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ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

for
GLASS RECYCLING FACILITY
THE OLD BRICKWORKS, WESTBY

Report No 122/1

March 2025

For

Green Future Recycling Limited
The Old Brickworks
Anna's Road
Blackpool
FY4 5JX

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Report Context

1.1.1 Starling Environmental Limited (SEL) has been commissioned by Green Future Limited (the operator) to prepare an environmental permit application for the glass recycling facility located at the Old Brickworks, Annas Rd, Westby, Blackpool, Lancashire, FY4 5JX.

1.1.2 Green Future Recycling Limited are an accredited glass reprocessor. Accredited reprocessors recycle packaging waste discarded by UK businesses and households and generate packaging recycling notes (PRNs). They are registered with the Environment Agency and have to demonstrate quality control and produce end of waste products which require no further reprocessing.

1.1.3 Green Future Recycling produce the following products:

- Recycled glass filter media (water treatment usage)
- Recycled glass abrasive media (for use in sand blasting)
- Recycled glass infill sand (for use on synthetic sports pitches)

1.1.4 The site currently operates under registered exemptions which allow storage and processing of waste glass.

1.1.5 The operator would like to enhance the recycling operation by carrying out washing of waste glass. This would be outside of the scope of the exemption and an environmental permit will be required. It is proposed that the existing activities will also be brought under the permit and the permit application is for physical and chemical processing to allow crushing, screening and washing of waste glass.

1.1.6 This report assesses the risks of the proposed activities and has been prepared following guidance available on the gov.uk website, particularly:

- Risk Assessment for your Environmental Permit
- Non-hazardous and inert waste: Appropriate measures for permitted facilities
- Control & Monitor Emissions for your Environmental Permit

1.1.7 Risks identified in Sections 4 and 5 will be controlled through mitigation, as detailed in Section 6. Mitigation will be incorporated into the Environmental Management System.

1.1.8 All drawings referenced are contained in Appendix A.

1.2 Site Location and Surrounding Area

1.2.1 The site is located at the Old Brickworks, Annas Rd, Westby, Blackpool, Lancashire, FY4 5JX. The site is located approximately 200 m to the south of Peel, a small hamlet approximately 2 km to the east of Lytham St Annes, Lancashire. The national grid reference for the site is SD 35652 31149. The location of the site is shown on Drawing No 122/01.

1.2.2 The site is a former brickworks associated with the surrounding Westby Clay Pits which were excavated from the 1800s. The surrounding clay pits have since been infilled by landfill.

1.2.3 The site lies in a predominantly rural setting to the south-east of Blackpool. The Peel Hall Business Village, a small business park, is located approximately 200 m to the north-east of the site adjacent to the hamlet of Peel.

1.2.4 The site is bound by Anna's Road to the south, then south of Anna's Road is the Woods Waste Limited Westby (South) landfill which is currently being infilled. Adjacent to the site to the west, north and east is the fully restored Woods Waste Limited Westby (North) landfill which rises approximately 3 - 4 m above the site providing screening to the surrounding area.

1.2.5 Within the Westby (North) landfill, there are a few small ponds to the west (former clay pits), and some woodland to the north-west. These features are shown on the Receptors Plan Drawing No 122/03 which is provided in Appendix A.

1.2.6 The site lies in a rural setting and the surrounding area is predominantly agricultural land with associated farm ditches. Farmland to the west and south are designated as the Lytham Moss Biological Heritage Site (BHS).

1.2.7 The Peel Hall Business Park is located approximately 210 m to the north-east of the site and includes a small number of light industrial businesses including a car dealership and a motor repair garage and commercial businesses including a florist. The closest residential properties are 211 m north-east of the permit boundary.

1.3 Site Layout

1.3.1 The site layout is shown on the Site Layout Plan (Drawing No 122/02) provided in Appendix A and described below.

1.3.2 The site is rectangular in shape and covers an area of 10,633 m^2. Access to the site is off Anna's Road on the southern boundary.

1.3.3 The site is bound by palisade fencing and lockable gates at the entrance off Anna's Road. There is thick hedgerow on all boundaries of the site and some mature trees along Anna's Road.

1.3.4 There is one main processing building at the site where waste glass is processed by drying, crushing and screening to produce recycled products. Two silos are located on the eastern side of the building for storage of recycled products.

1.3.5 The building is fitted with a dust extraction system with three dust extraction points showed on the site layout plan. This is a pulse jet bag filter system.

1.3.6 The proposed wash plant will be located in the yard in the south-east corner where waste glass will be washed and screened to produce different size fractions. A smaller product storage building and bagging plant will be located adjacent to the wash plant.

1.3.7 There is a brick building adjacent to the southern boundary of the site which houses office and welfare facilities with an adjacent staff parking area.

1.3.8 A weighbridge is located in the west of the site in line with the HGV access.

1.3.9 A gas storage compound with tanks storing LPG is located adjacent to the southern boundary.

1.3.10 The majority of the site is hardstanding. The wash plant will be located over concrete and there is a concrete pad at the entrance to the main processing building. Site surfacing is shown on the Site Layout Plan (Drawing No 122/02) provided in Appendix A.

2. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

2.1 Planning permission was obtained in 2009 for a change of use of the site from use as a brickworks to glass recycling.

2.2 The site currently operates under waste exemptions S1, S1 and T4 registered under reference WEX355305. These exemptions allow for the storage and processing of waste glass including the following EWC codes:

150107 glass packaging
170202 glass from construction and demolition
191205 glass from mechanical waste treatment
200102 glass separately collected fraction from municipal waste

2.3 Green Future Recycling Limited are an accredited glass reprocessor. A copy of their accreditation is contained in Appendix C. The site also accepts non-waste glass product for processing into products.

2.4 Material is deposited outside in the 'incoming waste storage area' shown on the site layout plan and is fed into a hopper which transports the material inside the processing building. It is first conveyed through a dryer then into a crusher. From the crusher it passes through a classifier and then onto a number of shaker decks which screen the material into different sizes. The process is shown in Figure 1 overleaf as a process flow diagram.

2.5 The different fraction sizes are stored in silos before being packaged into product bags by an automated bagging plant. The finished products are stored inside the building and then dispatched to customers.

2.6 Quality control tests are carried out on the products to check conformance with the product specification. This consists of chemical and physical testing. The product grade specifications are contained in Appendix D.

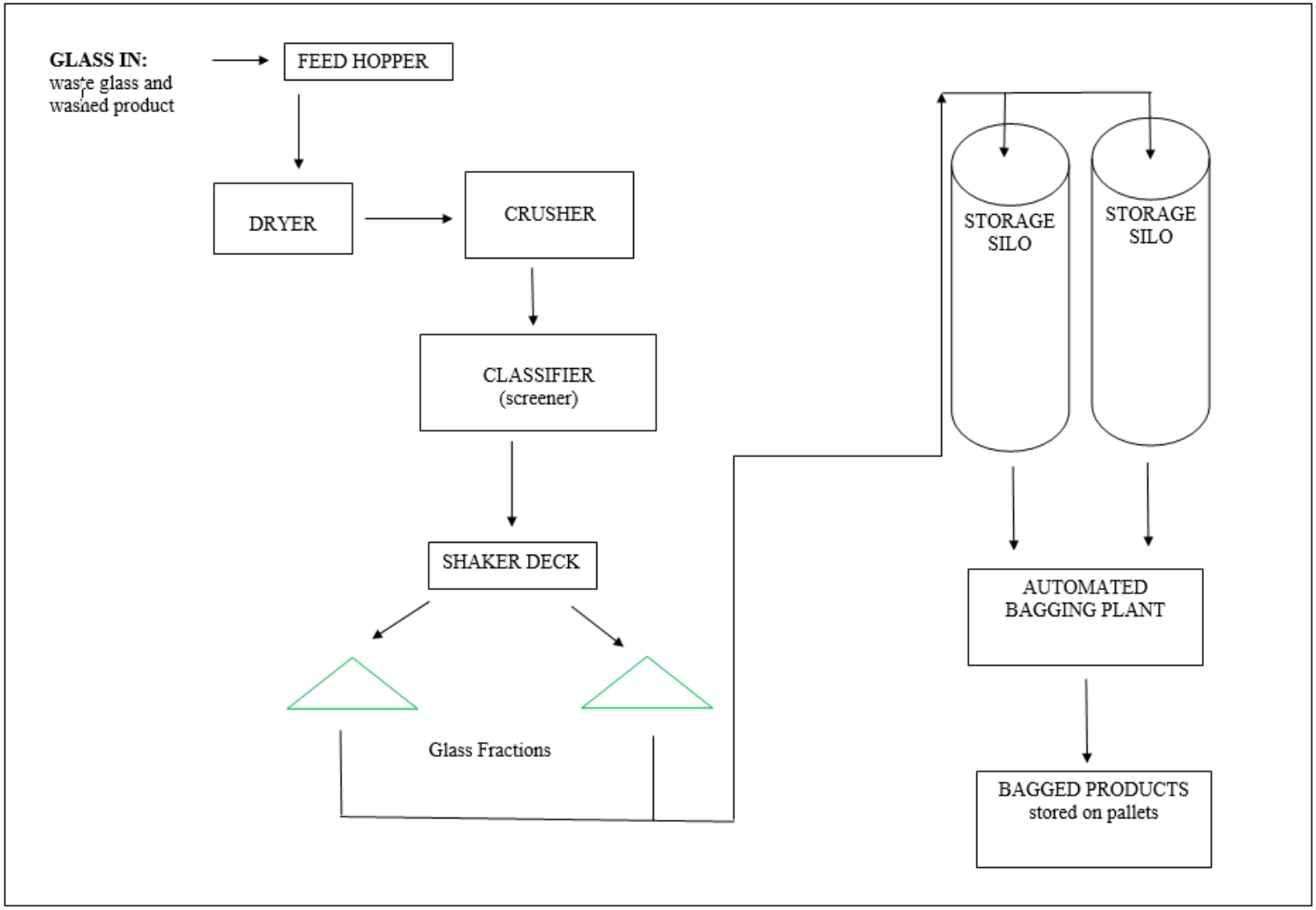


Figure 1: Dry Process Flow

3. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

3.1 Continuation of Existing Operations

3.1.1 It is proposed to continue with the current physical processing operations described in section 2 under the environmental permit instead of as exempt activities. The proposed waste types are listed in Table 1 below.

Waste Code	Description
15 01 07	Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste): Glass packaging
17 02 02	Construction and demolition waste: Glass
19 12 05	Waste from mechanical treatment of waste: Glass
20 01 02	Municipal waste – separately collected fractions: Glass

Table 1: Proposed Waste Types

3.1.2 The proposed annual throughput is 75,000 tonnes per year and the proposed maximum storage capacity is 40,000 tonnes. This is the combined throughput for both the dry processing operations and the glass washing activity described below.

3.2 Glass Washing

3.2.1 It is proposed to add a washing activity to allow a wider range of products to be produced. Washing will be carried out in a fixed wash plant. The plant will be located on a concrete surface and the location is shown on Drawing No 122/02. A process flow chart for the operation is shown in Figure 2 and described below.

3.2.2 Incoming waste will be deposited in a stockpile next to the washplant and loaded into a hopper which feeds the ‘wash bath’, which is the main wash box. Lightweight material (eg. plastic and paper) floats off in the wash bath. In the case of EWC 19 12 05 this is generally bottle tops and labels that are mixed in with the waste glass. This is then dewatered before being stored inside a concrete block bay with concrete pavement. This material is a waste product and will be classified as EWC 19 12 12 removed from site to a permitted facility.

3.2.3 The heavier glass is screened into separate stockpiles of various sizes. Sand is also separated through a cyclone. The fractions will be stored in 4 m high concrete block bays around the wash plant as they are produced.

3.2.4 The incoming waste stockpile will not be in a bay, this will be freestanding. It will be maintained at a maximum height of 4 m and will be situated to the north of the processing building. This area is contained by the perimeter bund and shielded by the elevated profile outside the bund which forms the restored landfill.

3.2.5 Wash water will be returned into a flocculation tank where it is separated into water/sludge by flocculation. Sludge will be sent for filtration and water is returned to the water feed tank for reuse. The plant will be a closed loop system, there will be no discharge of water. Water is lost as moisture in the filtercake and the system will be topped up with clean water. The water source will be harvested roof water and mains water.

3.2.6 The sludge will be filtered through a plate and frame filter press to produce a filtercake with a consistency of dry clay. This is stored below the press in a covered housing.

3.2.7 Recycled products will meet end of waste requirements required by the PRN accreditation. This requires that products produced require no further processing to be fit for purpose and undergo quality control testing to show they are fit for purpose.

3.2.8 The waste types proposed for washing are listed in Table 1.

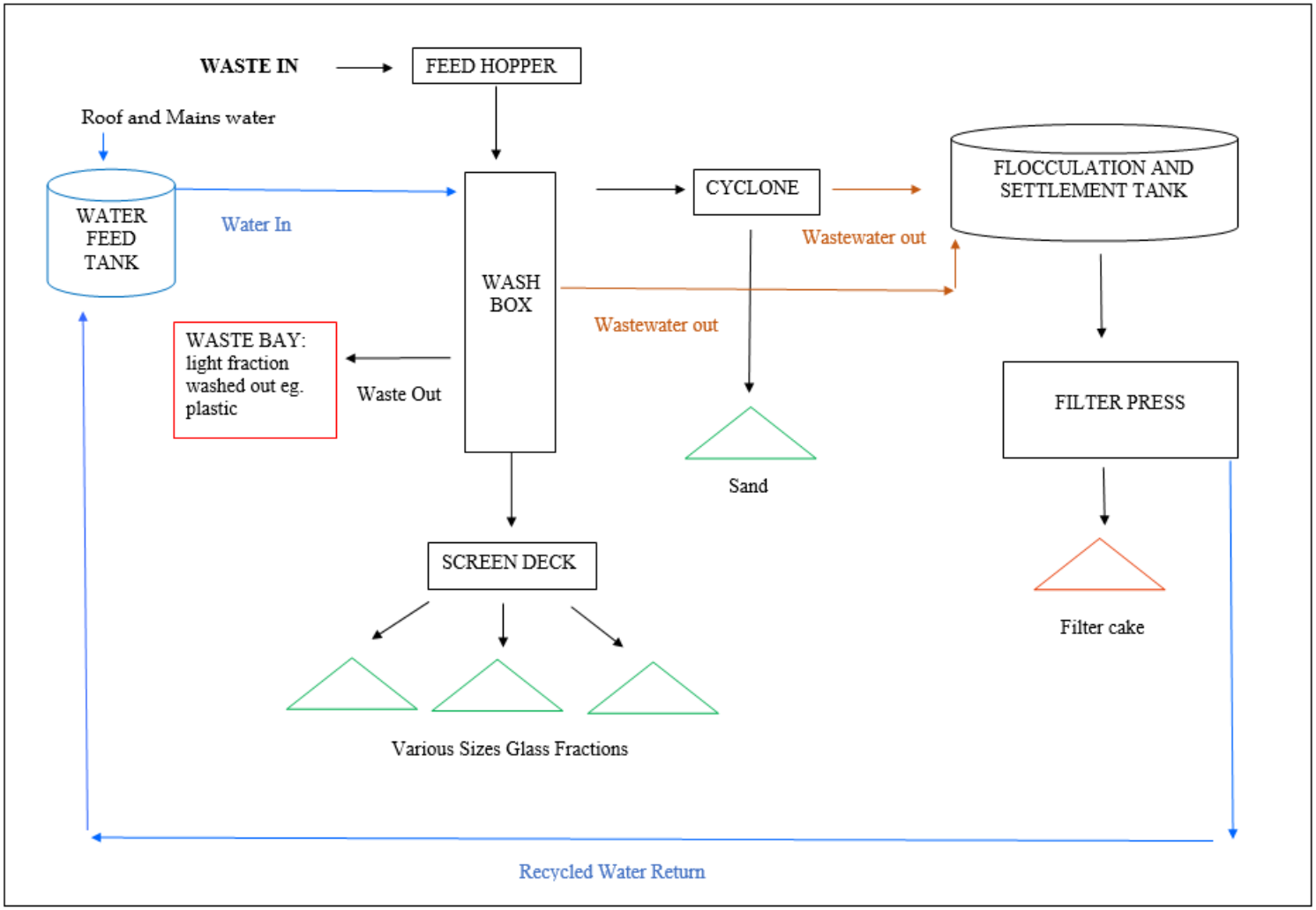


Figure 2: Wash Plant Process Flow

4. IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS

4.1 Receptors

4.1.1 The location of the site in relation to potential receptors is shown on Drawing No 122/03 and listed in Table 2 below.

Drawing Ref	Receptor	Direction from site	Distance from Boundary (m)
Residential			
1	Archers Farm	NE	211
	Ridgeway Cottages	NNE	370
	Ridgeway Farm	N	533
	Lawnes Farm	SE	480
	Coppice Farm	SW	720
	Fir Tree Farm / Whitehouse Farm	E	800
	Bridge Farm / Oaks Farm	SSE	930
Industrial/ Commercial Premises			
2	Westby Landfill	S	22
	Peel Hall Business Park	NE	210
	Courtyard Cottage Stables	SSE	650
	West Moss Stables	SSW	500
	St Annes Radar Station	SW	920
Public Rights Of Way			
3	Surrounding Footpaths	W, SW	500 – 1 km
Controlled Waters			
4	Farm Ditches	N,E,S,W	110 – 1 km
	Branch Drain	S	513
Ecological Receptors			
5	Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat (Westby Clay Pits)	S	18
	Lytham Moss BHS	S,W	18 m – 1 km
	Lawnes Wood Priority Habitat	SE	543
	Kite Hall Wood	SW	380
Roads			
6	Annas Road	S	Adjacent
	Peel Road	E	147

Table 2: Potential Receptors Within 1 km

4.1.2 The closest domestic dwellings are to the north of the site in the hamlet of Peel. The closest of these is 211 m from the site boundary to the edge of the property.

4.1.3 The closest industrial/commercial receptors are the employees at Woods Waste Limited landfill (South) approximately 22 m to the south on Anna's Road. Other industrial/commercial premises in the surrounding area include those located at Peel Hall Business Park which is located approximately 210 m to the north-east.

Surface Water

4.1.4 There are no surface water features within the site. The principal watercourse in the vicinity of the site is the Branch Drain, located approximately 500 m to the south of the site at Higher Ballam. Water in Branch Drain flows south-eastwards to join the Main Drain approximately 1.75 km from the site, which in turn flows southwards towards the estuary of the River Ribble.

4.1.5 The surrounding area is predominantly rural and there are a number of ditches around the site, the closest of which is 110 m to the south-east of the site. There are a number of small ponds located in the surrounding area. To the south of the site within the Westby landfill (south) are the Westby Clay Pits which are situated within Priority Listed Woodland Habitat. The clay pits are also part of the Lytham Moss Biological Heritage Site.

4.1.6 The EA's Data Catchment Explorer website shows the site to be within the Main Drain (Ribble) Water Body[1], which is reported as having moderate ecological status.

Geology and Groundwater

4.1.7 The site is located on bedrock strata of the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, part of the Triassic Mercia Mudstone Group formerly known as the Bollin Mudstone, which comprise principally mudstones with beds of sandstone, siltstone and halite.

4.1.8 The underlying superficial strata is Devensian Till which consists of clay, sand, gravel and silt.

4.1.9 The underlying bedrock is designated as a 'secondary B aquifer', which is described by the EA as consisting of 'mainly lower permeability layers that may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater through characteristics like thin cracks (called fissures) and openings or eroded layers'.

4.1.10 The underlying superficial strata is designated as 'secondary undifferentiated' which have minor value in terms of groundwater.

4.1.11 The underlying groundwater vulnerability is listed as 'medium to low'. The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone.

[1] https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112071065651

Ecological Receptors

4.1.12 In accordance with The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) and the Habitats Directive the location of the site in relation to specified protected habitats sites has been considered. The following screening distances have been applied:

- Habitats Directive designations, including Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), are subject to 2 km screening distance.
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) are subject to a 1 km screening distance.
- Areas identified with protected species are screened up to 500 m from the site.

4.1.13 A conservation screening report was provided by the EA through pre-application advice. This reported on nature and heritage conservation sites and/or protected species that must be considered in the application and is contained in Appendix E. The screening report identified one local wildlife site, one area of priority habitat woodland and one Code 2 protected species within the screening distance. These are summarised in Table 3 below.

Site	Designation	Distance and Direction
Westby Clay Pits	LWS	Adjacent W
Westby Clay Pits PHI woodland	PHI	22 m S
Protected Species (Code 2)	-	undisclosed

Table 3: Ecological Sites distances
Notes:
PHI – Priority Habitat Inventory
LWS – Local Wildlife Site

4.1.14 Searches using the DEFRA Magic map tool identified three designated habitats sites outside the 2 km screening distance but within 10 km of the site: the Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar site, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA and Liverpool Bay SPA. There are no local nature reserves or SSSIs within 2 km of the site.

4.1.15 The Ribble and Alt Estuaries site is located to the south and west, with the closest point approximately 3.7 km to the south. A Ramsar site is a wetland of international importance and the Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) for the site is contained in Appendix A and it describes the site as follows:

The site is formed by extensive sand and mudflats backed, in the north, by the saltmarsh of the Ribble Estuary and, to the south, the sand dunes of the Sefton Coast. The tidal flats and saltmarsh support internationally important populations of waterfowl in winter and the sand dunes support vegetation communities and amphibian populations of international importance.

4.1.16 The Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Ramsar Site/SPA is located to the north of the site. The tidal section of the River Wyre is included within the designation and this is the area which is within the screening distance. The main body of the site is approximately 17 km north of the site. The RIS is in provided in Appendix A and includes the following description:

Representing the largest continuous intertidal area in Britain, the site comprises the estuaries of five rivers, intertidal mud and sandflats, associated saltmarshes, shingle beaches, and other coastal habitats. It is part of a series of west coast estuaries of outstanding importance for numerous species of passage, breeding and wintering waterbirds. The site supports the third largest number of wintering wildfowl in Britain. Breeding birds include gulls and terns. Human activities include recreation, hunting, fishing, and livestock grazing.

4.1.17 Both of the Ramsar sites are also designated as SSSI's and national nature reserves.

4.1.18 The Liverpool Bay SPA is described on the JNCC website as follows:

Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl SPA is in the east of the Irish Sea, bordering the coastlines of north-west England and north Wales, and running as a broad arc from Morecambe Bay to the east coast of Anglesey. It is classified for the protection of red-throated diver (Gavia stellata), common scoter (Melanitta nigra), and little gull (Hydrocoloeus minutus) in the non-breeding season; common tern (Sterna hirundo) and little tern (Sterna albifrons) in the breeding season, and an internationally important waterbird assemblage.

4.1.19 The Westby Clay Pits is designated as a Biological Heritage Site (BHS) on account of its Great Crested Newt (GCN) population.

4.1.20 The conservation screening report identified records of a Code 2 protected species at an undisclosed location. Information regarding the Code 2 species has been withheld to protect the species as they are vulnerable, however the habitat surrounding the site will be considered in the risk assessment.

4.2 Baseline Conditions

Wind Direction

4.2.1 Figure 3 shows a wind rose for data collected at Blackpool Squires Gate which is the closest recording station at approximately 3.5 km to the south-west.

4.2.2 The wind rose shows that the prevailing wind direction is from the west with wind speeds most frequently between 10 – 20 mph, ie moderate to fresh breeze on the Beaufort scale. The strongest winds typically come from the west-southwest Winds from the east are typically lower in strength.

4.2.3 With reference to the data it is considered that wind direction will be variable but with a prevalence towards the north-east, east and south-east.

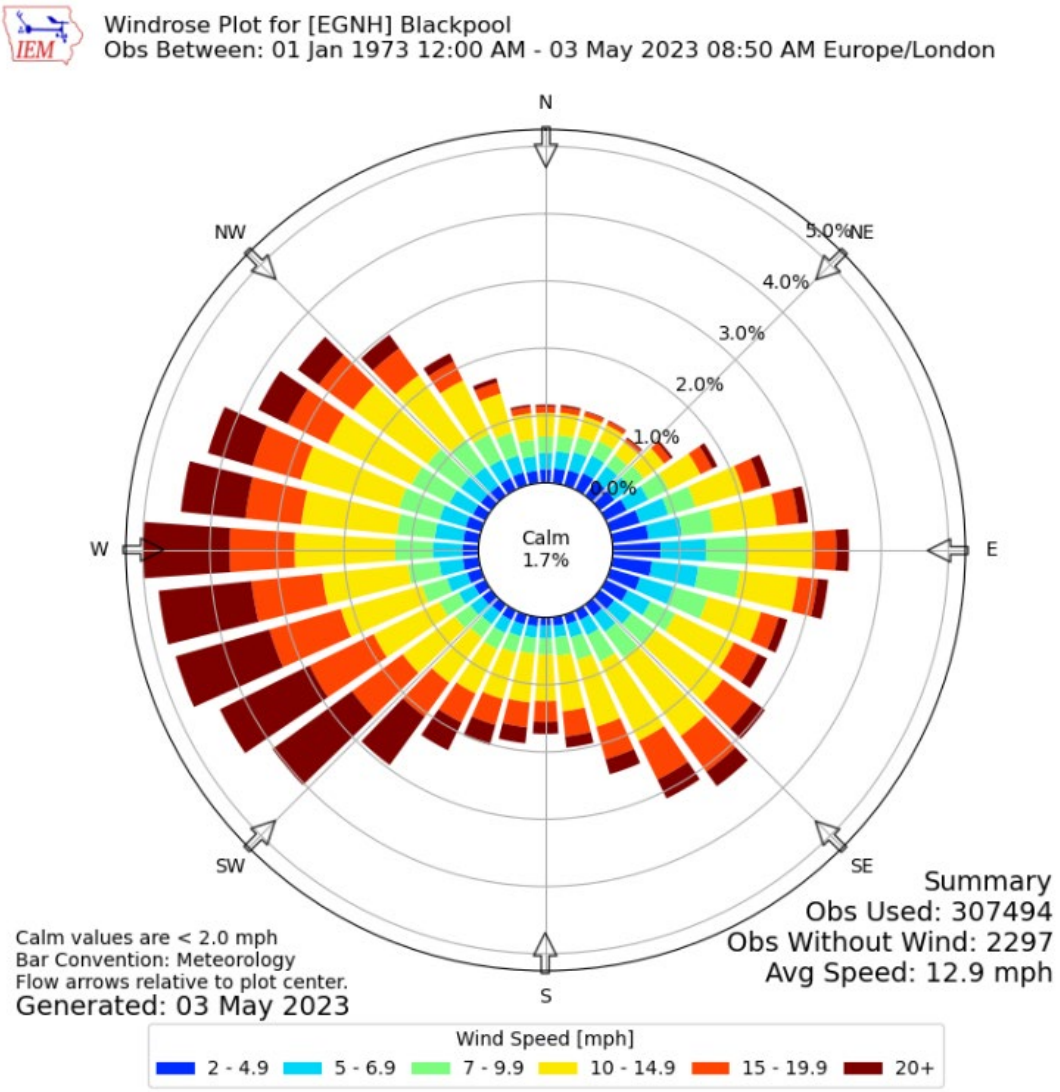


Figure 3: Wind Rose

Rainfall

4.2.4 Reference has been made to rainfall data for Blackpool Squires Gate Climate Station available on the met office website[2]. Total average annual rainfall during the period 1991 to 2020 was 886 mm. The number of days of rainfall greater than or equal to 1 mm was 147 days on average each year, therefore providing natural dampening approximately 40% of the year.

[2] https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/uk-climate-averages/gctcfvseb

Air Quality

4.2.5 According to the DEFRA interactive map tool[3] the site is not located within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

Potential for Flooding

4.2.6 According to the 'Flood map for planning' tool on the gov.uk website, the site is situated in Flood Zone 1, an area with a low probability of flooding.

4.3 Identification of Hazards

4.3.1 Potential hazards from the proposed activities have been identified as:

- Noise and Vibration – from operation of the wash plant, external m obile plant and HGVs delivering and collecting material
- Dust – generated in dry conditions from processing operations, stockpiles and site roads
- Mud on the road – deposited on the public highway by outgoing vehicles
- Uncontained run-off – surface water run-off which may contain suspended solids from stockpiled waste and site roads;
- Accidents (fire, acceptance of contaminated material, spillage of fuel/oil or escape of water from the washing operations)
- Odour - from waste glass from Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) sites
- Litter – from the lightweight 'trash' fraction produced during the washing process
- Pests – attracted to biodegradable waste within glass from MRF sites

4.3.2 A Dust Emissions Management Plan has been prepared to assess the risks from dust and present mitigation and control measures. This is presented as Report No 122/2 and is included with the application.

4.3.3 A Noise Impact Assessment and Management Plan has been prepared to assess the risk from noise and to present control measures. This is presented as Report No J005300-8730-SI-01 and is included with the application.

4.3.4 An Odour Management Plan has been prepared to assess the risks from odour and present mitigation and control measures. This is presented as Report No 122/3 and is included with the application.

[3] https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/maps/

5. RISK ASSESSMENT

5.1 Methodology

5.1.1 Overall risk is a combination of the severity of an event and the likelihood that it will occur. Probability of occurrence is designated as:

- Probable – expected to occur based on previous occurrences
- Likely – expected to occur due to proposed changes
- Possible – this may occur, it may or may not have happened occasionally in the past
- Unlikely – not expected to occur
- Very Unlikely – has never and is not expected to occur.

5.1.2 The magnitude of risk is determined by the probability of exposure and the severity of the consequences, whereby:

- High – severe and long lasting environmental effects to the wider locality
- Medium – effects to the local environment and community
- Low - minor, short lived effects just beyond the site boundary
- Negligible – no discernible effect beyond the site boundary

5.1.3 An event could have a high probability of occurring but have minor environmental consequences; therefore it will be designated as a low risk. Likewise a risk with severe consequences could be unlikely to occur and will be designated as a low risk. A high risk designation would be assigned to an event that has severe consequences and is expected to occur.

5.2 Assessment

5.2.1 The risks associated with the identified hazards have been assessed and are presented in Tables 4 to 9, including mitigation and control measures.

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Consequence	Probability of Exposure	Risk	Risk Management	Mitigated Risk
Noise from incoming and outgoing HGVs	Surrounding residential and commercial operators	Air (noise) Vibration (ground)	Nuisance noise from delivery vehicles	Unlikely: residential properties are approximately 211 m from the site and are shielded by the dome of the intervening restored Westby North landfill site.	Low	• A noise impact assessment has been carried out to model predicted noise from the operations. This concluded that that impacts will be 'low' • Site access will be maintained to prevent pot-holes and minimise noise generated by vehicles; • Vehicle drivers to adhere to 5 mph speed limit • All machinery & plant maintained as per manufacturer's specifications for efficient running; • Noise only during daytime working hours, no night time operations; • Dry processing carried out inside a building, only washing will be carried out externally	Low
Noise from waste processing (engine noise, reversing warning noise, material handling, crushing, washing & screening)			Nuisance noise detected beyond the site boundary from processing operations during daytime working hours		Low		Low

Table 4: Assessment of Risks from Noise and Vibration

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Consequence	Probability of Exposure	Risk	Risk Management	Mitigated Risk
Mud on the road	Public highway (Annas Toad and Peel Road)	Material carried on vehicle wheels and axles on leaving the site.	Mud carried onto public highway which could be a skid hazard for motorists.	Unlikely: Mud on the road has not been an issue under the exempt operations as the site does not accept soil or general construction and demolition waste. It is not expected that this will become a problem once the site is permitted.	Low	• A mobile jet wash is in place for cleaning vehicles if required • Site entrance and access road is checked daily for mud • Contingency plan to deploy road sweeper	Low

Table 5: Assessment of Risks from Mud on the Road

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Consequence	Probability of Exposure	Risk	Risk Management	Overall Risk
Dust from operation of the wash plant	Closest residents, commercial neighbours	Dust generated and carried beyond the site boundary	Annoyance to neighbours, loss of amenity, reduction in air quality and possible health impacts	Unlikely as the washing activity provides inherent dampening	Low	A Dust Emissions Management Plan has been prepared to assess the risk from dust and propose mitigation and controls including: • Dry processing building is abated with extraction to dust filters • Wash plant products will be stored in bays to minimise wind whipping • External stockpiles will be damped down with a bowser during dry conditions • Site access road is checked daily, when dusty will be swept with a road sweeper which provides dampening. • Site surface will be dampened with a bowser • All loads are covered on entering and exiting site	Low
Dust from vehicle movements		Dust carried off site on wheels or from waste loads, or dust generated from dusty roads		Possible	Medium		
Dust from dry processing		Dust generated from processing and carried out of the building		Possible	Medium		
Dust from external stockpiles		Dust raised from stockpiles by wind whipping		Possible	Medium		

Table 6: Assessment of Risks from Dust

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Consequence	Probability of Exposure	Risk	Risk Management	Mitigated Risk
Surface water run-off carrying sediment from stockpiled waste, products and site surface	Surface water listed in Table 2	Flow off site and into watercourse	Increased sediment load reducing water quality	Possible as site surface water drains into local ditch system	Medium	• Silt trap to be installed in SW drainage system to prevent sediment leaving site with surface water. • Wash plant Spillages will be contained in a sump within the concreted area and returned to the plant • Only inert waste and clean product will be stored on hardstanding area. MRF glass and lights will be stored in sealed drainage area connected to wash plant sump • A programme of sampling and testing of recycled water and filtercake will be undertaken to establish if contaminants are becoming concentrated. • Filtercake will be stored on a concreted surface and in a covered bay beneath the filter press housing to shelter from rainfall and prevent generation of runoff from the filtercake	Low
	Groundwater (secondary B aquifer)	Percolation into underlying aquifer	None – sediment will sit on the surface, not percolate through	Very Unlikely	Low		Low
Spillage or leakage of wash plant water; leaching of contaminants from filtercake or waste material	Underlying ground and groundwater	Concentrated contaminants in recycled wash water or filtercake soak into underlying ground	Build up of contaminants in groundwater, deteriorating water quality	Possible	Medium		Low

Table 7: Assessment of Risk from Uncontained Run-off

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Consequence	Probability of Exposure	Risk	Risk Management	Overall Risk
Non-compliant waste types, eg hazardous dust from importation & processing of contaminated material	Site staff, neighbouring employees and residents	Air	Inhalation of contaminated dust	Unlikely as hazardous material not included on permit and very unlikely to be imported accidentally	Low	• Permit conditions preclude acceptance of hazardous materials • Waste acceptance controls & pre-acceptance procedures will prevent acceptance of non-compliant waste types • In the event that non-conforming waste is unloaded the waste will be consigned to a quarantine area to await re-loading & removal off-site	Low
	Surface water	Uncontrolled Run-off	Contamination of controlled waters				
Spillage or leakage of fuel, oils & coolants Minor (< 5 litres) Major (> 5 litres)	Surface water	Oil or fuel seeps off site into surface water	Contamination of ponds and watercourses	Very unlikely due to topography and distance between site and water bodies	Low	• Interceptor to be installed in SW drainage system to trap any potential fuel or oil leaks • Fuel stored in bunded tanks in concreted yard area • Vehicles inspected as part of daily checks for leaks • Tank inspection procedure • Oil stored in bunded area • Spillage procedure detailed in the EMS	Low
	Underlying ground and groundwater	Percolates through hardstanding into Secondary B aquifer	Contamination of aquifer	Unlikely as fuel storage in concrete yard area, not on hardstanding which is elevated above the concreted areas	Low		

Table 8 (continued overleaf): Assessment of Risk from Accidents

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Consequence	Probability of Exposure	Risk	Risk Management	Overall Risk
Spillage of sludge/ wastewater from wash plant	Surface water	Spillage or misconnection causes wastewater or sludge to flow off site	Increased sediment load in local watercourses reduction in water water quality	Possible	Medium	• The wash plant will be sited on a concrete base which drains to a central sump to contain any spillages. which will be pumped from the sump back up into the plant	Low
	Underlying ground and groundwater	Percolates through hardstanding into Secondary B aquifer	Contamination of aquifer	Possible	Medium		
Fire and firewater	Closest residents and neighbouring businesses	Overland flow of firewater; Increased airborne particulates from smoke	Contaminated firewater flows off site; Smoke causes nuisance and respiratory effects to local residents	Unlikely - the risk of fire is very low as the material processed is non-combustible.	Low	• Permitted activities do not allow flammable materials to be accepted on site and burning of waste not allowed on site. • The site has a no-smoking policy	Low
Flooding		Site floods and waste is washed off-site, adding sediment to the water environment	Waste material may be washed out of the site	Unlikely: The site is in Flood Zone 1 (low probability)	Low	• Waste stored on site will be uncontaminated;	Low

Table 8 continued: Assessment of Risk from Accidents

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Consequence	Probability of Exposure	Risk	Risk Management	Mitigated Risk
Litter from lightweight trash fraction washed out of waste glass EWC 191205	Closest residents, commercial neighbours and wider environment	Litter blown beyond site boundary	Litter in the neighbourhood reducing amenity	Possible but unlikely due to small quantities of trash produced	Low	• The trash fraction will be stored in a concrete walled bay with a concrete pavement. A litter net will be used to cover the entrance to the bay to contain material on the open side. • Material will be removed from site before the bay is full so that a freeboard of 0.5 m is maintained to prevent wind whipping.	Low
Odour from glass sourced from MRFs		Dispersion of odours from odorous waste	Odour in the local area and reduction in air quality and amenity	Possible	Medium	• Waste acceptance procedures are in place to ensure only suitable waste types are accepted. The operator will review the waste type at the pre-acceptance stage. Waste glass that is malodorous will not be accepted. • An odour management plan has been prepared to demonstrate how risks from odour will be controlled.	
Pests from glass sourced from MRFs		Pest attracted to waste or imported inside loads of waste	Pest dispersed in local area, annoying neighbours and disturbing habitats	Unlikely	Low	• Permitted waste types are restricted to non-putrescible and non-biodegradable waste. • Waste acceptance procedures will prevent acceptance of glass that is contaminated with food waste	

Table 9: Assessment of Risks from Litter, Odour and Pests

6. MITIGATION AND CONTROL

6.0.1 Risks assessed as medium or high will require mitigation and control which is detailed below. Proposed measures are outlined below and have been incorporated into the EMS.

6.1 Noise and Vibration

6.1.1 Noise and vibration risks associated with operations have been determined as low following a Noise Impact Assessment, Report No J005300-8730-SI-01 by specialist consultants PDA Limited.

6.1.2 This is mitigated further by carrying out operations only during the working day.

6.1.3 Noise will be minimised by the maintenance of plant and the use of silencers and maintenance of roads.

6.2 Mud on Road

6.2.1 Risks associated with mud on the road have been determined as low. Mud on the road has not been an issue under the exempt operations as the site does not accept soil or general construction and demolition waste. It is not expected that this will become a problem once the site is permitted.

6.2.2 This is further mitigated by the use of a mobile jet wash for wheel washing. The EMS includes procedures for the removal of any accidental deposit by a road sweeper, as well as regular checks and sweeping of the site entrance.

6.3 Dust

6.3.1 Risks from fugitive dust emissions were assessed as medium and a Dust Emissions Management Plan has been produced to demonstrate how dust will be managed to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

6.3.2 The washing activity is inherently dampening so will not raise dust. Dry crushing and screening is carried out inside the building to contain dust, and the building is fitted with a dust extraction system. The stockpile of incoming waste and products could become dusty when dry and will be managed by positioning of some stockpiles within storage bays and damping down

6.3.3 Dust monitoring will be carried out daily and contingency actions are in place to prevent dust emissions from occurring.

6.4 Control of Run-off

6.4.1 Surface water run-off from the yard currently runs via a silt trap into the surface water drainage system beneath the site, which eventually empties into the local surface water drainage network. It is proposed that an

interceptor should be installed to remove any accidental fuel spills. The proposed location of this is shown on the Drainage Plan, Drawing No 122/04.

6.4.2 The area footprint beneath the wash plant will be concreted and will be laid to a fall with any run-off, drips and spillages drained to a central sump. Contents of the sump will be returned to the wash plant. This includes the filtercake storage area, MRF glass and lights (trash) storage area.

6.4.3 The wash plant will use a high volume of water and so roof water will be collected in a storage tank to supplement the wash plant requirements. The surface water draining on the concrete footprint of the wash plant area will collect in the sump described above. This will be pumped up into the water storage tank for reuse via a screen to remove any sediment.

6.5 Litter

6.5.1 The washing process will produce a lightweight 'trash' fraction. This will be deposited in a concrete bay with impermeable surfacing. This material is expected to consist of plastic and metal bottle tops and paper from labels ex bottles and jars.

6.5.2 This material will be contained within a bay with a minimum of 0.5 m freeboard to prevent wind whipping. The entrance to the bay will be covered with a litter net to contain the bay on all sides. It will be removed from site for further processing as there is potential for metal recovery and energy recovery from the plastic/paper material.

6.6 Control of Odour and Pests

6.6.1 There is the potential for glass sourced from MRFs to be malodorous. MRF glass generally originates from bottles and jars which may have contained food stuffs. Many householders and businesses wash glass bottles and jars before recycling, and this is encouraged by local authorities, however some may contain residue. Presence of other contamination, such as metal, paper and plastic, will depend on the set up of the MRF and how well the glass fraction has been sorted from the rest of the waste.

6.6.2 This will be controlled through the waste acceptance procedures, beginning with pre-acceptance procedures where a site visit will be carried out to the producing MRF to assess the quality of the waste glass fraction. A sample will also be obtained for review prior to acceptance. Glass which is heavily contaminated with other waste types or biodegradable residues will not be accepted.

6.6.3 If the waste is considered suitable it will be booked into site and undergoes further checks when it arrives.

6.6.4 Waste which is found to be unsuitable upon delivery will be rejected. This includes waste which is malodorous, containing pests (eg. infested with flies

or maggots), or if the load consists predominantly of non-glass contamination, with only a small proportion of glass that can be recovered.

6.6.5 The waste acceptance procedures are contained in the EMS and this includes pre-acceptance, on site acceptance, quarantine and rejection from site.

6.6.6 An Odour Management Plan has been prepared to demonstrate control of risks from odours. This is presented as Report No 122/5.

6.7 Sampling and Testing of Washwater

6.7.1 A programme of testing will be carried out to establish concentration of contaminants in washwater and identify whether these are becoming concentrated by recycling the washwater.

6.7.2 It is proposed to take monthly samples of washwater and filtercake and results will be reviewed after six months.

6.7.3 It is proposed to test for the following parameters:

- Arsenic
- Chromium
- Cadmium
- Copper
- Lead
- Nickel
- Tin
- Zinc
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- PAH 16
- pH

6.7.4 Sampling will be carried out by a trained operator and samples will be submitted to an accredited laboratory for analysis. A wash plant monitoring plan has been included in Appendix B.

6.7.5 The aim of the monitoring plan is to:

- Characterise the washwater
- Build up a picture of variation
- Establish if contaminants are becoming concentrated

6.7.6 If contaminants are observed to be building up then an action plan will be proposed to reduce contaminants to an acceptable level.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The risks to the environment from the proposed activity have been determined and where required mitigation has been proposed to reduce the risks to an acceptably low level.

7.2 Noise will be minimised by the maintenance of plant and the use of silencers, maintenance of roads and working within the permitted operational hours.

7.3 Risks from surface water run-off will be minimised through containment and primary treatment to remove sediment and catch any fuel or oil spillages in a silt trap interceptor. Non-inert waste will be stored in an area of sealed drainage.

7.4 Risks from accidents will be reduced through effective management of the site through an Environmental Management System.

7.5 Risks from mud on the road will be mitigated through use of a mobile wheel wash and regular housekeeping.

7.6 Risks from dust will be minimised by carrying out dry processing within the building with dust abatement, use of storage bays, dampening and daily monitoring and management.

7.7 Risks from litter will be managed by containment and selection of source material with low levels of contamination.

7.8 Risks from odour and pests will be managed by careful selection of suitable source material that is not significantly contaminated with biodegradable waste. This will be implemented through waste acceptance procedures.

7.9 In conclusion it has been demonstrated that the risks posed by the proposed operation can be mitigated so they will not have a significant impact on the surrounding environment.

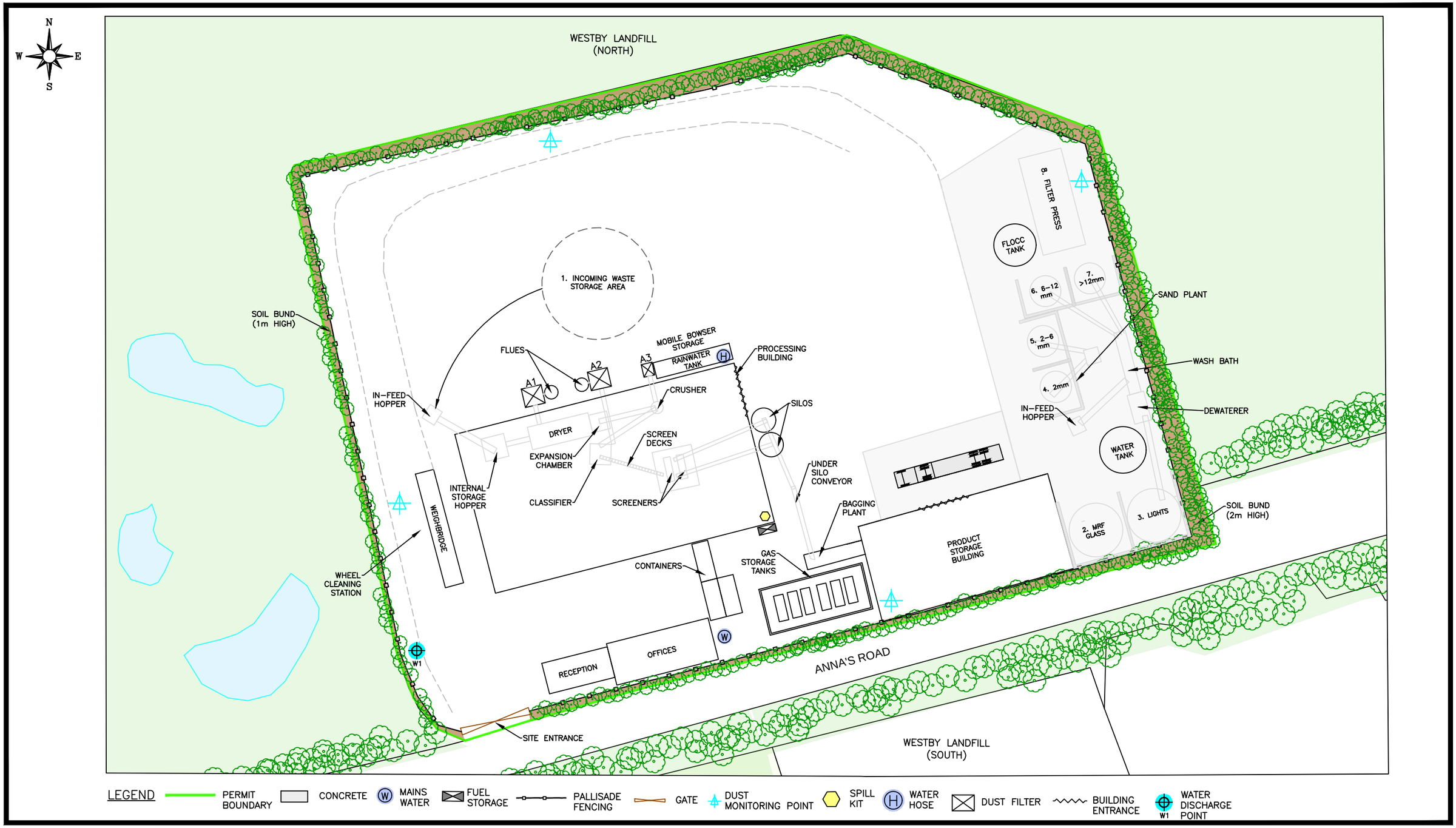
APPENDIX A

Drawings

LEGEND ——— SITE LOCATION

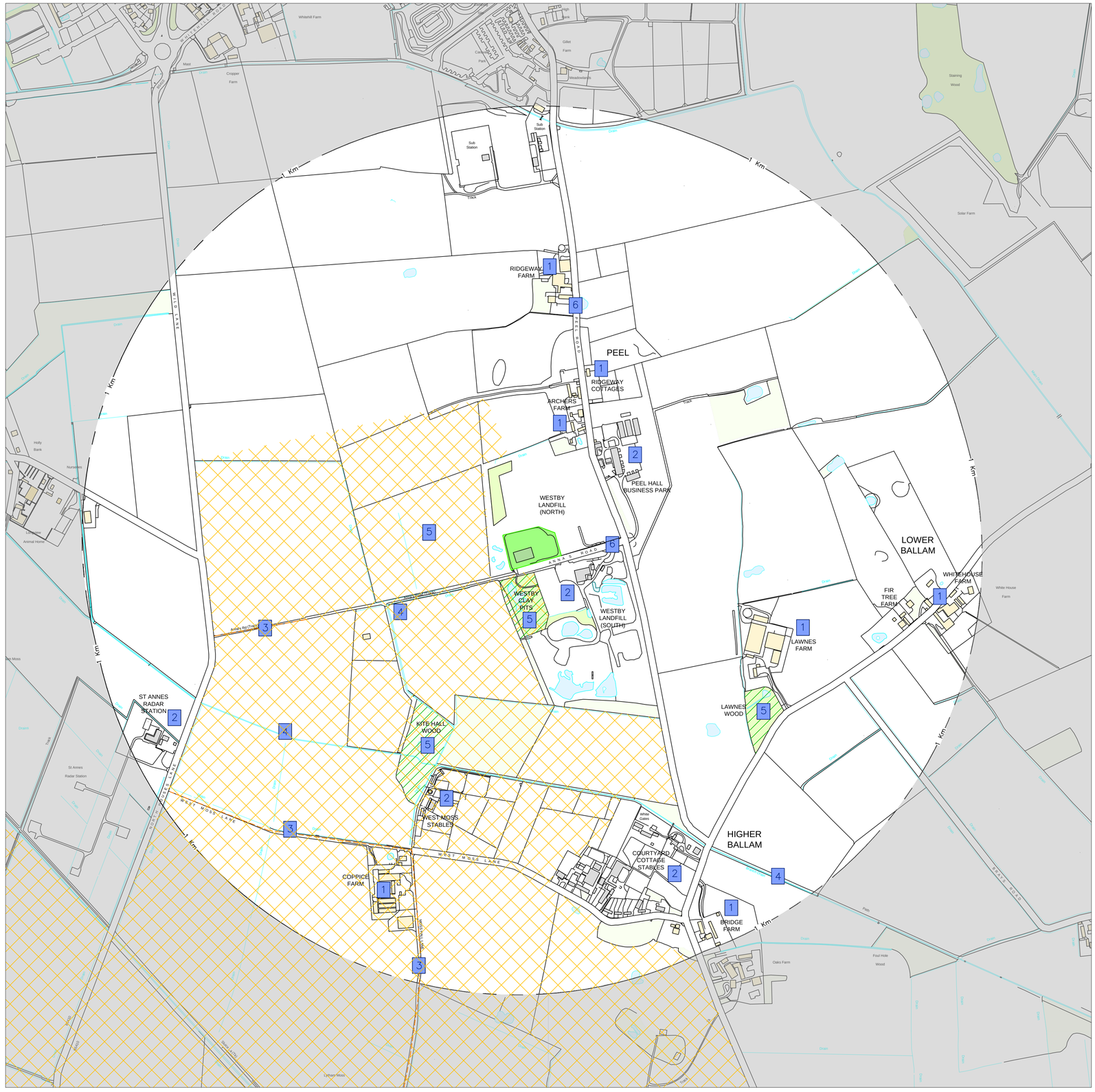
STARLING ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED
67 Chorley Old Road, Bolton,
Greater Manchester, BL1 3AJ
www: starlingenvironmental.co.uk
email: claire@starlingenvironmental.co.uk
Tel: 07989 673122

CLIENT: GREEN FUTURE RECYCLING LIMITED		DRAWN BY: M.Y.B	APPROVED BY: C.G
JOB TITLE: GREEN RECYCLING, THE OLD BRICKWORKS, BLACKPOOL		DATE: 26/08/24	DRAWING No.: 122/01
DRAWING TITLE: SITE LOCATION PLAN		SCALE @ A4.: 1:50,000	



STARLING ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED
67 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, Greater Manchester, BL1 3AJ
www: starlingenvironmental.co.uk
email: claire@starlingenvironmental.co.uk
Tel: 07989 673122

CLIENT	GREEN FUTURE RECYCLING LIMITED
JOB TITLE.	GREEN RECYCLING, THE OLD BRICKWORKS, BLACKPOOL
DRAWING TITLE.	SITE LAYOUT PLAN
DRAWN BY.	M.Y.B
APPROVED BY.	C.G
DATE.	26/08/24
SCALE @ A3.	1:1000
DRAWING No.	122/02



LEGEND

- PERMIT AREA
- 1 KM RECEPTOR BOUNDARY
- FOOTPATHS
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
- INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL
- WOODLAND
- PRIORITY HABITAT WOODLAND
- LYTHAM MOSS BIOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITE
- WATERBODIES/WATERWAYS
- 1 RECEPTOR REFERENCE

PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION (FROM THE WEST)

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

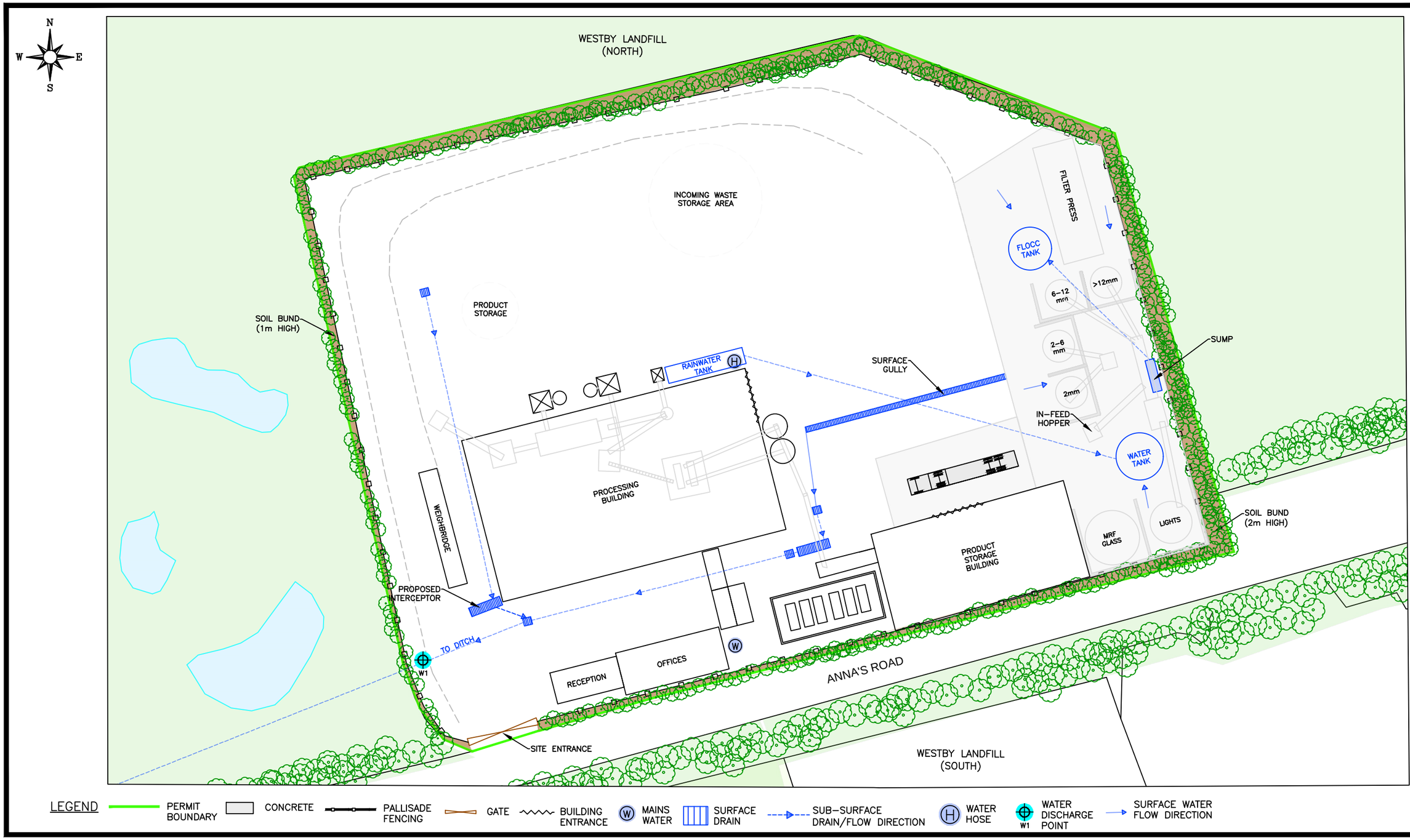
STARLING ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED
67 Chorley Old Road, Bolton,
Greater Manchester, BL1 3AJ
www: starlingenvironmental.co.uk
email: claire@starlingenvironmental.co.uk
Tel: 07989 673122

CLIENT.
GREEN FUTURE RECYCLING LIMITED

JOB TITLE.
GREEN RECYCLING
THE OLD BRICKWORKS

DRAWING TITLE.
RECEPTORS WITHIN 1 KM

DRAWN BY.	APPROVED BY.	DRAWING No.
M.Y.B	C.G	122/03
DATE. 12/08/24	SCALE @ A1. 1:4000	



STARLING ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED
67 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, Greater Manchester, BL1 3AJ
www: starlingenvironmental.co.uk
email: claire@starlingenvironmental.co.uk
Tel: 07989 673122

CLIENT GREEN FUTURE RECYCLING LIMITED		DRAWN BY. M.Y.B	APPROVED BY. C.G
JOB TITLE. GREEN RECYCLING, THE OLD BRICKWORKS, BLACKPOOL		DATE. 16/09/24	DRAWING No. 122/04
DRAWING TITLE. DRAINAGE PLAN		SCALE @ A3. 1:1000	

APPENDIX B

Wash Plant Monitoring Plan

1.0 GENERAL

This monitoring plan is in place to achieve the following goals:

- Characterise the washwater and filtercake
- Build up a picture of variation
- Establish if contaminants are becoming concentrated

Monitoring will be carried out by trained, competent personnel.

2.0 WASHWATER MONITORING

2.1 Sampling Location

Samples of wash water will be taken from the take off point on the water feed return, after it has left the flocculation tank and before it reaches the water storage tank.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

Samples will be collected from the sample point by holding a sampling bottle directly under the flow of water. Sample bottles are filled in compliance with the instructions provided by appropriate UKAS accredited laboratory. Any preservatives required for particular samples are pre-filled in the bottle by the laboratory.

Bottle labels are filled in to include the site name, date, monitoring point or location reference. A chain of custody is completed for the sample.

Once collected, samples are placed in a cool box containing freezer blocks to keep them at a consistent temperature. They are then taken to an appropriate UKAS accredited laboratory.

Samples are tracked from site and through the laboratory process using a chain of custody form, this is included when the samples are sent to the laboratory. This typically includes information regarding the sample number, type, date, time of sampling and the analyses to be performed.

2.3 Analytical Parameters

Wash water samples will be analysed for the following suite:

pH
Electrical Conductivity
Dissolved Organic Carbon
Metals (As, Cd, Cu, Cr, Pb, Ni, Sn & Zn)
Total TPH
Total PAHs

3.0 FILTERCAKE MONITORING

3.1 Sampling Location

Samples of filtercake will be taken from below the filter plant housing, where filtercake is dropped and stored.

3.2 Sampling Procedure

Samples will be collected by scooping the filtercake into containers provided by the laboratory.

Samples will be labelled, stored and submitted to an accredited laboratory for testing as described in section 2.2 above.

3.3 Analytical Parameters

Filtercake samples will be analysed for the following suite:

pH
Total Organic Carbon
Metals (As, Cd, Cu, Cr, Pb, Ni, Sn & Zn)
Total TPH
Total PAHs

4.0 SAMPLING FREQUENCY, DATA RECORDING AND REVIEW

It is proposed to take monthly samples for the first six months.

When results are received from the laboratory they will be reviewed by the Technical Advisor, filed securely and logged onto a master spreadsheet.

After six months of data collection a report will be produced on the characterisation and variability of the washwater and filtercake and the monitoring plan will be reviewed.

If contaminants are observed to be building up then an action plan will be proposed to reduce contaminants to an acceptable level.

APPENDIX C

PRN Accreditation

Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 (As Amended)

Notification of a grant of accreditation

Accredited operator	Green Future Recycling Ltd
Site address	The Old Brickworks, Anna's Road Blackpool, Lancashire, FY4 5JX
Registered address	Vantage House Euxton Lane, Euxton, Chorley, Lancashire, England, PR7 6TB
Companies House number	4505243
Accreditation number	ER252013153
Operator Type	Reprocessor
Tonnage Limits	None
Process	Recycling of Glass (Other)

The accreditation will commence on **17 January 2025** and, unless notified in writing by the Environment Agency, will remain valid until **31 December 2025**.

We may cancel the accreditation or in certain circumstances it may be 'deemed' to be cancelled.

This accreditation only applies to the above named operator and specified site and process. The accreditation allows the reprocessor to issue PRNS against the UK Packaging waste they reprocess, subject to complying with all applicable Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 as amended, including all conditions of accreditation.

You must notify the Environment Agency immediately in writing of any changes to the details submitted with your application. If you sell the business you will no longer be an accredited reprocessor. The purchaser of the business may have to make a new application for accreditation.

You are reminded that ePRNs must not be issued for more than the total amount of packaging waste which is received for reprocessing. Any ePRNs issued contrary to this are invalid and may not be accepted as evidence of compliance if presented by a Producer or Scheme.

Please be aware that the Environment Agency has a duty to monitor compliance with your current, and any previous years' accreditations under the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 as amended. Any non-compliance may result in the suspension or cancellation of your accreditation and/or enforcement action being undertaken in accordance with our Enforcement and Sanctions Policy.

Environment Agency Quadrant 2, 99 Parkway Avenue, Sheffield. S9 4WF
Telephone: 03708 506 506
Email: packaging@environment-agency.gov.uk
www.gov.uk/environment-agency

Additional guidance is provided in Annex II.

Conditions of accreditation

You must comply with the conditions of accreditation in Annex I. Failure to do so may lead to suspension or cancellation of your accreditation and/or enforcement action.

Suspension or cancellation of accreditation

The Environment Agency has the power to suspend or cancel your accreditation if it appears to us that you have:

(1) failed to comply with any of the conditions of accreditation.

(2) knowingly or recklessly supplied false information in your application for accreditation.

(3) knowingly or recklessly supplied false information in connection with your compliance with the conditions of accreditation.

Under regulation 27 there is a statutory right of appeal to the Secretary of State against the decision of the Environment Agency to specify a condition pursuant to paragraph (1)(q)(iii) of schedule 5.

The procedure on appeals is set out in Schedule 6 to the Regulations. A request to appeal should be made within 2 months of the date of this notification, by notice in writing to the Secretary of State stating the grounds of the appeal. The address to which appeals should be sent is:

The Secretary of State
Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
PR Team
Environment Quality
Ground floor
Seacole Building
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

The notice should be accompanied by a copy of any correspondence and documents that are relevant to the appeal and a statement indicating whether you wish the appeal to be in the form of a hearing or to be determined on the basis of written representations. A copy of the notice should be sent to the Environment Agency at the address below, together with copies of all the accompanying documents.

Signed:

Christine Norris

Designation: Senior Technical Officer Date: 17 January 2025

Environment Agency Quadrant 2, 99 Parkway Avenue, Sheffield. S9 4WF
Telephone: 03708 506 506
Email: packaging@environment-agency.gov.uk
www.gov.uk/environment-agency

Annex I

Conditions of accreditation

Receipt of packaging waste

1. PRNs shall not be issued for more than the total amount of packaging waste which

(i) is received for reprocessing on the reprocessing site in the year or the part of the year for which you are accredited and

(ii) you are capable of reprocessing on the site for which you are accredited no later than the end of following year.

(Schedule 5(1)(a))

Reprocessing

2. PRNs shall not be issued for more than the total amount of packaging waste which you are capable of reprocessing on the reprocessing site no later than the end of the year following the year in which the waste was received, by the reprocessing method into a finished product in accordance with your application (updated on 03/01/2025) unless a variation has been approved by the Environment Agency in writing.

(Schedule 5(1)(q)(iii))

Prohibitions

3. You must not issue PRNs on any packaging waste

(i) unless it has been received for reprocessing on the reprocessing site

(Schedule 5(1)(b))

(ii) unless the acceptance, storage and treatment of the waste is authorised by and compliant with an environmental permit, exemption or regulatory position statement or any other required authorisation

(iii) in respect of which a PRN has previously been issued

(iv) that has been received at the site prior to the date on which accreditation commences

(v) N/A

(Schedule 5(1)(q)(iii))

Compliance with Application

4. You must undertake sampling and inspection of packaging waste received for reprocessing, in accordance with a plan approved by the appropriate Agency.

(Schedule 5(1)(q)(ii))

5. You may only issue PRNs in respect of any packaging waste if

(i) The type of packaging waste

(ii) The method by which it has been sourced

(iii) The process by which it has been accepted, sampled and inspected

is in accordance with your application (updated on 03/01/2025) unless a variation has been approved by the Environment Agency in writing.

(Schedule 5(1)(q)(iii))

Adjustment.

6. An adjustment must be made to the waste recording on NPWD within 14 days in respect of waste for which a PRN has been issued

(i) in respect of waste that is not packaging

(ii) in respect of packaging waste where conditions 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 above have not all been complied with in full.

(Schedule 5(1)(q)(iii))

Receipt in December

7. PRNs which relate to packaging waste received for reprocessing in December of a year shall specify that fact.

(Schedule 5(1)(c))

PRNs issued after 31 January

8. Where a PRN has not been issued by 31st January in any year in respect of an amount of packaging waste received for reprocessing in the previous year a PRN for that amount shall not be issued to producers or operators of schemes, or to the representatives of producers or operators of schemes but shall be issued to the appropriate Agency on or before 28th February in that year.

(Schedule 5(1)(g))

9. Subject to 8 above, PRNs may only be issued to producers or operators of schemes, or to the representatives of producers or operators of schemes.

(Schedule 5(1)(k))

Recording PRNs

10. The weight of packaging waste recorded on a PRN shall be—

(i) rounded up to the nearest whole tonne where the part tonne is 0.5 or more

(ii) rounded down to the nearest whole tonne where the part tonne is less than 0.5.

(Schedule 5(1)(i))

Records and Reports

11. Records shall be maintained for each quarter year on a form made available for the purpose by the appropriate Agency, shall be retained for at least 4 years after the end of the year in which the record is made and shall be made available to the appropriate Agency on demand.

(Schedule 5(1)(m))

12. Reports shall be provided to the appropriate Agency before each of 21st April, 21st July, 21st October and 28th February in respect of the previous quarter year on—

(i) the tonnage of packaging waste received for reprocessing in that quarter

(ii) the tonnage of packaging waste reprocessed in that quarter

(iii) the number of PRNs issued in that quarter and

(iv) a list of all PRNs issued

on a form provided by the appropriate Agency.

(Schedule 5(1)(n))

13. A report shall be provided to the appropriate Agency before 28th February in each year which

(i) sets out all the information provided in the quarterly reports which relate to the whole of the previous year

(ii) sets out the amount of revenue received in the previous year from the sale of PRNs

(iii) sets out what that amount has been spent on, including information on

- investment in infrastructure and the development of capacity for the collection, sorting, treatment and reprocessing of packaging waste
- funding provided to other persons involved in the collection of packaging waste
- reductions in the prices of, and the development of new markets for, materials or goods made from recycled packaging waste
- the costs of complying with obligations in these Regulations
- funds retained for future investment
- the development of a communications strategy for consumers of packaging made from recyclable materials

(iv) accounts for the whole of that amount

(v) sets out and explains any deviation during the previous year from the business plan referred on in regulation 24(1)(c)

(vi) is in the form prescribed by the appropriate Agency for this purpose.

(Schedule 5(1)(o))

14. The following information must be retained for a period of 4 years and made available to the Environment Agency on request

(i) evidence demonstrating that PRNs have only been issued on eligible packaging waste
(ii) evidence that the reprocessed packaging waste has been recycled at the reprocessing site into a new product or material
(iii) records to enable a full audit to be carried out of your procedures and record keeping, including, but not limited to, those records specified in your application for accreditation or any variation approved by the Environment Agency in writing.
(Schedule 5(1)(q)(iii))

Business Plan

15. You must, in so far as it is possible, implement the business plan submitted as part of your application for accreditation.

(Schedule 5(1)(q)(i))

Undertaking

16. N/A

End of waste status

17. N/A

18. ePRNs may only be issued on glass cullet that has been processed and meets The End of Waste Regulation (EU Regulation No 1179/2012) for glass cullet.

(Schedule 5(1)(q)(iii))

19. N/A

Annex II

Information from gov.uk
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/packaging-waste-apply-to-be-an-accredited-reprocessor-or-exporter#

Reprocessors
You must provide and keep details and proof of
•the packaging waste being UK sourced
•your capability of reprocessing it by the end of the following calendar year
•the type of business it comes from
•the type and the weight of the specific material you're applying for accreditation to reprocess
•the reprocessing method being as efficient as possible and the end-product having a beneficial use
•how you'll keep your records to allow for a full audit, including to where you supplied the end product
•your compliance with a national or site specific protocol (agreed set percentages) if applicable
•your compliance with an Agency Agreed Industry Grade (AAIG) if applicable

Reprocessors and exporters must upload a business plan.
It must include:
•measurable targets for the volume of packaging waste you'll reprocess or export for reprocessing
•an income forecast from issuing evidence notes
•how you'll reinvest this money and contribute to increasing amounts of UK packaging waste recycling – we may ask you to provide evidence of this

Reprocessors and exporters must upload a sampling and inspection plan.
It needs to show that the packaging waste you're handling and issuing evidence notes on complies with the rules and is from the UK. It should include:
•what type of materials you reprocess or export, for example, shredded plastic polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles
•your checks with suppliers to make sure the waste you receive or export comes from the UK and is packaging
•how the samples you take to check how much waste packaging is in the loads you receive or export are representative of the loads
•your system for inspecting the waste you receive and determining the weight of packaging
•your system for determining the amount of non-target or non-packaging material that's within loads, this should be excluded from evidence notes
•details of any nationally agreed protocols for mixed loads and how you're complying with the specifications set out in the protocol
•details of any site specific protocols you've developed for mixed loads and details of the sampling regime to justify the amount of packaging waste in the loads

•details of any AAIG protocol used and compliance with the specifications in the AAIG

Revenue reports

You must invest revenue generated from evidence notes in ways that will increase and improve recycling of UK sourced packaging waste.

You need to complete and submit a revenue return on NPWD by 28 February following your accreditation year. Include:

•the income you received in the accredited year from issuing ePRNs or ePERNs

•how you reinvested this money to support improved recycling of UK sourced packaging, choose a category from the list in the revenue reports

APPENDIX D

Product Specifications

The Old Brickworks, Annas Road, Off Peel Road, Blackpool, Lancashire, FY4 5JX

Tel: (01253) 733366
Email: carla@greenfuturerecycling.co.uk
www.greenfuturerecycling.co.uk

Green Future Recycling

"Proudly working for a greener future"

Specialist manufacturer of glass media for
Swimming Pool Filtration
Sandblasting
Surface Dressing
Block Paving

Glass Data Sheet Grade 1 (1.0mm – 0.5mm)

Contamination: Paper <20g / tonne, ceramics, stones and plastic < 3.0%, ferrous metal < 0.3%

Composition: Produced from mixed colour recycled container glass

Particle shape: Sub-angular granular cuboid

Colour: Mixed colour glass (light to pale green)

Specific gravity: 2.5

Bulk density: Uncompacted 1.310 tonnes / cu m
Compacted 1.450 tonnes / cu m

Nominal effective size: 0.54 – 0.80 mm

Uniformity coefficient: < 1.41

Viodage: Uncompacted 0.48
Compacted 0.42

Typical Sieve Analysis

Sieve size mm	Cumulative % passing	Cumulative % retained	Specification %
1.18	100	0	0 - 5
1.00	95.7	4.3	0 – 5
0.85	75.4	24.6	10 - 40
0.71	51.4	48.6	25 - 90
0.60	21.6	78.4	75 - 100
0.50	4.1	95.9	95 - 100

Typical Chemical Composition

Oxide	SiO2	K2O	MgO	TiO2	Fe2O3	SO3	Na2O	CaO	BaO	Al2O3	Cr2O3
Wt %	72.2	0.45	1.65	0.06	0.07	0.16	13.3	10.9	0.04	1.50	0.02

Composition may vary slightly due to slight variations in mixed colour container glass supplies

The Old Brickworks, Annas Road, Off Peel Road, Blackpool, Lancashire, FY4 5JX

Tel: (01253) 733366
Email: carla@greenfuturerecycling.co.uk
www.greenfuturerecycling.co.uk

Green Future Recycling

"Proudly working for a greener future"

Specialist manufacturer of glass media for
Swimming Pool Filtration
Sandblasting
Surface Dressing
Block Paving

Glass Data Sheet Grade 2A (2.0mm – 1.0mm)

Contamination: Paper <20g / tonne, ceramics, stones and plastic < 3%, ferrous metal < 0.3%

Composition: Produced from mixed colour recycled container glass

Particle shape: Sub-angular granular cuboid

Colour: Mixed colour glass (light to pale green)

Specific gravity: 2.5

Bulk density: Uncompacted 1.324 tonnes / cu m
Compacted 1.477 tonnes / cu m

Nominal effective size: 1.04 – 1.34 mm

Uniformity coefficient: < 1.3

Viodage: Uncompacted 0.47
Compacted 0.41

Typical Sieve Analysis

Sieve size mm	Cumulative % passing	Cumulative % retained	Specification %
2.0	100	0	0 - 5
1.6	93.0	7.0	0 – 35
1.4	70.4	29.6	25 - 80
1.25	41.7	58.3	50 - 90
1.0	4.9	95.1	95 - 100

Typical Chemical Composition

Oxide	SiO2	K2O	MgO	TiO2	Fe2O3	SO3	Na2O	CaO	BaO	Al2O3	Cr2O3
Wt %	72.2	0.45	1.65	0.06	0.07	0.16	13.3	10.9	0.04	1.50	0.02

Composition may vary slightly due to slight variations in mixed colour container glass supplies

The Old Brickworks, Annas Road, Off Peel Road, Blackpool, Lancashire, FY4 5JX

Tel: (01253) 733366
Email: carla@greenfuturerecycling.co.uk
www.greenfuturerecycling.co.uk

Green Future Recycling

"Proudly working for a greener future"

Specialist manufacturer of glass media for
Swimming Pool Filtration
Sandblasting
Surface Dressing
Block Paving

Glass Data Sheet Grade 2B (3mm - 1mm)

Contamination: Paper 10g / tonne, ceramics, stones and plastic < 3%, metal < 0.1%

Composition: Produced from mixed colour recycled container glass

Particle shape: Sub-angular granular

Colour: Mixed colour glass (light to pale green)

Specific gravity: 2.5

Bulk density: Uncompacted 1.324 tonnes / cu m
Compacted 1.477 tonnes / cu m

Nominal effective size: 1.04 – 1.34 mm

Uniformity coefficient: < 1.3

Viodage: Uncompacted 0.47
Compacted 0.41

Green Future Recycling will be seeking DWI's approval for potable water filtration in the very near future.

Typical Sieve Analysis

Sieve size mm	Cumulative % passing	Cumulative % retained	Specification %
3.0	100	0	0 - 5
1.6	93.0	7.0	0 – 35
1.4	70.4	29.6	25 - 80
1.25	41.7	58.3	50 - 90
1.0	4.9	95.1	95 - 100

Typical Chemical Composition

Oxide	SiO2	K2O	MgO	TiO2	Fe2O3	SO3	Na2O	CaO	BaO	Al2O3	Cr2O3
Wt %	72.2	0.45	1.65	0.06	0.07	0.16	13.3	10.9	0.04	1.50	0.02

Composition may vary slightly due to slight variations in mixed colour container glass supplies

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Glass Data Sheet Grade 3 (3.0mm – 6.0mm)

Contamination: Paper <20g / tonne, ceramics, stones and plastic < 3%, ferrous metal < 0.3%

Composition: Produced from mixed colour recycled container glass

Particle shape: Sub-angular granular cuboid

Colour: Mixed colour glass (light to pale green)

Specific gravity: 2.5

Bulk density: Uncompacted 1.30 tonnes / cu m
Compacted 1.38 tonnes / cu m

Nominal effective size: 3.1 –4.9 mm

Uniformity coefficient: < 1.3

Viodage: Uncompacted 0.47
Compacted 0.41

Typical Sieve Analysis

Sieve size mm	Cumulative % passing	Cumulative % retained	Specification %
6.0	100	0	0 - 5
5.2	78.0	22.0	0 – 35
4.3	41.0	59.0	25 - 80
3.5	20.0	80.0	50 - 90
3.0	4.0	96.0	95 - 100

Typical Chemical Composition

Oxide	SiO2	K2O	MgO	TiO2	Fe2O3	SO3	Na2O	CaO	BaO	Al2O3	Cr2O3
Wt %	72.2	0.45	1.65	0.06	0.07	0.16	13.3	10.9	0.04	1.50	0.02

Composition may vary slightly due to slight variations in mixed colour container glass supplies

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Glass Data Sheet Grade Fine (0.6mm – 0.2mm)

Better flowing than silica sand, higher permeability, 12% less weight required for the same volume of silica sand. No free silica as health hazard, eco-friendly inert material.

Composition: Produced from mixed coloured recycled container Glass (soda lime glass)

Particle shape: Sub-angular granular

Colour: Mixed coloured glass (light to pale green)

Specific gravity: 2.5

Bulk density: Uncompacted 1.22 tonnes / cu m
Compacted 1.35 tonnes / cu m

Nominal effective size: 0.24 – 0.40mm

Uniformity coefficient: < 1.41

Viodage: Uncompacted 0.51
Compacted 0.46

Typical Sieve Analysis

Sieve size micron	Cumulative % passing
600	100
560	88.1
450	76.3
400	67.8
355	45.8
180	0.0

Typical Chemical Composition

Oxide	SiO2	K2O	MgO	TiO2	Fe2O3	SO3	Na2O	CaO	BaO	Al2O3	Cr2O3
Wt %	72.2	0.45	1.65	0.06	0.07	0.16	13.3	10.9	0.04	1.50	0.02

Composition may vary slightly due to slight variations in mixed colour container glass supplies

APPENDIX E

EA Conservation Screening Report

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke Waste

Reference	**EPR/KP3723LP/P001**
NGR	**SD3565131150**
Buffer (m)	**70**
Date report produced	**11/09/2024**
Number of maps enclosed	**1**

This nature and heritage conservation report

The nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features identified in the table below **must be considered in your application**.

In the further information column, there are links which give more information about the site or feature type and indicate where you are able to self-serve to get the most accurate site boundaries or feature locations.

Most designated site boundaries are available on Magic map. Using Magic map allows you to zoom in and see the site boundary or feature location in detail, Magic map also allows you to measure the distance from these sites and features to your proposed boundary. Help videos are available on Magic map to guide you through.

Where information is not publicly available, or is only available to those with GIS access, we have provided a map at the end of this report.

Sites and Features within screening distance	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) (see map below)	200	Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC)
Westby Clay Pit		

Protected Species within screening distance	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
Protected Species Code 2	up to 500m	Environment Agency. Dial 03708 506 506 for your local Fisheries and Biodiversity team

Protected Habitats within screening distance	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
Deciduous woodland	up to 50m	Natural England

Unfortunately, we cannot provide you with the details of all protected species. This is because we either have not been given permission by the owner of the species data, or they have asked us not to identify the species as they are vulnerable. In these instances, you must contact the relevant organisation listed above. A small administration charge may be incurred for this service.

Where protected species are present, a licence may be required from Natural England to handle the species or undertake the proposed works.

The relevant Local Records Centre must be contacted for information on the features within local wildlife sites. A small administration charge may also be incurred for this service.

The following nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked for, where they are relevant for the permit type requested, but have not been found within screening distance of your site unless included in the list above.

Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC), Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Ancient Woodland, relevant species and habitats.

Please note we have screened this application for features for which we have information. It is however your responsibility to comply with all environmental and

planning legislation, this information does not imply that no other checks or permissions will be required.

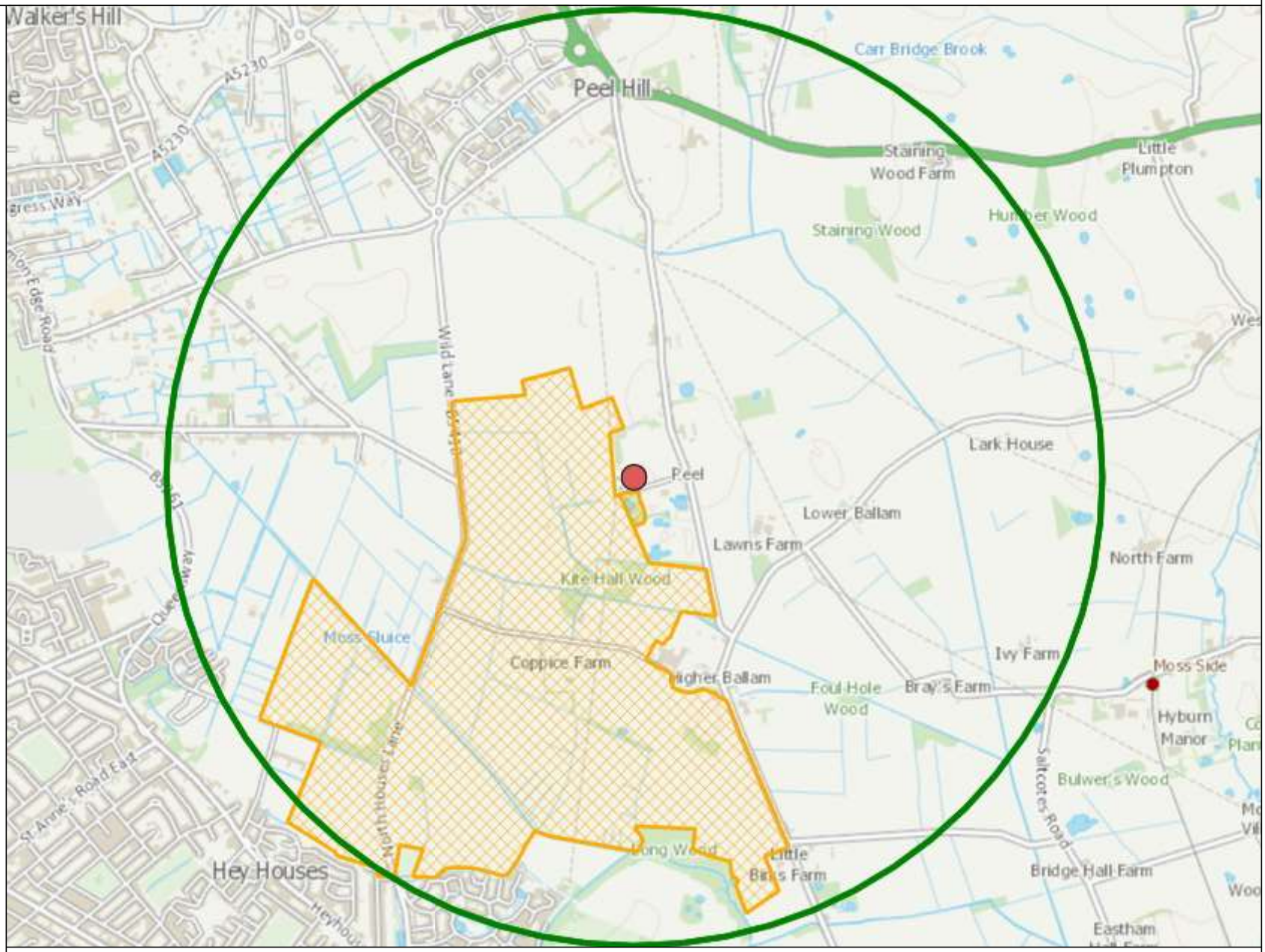
The nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this report is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time it is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of this report and the submission of the permit application, which could result in the return of an application or requesting further information

1

Environment Agency

Legend

Local Wildlife Sites



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Metres

N W E S

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Environmental
Limited