applicant, and is the freeholder of the Edmonton EcoPark and the operator of the existing EfW facility. LWL has a current contract with the Applicant for management of its waste which expires in December 2025 with flexibility for termination sooner. The contract includes:

e. the reception, treatment and disposal of residual wastes;

f. the operation of Reuse and Recycling Centres (RRC), including the recycling of wastes and the transfer of residual wastes to a disposal point;

g. the reception and treatment of separately collected organic wastes;

h. the reception and transportation of other separately collected wastes for recycling by third parties; and

i. the reception and transportation of other separately collected clinical and offensive wastes for treatment by third parties.

1.5 The Application Site

1.5.1 The Application Site, as shown on the Site Location Plans (A_0001 and A_0002) in the Book of Plans (AD02.01), extends to approximately 22 hectares and is located wholly within the London Borough of Enfield (LB Enfield). The Application Site comprises the existing waste management site known as the Edmonton EcoPark where the permanent facilities would be located, part of Ardra Road, land around the existing water pumping station at Ardra Road, Deephams Farm Road, part of Lee Park Way and land to the west of the River Lee Navigation, and land to the north of Advent Way and east of the River Lee Navigation (part of which would form the Temporary Laydown Area and new Lee Park Way access road). The post

code for the Edmonton EcoPark is N18 3AG and the grid reference is TQ 35750 92860.

1.5.2 The Application Site includes all land required to deliver the Project. This includes land that would be required temporarily to facilitate the development.

1.5.3 Both the Application Site and the Edmonton EcoPark (existing and proposed) are shown on Plan A_0003 and A_0004 contained within the Book of Plans (AD02.01). Throughout this report references to the Application Site refer to the proposed extent of the Project works, and Edmonton EcoPark refers to the operational site. Upon completion of the Project the operational site would consist of the Edmonton EcoPark and additional land required to provide new access arrangements and for a water pumping station adjacent to the Deephams Sewage Treatment Works outflow channel.

Edmonton EcoPark

1.5.4 The Edmonton EcoPark is an existing waste management complex of around 16 hectares.

1.5.5 Current use of the Edmonton EcoPark comprises:

a. an EfW facility which treats circa 540,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of residual waste and generates around 40MW_e (gross) of electricity;

b. an In-Vessel Composting (IVC) facility which processes food, landscaping and other green waste from kerbside collections and Reuse and Recycling Centres (RRCs) as well as local parks departments. The facility currently manages around 30,000tpa, and has a permitted capacity of 45,000tpa;

c. a Bulky Waste Recycling Facility (BWRF) and Fuel Preparation Plant (FPP) which receive bulky waste from RRCs and direct deliveries. These facilities respectively recycle wood, metal, plastic, paper, card and construction waste; and separate oversized items and shred waste suitable for combustion. These integrated facilities manage over 200,000tpa;

d. an Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) Recycling Facility which processes ash from the existing EfW facility;

e. a fleet management and maintenance facility which provides parking and maintenance facilities for the Edmonton EcoPark fleet of operational vehicles;

f. associated offices, car parking and plant required to operate the facility; and

g. a former wharf and single storey building utilised by the Edmonton Sea Cadets under a lease.

1.5.6 In order to construct the proposed ERF, the existing BWRF and FPP activities would be relocated within the Application Site; the IVC facility would be decommissioned and the IBA recycling would take place off-site.

Temporary Laydown Area and eastern access

1.5.7 The proposed Temporary Laydown Area is an area of open scrubland located to the east of the River Lee Navigation and north of Advent Way. There is no public access to this area. The Temporary Laydown Area would be reinstated after construction and would not form part of the ongoing operational site.

1.5.8 In addition to the Temporary Laydown Area the Application Site includes land to the east of the existing Edmonton EcoPark which would be used for the new Lee Park Way entrance and landscaping along the eastern boundary.

Northern access

1.5.9 The Application Site also includes Deephams Farm Road and part of Ardra Road with land currently occupied by the EfW facility water pumping station between the junction of A1005 Meridian Way and Deephams Farm Road.

1.6 Surrounding area

1.6.1 The Application Site is located to the north of the A406 North Circular Road in an area that is predominantly industrial. The Lee Valley Regional Park (LVRP) is located to the east of the Edmonton EcoPark.

1.6.2 Land to the north and west of the Application Site is predominantly industrial in nature. Immediately to the north of the Edmonton EcoPark is an existing Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) which is operated by a commercial waste management company, alongside other industrial buildings. Further north is Deephams Sewage Treatment Works. Beyond the industrial area to the north-west is a residential area with Badma Close being the nearest residential street to the Application Site (approximately 60m from the nearest part of the boundary) and Zambezie Drive the nearest to the Edmonton EcoPark at approximately 125m west.

1.6.3 Eley Industrial Estate located to the west of the Application Site comprises a mixture of retail, industrial and warehouse units.

1.6.4 Advent Way is located to the south of the Application Site adjacent to the A406 North Circular Road. Beyond the A406 North Circular Road are retail and trading estates; this area is identified for future redevelopment to provide a housing-led mixed use development known as Meridian Water.

1.6.5 The LVRP and River Lee Navigation are immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Edmonton EcoPark, and Lee Park Way, a private road which also forms National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 1, runs alongside the River Lee Navigation. To the east of the River Lee Navigation is the William Girling Reservoir along with an area currently occupied by Camden Plant Ltd. which is used for the crushing, screening and stockpiling of waste concrete, soil and other recyclable materials from construction and demolition. The nearest residential areas to the east of the Application Site and LVRP are located at Lower Hall Lane, approximately 550m from the Edmonton EcoPark and 150m from the eastern edge of the Application Site.

1.7 The Project

1.7.1 The Project would replace the existing EfW facility at Edmonton EcoPark, which is expected to cease operations in around 2025, with a new and more efficient ERF which would produce energy from residual waste, and associated development, including temporary works required to facilitate construction, demolition and commissioning. The proposed ERF would surpass the requirement under the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) to achieve an efficiency rating in excess of the prescribed level, and would therefore be classified as a waste recovery operation rather than disposal.

1.7.2 The main features of the Project once the proposed ERF and permanent associated works are constructed and the existing EfW facility is demolished comprise:

a. a northern area of the Edmonton EcoPark accommodating the proposed ERF;

b. a southern area of the Edmonton EcoPark accommodating the RRF and a visitor, community and education centre with offices and a base for the Edmonton Sea Cadets ('EcoPark House');

c. a central space, where the existing EfW facility is currently located, which would be available for future waste-related development;

d. a new landscape area along the edge with the River Lee Navigation; and

e. new northern and eastern access points to the Edmonton EcoPark.

1.7.3 During construction there is a need to accommodate a Temporary Laydown Area outside of the future operational site because of space constraints. This would be used to provide parking and accommodation for temporary staff (offices, staff welfare facilities), storage and fabrication areas, and associated access and utilities.

1.7.4 There are some aspects of the Project design that require flexibility and have therefore yet to be fixed, for example, the precise location and scale of the buildings associated with the Project. It would not be possible to fix these elements in advance of the detailed design and construction which would be undertaken following appointment of a contractor should the DCO be granted. In order to accommodate this and ensure a robust assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, the Application is based on the limits of deviation set out in the Book of Plans (AD02.01), which identifies:

a. works zones for each work or group of works (to establish the area in which the development can be located); and

b. maximum building envelopes (to establish the maximum building length, width, height and footprint).

1.7.5 The Book of Plans (AD02.01) is supplemented by Illustrative Plans (included in the Design Code Principles, AD02.02) that set out the indicative

form and location of buildings, structures, plant and equipment, in line with the limits of deviation established by the draft DCO (AD03.01).

1.7.6 A separate Environmental Permit would need to be obtained from the Environment Agency (EA) for the operation of the waste facility under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010. The existing EfW facility at the Edmonton EcoPark is subject to an Environmental Permit issued by the EA. The Applicant is currently in discussions with the EA regarding an application for the new Environmental Permit(s) associated with the proposed ERF with a view to submitting an application in parallel with the DCO process.

Principal development (Works No.1a)

1.7.7 The principal development comprises the construction of an ERF located at the Edmonton EcoPark, fuelled by residual waste and capable of an electrical output of around 70MW_e (gross) of electricity. The principal development consists of the following development, located within the limits of deviation shown on Drawing C_0002 and within the building envelopes shown on Drawing C_0003 (in the Book of Plans (AD02.01)):

(i) a main building housing:

(a) a tipping hall;

(b) waste bunker and waste handling equipment;

(c) two process lines (with each line having a capacity of 350,000 tonnes of waste per annum), consisting of a moving grate, furnace, boiler and a flue gas treatment plant;

(d) facilities for the recovery of incinerator bottom ash and air pollution control residue;

(e) steam turbine(s) for electricity generation including equipment for heat off-take; and

(f) control room containing the operational and environmental control and monitoring systems, and offices.

(ii) entry and exit ramps to the ERF;

(iii) a stack containing flues for flue gas exhaust;

(iv) cooling equipment; and

(v) an observation platform enclosure.

Associated development (Works No. 1b – 7)

1.7.8 Associated development within the meaning of section 115(2) of the Planning 2008 Act (as amended) in connection with the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project referred to in Works No.1a, comprising:

(a) Works No.1b – works required to provide buildings, structures, plant and equipment needed for the operation of the ERF as shown on Drawing C_0002 (AD02.01) comprising:

(i) a wastewater treatment facility;

(ii) a water pre-treatment plant;

(iii) external stores and workshops;

(iv) a fuelling area and fuel storage, vehicle wash, transport offices and staff facilities, toilets, natural gas intake and management compound, and fire control water tank(s); and

(v) electrical substation(s).

(b) Works No.2 – the construction of a resource recovery facility comprising the following building, structures and plant, as shown on Drawing C_0004 and within the building envelope shown on Drawing C_0005 (AD02.01):

(i) a Recycling and Fuel Preparation Facility (RFPF);

(ii) a RRC;

(iii) offices, and staff and visitor welfare facilities;

(iv) odour abatement and dust suppression plant and equipment; and

(v) fire control water tank(s) and pump house and equipment.

(c) Works No.3 – the construction of a building to provide visitor, community and education facilities, office accommodation, and a boat canopy, as shown on Drawing C_0006 and within the building envelope shown on Drawing C_0007 (AD02.01).

(d) Works No.4 – utilities and infrastructure work, landscaping, access, security and lighting, and weighbridges, as shown on Drawing C_0008 (AD02.01), comprising:

(i) With regard to the following

(a) potable water;

(b) waste water;

(c) surface water;

(d) foul water;

(e) raw water;

(f) electricity;

(g) gas; and

(h) CCTV, telecoms and data,

works could include:

- the diversion, repositioning, decommissioning, removal, replacement, modification or upgrading of existing pipes, cables, systems and associated apparatus;
- the laying or installation of new pipes, cables, systems and associated apparatus; and
- the creation of connections to existing or new pipes, cables, systems and associated apparatus.

(ii) the erection of a raw water pumping station;

(iii) stabilisation works to the eastern bank of Salmon's Brook;

(iv) the construction of surface water pumps, pipework and attenuation tanks;

(v) landscaping works;

(vi) the installation of areas of green roof and/or brown roof;

(vii) the widening of the existing entrance into the Edmonton EcoPark from Advent Way, including modification or replacement of the bridge over Enfield Ditch;

(viii) construction within the Edmonton EcoPark of vehicle and cycle parking, vehicle, cycle and pedestrian routes, and weighbridges;

(ix) construction of an access into the Edmonton EcoPark from Lee Park Way, including bridging over Enfield Ditch;

(x) improvements to Lee Park Way including vehicle barriers and the creation of segregated pedestrian and cycle paths;

(xi) improvements to Deephams Farm Road and use of Deephams Farm Road as an access to the Edmonton EcoPark;

(xii) the resurfacing of Ardra Road (if required);

(xiii) security, fencing, and lighting works and equipment;

(xiv) the erection of security facilities and equipment and gatehouses within the operational site at access points from Advent Way, Ardra Road, and Lee Park Way;

(xv) the upgrade and maintenance of the existing bridge over the River Lee Navigation; and

(xvi) the installation of photovoltaic panels at roof level of the ERF and RRF.

(e) Works No.5 – works for the creation of the Temporary Laydown Area and its temporary use, as shown on Drawing C_0009 (AD02.01), as follows:

(i) areas of hardstanding;

(ii) the erection of fencing, hoarding or any other means of enclosure;

(iii) the erection of security facilities and equipment and gatehouses;

(iv) vehicle parking;

(v) office and staff welfare accommodation;

(vi) storage, fabrication, laydown area;

(vii) foul water storage and pumps and surface water attenuation storage and pumps;

(viii) utility works including electricity, water, CCTV, telecoms and data;

(ix) the creation of vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access from Lee Park Way to the Temporary Laydown Area; and

(x) restoration of the Temporary Laydown Area.

(f) Works No.6 – site preparation and demolition works within the area as shown on Drawing C_0010 (AD02.01), comprising:

(i) demolition of existing buildings, structures and plant excluding demolition of the existing EfW facility;

(ii) construction of a temporary ash storage building;

(iii) realignment of the exit ramp from the existing EfW facility; and

(iv) works to prepare the land shown on Drawing C_0008 (AD02.01) for the construction of works numbers 1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

(g) Works No.7 – as shown on Drawing C_0011 (AD02.01), comprising decommissioning and demolition of the existing EfW facility and removal of:

(i) the existing stack;

(ii) demolition of the existing water pumping station on Ardra Road; and

(iii) making good the cleared areas.

1.7.9 The draft DCO also identifies such other works as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of or in connection with the construction, operation and maintenance of the authorised development which do not give rise to any materially new or materially different environmental effects from those assessed and set out in the Environmental Statement (ES) (AD06.02).

1.8 Stages of development

1.8.1 The proposed ERF is intended to be operational before the end of 2025, but with the precise timing of the replacement to be determined. In order to do this, the following key steps are required:

a. obtain a DCO for the new facility and associated developments;

b. obtain relevant environmental permit(s) and other licences, consents and permits needed;

c. identify a suitable technology supplier;

d. agree and arrange source(s) of funding;

e. enter into contract(s) for design, build and operation of new facility and associated development;

f. move to operation of new facility; and

g. decommission and demolish the existing EfW facility.

1.8.2 Site preparation and construction would be undertaken over a number of years and it is expected that the earliest construction would commence is 2019/20, although this may be later. Construction would be implemented in stages to ensure that essential waste management operations remain functioning throughout. This is especially relevant for the existing EfW facility and associated support facilities.

1.8.3 The stages of the Project are as follows:

a. Stage 1a: site preparation and enabling works;

b. Stage 1b: construction of RRF, EcoPark House and commencement of use of Temporary Laydown Area;

c. Stage 1c: operation of RRF, EcoPark House and demolition/clearance of northern area;

d. Stage 1d: construction of ERF;

e. Stage 2: commissioning of ERF alongside operation of EfW facility, i.e. transition period;

f. Stage 3: operation of ERF, RRF and EcoPark House, demolition of EfW facility; and

g. Stage 4: operation of ERF, RRF and EcoPark House, i.e. final operational situation.

Stage 1a

1.8.4 Stage 1a involves a series of site preparation and enabling works required for the Project. The works would include:

a. enabling works along Deephams Farm Road to create the Deephams Farm Road access;

b. demolition of clinical waste building and maintenance workshop building;

c. infill of artificial pond and clearance of landscaped area to form temporary storage and parking area;

d. layout of replacement fleet parking areas and temporary support buildings on the site of the maintenance workshop;

e. establishment of hoarded demolition work sites with safe pedestrian and vehicular access to the existing EfW facility main entrance and staff car parks. Access to the existing EfW facility would continue to be from the existing Edmonton EcoPark access;

f. relocation of Edmonton Sea Cadets to existing EfW facility meeting rooms with safe pedestrian and vehicular access via the existing Edmonton EcoPark access at Advent Way to the main entrance and staff car parks; storage of Edmonton Sea Cadets equipment in a container located at front of the existing EfW facility and relocate their boats to an off-site location provided by the Edmonton Sea Cadets;

g. diversion of utilities and services affected by demolition and clearance works including diversion of the sewer trunk main owned by Thames Water Utilities Limited (TWUL) which runs under the proposed location of the RRF;

h. demolition and clearance of EcoPark House and RRF construction zones;

i. creation of new Lee Park Way access and temporary diversion of footpaths and cycleways; and

j. establishment of the Temporary Laydown Area to the north of Advent Way and east of the River Lee Navigation to provide for site offices; storage of construction materials, plant and machinery; fabrication/sub-assembly; and construction staff/contractor vehicle parking. Temporary diversion of footpaths and cycleways at the Temporary Laydown Area access points.

1.8.5 The existing EfW facility would continue to operate at current capacity. The existing IBA recycling facility would continue to process ash from the existing EfW facility. The existing BWRF, FPP and IVC would continue to operate in this period.

1.8.6 Operational vehicles would continue to access the Edmonton EcoPark via the access at Advent Way. This accounts for approximately 1,063 one way vehicle movements per day.

1.8.7 Traffic associated with the Stage 1a demolition and enabling works would arrive at the Edmonton EcoPark via the existing access on Advent Way.

Stage 1b

1.8.8 During Stage 1b, the RRF and EcoPark House buildings would be constructed in the southern part of the Edmonton EcoPark. It would be necessary to construct these buildings prior to the construction of the proposed ERF and demolition of the operations north of the existing EfW facility. The works required during this stage of construction would include:

a. commencement of use of Temporary Laydown Area;
b. relocation of LWL vehicle fleet to the north of existing EfW facility;
c. construction of EcoPark House;
d. construction of RRF and its weighbridges;
e. erection of temporary ash storage building;
f. layout of staff and visitor parking area immediately adjacent to EcoPark House;
g. commencement of use by staff and visitor vehicles of the new Lee Park Way access;
h. construction of the attenuation tank and associated drainage of the RRF sub-catchment; and
i. existing EfW facility exit ramp arrangements aligned with RRF construction area and required RRF operational vehicles routes.

1.8.9 The existing EfW facility would continue to operate at current capacity. The Edmonton Sea Cadets would continue to occupy space in the existing EfW facility.

1.8.10 The existing BWRF, FPP and IVC would continue to operate in this period, until the RRF is completed (see Stage 1c). The IBA recycling facility would continue to process ash from the existing EfW facility.

1.8.11 Operational vehicles would continue to access the Edmonton EcoPark via the existing Edmonton EcoPark access from Advent Way. The new Lee Park Way access would become available and be used by some staff and Edmonton Sea Cadets traffic.

1.8.12 Traffic associated with the construction of the RRF and EcoPark House would arrive at the Edmonton EcoPark via the existing access on Advent Way. Some traffic may arrive at the Temporary Laydown Area, travelling from the Temporary Laydown Area to the Edmonton EcoPark via

Walthamstow Avenue and the existing access. Some light vehicles including construction staff shuttle buses may travel to the Edmonton EcoPark via the new Lee Park Way access.

Stage 1c

1.8.13 During this stage of construction the facilities to the north of the existing EfW facility would be demolished to make way for the proposed ERF. The works required involve:

a. completion of RRF and transfer of FPP/BWRF operations;

b. completion of EcoPark House and occupation by the Edmonton Sea Cadets;

c. relocation of Edmonton EcoPark stores;

d. disconnection of obsolete services and utilities within demolition zones;

e. demolition and clearance of existing FPP area;

f. demolition and clearance of existing BWRF area;

g. demolition and clearance of existing IBA area; and

h. demolition and clearance of existing IVC facility – composting activities to be relocated off-site and bulking facilities provided within the RRF to enable transport to third party treatment sites.

1.8.14 The existing EfW facility would continue to operate at current capacity, with a temporary ash storage building provided to replace the existing IBA area and allow the transfer of ash off-site for recycling.

1.8.15 The Recycling and Fuel Preparation Facility (RFPF) operations would commence within the RRF, with capacity to treat around 390,000 tpa. The RRC element of the RRF building would be open to members of the public and small businesses with access via the new Lee Park Way access. On completion of EcoPark House this would be available for community and education activities, the Edmonton Sea Cadets and for office accommodation associated with operation of the Edmonton EcoPark.

1.8.16 Operational vehicles would continue to access the Edmonton EcoPark via the existing access on Advent Way to serve both the existing EfW facility and proposed RRF. Members of the public and small business vehicles visiting the RRC element of the RRF, users of EcoPark House and staff would access the Edmonton EcoPark via the new Lee Park Way access.

1.8.17 Traffic associated with the northern Application Site clearance would use the new Deephams Farm Road access.

Stage 1d

1.8.18 During Stage 1d, the main build for the proposed ERF would occur within a defined work zone at the northern area of the Edmonton EcoPark. The works involve:

a. construction of ERF including piling and excavation works, civil and structural works, establishment of new utilities connections;

b. construction of the surface water attenuation tank(s) and associated drainage of the ERF sub-catchment;

c. erection of a new pumping station and associated pipework to provide raw water from Deephams Sewage Treatment Works outflow channel; and

d. partial landscaping.

1.8.19 The majority of heavy goods vehicles associated with the construction of the proposed ERF would arrive at the Edmonton EcoPark via the Deephams Farm Road access. Vehicle movements associated with the delivery of concrete would be undertaken directly to the Edmonton EcoPark while approximately 50 per cent of all other construction vehicle movements would be to the Temporary Laydown Area, with onward movement to the Edmonton EcoPark when required. The majority of these vehicles would travel via the A406 North Circular Road and A1055 Meridian Way to the Deephams Farm Road access. However, any abnormal loads may travel between the Temporary Laydown Area and the Edmonton EcoPark via the existing access. This would be undertaken at a time that minimises any conflict with Edmonton EcoPark operational vehicles.

1.8.20 The existing EfW facility would continue to operate at current capacity and the proposed RRF and EcoPark House would be operational.

1.8.21 Operational vehicles would continue to access the Edmonton EcoPark via the existing access on Advent Way to serve both the existing EfW facility and RRF. Members of the public and small businesses visiting the RRC element of the RRF, users of EcoPark House and staff would access the Edmonton EcoPark via the new Lee Park Way access.

Stage 2

1.8.22 This stage marks the completion of the proposed ERF, commissioning of the facility and start of operations. The existing EfW facility would then be ready for decommissioning and demolition. The works required involve:

a. commissioning of proposed ERF;

b. installation of ERF weighbridges;

c. relocation of operations contractors compound from adjacent to the existing EfW facility to adjacent to the southern side of the ERF;

d. relocation of operational stores adjacent to the ERF;

e. relocation of operational fleet depot to adjacent to ERF; and

f. completion of landscaping works that are not linked to or affected by the EfW facility demolition.

1.8.23 The commissioning stage of the proposed ERF is estimated to take between six and twelve months. The commissioning stage is necessary in order to test all of the equipment and processes before the proposed ERF is fully operational. During this stage both the existing EfW facility and the proposed ERF would be operational as waste inputs are gradually transferred from the existing EfW facility to the proposed ERF.

1.8.24 Landscaping and relocation of support facilities would take place during the ERF commissioning stage with use of the Deephams Farm Road access remaining in place for the operations contractor's use, alongside staff shuttle buses from Lee Park Way as required.

1.8.25 The existing EfW facility would continue operation at a reduced capacity as incoming waste is transferred to the proposed ERF to allow its commissioning. The proposed ERF would increase the proportion of the waste that it takes as its commissioning progresses and both treatment lines are brought online.

1.8.26 The proposed RRF and EcoPark House would be operational.

1.8.27 Operational vehicles would continue to access the Edmonton EcoPark via Advent Way as before to serve both the existing EfW facility and proposed ERF and RRF. Some operational vehicles travelling to the ERF would use the Deephams Farm Road access. Members of the public and local businesses visiting the RRC element of the RRF would access the Edmonton EcoPark via the new Lee Park Way access.

Stage 3

1.8.28 Decommissioning, stripping out and demolition of the existing EfW facility would commence after the proposed ERF is fully commissioned and tests including the reliability period have been successfully completed. The works required would involve:

a. hoarding of the demolition work zone;
b. clearance of northern half of existing EfW facility site – once cleared the northern area of the EfW facility site would be used as a laydown for demolition equipment which is required before the demolition of the main EfW facility building can proceed;
c. completion of fleet parking and facilities area;
d. construction of widened southern entrance and new security gatehouse;
e. demolition and decommissioning of water pumping station;
f. demolition of main EfW facility building;
g. excavation of bunker and infilling with suitable material;
h. levelling of site and make good;
i. completion of Edmonton EcoPark landscaping works;
j. completion of staff car parks and surface water attenuation tanks on removal of EfW facility exit ramp; and
k. restoration of the Temporary Laydown Area.

1.8.29 The proposed ERF would operate at the capacity required with each process line capable of 350,000 tonnes per annum with a total capacity of the facility at 700,000 tonnes per annum. The proposed RRF and EcoPark House would also be operational.

1.8.30 Operational vehicles would continue to access the Edmonton EcoPark via the existing access on Advent Way as existing to serve both the ERF and

RRF. Members of the public and small businesses visiting the RRC element of the RRF, users of EcoPark House and staff would access the Edmonton EcoPark via the new Lee Park Way access.

1.8.31 Traffic associated with the decommissioning and demolition of the existing EfW facility would travel to and from the Edmonton EcoPark via the existing Edmonton EcoPark access on Advent Way to minimise any conflicts with the operational ERF. Some vehicles associated with the removal of materials may be marshalled at the Temporary Laydown Area, waiting there until required on the Edmonton EcoPark. The new Deephams Farm Road access may also be used, if necessary.

Stage 4

1.8.32 Stage 4 would see the full operation of all new facilities. The proposed ERF would operate at full required capacity with each process line capable of processing 350,000 tonnes per annum with a total capacity of the facility at 700,000 tonnes per annum. The RRF would operate with a capacity of around 390,000tpa.

1.8.33 EcoPark House would be occupied by the site operator and the Edmonton Sea Cadets, and would also be available for other community and education activities.

1.8.34 Operational vehicles would continue to access the Edmonton EcoPark via the existing access on Advent Way to serve both the ERF and RRF while some movements would be undertaken using the Deephams Farm Road access. Members of the public and small businesses visiting the RRC element of the RRF, users of EcoPark House and staff would access the Edmonton EcoPark via the new Lee Park Way access.

2 Statutory context

2.1.1 Regulation 5(2)(f) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 requires consideration of whether the Project would "engage" one or more of the "matters" set out in section 79(1) of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990. For the purposes of this Statement, a matter is considered to be engaged where it is likely that a 'statutory nuisance' as described in section 79(1) of the EPA 1990 (as it applies in England) would arise. Section 79(1) states that the following matters constitute statutory nuisances:

> *"(a) any premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*
>
> *(b) smoke emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*
>
> *(c) fumes or gases emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*
>
> *(d) any dust, steam, smell or other effluvia arising on industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*
>
> *(e) any accumulation or deposit which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*
>
> *(f) any animal kept in such a place or manner as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*
>
> *(fa) any insects emanating from relevant industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*
>
> *(fb) artificial light emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*
>
> *(g) noise emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*
>
> *(ga) noise that is prejudicial to health or a nuisance and is emitted from or caused by a vehicle, machinery or equipment in a street;*
>
> *(h) any other matter declared by any enactment to be a statutory nuisance".*

2.1.2 As set out above, paragraph (h) of section 79(1) incorporates any statutory nuisances contained in other legislation. The Public Health Act 1936 provides that various other matters are statutory nuisances for the purposes of the Environmental Protection Act, including the following which is potentially relevant to the Project:

a. *"any pond, pool, ditch, gutter or watercourse which is so foul or in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance"* (s.259(1)(a))

b. *"any part of a watercourse, not being a part ordinarily navigated by vessels employed in the carriage of goods by water, which is so choked or silted up as to obstruct or impede the proper flow of water and thereby to cause a nuisance, or give rise to conditions prejudicial to health, provided that in the case of an alleged nuisance under paragraph* (b)

nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to impose any liability on any person other than the person by whose act or default the nuisance arises or continues" 259(1)(b)

2.1.3 An additional category of statutory nuisance has effect in London Boroughs by virtue of section 24 of the London Local Authorities Act 1996, that being:

"(gb) smoke, fumes or gases emitted from any vehicle, machinery or equipment on a street so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance other than from any vehicle, machinery or equipment being used for fire brigade purposes".

2.1.4 The remaining provisions of section 79 of the EPA 1990 contain exceptions and definitions. For the purposes of this Statement, where there are exceptions relevant to the Project, the related matters are not considered to be engaged. The particular exceptions of relevance to the Project are:

a. subsection 79(1)(b) (smoke emitted from premises) does not apply to dark smoke emitted from a chimney of a building or a chimney serving the furnace of a boiler or industrial plant attached to a building (s.79(3)(ii)) or dark smoke emitted otherwise than as mentioned above from industrial or trade premises (s.79(3)(iv));

b. subsection 79(1)(c) (fumes or gases emitted from premises) does not apply in relation to premises other than private dwellings (s.79(4));

c. subsection 79(1)(ga) (noise emitted from premises) does not apply to noise made by traffic (s.79(6A)(a)); and

d. subsection 79(1)(gb) (smoke, fumes or gases emitted) does not apply in relation to smoke, fumes or gases emitted from the exhaust system of a vehicle (s.79(6B)).

2.1.5 Definitions are set out in section 79(7), and relevant to the Project include the following:

a. “chimney” includes structures and openings of any kind from or through which smoke may be emitted;

b. “dust” does not include dust emitted from a chimney as an ingredient of smoke;

c. “fumes” means any airborne solid matter smaller than dust;

d. “gas” includes vapour and moisture precipitated from vapour;

e. “industrial, trade or business premises” means premises used for any industrial, trade or business purposes or premises not so used on which matter is burnt in connection with any industrial, trade or business process, and premises are used for industrial purposes where they are used for the purposes of any treatment or process as well as where they are used for the purposes of manufacturing;

f. “noise” includes vibration;

g. “prejudicial to health” means injurious, or likely to cause injury, to health;

h. “premises” includes “land”;

i. “private dwelling” means any building, or part of a building, used or intended to be used, as a dwelling;

j. “street” means a highway and any other road, footway, square or court that is for the time being open to the public.

3 Assessment of potential nuisance

3.1.1 This section considers the types of impacts associated with the Project that could potentially engage one or more of the matters set out in Section 2.1.1. As described in Section 2, matters are considered to be engaged where it is likely that a statutory nuisance as described in section 79(1) of the EPA 1990 would arise as a result of the Project and that nuisance is not subject to an exception under section 79 of the EPA 1990.

3.1.2 An EIA process, by which the impacts and related mitigation measures have been determined, has been undertaken. The assessment results are set out in the ES (AD06.02). As an overarching principle, the Applicant has actively sought to prevent/avoid, reduce or offset adverse environmental effects and incorporate beneficial effects into the Project. This has been carried out through the iterative design and assessment process and would continue as part of the delivery of the Project.

3.1.3 Embedded measures relevant to the construction are contained primarily in the CoCP (AD05.12) and are referenced throughout the ES (AD06.02). Environmental controls relevant to the operation of the Project are presented as embedded measures and commitments primarily in the Design Code Principles (AD02.02) and the ES (AD06.02). The EIA has assessed the likely significant environmental effects with embedded measures in place.

3.1.4 Where significant adverse effects have been identified (after considering these embedded measures), supplementary mitigation measures have been proposed where appropriate. On the whole, the general approach to the Project has been such that most measures for preventing/avoiding or reducing effects have been embedded into the Project, meaning that few mitigation measures are required.

3.2 Determining which matters are potentially engaged

3.2.1 Table 3.1 sets out the matters that are potentially engaged. This is followed in subsequent sections with an explanation of statutory nuisances that would not be engaged and an assessment of those that are potentially engaged.

Table 3.1: Matters potentially engaged

Statutory nuisance	Potential to be engaged?
a) any premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;	X
b) smoke emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;	X
(c) fumes or gases emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;	X
(d) any dust, steam, smell or other effluvia arising on industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance;	✓

Statutory nuisance	Potential to be engaged?
(e) any accumulation or deposit which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance;	✓
(f) any animal kept in such a place or manner as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;	X
(fa) any insects emanating from relevant industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance;	X
(fb) artificial light emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;	✓
(g) noise emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;	✓
(ga) noise that is prejudicial to health or a nuisance and is emitted from or caused by a vehicle, machinery or equipment in a street;	✓
(gb) smoke, fumes or gases emitted from any vehicle, machinery or equipment on a street so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance other than from any vehicle, machinery or equipment being used for fire brigade purposes".	✓
(h) any other matter declared by any enactment to be a statutory nuisance". • "*any pond, pool, ditch, gutter or watercourse which is so foul or in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance*" (Public Health Act s.259 (1)(a)) • *"any part of a watercourse, not being a part ordinarily navigated by vessels employed in the carriage of goods by water, which is so choked or silted up as to obstruct or impede the proper flow of water and thereby to cause a nuisance, or give rise to conditions prejudicial to health, provided that in the case of an alleged nuisance under paragraph"* (Public Health Act s.259 (1)(b))	X X

3.3 Matters not engaged

3.3.1 The following matters are considered to not be engaged as a result of the Project:

a. premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance (s79(1)(a));

b. smoke emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance (s79(1)(b));

c. fumes or gases emitted from premises so as to prejudicial to health or a nuisance (s79(1)(b));

d. animals kept in such a place or manner as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance (s79(1)(f));

e. insects emanating from relevant industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance (s79(1)(fa));

f. any pond, pool, ditch, gutter or watercourse which is so foul or in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance (Public Health Act s.259 (1)(a)); and

g. a watercourse which is so choked or silted up as to obstruct or impede the proper flow of water and thereby to cause a nuisance, or give rise to conditions prejudicial to health, (Public Health Act s.259 (1)(b)).

Any premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance (section 79(1)(a) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990)

3.3.2 This would not arise as there is not currently or planned to be any premises that are not carefully managed as part of site operations. During construction and demolition measures to avoid and control construction activities which have the potential to be prejudicial to health or create nuisance would be controlled in accordance with the CoCP (AD05.12).

3.3.3 Legislation such as the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 would ensure that the health of employees/site operatives would not be impeded. The premises are not predicted to cause a nuisance or be prejudicial to health.

Smoke emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance (section 79(1)(b) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990)

3.3.4 “Smoke” is defined in section 79 as soot, ash, grit and gritty particles emitted in smoke.

3.3.5 Measures to eliminate smoke during construction are contained in the CoCP (AD05.12), therefore no smoke would occur.

3.3.6 No smoke would be emitted during the operation of the ERF. The plume from the chimney that would sometimes be visible would be water vapour only. Therefore smoke is not predicted to cause a nuisance or be prejudicial to health.

Fumes and gases (section 79(1)(c) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990)

3.3.7 Section 79(4)) of the EPA provides that section 79(1)(c) does not apply in relation to premises other than private dwellings. As no private dwellings are included within the Project this has not been considered further.

Any animal kept in such a place or manner as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance (section 79(1)(f) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990)

3.3.8 No animals are to be kept on-site as part of the Project. Procedures to address vermin infestation during the construction phase are addressed in the CoCP (AD05.12). Procedures for addressing vermin infestation during the operation of the Project would be the same as those currently being employed for the existing EfW facility and would be enforced by the Environment Agency as part of the Environmental Permit.

Any insects emanating from relevant industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance (section 79(1)(fa) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990)

3.3.9 Existing pest control measures would continue as part of the good management of the Edmonton EcoPark. Therefore the emanation of insects from the Project is not predicted to cause a nuisance or be prejudicial to health.

Any pond, pool, ditch, gutter or watercourse which is so foul or in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance; and a watercourse which is so choked or silted up as to obstruct or impede the proper flow of water and thereby to cause a nuisance, or give rise to conditions prejudicial to health, (Public Health Act s.259 (1)(a) and (b))

3.3.10 Watercourses within and adjoining the Application Site (Salmon's Brook, Enfield Ditch, River Lee Navigation and Deephams Sewage Treatment Works outflow channel) would not be caused to deteriorate as a result of the Project and would continue to be managed to ensure that they are not prejudicial to health or a nuisance. Effects on water resources and flood risk have been assessed and are reported in Vol 2 Section 11 of the ES (AD06.02).

3.4 Matters potentially engaged

3.4.1 There is the possibility that the following matters set out in Section 79 (1) of the EPA may potentially be engaged as a result of the Project and as such, are examined in turn:

a. dust, steam, smell or other effluvia impacts (s79(1)(d));

b. accumulations or deposits prejudicial to health (s79(1)(e));

c. artificial light impacts (s79(1)(fb));and

d. noise impacts (s79(1)(g)(ga)).

Dust, steam, smell or other effluvia impacts (section 79(1)(d) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990)

3.4.2 There is a possibility that this may arise due to dust from construction activities sources such as demolition, steam, odour and effluvia from works (both construction and operation e.g. demolition of IVC).

3.4.3 A dust and odour assessment has been undertaken and is reported in the Air Quality and Odour section of Vol 2 Section 2 of the ES (AD06.02).

Construction

3.4.4 Construction dust may be generated from Application Site construction activities and from vehicles accessing and servicing the Application Site.

3.4.5 A qualitative assessment of the impacts of dust arising during construction has been undertaken using guidance from the Greater London Authority and Institute of Air Quality Management. Measures to limit any potential impacts have been included in the CoCP (AD05.12), and experience across

a range of construction sites has shown that application of such measures would reduce dust impacts to a negligible level.

3.4.6 The risk of odour during construction is considered to be not significant.

Operation

3.4.7 During operation of the ERF and RRF, odour would be controlled by the Environmental Permit. Measures to control odour from the ERF may include:

a. fast acting roller shutters at the tipping hall entrance and exit doors;

b. shutter doors on the tipping bays, from the tipping hall to the bunker;

c. managed ventilation within the tipping hall to provide air intake through louvre opening and exhaust air flowing into the bunker; and

d. a water mist spray system in the bunker to supress dust and odour.

3.4.8 Additionally, air from the bunker would be drawn for use as primary and secondary air as part of the waste combustion process, which would maintain negative pressure in the bunker, thus mitigating dust and odour escape to the wider environment.

3.4.9 At the RRF, carbon filters could be used, which use activated carbon to provide a large surface area for adsorption of odorous compounds to occur.

3.4.10 An initial odour assessment has identified that the most suitable technique for managing odour from waste at the Edmonton EcoPark is likely to be carbon filters, subject to detailed feasibility study. No significant effects are considered likely for odour. No significant dust emissions are expected during the operational phase.

Conclusions

3.4.11 With the application of measures included in the CoCP (AD05.12), the resulting dust effects during construction would not generate a nuisance and nor would they be prejudicial to health.

3.4.12 Based on the findings of the odour assessment reported in the ES, odour emissions are not predicted to cause a nuisance or be prejudicial to health during the operational phase.

Accumulations or deposits (section 79(1)(e) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990)

3.4.13 Accumulations or deposits would arise during the construction phase due to the generation of construction and demolition wastes. Accumulations would arise as part of ongoing normal operations in the form of solid wastes received and treated at the Edmonton EcoPark.

Construction

Potential sources of nuisance

3.4.14 Demolition activities would occur across the Application Site at all construction stages of the Project. During construction there would be excavation works, ground re-profiling and installation of utilities.

3.4.15 These activities could give rise to temporary accumulations of materials which have the potential to cause nuisance from windblown dust and from waterborne particles or leaching rainwater entering watercourses and groundwater.

Assessment findings and mitigation

3.4.16 The existing structures on the Edmonton EcoPark are conventional industrial buildings that would be demolished using industry standard plant and methods, including front/back-actor tracked machines fitted with hydraulically powered grabs and crushers. Water misting would be utilised to control dust nuisance arising from the crushing of concrete and masonry, and other dust generating activities.

3.4.17 London Clay from the excavation of the new ERF bunker may be stored on the Application Site, subject to geotechnical testing. It could then be used to form an aquiclude in the void created by removal of the existing EfW bunker. Any stored clay would be within a bunded area and profiled to minimise run-off.

3.4.18 The CoCP (AD05.12) sets out measures that would be utilised to control and mitigate the risk of dust from stored demolition and construction materials. During construction, the existing surface water system (discharging to Enfield Ditch and the combined system) would be utilised. In accordance with the CoCP (AD05.12), an incident control plan would be agreed and put in place prior to construction to control the risk of pollution due to construction activities.

Operation

Potential sources of nuisance

3.4.19 Solid waste would be received and temporarily stored at the RRF, RRC and ERF as part of normal operations. These are covered buildings, but wastes containing putrescible materials have the potential to cause odour nuisance and can also attract vermin. There is also a risk to surface water and groundwater from rainfall which has come into contact with waste accidently spilled on external hardstanding surfaces.

Assessment findings and mitigation

3.4.20 Solid wastes received at the Edmonton EcoPark would be subject to conditions in the Environmental Permit, restricting their volumes and duration of storage. The facilities would use negative pressure, dust suppression and odour treatment systems in accordance with good industry practice.

Conclusions

3.4.21 In light of the findings of the assessment reported in the ES, together with implementation of the measures set out in the CoCP (AD05.12), accumulations or depositions related to the Project are not predicted to cause a nuisance or be prejudicial to health.

Artificial light (section 79(1)(fb) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990)

3.4.22 Artificial lighting would be required during the construction and operational stages of the Project to enable the safety and security of the construction and operational activities and the movements of traffic, workers and visitors to the Application Site.

Construction

Potential sources of nuisance

3.4.23 Temporary artificial lighting would be required during the construction phases. The majority of construction activity would be undertaken during daylight hours. During those hours there would be no requirement for artificial lighting of construction areas, with the exception of the winter months. During the winter months lighting would be required during normal working hours due to the shorter period of daylight available during this period. In addition, night-time security lighting may be required throughout the construction phases.

Assessment findings and mitigation

3.4.24 Construction lighting within the core site would not differ much from the current levels of light. Construction lighting within the Temporary Laydown Area would introduce lighting to an area which is currently not directly lit. However the construction lighting would be temporary, capped, directional and only utilised during normal working hours. The construction lighting would be seen against the wider sky glow. Therefore any construction security lighting would not significantly differ from the current levels of light.

3.4.25 To ensure that lighting during the construction stages is appropriately managed a number of measures to avoid the creation of nuisances have been incorporated into Section 4.5 of the CoCP (AD05.12).

Operation

Potential sources of nuisance

3.4.26 Operational lighting proposed would be broadly similar to the existing lighting at Edmonton EcoPark.

3.4.27 Lighting would be provided for the new access road from Lee Park Way for vehicular, pedestrian and cycle paths (from Advent Way to the eastern gate). Additional lighting would be provided for operational vehicles entering from the new access on Deephams Farm Road to improve security and safety.

3.4.28 Lighting would be provided mainly for operational reasons and the detailed design would seek to minimise the visual impact of proposed structures at night-time.

3.4.29 The high level lighting strategy for the Project is set out in the Design and Access Statement (AD05.07).

Assessment findings and mitigation

3.4.30 An assessment of the operational phase lighting was scoped out of the Visual assessment within the ES (AD06.02) as it was considered that the proposed operational lighting would be broadly similar to the present situation.

3.4.31 During operation, both building and external lighting would limit light spillage to the east, using techniques such as having horizontally mounting luminaries. This would minimise light spill to the Lee Valley Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (SMINC) that is located immediately adjacent to and partially within the eastern side of the Edmonton EcoPark.

Conclusions

3.4.32 The implementation of the measures identified in the CoCP (AD05.12) and the lighting strategy would mean that light emissions from the Project are not likely to cause a nuisance or be prejudicial to health.

Noise emitted from premises or that is prejudicial to health or a nuisance and is emitted from or caused by a vehicle, machinery or equipment in a street (section 79(1)(g)(ga) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990)

3.4.33 The definition of noise emitted from premises is any unwanted sound or vibration that is produced by premises.

3.4.34 “Premises” includes land as well as buildings, and in order to be unwanted, the noise / vibration needs to be experienced by a human receptor who perceives the noise / vibration as unwanted.

3.4.35 This nuisance may be potentially engaged due to potential noise generated during construction and operation.

Construction

Potential sources of nuisance

3.4.36 The assessment of construction noise (in Vol 2 Section 8 of the ES (AD06.02)) considers activities taking place in the Temporary Laydown Area, which are within 300m[1] of the nearest sensitive receptors at Pumping Station House, to the west of Lower Hall Lane. Effects from the Edmonton EcoPark have not been considered as works would take place at over 470m from the nearest residential premises (both existing and future baseline). This is more than 300m away and these receptors would therefore not be affected.

3.4.37 The potential sources of construction noise nuisance in the Laydown Area are construction equipment and vehicles associated with activities including site preparation and enabling earthworks.

[1] In accordance with BS5228 -1:2009 +A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Part 1: Noise

3.4.38 The assessment of vibration considers piling, which is the most likely construction activity to give rise to potential significant vibration effects. This would take place only on the Edmonton EcoPark.

3.4.39 Construction noise for works in streets would be controlled in accordance with the CoCP (AD05.12). Works would be undertaken in a manner which demonstrates that best practicable means are being adopted at all times.

Assessment findings and mitigation

3.4.40 The predicted highest total construction noise level is 58dB$L_{Aeq,10hr}$ at the closest sensitive receiver, Pumping Station House, during the construction stages. This is 7dB below the construction noise threshold of 65dB, established for the residential receptors. It can therefore be concluded that effects at sensitive receptors near the Temporary Laydown Area during the works would be not significant. Given that there are no residential properties within 300m of ERF, RRF or EcoPark House construction areas, it has been determined that there is no potential for adverse impact from vibration during the use of piling plant. Therefore, the vibration effects as a result of the Project would be not significant.

3.4.41 As there are no significant adverse effects identified for the Project, no additional mitigation measures are required with respect to effects from construction noise activities in the Temporary Laydown Area, or construction vibration activities.

3.4.42 Construction activities in streets (Advent Way or Ardra Road) would not result in significant effects at sensitive receptors.

Operation

Potential sources of nuisance

3.4.43 Operational noise can potentially arise from any location within the Edmonton EcoPark. The assessment considers the potential significant effects arising at nearest sensitive receptors. Potential sources of operational industrial noise include the movement of waste and other materials within the Edmonton EcoPark, loading and unloading activities, waste processing and fixed plant noise. These noise sources are expected to be similar to those currently occurring on the Edmonton EcoPark.

Assessment findings and mitigation

3.4.44 There are large separation distances, further than 300m, between the potentially noisiest operational area of the Edmonton EcoPark, i.e. adjacent to the proposed fixed plant, and the nearest noise sensitive receptors. It is therefore reasonable to expect that any likely significant effects would be avoided. In addition, reasonably practicable steps would be taken to minimise the magnitude and extent of any adverse impacts, typically through the design of the building envelope and plant attenuation measures. In addition, measures employed as part of the Environmental Permit would also further avoid or minimise noise emissions during operation of the Project.

3.4.45 As there are no significant adverse effects identified for the Project, no mitigation measures are required with respect to effects from operational noise.

Road traffic – construction and operation

Potential sources of nuisance

3.4.46 Road traffic noise levels in streets have been considered through a review of the combined baseline, construction and operational traffic data for each of the Project stages. Combined traffic flows have been used because existing operations would continue during the construction phases until the new ERF is built and commissioned. Using combined traffic flows therefore has allowed the total road traffic impact to be determined.

3.4.47 Meridian Way has been selected as the potentially worst affected road link based upon its proximity to residential receptors, combined with its distance from other major arterial roads such as the A406 which would dominate the noise climate. Meridian Way forms part of the road network that leads to the northern Deephams Farm Road access to the Application Site. The assessment is undertaken on the basis that effects at receptors in the vicinity of all other roads would be less than those experienced near to Meridian Way.

Assessment findings and mitigation

3.4.48 The percentage change in traffic flows across all Project stages on Meridian Way is less than 25 per cent. The resulting increases in traffic noise would therefore be less than 1dB(A), which is considered to be negligible and not perceptible according to the DMRB methodology[2] used in the EIA.

3.4.49 Consequently, changes in road traffic noise as a result of the Project are therefore assessed as not significant at nearest sensitive receptors.

3.4.50 As there are no significant adverse effects identified for the Project, no additional mitigation measures are required with respect to effects from traffic noise emissions in the street.

Conclusions

3.4.51 Noise emissions from premises, and in the street are not predicted to cause a nuisance or be prejudicial to health during the construction and operation of the Project.

[2] Highways Agency et al. (2011) DMRB, HD213/11

4 Conclusion

4.1.1 This Statement identifies the matters set out in section 79(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in respect of statutory nuisances and considers whether the Project would engage those matters.

4.1.2 This Statement concludes that the only matters set out in section 79 (1) which may potentially be engaged as a consequence of the Project are:

a. dust steam, smell or other effluvia impacts which could engage paragraph (d) of section 79(1);

b. accumulations or deposits from the project which could engage paragraph (e) of section 79(1);

c. impacts from artificial light which could engage paragraph (fb) of section 79(1); and

d. noise impacts which could engage paragraphs (g) and (ga) of section 79(1).

4.1.3 For all of the above matters, this Statement concludes that with the design proposals and measures set out in the ES (AD06.02), the Design Code Principles (AD02.02) and the CoCP (AD05.12), the Project would not give rise to nuisances or be prejudicial to health.

Series 05 Technical Documents

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