



- Parameter 1 Permitted activities - The storage of waste (R13) and treatment to produce soil, soil substitutes roadstone and aggregate(R3,R5).
- Parameter 2 Permitted waste types - Non Hazardous as listed in rules other than waste consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres or waste in liquid form
- Parameter 3 Quantity of waste accepted at the facility: 50,000 tonnes per annum.
- Parameter 4 The activities shall not be carried out within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) designated for particulate matter in the form of PM10.
- Parameter 5 Inert waste shall be stored and treated on on hard standing.
- Parameter 6 The only point source discharges to controlled waters or groundwater, are surface water from the roofs of buildings and from areas of the facility not used for the storage or treatment of wastes.
- Parameter 7 The activities shall not be carried out within 500m of a European Site (candidate or Special Area of Conservation, proposed or Special Protection Area or Ramsar site) or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- Parameter 8 The activities must also be 10 metres from any watercourse and be 50 metres from any spring or well, or of any borehole not used to supply water for domestic or food production purposes or 50m from any spring or well or any borehole used for the supply of water for human consumption. This must include private water supplies.

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Harmful activities, and who or what is at risk of harm?			Managing risk	Risk Assessment		
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Increase in release of particulate matter (dusts) and micro-	Local population	Air transport then inhalation and / or deposition.	Dust will be managed in the following ways: Operation of a water spray system (hosepipe and bowser) and / or damping the operational area;	Effective implementation of the dust mitigation measures will ensure that dust generated at the site will have an insignificant effect on nearby sensitive receptors’.	Harm to human health - respiratory irritation and illness. Nuisance - dust on cars, clothing etc.	Not significant due to the nature of the waste types and the management



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organisms (bioaerosols) due to increase in annual throughput.			Water spraying facilities along surfaced access roads; Control of transportation: Use of sheeted / covered waste delivery vehicles; Speed limit enforced on access road; Modification and / or cessation of operations in extreme conditions.	The permitted waste types are inert and have a low potential to produce bioaerosols. However, the activities will produce some particulate matter. Dust could potentially reach nearby sensitive receptors if a strong wind is blowing in that direction. The majority of winds come from the WSW and SW, therefore those receptors most likely at risk are to the east north-east and NE, for example Parkfield School on the northern side of Parley Lane. Normal dust management techniques are in place to prevent this happening.		techniques employed.
Increase in litter	Local population, livestock and wildlife	Air transport then deposition.	The following mitigation measures will be employed on site: Visual assessment maintained throughout the working day. Any windblown material will be cleared immediately. Environmental Management System includes provision for clearing litter arising from the activities from affected areas outside the site.	Very unlikely due to measures in place.	Nuisance, loss of amenity and harm to animal health	Not significant due to nature of waste received and management techniques employed.
Increase in waste, litter and mud on local roads	Local human population	Vehicles entering and leaving site.	The operator will ensure the entrance to the site remains free of mud and other debris. Drivers will be instructed to ensure that before leaving the Site or the internal haul road the wheels and chassis of their vehicle are clean and, if necessary, to remove all mud or detritus from the wheels and chassis before	Unlikely due to mitigation measures in place.	Nuisance, loss of amenity, road traffic accidents.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.



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			<p>joining any public highway. Wheel cleaning equipment will be available on site.</p> <p>The waste types are typically not liable to spillage and should be contained within the vehicles transporting waste.</p> <p>Daily inspections of the public highway will take place. If a specific problem is identified at any time with mud or debris on the public highway immediate action will be taken to remove it.</p> <p>Further details of management and mitigation of these emissions is included in the Environmental Management System.</p>			
Increase in odour	Local human population	Air transport then inhalation.	<p>Only inert materials will be imported to site, with no putrescible wastes permitted on site. Therefore, odour generation is unlikely.</p> <p>Adherence to planning conditions and strict waste acceptance procedures will minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted.</p> <p>All site operatives will be vigilant in identifying non-compliant wastes.</p> <p>Any non-conformances will be reported to the Site Manager.</p> <p>Odour Management Plan to be produced if any substantiated complaints are received.</p>	Unlikely due to permitted waste types.	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Increase in noise and vibration	Local human population	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground.	<p>Noise levels are limited by planning condition; Site activities will only take place during permitted hours;</p> <p>All plant and machinery will be switched off when not in use;</p>	Full assessment of risk of noise impact has been carried out.	Nuisance, loss of amenity, loss of sleep.	Not significant



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			<p>All mobile plant will be fitted with broadband reversing alarms.</p> <p>Preventive maintenance will be carried out on all plant and equipment to ensure minimal noise and vibration is generated by its operation;</p> <p>Engine revving will be minimised;</p> <p>Radios are not permitted on site;</p> <p>Vehicle horns will only be used in an emergency; and</p> <p>All mobile plant will be subject to regular maintenance and inspections in accordance with manufacturer’s specifications to ensure minimal noise and vibration is generated by its operation.</p> <p>Unloading of waste will be undertaken in a controlled manner to keep noise and vibration to a minimum. Vehicles will be directed by site operatives, to minimise drop height when depositing loads at the site.</p> <p>The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring the above measures are implemented.</p> <p>All noise generating activities will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.</p>			
Increase in scavenging animals and scavenging birds	Local human population	Air transport and over land	Adherence to planning conditions and strict waste acceptance procedures will minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted.	Unlikely due to mitigation measures in place.	Harm to human health - from waste carried off site and faeces.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.



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			The permitted waste types are unlikely to attract significant numbers of scavengers. Regular site inspections will be carried out. Should any evidence of scavenging animals or birds be found, steps will be taken immediately to eradicate them.		Nuisance and loss of amenity.	
Increase in pests (e.g. flies)	Local human population	Air transport and over land	Adherence to planning conditions and strict waste acceptance procedures will minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted. The permitted waste types are unlikely to attract significant numbers of pests. Regular site inspections will be carried out. Should any evidence of pests be found, steps will be taken immediately to eradicate them.	Unlikely due to mitigation measures in place.	Harm to human health, nuisance, loss of amenity.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Flooding of site	Local human population and local environment	Flood waters	The site is in Flood Zone 1, where the risk of flooding is less than 0.1% each year. In the event that flooding does occur, the permitted waste types are inert so any waste washed off site will add to the volume of the local post-flood clean-up workload, rather than the hazard.	Unlikely due to mitigation measures in place.	If waste is washed off site it may contaminate buildings / gardens / natural habitats downstream.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
All on-site hazards: wastes; machinery and vehicles.	Local human population and / or livestock after gaining unauthorised access to the waste operation.	Direct physical contact	The Environmental Management System provides for site security measures to prevent unauthorised access. Operations will also accord with current Health & Safety legislation.	Unlikely due to mitigation measures in place.	Bodily injury	Not significant due to management techniques employed.



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Arson and / or vandalism causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke or fumes), water or land.	Local human population and local environment.	Air transport of smoke. Spillages and contaminated firewater by direct run-off from site and via surface water drains and ditches.	The risk of fire is restricted to a breakout of fire on site plant or vehicles, either inadvertently or deliberately. Adherence to planning conditions and Waste Acceptance Procedures will ensure that only permitted wastes (which are non-flammable) are accepted. The Environmental Management System identifies and minimises risks of pollution, including those arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents, non-conformances (including fire and spillages). Actions to avoid potential accidents include: Maintenance and inspection regime for all site plant and vehicles; and Removal of plant and machinery when site not operational.	Unlikely due to waste types and mitigation measures in place. Management techniques should prevent contaminated fire water causing pollution to water courses.	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Injury to staff, fire fighters or arsonists/vandals. Pollution of water or land.	Not significant if managed correctly.
Accidental fire causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke or fumes), water or land.	Local human population and local environment	Air transport of smoke. Spillages and contaminated firewater by direct run-off from site and via surface water drains and ditches.	The risk of fire arising from combustible materials which are stored in a quarantine area, having been rejected, but not yet removed from site is negligible. Waste acceptance procedures fully set out how only inert materials are sources, as well as the on site checks meaning that any more that de minimus amounts of combustible material would not be permitted to be off loaded and would be rejected whilst still in the vehicle...	Highly unlikely due to mitigation measures in place, type of site proposed. Risk is lower than any other fire risk noted, such as equipment.	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Injury to staff, fire fighters or arsonists/vandals. Pollution of water or land	Negligible
Accidental fire causing the release of polluting	Local human population and local environment	Air transport of smoke. Spillages and contaminated	The risk of fire is restricted to a breakout of fire on site plant or vehicles, either inadvertently or deliberately. Adherence to planning conditions and Waste Acceptance Procedures	Unlikely due to mitigation measures in place.	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Injury to staff or fire fighters.	Not significant if managed correctly.



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materials to air (smoke or fumes), water or land.		firewater by direct run-off from site and via surface water drains and ditches.	will ensure that only permitted wastes (which are non-flammable) are accepted. The Environmental Management System identifies and minimises risks of pollution, including those arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents, non-conformances (including fire and spillages). Actions to avoid potential accidents include: Maintenance and inspection regime for all site plant and vehicles; and Removal of plant and machinery when site not operational.	Management techniques should prevent contaminated fire water causing pollution to water courses.	Pollution of water or land.	
Spillage of liquids, leachate from waste, contaminated rainwater run-off from waste e.g. containing suspended solids.	All surface waters close to and downstream of site.	Direct run-off from site across ground surface, via surface water drains, ditches etc. Indirect run-off via the soil layer.	The Environmental Management System provides for secondary containment of non-wastes such as fuels, where present. The Waste Acceptance Procedures ensure that no liquid, contaminated or non-inert wastes will be accepted.	Unlikely due to mitigation measures in place.	Acute effects: oxygen depletion, fish kill and algal blooms. Chronic effects: deterioration of water quality	Not significant due to management and mitigation techniques employed.
Spillage of liquids, leachate from waste, contaminated rainwater run-off from waste	Abstraction from watercourse downstream of facility (for	Direct run-off from site across ground surface, via surface water drains, ditches	As above. Strict Waste Acceptance Procedures are in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted. No liquid wastes at site will be permitted and the Environmental Management System	Unlikely due to mitigation measures in place.	Acute effects, closure of abstraction intakes.	Not significant due to management and mitigation techniques employed.



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e.g. containing suspended solids.	agricultural or (potable use).	etc. then abstraction.	provides for secondary containment of non-wastes such as fuels, where present.			
Spillage of liquids, leachate from waste, contaminated rainwater run-off from waste e.g. containing suspended solids.	Groundwater	Transport through soil/groundwater then extraction at borehole.	The permitted waste types are unlikely to contaminate groundwater. The Environmental Management System provides for strict waste acceptance procedures to ensure only inert wastes are received on site, including a rejection procedure for non-permitted waste.	Unlikely due to mitigation measures in place.	Chronic effects: contamination of groundwater, requiring treatment of water or closure of borehole.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Contaminated waters used for recreational purposes	Local human population	Direct contact or ingestion.	The permitted waste types are unlikely to contaminate groundwater. The Environmental Management System provides for strict waste acceptance procedures to ensure only inert wastes are received on site, including a rejection procedure for non-permitted waste.	Unlikely to occur as no recreational use proposed on- site, or nearby.	Harm to human health - skin damage or gastro-intestinal illness.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Protected sites - European sites and SSSIs; Priority habitats	Dust, noise, contaminated run-off leachate etc.	Any	Within a 2km radius of the site there are a number of protected sites, including SSSIs (Moors River System and Town Common); Dorset Heaths SAC; Dorset Heathlands SPA; and Dorset Heathlands Ramsar.	Unlikely due to mitigation measures in place. The distance to the SSSI is greater than required for SR of similar type of operations. The risk of exposure is low because of the general measures such as dust management included in the EMS as well as the inert nature of the wastes.	Harm to protected site through toxic contamination, nutrient enrichment, smothering, disturbance, predation etc.	Not significant due to management and operating techniques employed, such as dust management included in the EMS as well as the inert nature of the wastes