

9.0 AMENITY

Introduction

- 9.1 Waste management facilities have the potential to cause environmental nuisance due to the generation of litter or through the attraction of vermin and other pests to the site. Guidance on the minimisation of nuisance and control of any nuisance that might occur at landfill sites and composting facilities is given in Waste Management Paper 26B (Landfill Design, Construction and Operational Practice), IPPC Landfill Sector Guidance and EA Technical Guidance on Composting Operations.
- 9.2 These guidance documents have been used in assessing the impact of the landfill and composting facility on litter, vermin and pests and in making recommendations for minimising any potential impacts.
- 9.3 This section considers each of these environmental nuisance impacts and specifies mitigation measures that would be undertaken to minimise any potential impacts.

Litter

- 9.4 Litter may arise from the following:
- spillage of material from vehicles during delivery of waste; and
 - wind blown waste from the inert and biodegradable landfills.
- 9.5 The main effect of litter blow from the site would be on the visual impact of the application site and the surrounding area. Litter escaping from the application site may become caught in fencing, vegetation and trees and as a result may cause a nuisance to sensitive receptors around the site. As with dust, litter (e.g. paper) is likely to become airborne at moderate wind speeds above 5 m/s. The moisture content of the waste would also influence the potential for litter to blow from the site as litter with a higher moisture content would be less likely to blow from the application site, except under very windy conditions. A wind rose for Watnall illustrating the frequency of wind directions for wind speeds above 5 m/s was presented in Figure 8/2.
- 9.6 Wind speeds of above 5 m/s occur for approximately 17.2% of the time and for the majority wind directions they occur for less than 2% of the time.
- 9.7 The nearest receptor to the inert landfill is Kirkby Park's Farm, located at a distance of around 120m. Winds with the potential to generate litter blow towards this receptor may occur up to around 3.8% of the time. The highest frequency of unfavourable moderate wind speeds is experienced by properties on Beauvale Road. This receptor is located at a distance of 350m from the biodegradable landfill, with moderate wind speeds blowing towards this receptor occurring for 8.7% of the time. Furthermore, Croft Cottage and

Wharf Yard also experience a relatively high frequency of moderates wind speeds, 6.8% and 6.7%, respectively. These receptors are located at distances of at least 220m from the biodegradable landfill.

- 9.8 The inert wastes tipped within the Tip are unlikely to contain large quantities of paper. The risk of wind blown litter from the biodegradable landfill can be minimised by good operational practices on site with regard to waste delivery and handling. Measures that would be used for minimising litter from the landfills include the following:
- Vehicles bringing waste to the site would be refuse collection vehicles and this would minimise litter blow.
 - To minimise the deposit of litter on the access roads, drivers of vehicles leaving the site would be required to ensure that loose waste does not remain on or in their vehicles.
 - Regular litter inspections of the site and access road would be undertaken to identify the occurrence of littering of the surrounding environment. Where necessary, litter pickers would be used to regularly collect any wind blown litter.

Vermin and Pests

- 9.9 Waste management activities have the potential to cause nuisance from flies, rodents and birds that are attracted by the availability of edible waste materials. With regard to the biodegradable landfill and composting facility, rats and flies are the main pests that require control. Fly infestations normally occur as a result of waste that has been awaiting collection for some time whereas rats normally reach the site by migrating along hedgerows, etc.
- 9.10 The nearest sensitive receptors to the landfill facility are located off Salmon Lane, around 180m to the southeast. Particular care would be taken in the operation of the facility to minimise infestations.
- 9.11 As with litter, fly and rat infestations can be reduced by good operational practices on site, this should include:
- minimising the time between initial collection of waste and delivery to the facility;
 - minimising the residence time of material prior to deposition in the landfill, particularly if this is likely to contain putrescible wastes;
 - prompt treatment of all material containing putrescible wastes;
 - regular inspections and treatment by pest control specialists, where necessary;
 - inspection and treatment of areas where rats are likely to live (drains, culverts, etc).

- 9.12 It is considered that potential adverse impacts on local amenity arising from litter, vermin and pests could be adequately mitigated using standard procedures associated with good waste management practice.

Conclusions

- 9.13 It is considered that potential adverse impacts on local amenity arising from litter, vermin and pests could be adequately mitigated using standard procedures associated with good waste management practice.