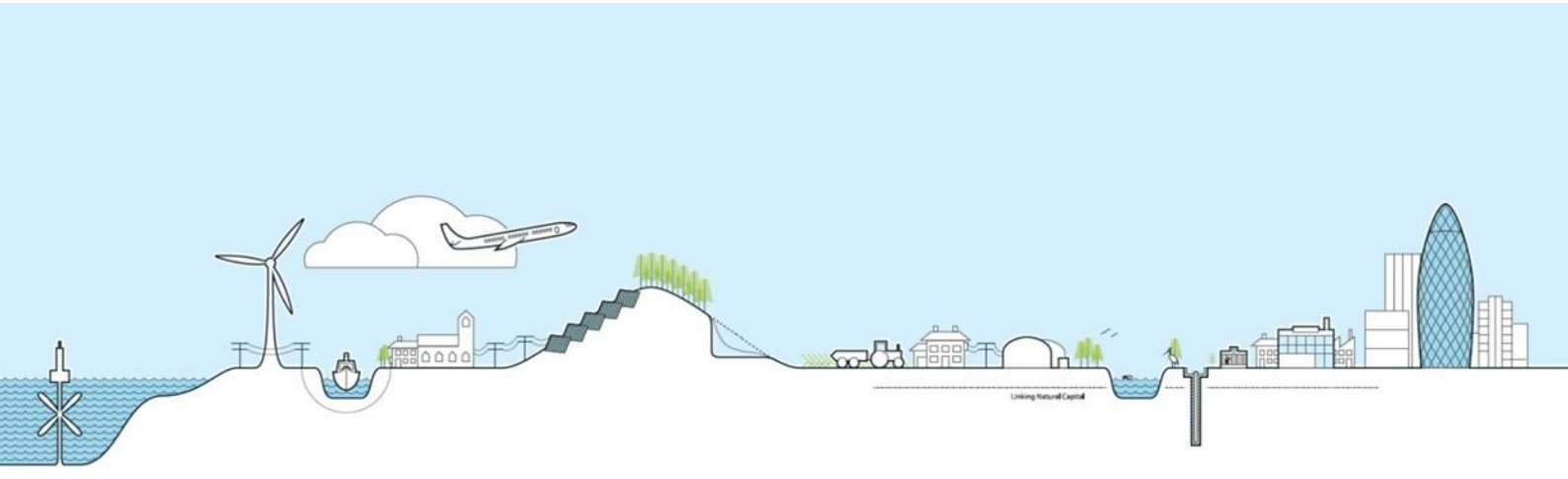
Environmental Risk Assessment

Coastal Recycling Permit Variation

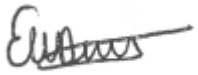
June 2024

Prepared By

aardvark
environment matters



Project Quality Control Sheet

ORIGINAL	Author	Checked by	Approved by
Signature			
Date	14/06/2024	14/06/2024	14/06/2024
Company	Aardvark EM Ltd	Aardvark EM Ltd	Aardvark EM Ltd

Location: Deep Moor, High Bullen, St Giles in the Wood, Torrington, Devon, EX38 7JA

Grid Reference: SS 52977 20797

Project Manager: Jon Pettitt, BSc MSc PIEMA

Report Author: Jon Pettitt, BSc MSc PIEMA

Report Number: 2095-R004

Report Status: FINAL

Liability: This document contains information and may contain conclusions and recommendations. Every effort has been made to ensure that the information is accurate and that the opinions expressed are sound. However, Aardvark EM Limited cannot be made liable for any errors or omissions or for any losses or consequential losses resulting from decisions based on the information.

Report Written and Produced By

Aardvark EM Limited, Higher Ford, Wiveliscombe, Taunton, Somerset, TA4 2RL

Telephone: 01984 624989

Email: environment@aardvarkem.co.uk, Web: www.aardvarkem.co.uk

Contents

Figures

Tables

1 Executive Summary

This document presents the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) for the permit variation at Deep Moor Composting and Waste Transfer Facility. This ERA has been undertaken in accordance with the Environment Agency guidance for undertaking Environmental Risk Assessment[1].

This includes the following environmental risks:-

1.) Emissions to air,
2.) Emissions to water,
3.) Emissions to land,
4.) Noise,
5.) Odour,
6.) Dust,
7.) Litter,
8.) Pests,
9.) Vandalism,
10.) Fire.

Point source emissions are assessed on a quantitative basis with consideration of the adequacy of the management techniques to control the risk of pollution.

The risk assessment will consider the generic risk assessment guidance for similar standard rules permits, for the activities undertaken at the site this includes:

- SR2021 No1: Composting in open systems – installations, and
- SR2015 No4: 75kte household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station.

[1] Risk assessments for your environmental permit - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

2 Risk Assessment Process

2.1 Risk Assessment Process

The risk assessment process has been conducted in accordance with the Environment Agency guidance published online (dated 1 February 2016). It details key steps to the risk assessment process prior to its submission:

1.) Identify risk from the activity,
2.) Identify the relevant receptors,
3.) Identify pathways,
4.) Assess the risks,
5.) State methods of risk control,
6.) Present the assessment.

Further information on each stage of the risk assessment are set out below:-

2.1.1 Step 1 – Identify Risks

The following section of this document identifies those activities which present different types of risk to the environment associated with the proposed operation, including:-

- Emissions to air,
- Emissions to water,
- Emissions to land,
- Accidental releases,
- Release of odour,
- Release of noise,
- Pests,
- Vandalism,
- Fire.

The categories for the risk assessment have been prepared in-line with the risks identified in the online guidance.

2.1.2 Step 3 – Identify Receptors

Receptors include human and ecological aspects and can include people, vegetation, animals, properties and water bodies, and will take into account any particular environmental designations.

2.1.3 1.1.1 Step 2 – Identify pathways

The identification of pathways includes any medium through which a pollutant could travel to one of the identified receptors. It is noted that a particular environmental feature could be both a pathway and a receptor.

2.1.4 Step 4 – Assess Risks

Acceptable risk within environmental limits may be screened out. The level of risk presented can be indicatively assessed using a scoring matrix. These serve to act as a means to identify which risks, if any, are significant and will require additional consideration in a more detailed assessment.

2.1.5 Step 5 – Risk Control

For any risks are identified as part of the assessment process as being too high without additional management, this section of the risk assessment report details how those risks can be controlled via management and mitigation to be within acceptable limits.

2.1.6 Step 6 – Present the assessment

The presentation of the risk assessment is in tabular format, organised by emission type.

3 Risks

3.1 Risk Register

The permitted activity on site will involve the transfer and treatment of waste and composting in open systems The relevant risks associated with this activity are shown in the matrix below. A summary of site risks has been detailed below:

Permitted Activity	Key Risks							
	Odour	**Noise and Vibration**	**Dust**	**Accidents**	**Pests and Vermin**	**Litter/Mud**	**Vandalism**	**Fire**
Operation of waste transfer and treatment facility	Waste is primarily solid, this should cause limited odour.	Vehicles and plant machinery noises. Machinery is used to transport and treat waste at the facility.	Road cleansing waste is handled on site, which may be dusty. Other wastes such as cardboard may disintegrate to form dust.	One-off accidents occurring on site. Spillages of oil and waste from vehicles working around site.	Waste types are largely non-biodegradable and so unlikely to attract pests and vermin.	Litter may escape holding areas. Vehicles may transfer mud in and around site. Site is hardstanding and vehicles washed.	There is a CCTV system in place at the site. The door to the waste transfer station is locked out of hours. There is a gate into the wider site, which is locked out of hours.	Flammable waste is stored on site. Risk of arson and vandalism. Harmful emissions to air and water could result from a fire and trying to extinguish it.
Composting in an open system	Composting activities are likely to release odour and impact local sensitive receptors.	Vehicles and plant machinery noises. Machinery is used as part of the open composting operations.	Composting activities are unlikely to cause incidents of dust.	One-off accidents occurring on site.	Composting material should not attract any scavenging animals. Composting materials may attract flies, however fly infestation should not be an issue.	Vehicles may transfer mud in and around site. Site is hardstanding and vehicles washed.	There is a CCTV system at the site. There is a gate into the wider site, which is locked out of hours.	Risk of arson and vandalism. Spontaneous combustion from uncontrolled decomposition.

Table 1: Risk Register

4 Receptors

Local environmental and mapping data has been used to identify key receptors in the surrounding local environment to the site. This includes all relevant environmental aspects such as people, vegetation, animals, properties and water bodies. A summary of the findings are shown here:

4.1 Human Receptors

Local human receptors located within 1km of the wider Deep Moor site have been plotted on the map below, this includes agricultural buildings, residential properties and commercial buildings.

The closest settlement is the village of high bullen, located approximately 400m to the south-east of the site.

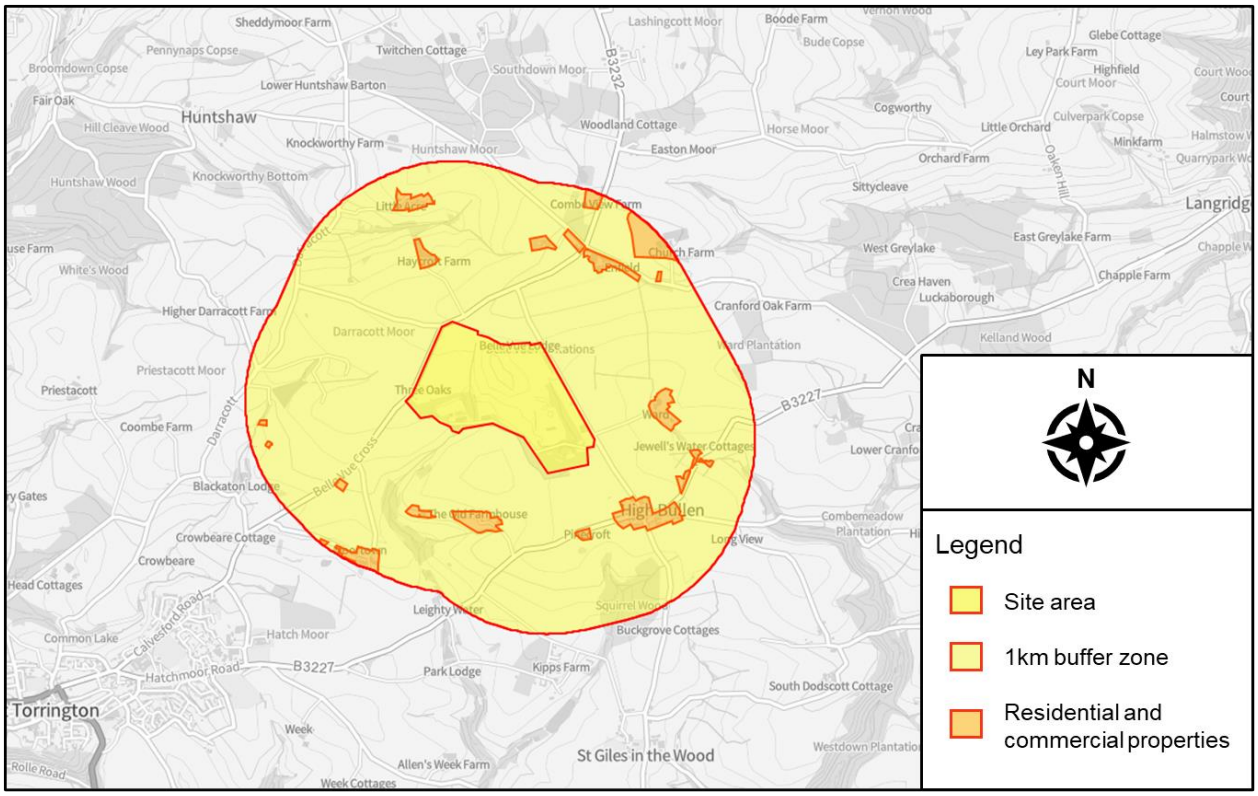


Figure 1: Residential and Commercial Properties

4.2 Ecological Receptors

Within the vicinity of the site (1km) there are no sensitive ecological designations. The table and map below display the ecological designations located within 10km of the site.

Name	Designation	Distance from site	Direction from site
Hunshaw Wood	SSSI	4.5km	South-west
Beaford Moor	SSSI	7.5km	South-east
Halsdon	SSSI	7.5km	South
Taw-Torridge Estury	SSSI	9km	North-west
Common Moor Langtree	SSSI	10km	South-west
Kynoch's Foreshore	LNR	7.5km	North-west
Kenwith Valley	LNR	9.8km	North-west

Table 2: Ecological Designations

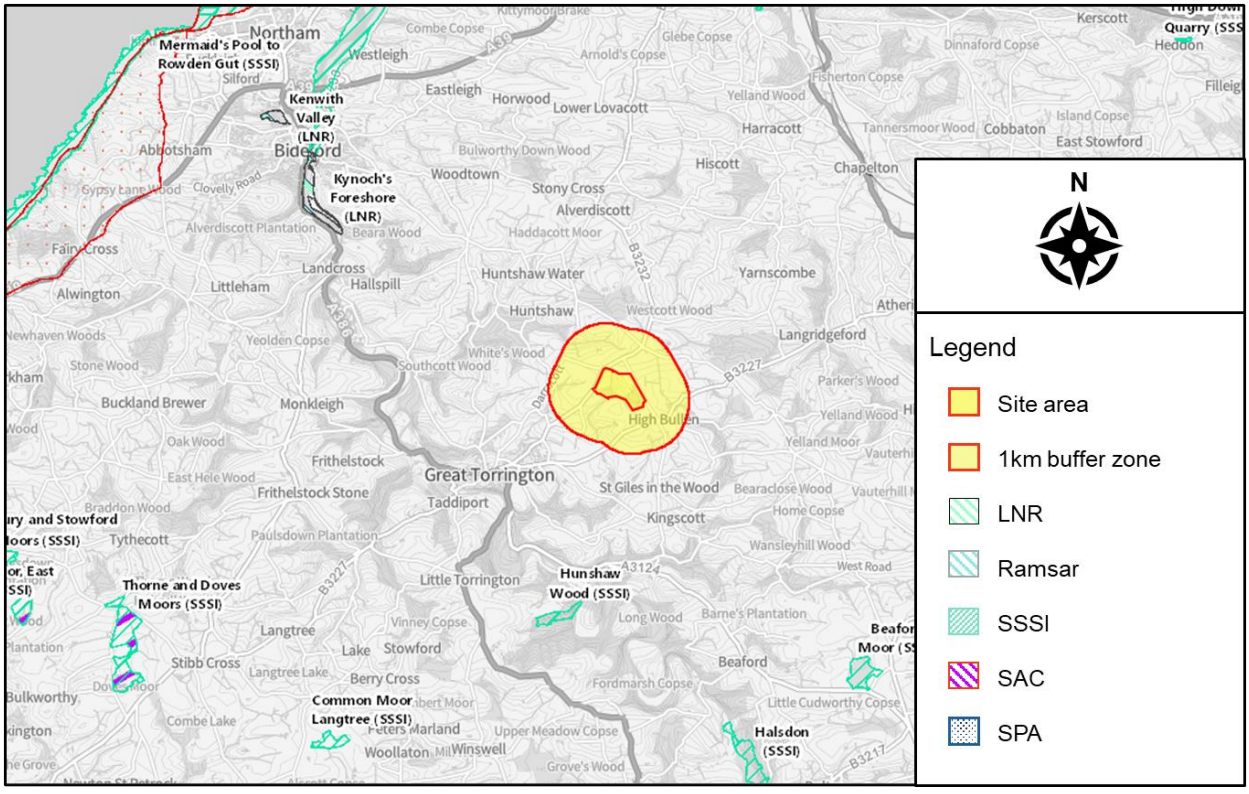


Figure 2: Ecological Designations Map

4.4 Emissions to Water

The site is located within the Torridge River Catchment.

The closest watercourse to the site is an unnamed stream, a tributary of the Torridge river, please see the figure below:

Figure 3: Nearby Watercourses

There are no point source emissions to surface water courses or ground. All surface water is collected on an impermeable service and routed to a sealed drainage system. Surface water is discharged via existing surface water drainage network.

The surface water management plan for the site includes collection of all surface water and leachate and transfer to the effluent treatment works which treats the landfill leachate. The discharge from these treatment work is within Torridge (Lew to Estuary) operational catchment.

4.5 Flood Risk

The site is located within flood zone 1 and has a low probability of flooding from rivers and the sea.

The site is not located near to any areas at risk from surface water, groundwater and reservoir flood risk, please see the map in the figure below:

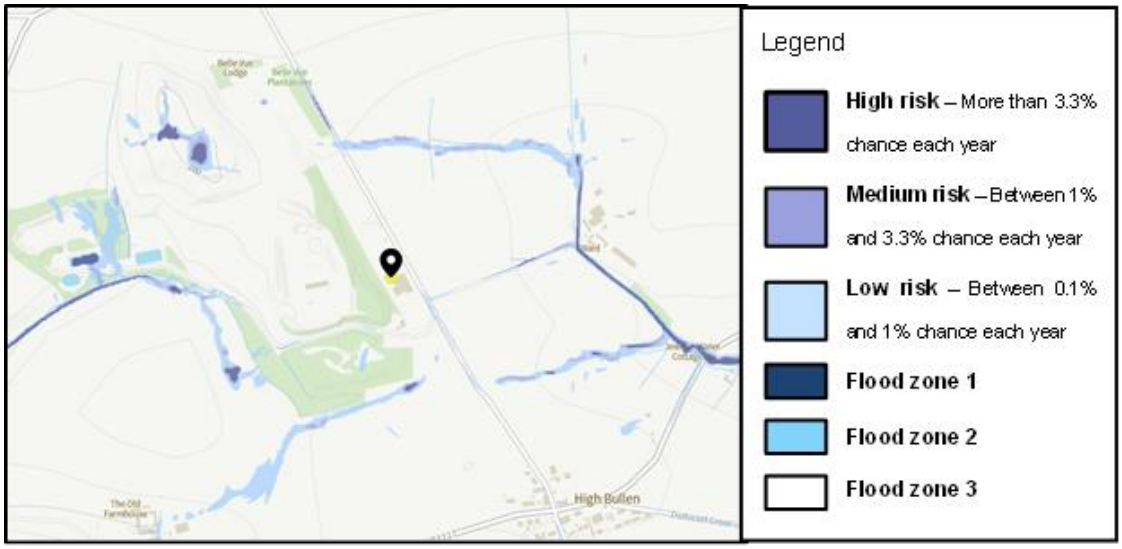


Figure 4: Flood Risk

4.6 Prevailing Wind Conditions

The prevailing wind direction at the site is west-south-west and west, please see the windrose diagram of the site is displayed below. Wind conditions are monitored frequently by the site operators. If strong wind conditions are predicted mitigation can be put in place to reduce the environmental impact of factors such as noise, odour and dust emissions.

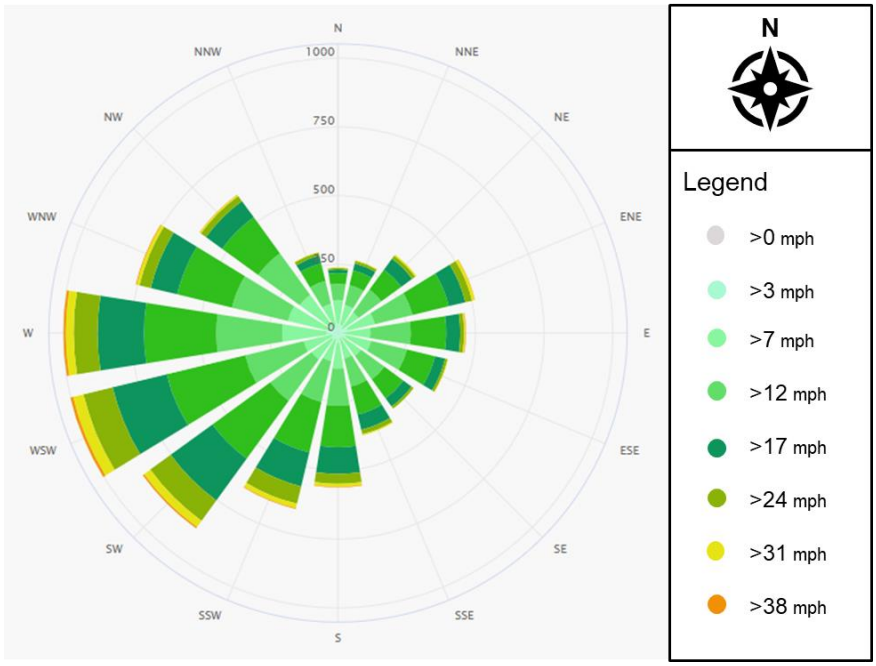


Figure 5: Windrose Diagram

4.7 Surface and Groundwater Designations

The site straddles the border of the Whitsleigh Down Brook Operational Catchment and Torridge (Lew to Estuary operational catchment. The majority of the site is located in the Torridge (Lew to Estuary operational catchment).

The Whitsleigh Down Brook flows to the Woolleigh Brook, which joins the Torridge (Lew to estuary) at a confluence near Castle Hill.

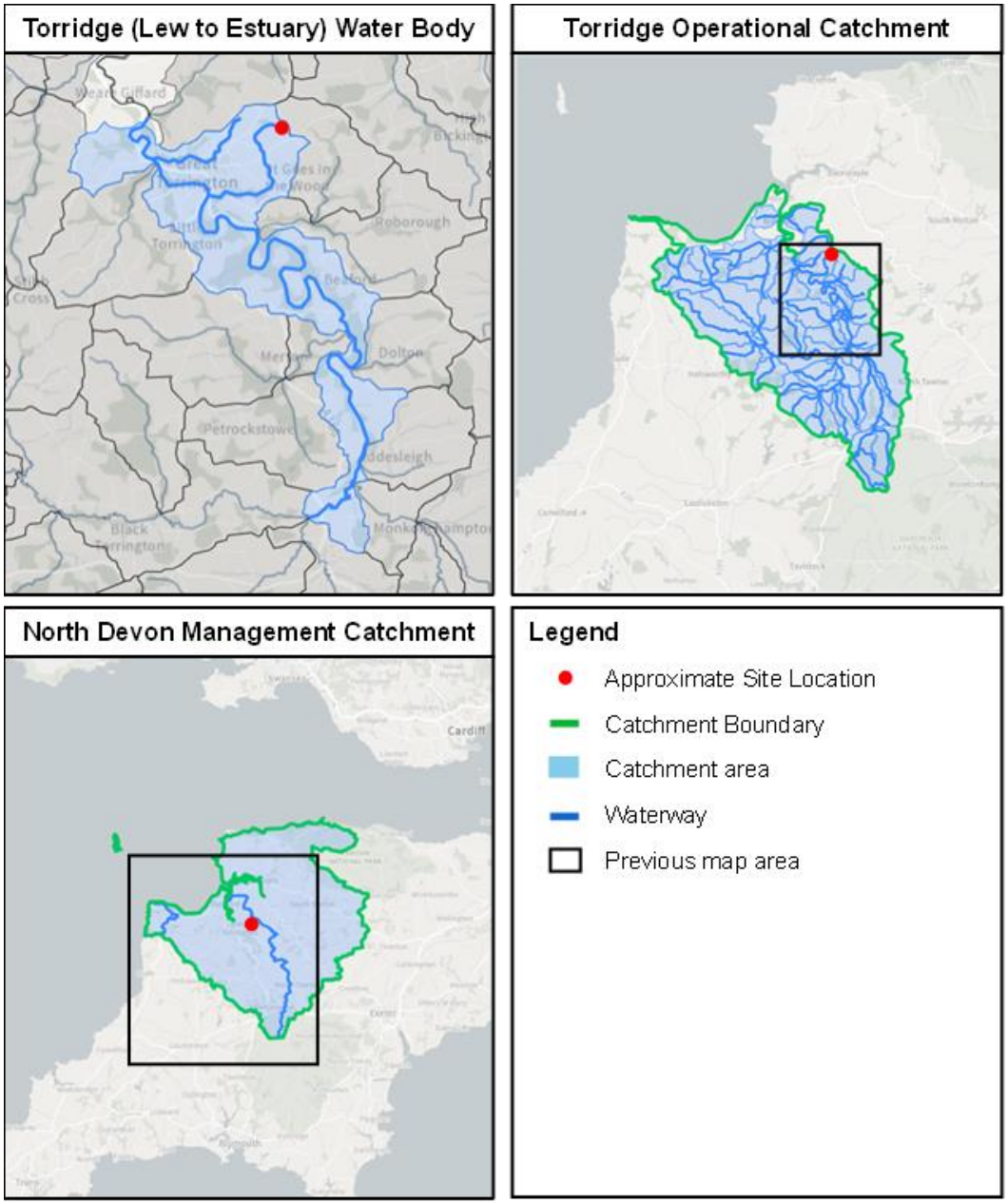


Figure 6: River Catchment

5 Pathways

The pathways are the means by which a potential polluting emission can reach an identified receptor. It is noted that a particular feature could be both a receptor and a pathway.

The key pathways between the risks and receptors identified are detailed in the following sections of this risk assessment.

The following pathways are considered as part of this risk assessment:

- Dispersal to atmosphere;
- Discharge to a watercourse;
- Entry into surfaces water drainage system;
- Entry into ground through insufficient hard standing;
- Leaching into the ground (and potentially groundwater);
- Sub-surface flow;
- Overland flow;
- Migration via attachment to vehicles or animals.

6 Assessment of Risks

This section draws form the Environment Agency's Risk Assessment Guidance. There are no planned point source emissions from the operation, therefore the focus of the risk assessment is on accidental and fugitive releases.

In accordance with the published guidance it is assumed that an operator error will occur at least once in every 100 times an operation I carried out.

The following risks are covered by this risk assessment:

- Odour,
- Noise and vibration,
- Emissions to air,
- Emissions to water,
- Pests and vermin,
- Litter and mud,
- Fire risk assessment.

Presented in a tabular format below under thew following headings:

- Hazard,
- Receptor,
- Pathway,
- Risk Management Techniques,
- Probability of exposure,
- Consequence,
- Overall Assessment of Risk.

It is noted that the assessment of risk is in consideration of the risk management techniques employed. The probability of exposure and consequence of a hazard occurring are assessed assuming that the identified risk management technique has been effectively implemented. Where it is appropriate to assess a risk associated with a failure of function of a particular risk management techniques this is considered as part of the accident management plan.

7 Odour Risk Assessment

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Odorous waste storage in waste transfer building	Local human population	Atmosphere	Permitted waste types at the waste transfer building generally have a low odour potential at the site, Nevertheless, the following steps will be taken to ensure the odour risk is limited: • Waste acceptance procedures are in place to avoid materials which may cause an issue of odour, • There will be ongoing monitoring undertaken by site staff during operations, • Completion of the daily checklist, • Waste will be stored on-site for a limited timeframe, • Stockpile management, • An odour management plan has been prepared to address the risk of odour at the site.	Low – Due to the waste acceptance procedures there is a low chance of odour becoming an issue at the site.	Minor nuisance	Not significant if management effective
Odour from composting process	Local human population	Atmosphere	• The temperature of windrows is monitored, with windrows being turned regularly as required, • Operational conditions will be optimised and maintained throughout the process in line with the sites management system, • BAT will be adopted at the site to prevent storage, physical treatment and composting of wastes under anaerobic conditions, • An odour management plan has been prepared to address the risk of odour at the site.	Low – Compost waste is likely to be odorous, however the closest sensitive receptor is unlikely to be impacted due to the distance from the site.	Minor nuisance	Not significant if management effective
Site lagoon and leachate tanks	Local human population	Atmosphere	• Lagoon level will be kept under the maximum level, any additional leachate/effluent will drain to the landfill leachate lagoon on the wider Deep Moor site, • An odour management plan has been prepared to address the risk of odour at the site.	Low – The lagoon and associated storage should not produce odour at a level that is considered polluting.	Minor nuisance	Not significant if management effective
Site drainage system	Local human population	Atmosphere	• Site drainage will be checked as part of the daily site checklist, • Any blockages will be cleared as soon as possible to ensure the drainage system is running freely, • The site drainage system is included within the sites maintenance plan and will undergo regular maintenance visits to ensure it is kept in a good working condition, • An odour management plan has been prepared to address the risk of odour at the site.	Low – If the site drainage system is kept well maintained, there should be no issues of odour related to drainage at the site.	Minor nuisance	Not significant if management effective

Table 3: Odour Risk Assessment

8 Nosie and Vibration Risk Assessment

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Machinery noise from: skip lorries, waste collection vehicles, tractors, mobile shredder, telehandler, swing shovel, tracked excavator, trommel screener, loading/ unloading etc.	Local human population	Atmosphere	• There is strict adherence to the operational hours of the site to avoid disruption outside of these hours, • Ongoing monitoring of noise is conducted throughout the working day by site operatives, • Vehicles and machinery will not be left idling.	Low – Noise is likely to be audible intermittently throughout operational hours, however local sensitive receptors are a reasonable distance from the site and so they should not be impacted.	Minor nuisance	Not significant if management effective

Table 4: Noise and Vibration Risk Assessment

9 Emissions to Air Risk Assessment

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Dust created from the storage and transportation of paper and cardboard.	Local road networks Local human population	Atmosphere	• Continuous monitoring of the process, especially during prolonged dry spells, • Waste is stored within the waste transfer station building and so dust is less likely to be windborne and carried out of the site, • Mature vegetation is located to the west and east of the site reducing the likelihood of dust travelling beyond the site and affective local sensitive receptors, • Regular inspection of all plant for excess dust, • Vehicles and plant are checked for dust and can be washed as required, • Dust suppression systems can be put in place as required (hosing down the site, more frequent cleaning of bays etc.), • Weather conditions will be monitored and activities will not take place if it is thought dust will impact sensitive receptors.	Low – Most wastes accepted at the site will not cause excessive dust. A variety of measures have been put in place to mitigate the spread of dust.	Minor nuisance, road safety Illness	Not significant if management effective
Bioaerosols from the composting activities undertaken at the site.	Local human population	Atmosphere	• Mature vegetation is located to the west and east of the site reducing the likelihood of bioaerosols travelling beyond the site and affective local sensitive receptors, • Concrete walls are located to the north, east and west of the composting activities, • The weather will be monitored, if the weather forecast shows high wind site operatives will ensure that windrows are not turned as this will release bioaerosols, • Weather conditions will be monitored and mitigation measures will be put in place if bioaerosols are likely to become an issue.	Low – Composting activities are likely to produce and release bioaerosols, however the local human population is a distance away from the site that this should not be an issue.	Illness	Not significant if management effective

Table 5: Emission to Air Risk Assessment

10 Emissions to Water Risk Assessment

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Runoff as a result of spillage, flooding, seepage on/off site.	Groundwater	Overland flow and entry into groundwater drainage	• The site surfacing is impermeable so no effluent should be able to leach outside of the site boundary, • There will be regular checks of the drainage system undertaken by site operatives to ensure drainage is free flowing, • The drainage systems at the site flow into the sites leachate tank, effluent is then transported to the landfill leachate treatment plant, located within the wider Deep Moor Site.	Very low – All effluent should flow into the sites drainage network unless there is an uncharacteristic flood event or an issue with the sites drainage system.	Potential harm to any groundwater abstractions	Not significant if management effective
	Local wildlife and habitats	Overland flow and entry into surface water drainage	• The site surfacing is impermeable so no effluent should be able to leach outside of the site boundary, • There will be regular checks of the drainage system undertaken by site operatives to ensure drainage is free flowing, • The drainage systems at the site flow into the sites leachate tank, effluent is then transported to the landfill leachate treatment plant, located within the wider Deep Moor Site.	Very low – All effluent should flow into the sites drainage network unless there is an uncharacteristic flood event or an issue with the sites drainage system.	Potential ecological damage to aquatic, plant and animal life in the surrounding area.	Not significant if management effective

Table 6:Emission to Water Risk Assessment

11 Pests and Vermin Risk Assessment

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Pests and vermin attracted to waste and compost material	Local human population	Wastes promote increased presence of vermin	• Ongoing monitoring is undertaken by site staff during daily operations, • Completion of the daily site checklist, which involves checking for incidents of pests and vermin, • Pest control measures will be employed if necessary and any measures already in place will be kept up with, • Any pest and vermin related measures put in place will be documented within the site diary, • Waste will be stored on site for a limited amount of time and managed as per the sites management system, • On arrival to the site waste will be checked for signs of infestation and rejected as required.	Low – Permitted wastes are unlikely to attract pests and vermin.	Nuisance and potential hygiene risk	Not significant if management effective
Birds attracted to waste and compost material	Local human population	Wastes promote increased presence of birds	• Ongoing monitoring is undertaken by site staff during daily operations, • Completion of the daily site checklist, which involves checking for incidents of birds being attracted to waste, • Pest control measures will be employed if necessary and any measures already in place will be kept up with, • Any bird related mitigation measures put in place will be documented within the site diary, • Waste will be stored on site for a limited amount of time and managed as per the sites management system.	Low – Permitted wastes are unlikely to attract birds.	Nuisance and potential hygiene risk	Not significant if management effective
Flies attracted to waste and compost material	Local human population	Wastes promote increased presence of flies	• Ongoing monitoring is undertaken by site staff during daily operations, • Completion of the daily site checklist, which involves checking for incidents of fly infestation at the site, • Pest control measures will be employed if necessary and any measures already in place will be kept up with, • Any fly related measures put in place will be documented within the site diary, • Waste will be stored on site for a limited amount of time and managed as per the sites management system, • On arrival to site waste will be checked for signs of infestation and rejected as required.	Low – Permitted wastes may attract flies, however the condition of the compost is unlikely to promote the infestation of flies.	Nuisance and potential hygiene risk	Not significant if management effective

Table 7: Pests and Vermin Risk Assessment

12 Litter/Mud

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Vehicles entering and leaving the site muddy	Local roads Local human population	Vehicles	• Vehicles can be washed down if they enter the site unclean, • Vehicles can be washed down if they appear to be leaving the site unclean, • The site is underlain by impermeable hardstanding and so is unlikely to become muddy, • The composting pads will be cleaned regularly and in incidents where they become dirty.	Low – Mud is unlikely to be a problem as the site is underlain by impermeable hardstanding and the compost pad will be kept in a clean and tidy condition.	Traffic accident Minor nuisance	Not significant if management effective
Windblown waste	Local roads Local human population Local environment	Airbourne	• Most waste taken to the waste transfer station is stored within the waste transfer hall, within internal storage bays, • The doors to the transfer station are closed outside of operational hours, • Glass material is kept in an outdoor store, it is unlikely that glass will become windblown, • The site will be checked over regularly to ensure cleanliness and site operatives will collect any escaped litter as it is found, • The wider Deep Moor site is fenced to ensure any windblown litter is kept contained within the site boundary, • Waste collection vehicles are enclosed, so it is unlikely waste will escape on arrival to the site. • Waste will exit the site in enclosed or sheeted vehicles.	Low – Litter is unlikely to be an issue at the site as most waste is kept within the waste transfer all and arrives on an enclosed vehicle.	Minor nuisance	

Table 8: Litter and Mud Risk Assessment

13 Vandalism

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Break in leading to vandalism	Various	Member of the public entering site	• Within operational hours the site will be manned and site operatives will be on the look out for members of the public in private areas of the site, • Keys will be removed from all machinery and equipment at the end of the working day, • There is 24 hour CCTV recording at the site, CCTV is displayed and monitored within the site office during operational hours and remotely monitored out of hours, • The wider deep more site is fenced and secure and outside of operational hours the site will be locked up, including the waste transfer station, • Operatives will walk the site boundaries on a daily basis to ensure the site is secure.	Low- Vandalism is unlikely to be an issue as the site is relatively secure with CCTV monitoring, a perimeter fence and operatives based in all areas of the site during operational hours.	Arson, Damage to equipment and plant, damage to security systems etc.	Not significant if management effective

Table 9: Vandalism Risk Assessment

14 Fire Risk Assessment

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Runoff from fire water	Surface water drainage network	Overland flow and entry into surface water or groundwater	Fire prevention plan put in place to reduce the risk of fire (document ref. 2095-R00)	Low- Fire prevention plan put in place to reduce any risk of possible fires	Pollution of surface water systems and groundwater	Not significant if management effective
Release of polluting materials	Local human population	Atmosphere	Fire prevention plan put in place to reduce the risk of fire (document ref. 2095-R00)	Low- Fire prevention plan put in place to reduce any risk of possible fires	Nuisance / poor health	Not significant if management effective

Table 10: Fire Risk Assessment

15 Assessment Summary

15.1 Odour

Please see the Odour Management Plan prepared for the site, document reference 2095-R002.

All operations and activities shall be monitored and controlled to limit the production of odour that is likely to cause pollution to the environment, harm to human health or serious detriment to amenity of the locality outside the site boundary.

The monitoring and control of odour will be carried out in accordance with the following steps:

1. Daily monitoring of site odours will be carried out by site staff supervising waste handling operations.
    - By the site manager or supervisor, at least twice per day, at the site boundary situated downwind of the waste operations and will be recorded in the site diary;
    - By site staff supervising waste handling operations whilst carrying out operations.
2. In the event that significant odour that is likely to be transported beyond the site boundary is detected by staff, immediate action shall be taken to stop the waste handling operations giving rise to the odour and to supress the emissions from the waste and facility by:
    - Removing the waste from the site.
3. The incident and remedial action will be recorded in the site diary.

15.2 Noise and Vibration

All noise emissions taking place on the site will be regularly monitored for any noise which may exceed acceptable levels. If any out of the ordinary levels of noise are being produced on site, measures will be put in place. This may include; identifying the source of the noise/vibration, stopping the activity which is creating the nuisance, putting in place revised operations and/or undertaking maintenance of plant and equipment to prevent further emissions.

The incident and remedial actions will be recorded within the site diary.

15.3 Emissions to Air

All emissions to air shall be monitored to be free from visible concentrations of dusts, fibres or particulates, as are likely to cause pollution of the environment or harm to human health or serious detriment to the amenity of the locality outside the site boundary.

The monitoring and control of ariel emissions of dusts, fibres and particulates will be carried out in accordance with the following steps:

1. Visual monitoring of ariel emissions will be carried out by site staff supervising waste handling operations.
    - By the site manager or supervisor at least twice a day, at the site boundary situated downwind of the waste operations and will be recorded in the site diary;
    - By site staff supervising waste handling operations, whilst they carry out those operations;
    - The weather will be monitored for incidents of strong winds and/or high temperatures,

2. In the event that visible aerial emissions that are likely to be transported beyond the site boundary, are observed by site staff, immediate action shall be taken to stop the waste handling or other operation giving rise to the emissions and to supress the ariel emissions, through activities such as damping down the yard;
3. The incident and the remedial action will be recorded in the site diary.

15.4 Emissions to Surface and Ground Water

All emissions of liquid will flow to the central drainage system for the site. The central drainage system is monitored in the following ways:

- Weather monitoring may increase the input of water into the drainage system, weather is therefore monitored to reduce unexpected flooding/spillage;
- Any maintenance and/or issues with the drainage system are reported to the site to ensure alternative measures are put in place, be that site closure or alternative effluent collection;
- Physical pollutants such as mud, litter and escaped waste are regularly monitored on site and precautions are taken to reduce its existence and stop it entering the drainage system;
- Any leachate generated onsite is pumped to the nearby landfill treatment works (through a sealed drainage system) where treated effluent is monitored under the environmental permit held for the Deep Moor Landfill site (permit ref. EPR/BV6994IV) before discharge to the foul water sewer.

15.5 Pests, Vermin, Bird and Flies

Any incidents of pests, vermin, birds and flies identified at the site will be noted in the site diary and the following steps will be taken to ensure the issue is managed and mitigated:

- The relevant persons shall be contacted to advise on the incident of pests/vermin/birds/flies present at the site and deploy any required prevention methods;
- Site operatives will regularly monitor the prevention method to ensure it is working as intended;
- The site will be kept clean and tidy to further reduce the likelihood of any incidents of pests;
- A daily walkaround checks will be completed, focusing on areas of the site where pests may be present.

15.6 Litter/Mud

Mud on site will be limited due to all areas of the site being ‘built for purpose’ areas of hardstanding. However mud may be transferred onto the site from the wider site or outside the site, to reduce this the following will be undertaken:

- ‘good-housekeeping’ procedures will be undertaken daily to ensure the site is clear from mud;
- There is a site cleaning schedule which will ensure the site is kept clean and tidy,
- Vehicles entering or exiting the site that may be dirty will be washed down to reduce the spread of mud,
- The sites hardstanding can be washed down if mud begins to be an issue on site.

Litter will be limited on site as the waste transfer station is located inside a building and waste contained within bays. However litter may still escape the waste transfer building or vehicles bringing waste to the site, to reduce this the following will be undertaken:

- 'good-housekeeping' procedures will be undertaken daily to ensure the site is clear of litter,
- Site operatives will pick up litter as they notice it,
- The wider Deep Moor site is fenced to ensure litter does not escape into the local area,
- There is a site cleaning schedule which will ensure the site is kept clean and tidy.

15.7 Vandalism

Incidents of vandalism are unlikely at the site as there are a number of measures that have been put in place to reduce the likelihood of a member of the public accessing the site, this includes:

- During operational hours the site will be manned and it is unlikely a member of the public will be able to access the site without being noticed,
- The wider Deep Moor site and the waste transfer station building will be locked at the end of the working day to ensure they are secure,
- Keys will be removed from all plant and equipment out-of-hours and when they are not in use,
- The site utilises a CCTV system which records 24/7, a live feed is displayed and monitored from the site office during operational hours. Out-of-hours the CCTV system recordings are monitored remotely and an assigned member of staff will be notified if an incident occurs and attendance to the site is required,
- As part of the daily site check, site operatives will ensure the site is secure and maintenance will be completed as required.

15.8 Fire Risk

Further details of fire risk prevention and management for the site are detailed within the sites Fire Prevention Plan

This includes detailed information surrounding: #

- Types of combustible materials,
- Use of the Fire Prevention plan,
- Management of common causes of fires,
- Prevention of self-combustion,
- Management of waste piles,
- Waste stored in containers,
- Compost production,
- Prevention of fire spreading,
- Quarantine area,
- Detecting fires,
- Suppressing fires,

- Firefighting techniques,
- Water supplies,
- Management of fire water,
- During and after an incident.

16 Conclusion

The result of the risk assessment is that there have not been any risks identified that cannot be adequately managed through the use of good management practises on site.

Risks presented by the operations can either be screened out, due to:

- The location of the site in relation to sensitive local receptors,
- Implementation of waste acceptance procedures,
- Following standard operating procedures,
- Daily site checks and ‘good-housekeeping’ procedures,
- Thorough and regular monitoring undertaken by site staff.