## Key Issues –

The proposed development will adapt the existing site, utilising the existing access and therefore minimising the increase in hardstanding. Given the underlying geology, confined space and lack of green landscaping, the disposal of surface water runoff via infiltration (SuDS) alone is considered unsuitable within the WTS area. The site is very confined and there have been historical incidents of surface water flooding on site; managing surface water runoff from the entire site to the greenfield rate is considered unviable.

The proposed approach for managing surface water considers attenuation and the control of peak discharge, utilising the existing drainage system and including underground attenuation and infiltration within the development. Runoff from the WTS area will be controlled to the greenfield runoff rate and peak discharge from the site will be controlled to 64 l/s (outlet capacity of the culvert), which is 70% lower than the estimated 1 in 1 year brownfield runoff rate.

## Purpose of the project

The proposal involves creating a purpose built waste transfer station (WTS) on land adjacent to the existing Harewood Whin Landfill Site which would sustain the ongoing operations of Yorwaste and support the diversion of waste from landfill and the movement of the management of waste up the waste hierarchy. It would also ensure that increased rates of recycling achieved by residents of the City of York are supported by effective infrastructure and thus that as much waste as possible is recovered from the waste stream.

## Description of the project

The WTS would manage approximately 120,000 tonnes per year of kerbside collection “black bag” waste. This material is currently accepted at the existing Harewood Whin site and disposed via landfill. The purpose of the WTS would be to bulk up this material for road export to and energy recovery at the Allerton Waste Recovery Park, near Knaresborough.
### Description of the project (cont.)

Ancillary development would be required in the form of a weighbridge and weighbridge office, site offices, concrete hardstanding, internal haul roads, external lighting and a bale store to store processed clean, dry recyclate prior to its removal off-site for re-use.

### Lessons learnt

It was understood that surface water run-off from the site would exceed the greenfield rate, and attenuation of the run-off rate was proposed by means of additional underground storage capacity. Further consultation with the local Drainage Board resulted in this underground storage capacity being increased, and therefore relocated on the site. The developer was advised of this request and was in agreement with it. Accordingly, an enlarged underground storage tank was committed to by the developer and incorporated into the design.

The key lesson learned here was the value of consultation and communication, both with a key stakeholder and with the developer. The outcome of this element of the EIA process was enhance sustainability in the form of an enlarged sustainable urban drainage system.

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