ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Oyster Haven, Haven Road, Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8HT

Kingdom Recycling Limited

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Oaktree Environmental Ltd

Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

Oaktree Environmental Ltd, Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ
Tel: 01606 558833 | E-Mail: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk | Web: www.oaktree-environmental.co.uk
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Drawing No. 3578/OYS/04 – Receptor Plan

1 Introduction

1.1 Note

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Kingdom Recycling Limited (the operator) to prepare this Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) to support an Environmental Permit variation application at Oyster Haven, Haven Road, Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8HT.

1.1.2 The existing permit authorises a household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station in accordance with the requirements of Environmental Permit (EP) reference. CP3129SQ.

1.1.3 Treatment activities proposed to be undertaken at the site under this permit variation include:

a) Sorting (with loading shovel/360^{o} excavator or by hand).
b) Manual separation (with loading shovel/360^{o} excavator or by hand).
c) Baling (by using appropriate plant and equipment).
d) Screening (using appropriate mechanical screening plant / trommel).
e) Shredding (by using appropriate mechanical shredding plant).
f) Storage (prior to removal).

1.1.4 This ERA has been prepared to support an Environmental Permit variation application, details of which are outlined in the Non-technical Summary, document reference 3578-OYS-NTS.

1.1.5 In summary the operator is proposing to vary the permit to bespoke due to no longer meeting the location criteria for the current Standard Rules (SR) 2022 No4 which were consolidated in December 2024.

1.1.6 There are no additional mechanical / physical treatment operations proposed than what is currently permitted on site.

1.1.7 This ERA considers the potential and actual risks associated with the proposed operations (listed in point 1.1.3 above). This ERA does not aim to provide detailed Health and Safety risk assessments as required separately through the necessary legislation.

1.1.8 All site staff should be provided with a copy of this ERA and be aware of where it is located on site.

1.1.9 All environmental risks identified in this document should be acted upon accordingly by site management to ensure all environmental risks can be appropriately managed / controlled.

2 Site Location and Receptors

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 The site is located at Oyster Haven, Haven Road, Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8HT The National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 02008 23776 and is accessed via Haven Road.

2.2 Sensitive Receptors

2.2.1 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site are illustrated on Drawing No. 3578/OYS/04 Receptor Plan, see Appendix II.

2.2.2 Table 2.1 shows the approximate distance and orientation of sensitive receptors from the site.

Table 2.1 Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
Commercial / Industrial		
Dyfed Steel	North	5
Colchester MOT Centre	West	10
MJ Spindler Trading	East	20
Silverton Aggregates & Builders Merchants	Southeast	35
Colchester Water Recycling Centre	South	100
Veolia Colchester Commercial Waste Depot	Southeast	180
Nationwide Metal Recycling	Southwest	235
Simply Plastics	Southwest	320
Core Fusion Skip Hire Colchester	Southwest	360
Grange Way Business Park	Southwest	380
Residential Dwellings		
University Quays (student halls)	North	135
Hilltop Close	West	340
Old Heath Road	Southwest	585
Care homes (residential)		
n/a	n/a	n/a
Schools / Education		
The University of Essex	East	570
Old Heath Community Primary School	Southwest	700
Kendall Primary School	Northwest	760
Butterfly Barns Day Nursery	Northwest	850
Watercourses / Surface Water Features		
River Colne	North / East	92
Distillery Pond	Northwest	450
Salary Brook	Northeast	700
Infrastructure (major roads and transport links)		
Whitehall Road	North	95
Old Heath Road	West	635
Ecological Sites		
Salary Brook (local nature reserve)	Northeast	700
Ancient Wood Pasture	Southeast	520
Upper Colne Marshes (SSSI)	Southwest	540

3 Environmental Risk Assessment Model

3.1 Fundamental Considerations

3.1.1 **Source/Hazard:** A property or situation that in particular circumstances could lead to harm.

3.1.2 **Consequences:** The adverse effects or harm as the result of realising a hazard which causes the quality of human health or the environment to be impaired in the short or long term.

3.1.3 **Risk:** A combination of the probability of occurrence of a defined hazard and the magnitude of the consequences of the occurrence.

3.2 Pathway

3.2.1 Important in the assessment of a particular risk(s) and to inform the subsequent management of the risk(s) is the identification of the pathway(s) through which the risk may affect the identified receptor(s). The following are examples of pathways:

- Air (windblown dust etc.).
- Ground (leaching of contaminants into underlying aquifers).
- Water (hydrocarbon run off into surface waters).
- Direct contact / exposure.

3.3 Consequences

3.3.1 The following table highlights the consequences of the hazard(s) identified and the abbreviations for each as used in the Risk Assessment Table in Section 3:

Abbreviation	Consequences
A	Minor Injury
B	Major Injury
C	Death
D	Air Pollution
E	Water Pollution
F	Pollution of Land

3.4 Effects of Consequences

3.4.1 In order to quantify the level of risk and identify the appropriate management procedures, the potential effects must be considered, as outlined in the table below:

Abbreviation	Consequences	Management Requirements
S	SEVERE	In all cases
Mo	MODERATE	In most cases
Mi	MILD	Occasionally
N	NEGLIGIBLE	No

Note: "Management" is the action required to reduce the risk of a hazard causing a problem on site. Contingency measures are procedures which are in place to reduce the consequences of a hazard.

3.5 Risk Estimation and Evaluation (Probability/Frequency of Occurring Hazard)

3.5.1 The following table allows the likelihood of an occurrence of an identified risk to be assessed:

Abbreviation	Probability	Evaluation
1	Very likely	Could occur during any working day
2	Likely	Could occur regularly
3	Possible	Event possible
4	Unlikely	Event very unlikely

3.6 Risk Assessment Outcome (Combination of Probability & Consequence)

3.6.1 The following table shows the resultant risk of an identified hazard or potential situation. This uses the hierarchy of both probability and consequence to assess the level of risk. The level of risk determines what level of management would be required in order to reduce the risk of occurrence and/or scale.

		Consequence			
		S	**Mo**	**Mi**	**N**
Probability	**1**	High	High	Medium	Low
	2	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
	3	Medium	Low	Negligible	N/A
	4	Low	Negligible	N/A	N/A

3.6.2 Where the risk assessment outcome is high, first-level management of the risk is essential, i.e. removal of hazard, implementation of major infrastructure/structural design measures to contain the risk/hazard and company policy changes to incorporate the management of the risk. All risk management measures must be supplemented with detailed induction training, spot training and tool-box talks to ensure all site staff and users are made fully aware of the risk/hazard, all potential consequences and necessary management and contingency procedures.

3.6.3 Where the risk assessment outcome is medium, the management of the risk should be tackled by management or delegates. If removal of the hazard is not possible, management will normally be met through implementing minor structural design measures or by imposing procedures for the prevention of occurrences which will be conveyed to all site staff through the appropriate training, including any contingency measures/procedures.

3.6.4 Where the risk assessment outcome is low, the management of the risk can be done wholly through appropriate training to site staff including any contingency measures/procedures.

3.6.5 Where the risk assessment outcome is near-zero, site staff should be made aware of the possibility of an occurrence, and contingency measures should be readily available to all staff should they be required.

4 Risk Assessment Table

4.1 The following pages contain the site-specific risk assessment for the site with appropriate remedial actions, recommendations and comments included for each identified hazard, potential contaminant, or situation.

4.2 The table also contains references to the appropriate section(s) of the site's EMS for additional management procedures.

4.3 As discussed in Section 3.6 above, all situations which identify a risk from Low – High should be incorporated into the staff/visitor training schedule, where appropriate and acted on as required.

SEE TABLES OVERLEAF

Appendix I

RISK ASSESSMENT TABLES

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Dust / particulates	Release of dust via one of the following channels: Waste delivery vehicles depositing and collecting potentially dusty waste during dry and windy weather conditions. Storage of potentially dusty/waste material externally. Dust / debris on site surfaces. Loading of waste into treatment plant. Prolonged periods of dry/warm weather or conditions where winds reach 4+ on the Beaufort Wind Scale Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles / plant /generators and other non-road going machinery on site Processing of waste (shredding and screening)	Air	Local human population, including industrial units, neighbouring businesses, residential dwellings and surface water features, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Residential dwellings closest being the University Quays Student halls. • Surrounding industrial / commercial premises.	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness A, B, D, E	Mo	3	Low	There are no additional waste types being proposed as part of this variation. The operator is proposing to shred residual mixed waste and wood, the mechanical treatment processes and reduction in material size has the potential to produce dust. The operator will implement the following to minimise the risk of dust from the site: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure that loads comprising mainly dust, powders or loose fibres are not accepted on site. • All vehicles delivering and exporting waste will be sheeted. • Drop heights will be minimized as far as reasonably practicable. • Hoses, mains water and water storage tanks will be utilised to dampen stockpiles and site surfaces. • Potentially dusty waste that has been stockpiled will be dampened regularly in dry and windy conditions. This reduces the amount of dust which could be suspended and therefore the amount of dust that has the potential to extend beyond the permit boundary. • Hoses can be utilised to wash the wheels of vehicles leaving the site to remove any mud, dust or debris and minimise the risk of mud on surrounding roads. • In the event of mud being tracked off site and onto the main roads it will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by site operatives using manual techniques or if required the operator will organise for a road sweeper to be deployed. • Bays storing waste in the external yard will always have a minimum 1m freeboard from the height of the bay wall. Bays will be 5m high and waste will typically be stored 3m high providing a 2m freeboard most of the time. • Shredding will be undertaken within the confines of an enclosed structure comprising of an open fronted concrete bay with a zap shelter above to contain any dust and waste.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
								• Shredders will be fitted with permanent dust suppression in the form of spray bars that will be always operated when shredding is taking place. • Site operatives will continuously monitor dust emissions whilst the site is in operation and will report back to the site manager for advice if required. The site manager will make a formal visual inspection of dust emissions at least twice per day when operations with the highest dust potential are being undertaken. Results of monitoring will be recorded in the site diary/record forms. • The requirements of a Dust & Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) are implemented on site. The DEMP outlines all mitigation measures to be implemented on site and what to do in the event of dust extending beyond the permit boundary.
Odour	Biodegradable waste stored on site. Cracks in impermeable concrete pad leading to trapped waste. Dry and hot weather conditions exceeding three days. Prevailing wind towards residential receptor locations transporting odour. Staff negligence leading to odour releases from unauthorised waste.	Air transport then inhalation	Local human population, including industrial units, neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Residential dwellings closest being the University Quays Student halls. • Surrounding industrial / commercial premises.	A, D	Mi to Mo	3	Low	There are no proposed changes to the waste types currently accepted. The operator will implement the following to minimise the risk of dust from the site: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure that no malodorous waste is accepted. • Any wastes discovered to be malodorous following acceptance / deposit into the waste reception area will be quarantined and removed from site as soon as practicable. • Plasterboard, which has the highest potential to be malodorous if not stored appropriately, is stored in an external bay on an impermeable concrete pad with a zap shelter positioned over the bay to prevent rainwater coming into contact with the waste. • No food waste is accepted at the site, which is a particularly malodorous waste type. Any food waste discovered in mixed loads will be quarantined and removed from the site.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
								• Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained on site to reduce the risk of odour. • Site operatives will be sufficiently trained and undergo continuous training on identifying odorous wastes or non-conforming wastes that could give rise to odour. • The condition of the impermeable pad will be checked on a weekly basis to ensure there are no cracks that could lead to trapped waste and developing odour. • Waste storage areas / bays will undergo a deep clean every 12 weeks to remove any residual waste (all areas will not undergo cleaning at the same time). • The requirements of an odour management plan (OMP) are implanted on site. The OMP outlines all mitigation measures to be implemented on site and what to do in the event of odour detection outside the permit boundary.
Waste, litter and mud on local roads	Litter escaping the site boundary (windblown). Vehicles delivering / removing waste including unsheeted / poorly sheeted skips. Poor or faulty storage containment. Poor housekeeping. Staff negligence leading to litter escaping off site	Vehicles entering and leaving the site. Air transport (windblown)	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and surrounding transport infrastructure, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Residential dwellings closest being the University Quays Student halls. • Surrounding industrial / commercial premises. • Surrounding infrastructure – Haven Road	A to C E & F	Mi to Mo	3	Low	The greatest risk of litter would be during windy conditions. The variation proposes to store waste externally which increases the potential for litter to be windblown off site. The operator will implement the following to minimise the risk of litter escaping the permit boundary: • The site will be operated to a lesser degree during these conditions giving due regard to the potential effects of windblown litter. • Site inspections including litter checks will take place on a regular basis to identify and remove any litter from the site. • Waste stored in containers are not overfilled to prevent the material becoming windblown. • Sorted waste stored externally in bays will typically have a 2m freeboard from the height of the bay wall but as a minimum it will have a 1m freeboard. Bays will be 5m high and waste is typically stockpiled to 3m. • Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained on site to reduce the risk of litter.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
								• Vehicles leaving the site will be sheeted and if required will undergo wheel washing to prevent mud being tracked onto the local highway. In the event of mud being tracked off site and onto the main roads it will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by site operatives using manual techniques or if required the operator will organise for a road sweeper to be deployed.
Noise/ vibration	Plant and machinery breakdowns or malfunctions. Tipping / loading of waste. Operating mechanical treatment plants in external areas of the site i.e. shredder, screener	Noise through the air or vibration through the ground	Local human population, including industrial units, neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings and surface water features, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Residential dwellings closest being the University Quays Student halls. • Surrounding industrial / commercial premises.	A, D	Mo	3	Low	The operator currently undertakes screening of waste within an enclosed building. In addition to the screening, it is proposed to include the shredding of residual waste and wood in the external yard. To minimise the risk of noise from operations, the operator will implement the following: • A 5mph speed limit is enforced on site. • All plant and equipment will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations to keep plant and equipment functioning correctly and minimise noise generation. • Pre-use checks are undertaken prior to using plant or equipment. Defects are reported and actions taken to rectify the problem. • Engines will be switched off when not in use. No plant, equipment or vehicles will be left idling. • Drop heights of materials will be reduced as far as practicable. • Shredding will be undertaken within the confines of a concrete bay and zap shelter. • The operator implements the requirements of a Noise Management Plan on site. As part of preparation for this a Noise Impact Assessment has also been undertaken, see Document Ref.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Vermin causing leptospirosis and other respiratory diseases	Poor housekeeping. Staff negligence leading to acceptance of unauthorised waste giving rise to pests. Storing waste for excessive time periods.	Water, direct contact with waste	Local human population, including users of adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighbouring businesses, residential dwellings and surface water features, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Residential dwellings closest being the University Quays Student halls. • Surrounding industrial / commercial premises.	A to C	Mi to Mo	4	Negligible	There are no proposed changes to the waste types accepted at the site as part of this variation. Therefore, it is considered there is no increased risk of attracting vermin. The operator implements the following: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure no food waste or waste that could attract vermin are accepted. • Mixed municipal waste (EWC code 20 03 01) can be accepted at the site. Once a load has been tipped, if any waste that could give rise to pests such as food waste is detected it will be segregated in the quarantine area and removed from site as soon as practicable. • Mixed waste is initially deposited in the waste transfer building for initial sorting and separation. Processing the waste in the building will minimise the risk of potential vermin accessing the waste loads. • Wastes stored on site with the highest potential to be malodorous are stored on site for no longer than two weeks. This short storage time means waste does not have the opportunity to significantly develop odour which would attract vermin. • Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained to reduce the potential of attracting pests. Housekeeping inspections take place daily at the end of each working day to collect any waste produced by on-site operatives. • An appropriate pest controller will be called in the event of pests being present at the site or complaints received relating to pests.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Fire/ smoke / particulates	Plant failure Combustible waste types Arson and or vandalism Staff negligence Discarded smoking materials Hot exhausts Industrial heating Build up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff Hot loads Leaks and spillages of oil and fuel	Air transport of smoke	Receptors affected by a fire will depend on factors such as how much smoke is produced and the climatic conditions at the time of the fire (e.g. direction of wind). However, it is considered the most likely receptors affected by a fire would be local human population, including industrial units, neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings and surface water features, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Residential dwellings closest being the University Quays Student halls. • Surrounding industrial / commercial premises.	A to F	Mi to S	3	Medium	There are no proposed changes to the EWC codes or waste types accepted at the site. The waste types currently accepted consist of combustible waste which has the potential for a fire. Therefore, the operator implements the following: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to reduce the likelihood of non-conforming waste being accepted. • Combustible waste will be stored in accordance with the Environment Agencies Fire Prevention Plan guidance. Storage times and quantities will be significantly less than those in the guidance. • Plant and equipment are maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. • A no smoking policy is implemented on site, those who wish to smoke will need to do so 6m outside the permit boundary within the designated smoking area • Checks will be performed at the end of each working day to ensure there is no buildup of dust or fluff on plants and equipment to minimise the risk of fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • All staff are fully trained in recognition of early fire signs and trained to prevent negligence. • Fire-fighting equipment on site includes mains water, hoses, water storage containers and fire extinguishers. • Site security measures to reduce the risk of arson, including lockable gates that remain locked outside of operational hours, 24 hour CCTV footage. • The requirements of a Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) are implemented on site. • Inspections are undertaken of waste storage areas to ensure combustible waste is not stored more than the time periods stated in the FPP.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
								• Further mitigation measures and responses implemented in the event of a fire are listed in the FPP.
Vehicle collision/ accidents including impacts and injury	Poor visibility Spillages of oils/fluids causing vehicles to skid. Lack of PPE worn by staff. Staff negligence, i.e. mobile plant operators. Excessive waste storage causing collapse of stored materials / falling materials and reducing accessibility around the site.	Direct contact	Visitors to the site and workers employed by the operator. Pedestrians	A to F	Mi to S	3	Low	There are no proposed changes to the throughput of waste and therefore it is not anticipated there will be an increase in vehicles delivering waste to the site. The operator will continue to implement the following: • Ensure all free-standing waste storage areas are in the correct locations and access areas are kept clear as shown on Drawing No. 3578/OYS/03 Site Layout & Fire Plan. • An accident logbook is kept in the site office so all new and existing staff members can review previous accidents. • Appropriate signage throughout the site. • All staff have radios and use horns / alarms on equipment to alert them of their presence. The operator has trained staff who control vehicle movements throughout the site. • Vehicle movements on site are restricted to 5mph.
Leachate	Poor housekeeping Staff negligence leading to acceptance of unauthorised waste giving rise to leachate Overflowing waste storage skips Water through ground from mobile dust suppression and rainwater	Ground	Surface water features and areas of sensitive ground, specifically: • River Colne • Source Protection Zone III	E, F	Mi to S	3	Low	• HCl waste is stored on an impermeable concrete pad with sealed drainage. • The integrity of the impermeable pad is checked by site operatives as part of the inspection checklists to ensure it is in good condition. Any defects or faults are reported to the site manager. • Actions to repair any faults are recorded and undertaken as soon as practicable to prevent further risk. • Any wastes which are liable to give rise to contamination will be removed from site or placed into the quarantine skip/area. • The FPP has a dedicated section on firewater containment measures.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Hydrocarbons including release of gases/fumes/ vapours/ volatiles	Spills from fuel tanks Drips when refueling During delivery Leakage from stored drums Fixed and mobile plant malfunction Mixing of waste/ chemicals Spillage of chemicals Overturned vehicle plant/plant failure Reaction between stored wastes	Ground - direct contact, ingestion Inhalation (of volatiles)	Local human population, including industrial units, neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings and surface water features, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Residential dwellings closest being the University Quays Student halls. • Surrounding industrial / commercial premises.	A, B, D, E, F	Mi to S	3	Low	• There are no proposed changes to waste types accepted at the site and therefore an increased risk of hydrocarbons is considered negligible. • Where plant is operated, spill kits will be available to ensure that any fuel spillages are cleared. • All site surfaces will be inspected daily for the presence of spillage when the site is in operation. Debris will be swept as required and placed in a skip for further processing on site and sent to a suitably permitted site. • An impermeable pad with sealed drainage system will reduce the impacts from any spills. • Very little potential for hydrocarbons to be released from site given the waste types accepted and stored i.e. no ELVs. • No gas is stored on site.

Appendix II

Drawings

NOTES

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	17.09.25	JH	Initial drawing

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Waste storage areas
- Non-waste storage areas
- Tipping/sorting areas
- Concreted areas
- Covered areas
- Office/welfare
- Out of hours plant storage
- 600mm thick solid concrete wall
- Quarantine area
- Firefighting equipment/extinguishers (indicative locations)
- Fire alarms (indicative locations)
- Spill kits (indicative locations)
- Plant shut off
- Mains Water
- Designated smoking area
- Fire water containment equipment i.e booms
- Access route for emergency services
- Fire hydrant
- Fire assembly points
- Pan,tilt & zone cameras with 360 50cm coverage
- Surface water fall direction
- Surface water drainage
- Interceptor
- Manhole
- Gully
- ACO drain
- Locations for use of firewater booms
- Manhole to be plugged / shut-off in event of a fire for surface water drainage containment

N

Scale Bar (1:250)
0 2 4 6 8 10m

TITLE:
SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT:
Kingdom Recycling Limited

PROJECT/SITE:
Oyster Haven, Haven Road, Colchester, Essex CO2 8HT

SCALE @ A1:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:250	3578	001
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
3578-OYS-03	-	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
17.09.25	JH	CP

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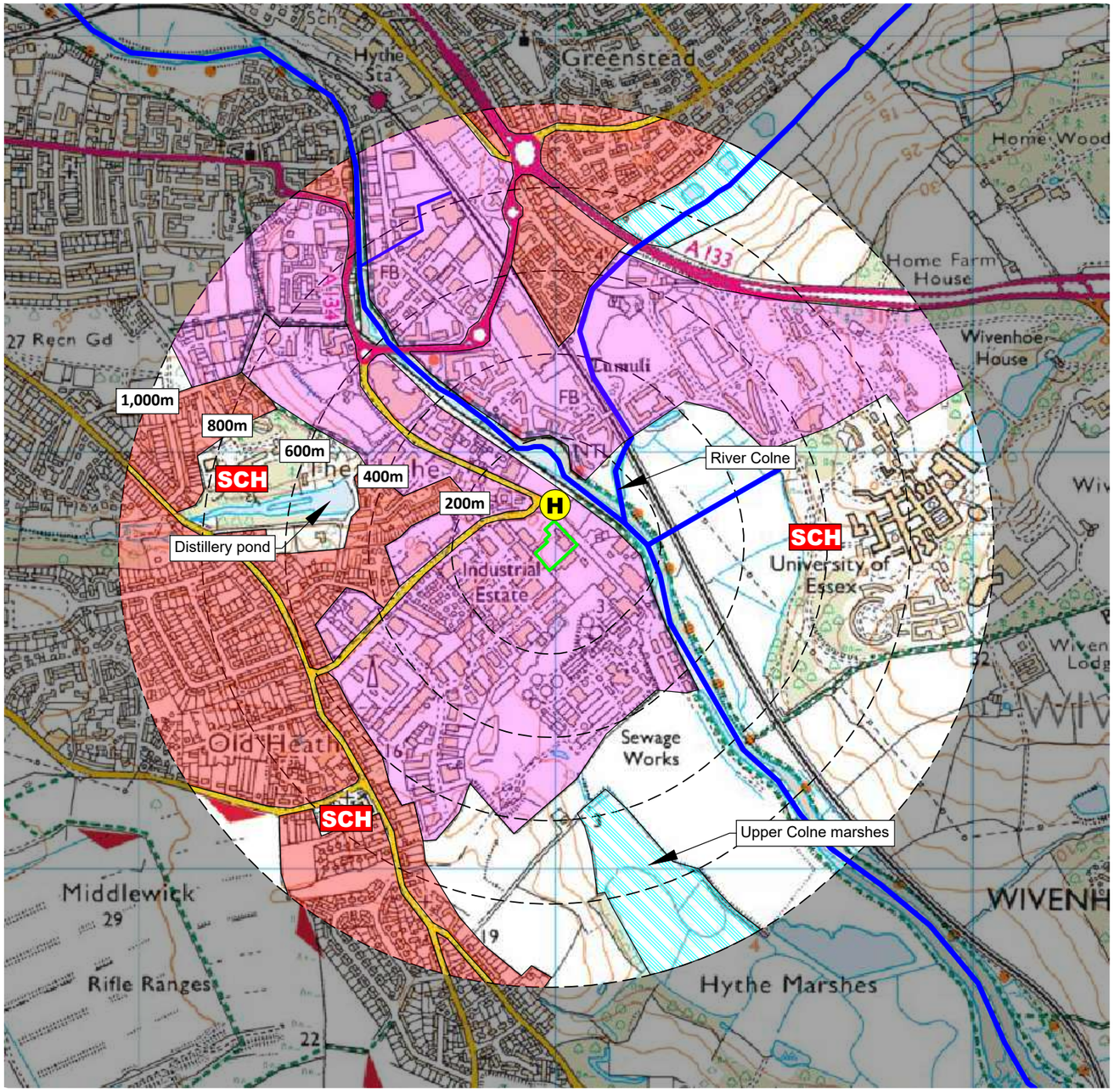
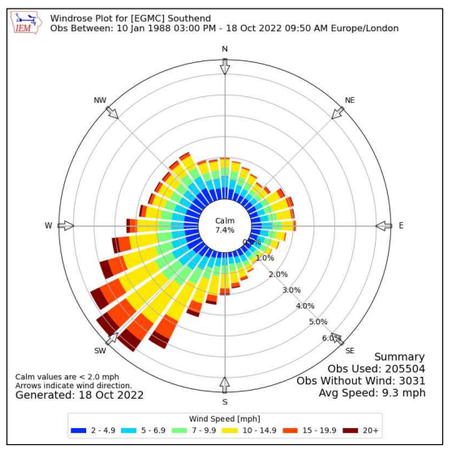
KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Main river
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Areas with mix of residential, retail and commercial properties
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Residential blocks
- Class A, B, C roads
- Nearest fire hydrant
- Railway line
- Schools
- Woodland areas
- Local Nature Reserves





Compass Wind Rose for (EGMC) Southend
Period 1988-2022
- source: Iowa State University

NOTES

1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Southerly.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	15.09.25	JH	Initial drawing

N

Scale Bar (1:12,500)

0 100 200 300 400 500m

TITLE:
RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT:
Kingdom Recycling Limited

PROJECT/SITE:
Oyster Haven, Haven Road, Colchester, Essex CO2 8HT

SCALE @ A3:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:12,500	3578	001

DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
3578-OYS-04	-	Issued

DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
15.09.25	JH	CP

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