Coombefield Quarry

Environmental Permit Application

Environmental Risk Assessment

Portland Stone Limited

September 2022

Prepared on Behalf of Tetra Tech Environment Planning Transport Limited.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 REPORT CONTEXT

1.1.1 This section of the Environmental Permit application corresponds to Section 6 of Part B2 of the Environmental Permit application form, and has been prepared on behalf of the Operator, Portland Stone Limited (PSL), by Tetra Tech.

1.1.2 This Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) has been prepared to support an application for an environmental permit at Coombefield Quarry (the site) at Southwell Road, Isle of Portland, Dorset, DT5 2EG. PSL are seeking to gain a bespoke environmental permit to allow the operation of an inert landfill and a waste management facility that will include the following:-

- Inert waste recycling facility (including crushing and screening); and
- Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Waste Transfer Station (including waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)) with treatment via manual sorting and separation (via a picking station), screening (with a vibrating screen separator), the shredding of specific non-hazardous waste streams to produce RDF and the baling of specific waste streams such as cardboard, plastics and RDF.

1.1.3 Details regarding the proposed activity are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application).

1.1.4 This Environmental Risk Assessment is limited to a qualitative assessment of the potential risks to the environment and human health specifically related to the proposed changes at Nash Road. This report will identify any significant risk and demonstrate that the risk of pollution will be acceptable by taking the appropriate measures to manage the risk.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

2.1 METHODOLOGY

2.1.1 This report has been prepared following the Environment Agency's (EA) Risk Assessment guidance. It specifically relates to the potential risks associated with the following risk types:-

- Odour;
- Noise and vibration;
- Fugitive emissions; and
- Accidents and incidents.

2.1.2 This risk assessment addresses the above, and is based on the following methodology:-

- Identification of potential sources of risk;
- Identification of all potential receptors to risk; and
- Risk assessment of each risk type.

2.1.3 The ERA is a tool used to identify the pollutant linkage i.e. source – pathway – receptor. For most risks, the atmosphere is the main pathway and will always exist. Therefore, the ERA deals primarily with the sources and receptors. The ERA is provided in Appendix A of this document and is summarised below.

2.1.4 A 'Nature and Heritage Conservation Screen' (EPR/LB3202GS/A001), was requested from the EA. The screen determines the presence of any site of nature and heritage conservation, or protected species or habitats that may be impacted by the proposal. A copy of the results is in Appendix B of this document.

2.1.5 The results of the screen indicate that the EA have identified some potential receptors in the nature and heritage conservation at risk of being impacted by the proposal at the site. These have been considered and included in Table 2.

2.2 SOURCES

2.2.1 The potential sources of risks have been considered for each risk type, as provided in Appendix A of this document and summarised below:-

Odour

- Waste materials.

Noise and vibration

- Engine noise from vehicles;
- Use of reverse vehicle warnings; and
- Use of plant and machinery.

Fugitive emissions

- Particulate matter i.e., dust;
- Scavenging birds, pests and vermin;
- Mud; and
- Litter.

Accidents

- Fire;
- Leaks and spillages; and
- Unauthorised access.

2.3 PATHWAYS

2.3.1 The pathways have been identified for each risk type as shown in Table 1**:**

Table 1: Potential Pathways

Risk Type	Pathway
Odour	Atmosphere
Noise and vibration	Atmosphere
Fugitive emissions	Atmosphere
Accidents	Atmosphere
	Surface water run-off
	Infiltration
	Percolation

2.4 RECEPTORS

2.4.1 Receptors within 1km of the proposed application boundary have been listed in Table 2 and are shown on

Drawing Number PSL/B034779/REC/01. The main pathway for the identified sources will be the atmosphere and as such, atmospheric conditions can affect dispersion rates and hence potential risk. As a result, the location of each receptor in relation to the site may influence the potential impact of the risk, as summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Location of Potential Receptors within 1km of the Site

ID	Receptor	Direction from Operational Area	Minimum Distance from the Permit Application Boundary (approx. m)
Domestic Dwellings			
1	Properties on Weston Street	N	67
2	Properties on Southwell Road	E	190
3	Properties in Southwell	S	250
4	Properties on Thumb Lane	NW	324
5	Properties on Weston Road	NW	540
6	Properties in Easton	N	671
7	Properties in Weston	NW	660
8	Properties in Wakeham	NE	645
Commercial and Industrial Premises			
9	Commercial properties in Southwell	S	265
10	Commercial properties on Pennsylvania Road	NE	280
11	Commercial and Industrial properties on Wakeham	NE	450
12	Commercial properties on Weston Road	NW	735
13	Sweet Hill Farm Wild Camping	S	906
14	Industrial units in Southwell Business Park	SW	920
15	Industrial units and commercial properties In Easton	N	670
Schools / Hospitals / Shops/Amenities			
16	Portland's first parish church, St Andrews Church	NE	440
17	Tesco Superstore	N	690
18	St Georges Primary School	NE	740
19	All Saints Church	N	923
20	Atlantic Academy Portland	SW	955
Designated ecological habitats e.g. RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI			
21	Isle of Portland SSSI	E	45
22	Studland to Portland SAC	E	45
23	Pennsylvania Quarry Local Wildlife Site	E	80
24	Portland Marine SAC (Marine Components GB)	E	180
25	Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC	NE	510
Priority Habitats			
26	Maritime Cliffs and Slopes (Protected Habitat)	E	45
26	Deciduous Woodland (Protected Habitat)	W	100
27	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	E	115
Highways or Minor Roads			
28	Easton Street (A354)	N	977
Groundwater (sensitivity)			
According to the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside's (MAGIC) website, the site is situated in a High Vulnerability Groundwater Source Protection Zone (GSPZ). In terms of aquifers, the MAGIC website indicates that the site is in both a Principal Aquifer and a Secondary A Aquifer (Bedrock).			

2.5 RISK ASSESSMENT

2.5.1 The ERA (Appendix A) looks at each specific hazard identified and assesses the likelihood of those hazards impacting on the receptors. This is achieved by fulfilling the following objectives:-

- Identify the location and nature of each hazard; Identify the specific receptors potentially at risk and assess the sensitivity of each receptor;
- Provide a qualitative assessment of the risk posed to each sensitive receptor;
- Identify management and monitoring techniques; and
- Provide recommendations for more detailed assessments where necessary.

2.6 SUMMARY OF ERA

2.6.1 The ERA (Appendix A) indicates that the proposed changes at the site will have no significant impacts in terms of odour, noise and vibration, and fugitive emissions, and the likelihood of accidents is minimal.

DRAWINGS

PSL/B034779/REC/01 – Receptor Plan

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Table A1: Odour Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.**
Odour from acceptance of putrescible waste (Waste Management Facility)	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2. Schools and amenities listed in Table 2.	Atmosphere	As noted in Section 1 of this document, the Waste Management Facility will comprise an inert waste recycling facility and a HCI waste transfer station. The proposed waste types for the inert recycling activity are not putrescible and therefore will not biodegrade to produce offensive odours. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted as part of the inert waste recycling activity. Details of the waste acceptance procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application). In light of the above, the primary source of odour from the Waste Management Facility is expected to arise from wastes that will be accepted from the HCI waste transfer station. In terms of waste streams, the only waste stream that PSL propose to accept that's considered to have a high odour potential is green waste. There is no intention to accept municipal or food waste and therefore the risk of odour is limited to the acceptance of green waste. Green waste will be accepted at manageable volumes to avoid a backlog of wastes. In the event of odorous materials being received at the site, or materials becoming odorous	**Low** – the management procedures should prevent emissions of odours	**Medium/Low** - Odour annoyance	**Low** – The management procedures employed reduce the likelihood of impact

			during storage, these will be prioritised before other materials already stored at the site. All green waste will be stored outside the transfer station building in a container and its storage waste will be limited to 5 days from the date of receipt. All site operatives will be vigilant with regard to identifying non-compliant wastes and any non-conformances or odour issues will be reported to the Site Manager. Odour will be managed in accordance with the combined Odour and Pest Management Plan (Appendix N of the Environmental Permit Application).			
Odour from acceptance of putrescible waste (Inert Landfill)	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2. Schools and amenities listed in Table 2.	Atmosphere	The proposed waste types for the inert landfill are not putrescible and therefore will not biodegrade to produce offensive odours. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted. Details of the waste acceptance procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application). All site operatives will be vigilant with regard to identifying non-compliant wastes and any non-conformances or odour issues will be reported to the Site Manager.	**Low** – the proposed waste types are not putrescible in nature and management procedures should prevent emissions of odours	**Medium/Low** - Odour annoyance	**Low** – the proposed waste types are not putrescible in nature and management procedures employed reduce the likelihood of impact

Table A2: Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.**
Vehicle movements on site and haul road (including reverse vehicle warnings)	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2. Schools and amenities listed in Table 2.	Atmosphere.	Vehicle movements will only be undertaken during the hours approved under the planning permission (07:00 – 18:00 Monday to Friday and 07:00 - 13:00 on Saturdays), with the exception of emergency repairs. An anti-idling policy will be employed on site to minimise the risk of noise and vibration that's typically associated with idling. All vehicles will utilise low level reversing signals where possible. All plant and machinery will have effective silencers where practicable and be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to minimise the risk of mechanical failure which could result in increased noise emissions. 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. In addition to the above, noise will be managed in accordance with the Noise Management Plan that's provided as Appendix M of the Environmental Permit Application.	**Low** - Intermittent during operating hours.	**Medium/Low** - Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.	**Low** – The management procedures employed reduced the likelihood of impact.

Noise from waste treatment activities (Waste Management Facility – Inert Waste Recycling)	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2. Schools and amenities listed in Table 2.		As noted in Section 1 of this document, the waste management facility will include an inert recycling facility. This activity will include treatment via crushing and/or screening. All screening and crushing will be undertaken within a designated area on site (as shown on Drawing Number 801-05 Rev A). This area is adjacent to a 3m screening bund which will provide attenuation for any noise that may be generated from the crushing/screening process. It is proposed that the crushing and screening process will be undertaken by mobile plant. This will allow PSL to relocate waste treatment activities to less sensitive locations (within the designated treatment area) and therefore minimise the risk of noise to impact receptors beyond the site boundary. Crushing will only take place on a campaign basis when there is a sufficient amount of waste material to warrant the use of the crusher. As such, this will minimise the risk of noise from the crusher. All noise generating activities will only be undertaken during the hours approved under the planning permission (07:00 – 18:00 Monday to Friday and 07:00 - 13:00 on Saturdays), with the exception of emergency repairs. All plant and equipment will be switched off when not in use. The use of modern plant and equipment shall be practiced and will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. This will minimise the risk of mechanical failure which could result in increased noise emissions. In addition to the above, noise will be managed in accordance with the Noise Management Plan that's provided as Appendix M of the Environmental Permit Application.	**Low** - Intermittent during operating hours.	**Medium/Low** - Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.	**Low** – The management procedures employed reduced the likelihood of impact.

Noise from waste treatment activities (Waste Management Facility – HCI Waste Transfer Station)	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2. Schools and amenities listed in Table 2.		As noted in Section 1 of this document, the waste management facility will include a HCI waste transfer station which will include treatment via a vibrator screen separator, manual picking line and bulking of waste material prior to transfer off site. The HCI Waste Transfer Station will also operate a shredder. The shredder will be located within the HCI Waste Transfer Station and will only operate on an ad-hoc basis, for approximately 30 days per year, thus minimising any noise arising from the shredding process. All waste treatment activities that will be associated with the HCI waste transfer station will take place within the main waste transfer building. This building benefits from roller shutter doors which will be kept closed when not in use (i.e. arrival or departure of vehicles) and during non-operational hours. In addition, pedestrian doors are also closed when not in direct use. As such, any noise arising from the waste operation will be effectively attenuated by the walls and roof of the building. All noise generating activities will only be undertaken during the hours approved under the planning permission (07:00 – 18:00 Monday to Friday and 07:00 - 13:00 on Saturdays), with the exception of emergency repairs. All plant and equipment will be switched off when not in use. The use of modern plant and equipment shall be practiced and will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. This will minimise the risk of mechanical failure which could result in increased noise emissions. In addition to the above, noise will be managed in accordance with the Noise Management Plan that's provided as Appendix M of the Environmental Permit Application.	**Low** - Intermittent during operating hours. Ad-hoc use of specialized shredding equipment.	**Medium/Low** - Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.	**Low** – The management procedures employed reduced the likelihood of impact.

Table A3: Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Hazard**	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Hazard**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What has the potential to cause harm?**	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What has the potential to cause harm?**
To Air						
Dust emissions from vehicle movements	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2. Schools and amenities listed in Table 2. Designated ecological habitats and priority habitats listed in Table 2.	Atmosphere	Vehicles delivering waste to the site will be covered or sheeted to prevent the generation of dust whilst the waste is in transit. Within the site, internal haulage is restricted to clearly delineated routes, generally on a prepared surface. This will minimise the risk of dust generation from uneven surfaces. Vehicle speeds will be limited on site and the access road to 10mph to prevent suspension and entrainment of dust. Clear signage is established on the site to reinforce the speed limit. An anti-idling policy will be employed on site to minimise the risk of dust that's typically associated with idling. The Site Manager will undertake a daily visual assessment of dust levels and all site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager. The site benefits from a wheel wash which will be used by all outgoing vehicles subsequently minimising the risk of dust developing. The site will also utilise mobile water bowser to suppress any dust that develops on the access road. If necessary, a road sweeper will be contacted to clean the site access road where vehicles leave the site.	**Low** – the management actions should prevent emissions of dust	**Low –** human health risk in immediate vicinity, nuisance risk to nearby vehicles and property.	**Low** – The management procedures employed reduced the likelihood of impact.

			Dust will be managed in accordance with the Dust Management Plan that's provided as Appendix L of the environmental permit application.			
Dust emissions from loading/unloading of waste	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2. Schools and amenities listed in Table 2. Designated ecological habitats and priority habitats listed in Table 2.	Atmosphere	In terms of the inert landfill and inert recycling activity, loading/unloading of wastes would be undertaken in a controlled manner to keep dust emissions to a minimum. In terms of the HCI waste transfer station, waste will be handled in the waste transfer building. This building benefits from roller shutter doors which will be kept closed when not in use (i.e. arrival or departure of vehicles) and during non-operational hours. In addition, pedestrian doors are also closed when not in direct use. This will minimise the risk of dust to impact receptors beyond the site boundary The Site Manager will undertake a daily visual assessment of dust levels and all site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the manager. Drop heights will be minimised as much as practicable to reduce the generation of dust whilst the waste is being handled. Dust will be managed in accordance with the Dust Management Plan that's provided as Appendix L of the environmental permit application.	**Low** – the management actions should prevent emissions of dust	**Low –** human health risk in immediate vicinity, nuisance risk to nearby vehicles and property.	**Low** – The management procedures employed reduced the likelihood of impact.
Dust emissions from storage of waste	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users	Atmosphere	There is no intention to store any waste on site prior to use as part of the inert landfill. Any waste that's accepted at the site will be directed to the current working face of the site, where it will be unloaded from the vehicle and used immediately as part of the infilling activities. Waste that will be accepted as part of the HCI waste transfer station waste will either be stored in the waste transfer building or within external storage bays. The transfer station building benefits from roller shutter doors which will be kept	**Low** – the management actions should prevent emissions of dust	**Low –** human health risk in immediate vicinity, nuisance risk to nearby vehicles and property.	**Low** – The management procedures employed reduced the likelihood of impact.

	listed in Table 2. Schools and amenities listed in Table 2. Designated ecological habitats and priority habitats listed in Table 2.		closed when not in use (i.e. arrival or departure of vehicles) and during non-operational hours. In addition, pedestrian doors are also closed when not in direct use. This will minimise the risk of dust to impact receptors beyond the site boundary. In terms of the external bays, all waste piles will be kept at least 0.5m below the bay walls to minimise the risk of wind whipping. In terms of the inert recycling activity, waste will be stored externally in stockpiles. All waste stockpiles will be suitably profiled and dampened with water according to weather conditions. The Site Manager will undertake daily visual assessments of dust levels and all site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager. Dust will be managed in accordance with the Dust Management Plan that's provided as Appendix L of the environmental permit application.			
Dust emissions from the treatment of waste	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2. Schools and amenities listed in Table 2. Designated ecological habitats and priority habitats	Atmosphere	The use of modern plant and regular maintenance shall be practiced to minimise the risk of mechanical failure which may result in increased dust emissions. All plant and equipment will be maintained in accordance with a preventative maintenance programme which will be defined by the manufacturer's requirements. All plant and equipment will be inspected on a daily basis (prior to use) by the Site Manager. The purpose of this inspection is to identify any signs of defects that may affect the integrity or operational efficiency of the plant/equipment. If any defects are identified, the defective plant/equipment will not be used until the necessary remedial works have been undertaken. Treatment on site will comprise crushing and/or screening and/or shredding. Crushing will only take place to process waste concrete and will only take place on a campaign basis. As such, this will minimise the risk of dust from the crusher. Shredding will only take place on an ad-hoc basis (30-days use per year) within the HCI Waste Transfer Station, as to minimise the risk of dust from the shredder.	**Low** – the management actions should prevent emissions of dust	**Low –** human health risk in immediate vicinity, nuisance risk to nearby vehicles and property.	**Low** – The management procedures employed reduced the likelihood of impact.

	listed in Table 2.		The Site Manager will undertake daily visual assessments of dust levels and all site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager. Dust will be managed in accordance with the Dust Management Plan that's provided as Appendix L of the environmental permit application.			

To Water						
Contaminated rainwater from contact with putrescible wastes Run off of contaminants from wastes or non-wastes (e.g. oil, fuel)	Groundwater.	Direct surface water run-off from site. Infiltration. Percolation.	The proposed waste types for the inert landfill and the inert waste recycling activity are inert and therefore non-hazardous. As such, any run off that is generated on site will simply be rainwater which has passed through inert soils and therefore is not likely to be hazardous. The proposed waste types are inert and therefore non-hazardous. As such, any run off that is generated on site will simply be rainwater which has passed through inert soils and therefore is not likely to be hazardous. Waste that is accepted as part of the HCI waste transfer station will either be stored in the waste transfer building which will minimise contact with rainwater or in external storage bays that benefit from an impermeable concrete surface and sealed drainage system. This will prevent the transmission of potentially contaminated liquids into groundwater beneath the site. All areas of the impermeable concrete surface, covered buildings, roofed areas, fixed/temporary bays and containers will be visually inspected at least weekly to ensure continuing integrity and fitness for purpose. In the event that any damage breaches the integrity of the engineered containment so that it no longer meets the required standards, necessary remedial work will be completed as soon as practicable.	**Low** – The engineered systems and infrastructure are designed to prevent any discharge of contaminated rainwater run off	**Medium –** contamination of local water bodies and/or groundwater	**Low -** due to the design of the site
Pests/Scavenging birds						
Scavenging birds or animals attracted to site and carrying waste off site.	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2.	Air – dropped by birds. Terrestrial – removed from site by vermin.	The proposed waste types for the inert landfill and the inert waste recycling facility at putrescible in nature and therefore will not attract pests, vermin and/or scavenging birds. In addition, there will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted. Details of the waste acceptance procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application). As such, the risk of pests from the inert landfill and the inert waste recycling activity is expected to be low.	**Low –** The management actions should reduce the risk	**Medium** - Nuisance, property damage and risk of vermin spread infections.	**Low** – the management procedures in place reduce likelihood of impact.

	Schools and amenities listed in Table 2. Designated ecological habitats and priority habitats listed in Table 2.		Despite the above, the proposal involves the operation of a HCI waste transfer station which proposes to accept green waste and therefore has the potential to attract pests, vermin and/or scavenging birds. All green waste will be stored outside the transfer station building in a container and its storage waste will be limited to 5 days from the date of receipt. In addition, green waste will be accepted at manageable volumes to avoid a backlog of wastes. Vehicles will be sheeted/netted if necessary when entering/leaving the site to minimise the risk of pests. Waste acceptance procedure include a requirement for incoming waste to be checked for fly infestation either at the weighbridge or as the load is tipped. Any wastes found to contain flies on entry to the site will either be treated appropriately with the fly spray or rejected from the site. In the event that pests or vermin are identified on site, a pest control contractor will be appointed to attend the site and deal with the issue. Pests will be managed in accordance with the combined Odour and Pest Management Plan that's provided as Appendix N of the environmental permit application.			
Litter/Debris and Mud						
Litter/debris on public highway	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2.	Litter – atmosphere and terrestrial (likely to be in accordance with prevailing wind direction)	The proposed waste types for the inert landfill and the inert waste recycling facility are considered to have a low litter potential. In addition, there will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted. Details of the waste acceptance procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application). As such, the risk of litter from the inert landfill and the inert waste recycling activity is expected to be low.	**Low** – the management actions should prevent materials being tracked/dropped onto local highways	**Medium** - Nuisance and potential health and safety hazard caused by waste on the highway.	**Low** – The management procedures in place minimise the likelihood of impact.

	Schools and amenities listed in Table 2. Designated ecological habitats and priority habitats listed in Table 2. Highways listed in Table 2.		Despite the above, the proposal involves the operation of a HCI waste transfer station which proposes to accept waste streams with a high litter potential. Vehicles will be sheeted/netted if necessary when entering/leaving the site to prevent fugitive emissions of litter/waste materials onto the public highways. The site will employ good housekeeping criteria. Any litter that's noticed within the HCI waste transfer station building or on site will be removed as soon as is practicable and a check will be undertaken at both the start of the work day and the end of the work day to ensure that there is no litter.			
Mud on public highway	Highways listed in Table 2.	Tracked by vehicles.	The site will benefit from a wheel wash which will be adjacent to the site entrance on the access road. This will be used by all outgoing vehicles and therefore minimise the risk of mud to develop. The amount of mud on local roads will monitored daily by site operatives. In the event that mud is deposited on the access road and/or highway then a road sweeper will be employed if necessary.	**Low** – the management actions should prevent mud being tracked onto local highways	**Medium** - Nuisance and potential health and safety hazard caused by mud on the highway.	**Low** – The management procedures in place minimise the likelihood of impact.

Table A4: Accident and Incident Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.**
Leaks/spillages of fuel/oil.	Groundwater.	Surface run-off. Infiltration. Percolation	The operator will undertake regular maintenance of plant equipment in accordance with manufacturer's guidance. This will minimise the risk of mechanical failure which may result in leaks. All fuel, oil and lubricants will be contained within appropriate 110% bunded tanks. The tanks will be maintained and inspected in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Daily vehicle / plant checks to ensure any fuel/oil leaks etc. are repaired as soon as possible. The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring effective remediation and documenting any incident.	**Low** – the Management actions should prevent accidents and the engineered systems and infrastructure are designed to prevent any discharge of contaminated water run off	**Medium** - Pollution of local water courses, groundwater and aquifers	**Low -** The management procedures in place should prevent this occurring
Vandalism / theft – damage to waste containment and fuel storage infrastructure	Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2. Schools and amenities	Unauthorised entry to the site.	The site will benefit from appropriate barriers to prevent unauthorised access to the site. Such barriers will comprise a combination of lockable gates, a 3m screening bund and vegetation. The security gates will be inspected on a regular basis. Any identified damage to the gates that could compromise the site security will be recorded and temporarily repaired as necessary before the end of that working day. Permanent repair or replacement will be undertaken as soon as practicable. There will be procedures in place which will require all visitors to the site to sign in on arrival and sign out on departure.	**Low** – the management actions should prevent unauthorised access and the engineered systems and infrastructure are designed to prevent any discharge of harmful	**Medium** - Pollution of local water courses, groundwater and aquifers	**Low -** The management procedures in place should prevent this occurring

	listed in Table 2. Designated ecological habitats and priority habitats listed in Table 2.			liquids		
Arson/fire from self combustion of waste (for HCI waste transfer station)	Groundwater. Domestic dwellings listed in Table 2. Commercial and industrial units users listed in Table 2. Schools and amenities listed in Table 2. Designated ecological habitats and priority habitats listed in Table 2.	Infiltration. Contaminated rainwater runoff.	The proposed waste types for the inert landfill and the inert waste recycling facility are not considered to be combustible in nature. In addition, there will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted. Details of the waste acceptance procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application). As such, the risk of self combustion from the inert landfill and the inert waste recycling activity is expected to be low. Despite the above, the proposal involves the operation of a HCI waste transfer station which proposes to accept waste streams that are combustible in nature. As such, the risk of fire from this particular activity will be minimised and managed in accordance with the Fire Prevention Plan Appendix K of the Environmental Permit Application).	**Low –** the management actions should prevent fire	**Medium-** possible respiratory irritation from smoke inhalation Nuisance from smoke and emissions of particulates	**Low –** due to Management system in place

APPENDIX B - NATURE AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION SCREEN (EPR/ EPR/LB3202GS/A001)