Enterprise Skip Hire Ltd

Chiltern View Nursery
Wendover Road, Stoke Mandeville

EPR/DB3904US

Pest Management Plan

STATUS: FINAL

Document Reference: 233036/PMP **August 2024**

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Report for:

Enterprise Waste Management
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Aylesbury
HP22 5GX

Enterprise Waste Management
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Aylesbury
HP22 5GX

Issue Date	**Document Reference**
August 2024	233036/PMP

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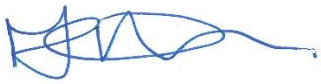

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Issue	Date	Description of Changes

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Pest Management Plan (PMP) provides information on pest impacts and controls from the Waste Transfer and Recovery Facility at Chiltern View Nursery, Wendover Road, Stoke Mandeville, Aylesbury, HP22 5GX. The Operator is Enterprise Skip Hire Ltd. The management plan details how pests have been assessed, controlled and the contingency measures to be implemented.

1.2 The annual throughput is 125,000 tonnes per annum (tpa). The site operations are within covered buildings, with the exception of the external treatment of inert materials which are processed via screening and crushing to produce aggregate and soils.

1.3 The typical waste streams imported are non-hazardous and inert waste types, primarily mixed construction and demolition wastes (EWC: 17 09 04 and 17 05 04), which make up the majority of the waste volume processed on site. The overall pest risk that derives from this waste stream is considered low, as much of the comprising materials are in solid/bulk form, with no biodegradable content. It is considered that the majority of the types, nature and quantity of waste permitted to be accepted at the site present a low risk of pests. The greatest risk of pest potential is from the municipal and organic waste streams (primarily EWC: 20 03 01) which are accepted on the site at a limited volume (< 25,000 tonnes per year).

1.4 Given the nature of the site, the accepted waste streams, high throughput and stockpile size, the risk of increased storage and maturation times is considered low. The potential pest risk is considered low.

1.5 This plan outlines the pest control for the treatment and storage of in each area. The site layout plan is shown in 233036/D/004.

1.6 The PMP considers the following elements:

- Identification of receptors that may be susceptible to pests;
- Pest sources, pathways and impacts;
- Appropriate controls for flies, vermin and birds;
- Pest monitoring;
- Monitoring and reporting procedure; and
- Information management and records.

2.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 The site comprises a Waste Transfer Station with an open yard, concrete bays, buildings/enclosures, an office block, workshop facility and lined surface water lagoon. The detailed layout for the waste storage in the enclosure is shown in drawing 233036/D/004.

2.2 The working hours are 07:00 to 17:00 Monday to Friday and 08:00 to 13:00 on Saturdays. No work is carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

2.3 The site is bordered to the south west / north west by a railway line and by commercial / industrial uses to the east and south. The north / north east is bound by a drain / ditch beyond which is an arable field. The sensitive receptors are shown in drawing 233036/D/002.

2.4 The sensitive receptors within 1 km of the site are shown in drawing 233036/D/002 and in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. Sensitive Receptors.		
Description	**Land Use Sensitivity**	**Distance from Site**
Residential		
Dwellings off Wendover Road	High	From 230 m east, 330 m north & 520 m south east
Dwellings off Station Road		From 600 m north
Dwellings off A420		From 760 m north west
Stoke House (stables)		630 m south west
Mill House Farm		985 m south west
Commercial / Industrial		
Triangle Business Park Industrial units	Medium	90 m south east
Triangle Business Park Car Park		30 m south east
Commercial Unit		45 m north east
Chiltern View Garden Centre		< 10 m east
Woolpack Stoke Mandeville Pub		830 m north west
Post Office		850 m north west
Agricultural		
Surrounding agricultural land	Low	<10 m east, <10 m north & 15 m west
Ecological		
Priority Habitat – Traditional Orchards	Medium	550 m south and 660 m west
Drain / ditch (surface water)	Medium	Along the eastern boundary
Weston Turville Reservoir	High	1.3 km south east
Archaeological		
Archaeological Site of The Church of St Mary the Virgin	Low	800 m west
Other		
Stoke Mandeville Railway Station	Medium	670 m north west (760 m from operational area)
Railway Line	Medium	South / south west adjacent to the site
The Pace Centre (Charity / Community Centre)	Low	860 m north
Public Highway (Wendover Road)	Low	210 north east
Pedestrians (footpath on Wendover Road)	Medium	210 north east
Pedestrians (Public Right of Way)	Medium	233 north west, 236 m north east, 348 m south west & 408 m south east.

3.0 PEST SOURCES, PATHWAYS AND IMPACTS

Overview

3.1 There are no specific controls set out in the permit relating to pests at the site and it is noted that this is an existing facility which currently accepts wastes that are not considered to pose a significant pest risk. There have not been any pest complaints to date and the Operator undertakes the correct controls to mitigate potential risk. The permitted annual tonnage is 125,000 tonnes. The weekly throughput is likely to be circa 2,500 tonnes with a daily storage volume of circa 3,170 m^3. The daily storage volumes will be consistent with the approved Fire Prevention Plan.

3.2 Of the maximum volume of 3,170 m^3 of waste that could be stored on site, only a small portion will present a potential pest risk. Approximately 90% of the waste accepted on the site will have little to no pest risk. The remaining 10% consists of municipal and organic waste, which may present a pest risk. This equates to a maximum of circa 317 m^3 of waste stored on the site at any given time.

3.3 All municipal and organic waste streams will either be segregated or may be a proportion of mixed waste processed within the designated enclosure. Municipal wastes will be stored within a container.

Sources

Incoming Waste

3.4 The incoming waste streams that present a risk of generating or attracting pests are as follows:

- 16 03 06 Organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05;
- 20 01 08 Bio-degradeable kitchen and canteen waste; and
- 20 03 01 Mixed municipal waste

3.5 These wastes are accepted infrequently and in small quantities (< 25,000 tonnes per year in total).

Recyclable Material

3.6 In general, putrescible household waste is at much greater risk of pest infestation than dry recyclables, although paper or plastics may also attract pests if contaminated with food waste. This includes wastes such as:

- 20 01 01 Paper and cardboard;
- 20 01 02 Glass;
- 20 01 39 Plastics; and
- 19 12 10 Combustible waste (refuse derived fuel).

3.7 All incoming non-hazardous wastes are received and deposited within the main waste acceptance area (Building 1) as shown in drawing 233036/D/004. Initial manual and mechanical segregation of oversize materials is undertaken, and the remaining waste is deposited within the feedstock area in Building A.

3.8 The wastes mentioned above are treated via segregation using trommels, screens and picking stations. Recyclable material is recovered and placed in dedicated bays in Building 2.

3.9 The pest risk from the processing and storage of these materials is considered low. To mitigate the risk from potentially contaminated recyclable materials, the following measures are undertaken:

- Wastes are processed from the site within 72 hours; and
- Waste is kept under cover.

Storage Areas

3.10 The storage areas, waste types, volumes and durations are listed in Table 1 (also found in the Fire Prevention Plan).

Table 1. Total storage and tonnage by waste stream

Reference	Waste Stream	Location	Assessed Volume (m^3)
A1	Unsorted Mixed Construction & Industrial Waste	Building 1 (Waste acceptance area)	121
A2		Building 1 (Waste acceptance area)	117
A3	Segregated combustible waste streams (consisting of A3 to A10, dependent on types of waste on site) (loose and >150mm)	Storage bay within Building 1	71
A4			139

A5	Intermittent wood shredding		101
A6			101
A7			93
A8		Storage bay within Building A	54
A9	Non-combustible hardcore inert	Storage bay within Building A	49
A10-A14	Wood (loose and >150mm) Mixed Waste Residual Soil Metal (loose and >150mm) Plastic Paper/cardboard (loose and >150mm)	Stored under fixed plant in Building A in 5 x concrete bays.	5 x 28 = 140
A15	Residual mixed light material	Stored under fixed plant in Building A.	28
A16	Trommel Fines (loose and <10mm)	Stored under fixed plant in Building A.	63
A17	Segregated combustible waste streams	Stored internally within sealed covered skip containers 3 skips at 6 m x 3 m x 1.2 m.	Skips are segregated so the maximum volume per skip is 22.5 m^3 22.5 x 3 = 67.5 m^3
A18	Segregated combustible waste streams (consisting of A3 to A10, dependent on types of waste on site) (loose and >150mm)	Storage bay within Building A	150
A19	Unsorted Mixed Construction & Industrial Waste	Feedstock within Building A	246
A20	Non-combustible waste streams	Storage bay between Building A and Building B	77
A21	Segregated combustible waste streams (consisting of A3 to A10, dependent on types of waste on site) (loose and >150mm)	Storage bay within Building B	120
A22	Segregated combustible waste streams (consisting of A3 to A10, dependent on types of waste on site) (loose and >150mm)	Storage bay within Building B	131
A23-A25	Segregated combustible waste streams (consisting of A3 to A10, dependent on types of waste on site) (loose and >150mm)	Storage bay within Building B	161 x 3 = 483

A26-A29	Hardcore / inert materials (non-combustible)	Storage bays within Building B	205.5 x 4 = 822
Total (worst case scenario)			3,173.5

3.11 The pest risk from the storage of materials on site is considered low. To mitigate the risk, the following measures are undertaken:

- All wastes will be removed from site within a maximum of 4 weeks. In the unforeseen situation that waste is stored for 4 weeks it is immediately transferred off site for onward recovery at a licensed facility;
- Any 20 03 01, 20 01 08 or 19 12 10 will be processed or segregated and removed within 48 hours and removed from site within one week. These waste streams will also be kept within the buildings.

Infrastructure & Housekeeping

3.12 The housekeeping activities that are undertaken to minimize the risk of pests on site are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Housekeeping activities to reduce pests.

Housekeeping activity	Area of the site	Frequency
Litter inspection and pick	Whole site	Daily
Manual brush	Access / egress to the site	Daily
Road sweeper brush	Access / egress to the site	As necessary
Stockpile height and surfacing – tidy up	Feedstock and material	Daily
Concrete hardstanding HGV route inspection – cleared of debris using front loader	Route to and from the different yard areas.	Daily
Welfare unit clean	Welfare unit	Weekly
Picking line clean	Picking line	Weekly
Building inspection	Building A, B, 1 and 2	Daily

Pest Pathways

3.13 If there are pests on site, then there is the opportunity for off-site dispersal via various pathways. This may give rise to localised nuisance, hazard and pollution. The potential pathways for various types of pests are discussed in the sections below.

Flies

3.14 Although most adult flies stay close to their breeding sites (manure or putrescent waste), a proportion will disperse away and may cause problems at receptors. Houseflies are capable of dispersing over several kilometres, although problems seldom occur at distances greater than 2-3 km from the source. Significant problems likely to cause unacceptable nuisance levels tend to occur within 500m of the source.

3.15 Dispersal factors can vary, but high levels of fly breeding at the source usually result in high dispersal levels. Dispersal is often greater in calm, warm weather.

3.16 The risk of fly infestation will be highest during periods of hot weather, as this is when the incoming waste is most likely to be infested and fly development will be rapid. Parts of the site where the process generates elevated temperatures may be at risk of infestation throughout the year.

Vermin

3.18 Vermin are generally attracted to sewers, culverts, pipes and areas of abundant vegetation but are also often very attracted to odours from food waste.

3.19 Most successful vermin control programs use a combination of tools and procedures to control the population. Methods used combine habitat alteration and pesticide application.

Birds

3.23 Birds are often found at sites where they can readily scavenge food and are capable of readily dispersing over significant distances and can create nuisance in the local areas.

3.24 The most commonly encountered scavenging bird species on UK landfills and waste sites are the Herring Gull (*Larus arcientatus*) and the Black-Headed Gull (*Chroicocephalus [Larus] ridbundus*). Others include the Great Black-Backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), Lesser Black-Backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), and Common Gull (*Larus canus*).

Pest Impact

3.27 Both flies and birds tend to be daytime species and as such highly visible during daytime hours, whereas rodents are most active at dawn, dusk and night-time.

3.28 Table 3 provides the potential impacts from pests at the site and the surrounding area.

Table 3. Pest impact.

Pest	Impact
Flies	Visual – negative associations as unhygienic
	Nuisance – disruption, annoyance, irritating, unpleasant etc
Vermin	Fear, spread of disease
	Damage to buildings / property
	May attract birds
Birds	Visual – negative association with scavenging
	Noise – circling in the area and feeding
	Health & safety – bird droppings can cause: Histoplasmosis (respiratory difficulties), Cryptococcosis (flu, fever and sometimes fatalities), Ornithosis (flu type disease, can cause fatalities) and Campylobacteriosis (can cause diarrhoea or dysentery syndrome, mostly but can also include cramps, fever and pain).

4.0 FLY CONTROL – APPROPRIATE MEASURES

Fly Species

4.1 The fly species present on any site is determined by the type of site. The Enterprise Skip Hire site operate as a Waste Transfer Station. The most common fly species associated with Waste Transfer Stations are Blue Bottle (*Calliphora vomitoria*), Green Bottles (*Lucilia sericata*) and Black Dump Fly (*Hydrotaea aenescens*). Key details for these species are summarised in Table 4.

Table 4. Key fly species.			
Picture	**Name**	**Description**	**Key Notes**
	Blue Bottle (*Calliphora vomitoria*)	Can cause problems for WTS, MBT sites and are also common at Landfill sites.	Blowflies do not disperse or enter buildings to the same extent as houseflies. Typically crawl over the surface of putrescent, malodorous waste. 10 – 12 mm in length.
	Green Bottle (*Lucilia sericata*)		
	Black Dump Fly (*Hydrotaea aenescens*)	Preference for waste sites in particular WTS & MBT.	Breed in waste / manure / decaying organic matter.

Operational Control – Appropriate Measures

4.2 During the warmer months, immature stages of flies may be brought into the waste transfer station within putrescible waste and may emerge as adults. Further generations may then develop if the waste remains on site too long. Good fly management can be achieved by rapid (<48hr) turn-around of waste and frequent, thorough cleaning of emptied tipping bays.

4.3 The key fly management appropriate measures for the site are listed in Table 5.

Table 5. Appropriate Measures for Flies.		
Measure		**Detail**
Training	In-house	• Ensure key staff are trained in fly management, both in use of chemical and non-chemical options – if required. • Train staff in identifying flies, toolbox talks, understanding the importance of fly prevention and monitoring fly infested loads.
	Contractor	If an external pest contractor is used, ensure they are selected in line with the guidance in Appendix A.
Fly monitoring	Adult flies	Use of adhesive fly cards within the enclosures, close to waste or in other areas preferred by flies. Cards should be checked for the number of flies and replaced weekly. Significant fly numbers should be recorded in the site diary. An example of the monitoring form is provided in Appendix B. To note, quantitative fly monitoring is only undertaken when daily visual site checks have noted an abnormal number of flies at the site.
	Larval flies	Regular checks for larvae and/or pupae, on the floor of bays after waste is removed. Cleaning regime should be adjusted based on presence of larval flies, to reduce the breeding potential.
Non-chemical fly prevention	Process control	• Carrying out waste acceptance checks (monitoring at weighbridge where possible, recording heavily infested loads in site diary, treating loads and priority removal off site, not accepting fly infested loads from other waste sites). • Any rejected loads are rejected in line with the Operational Plan. • Ensure that designated waste turn-around time (processed within 48 hours) is achieved.

Table 5. Appropriate Measures for Flies.		
Measure		**Detail**
		• Any obviously fly-infested waste should be removed from site immediately. • Ensure contingencies are in place if the main nominated disposal point is unavailable e.g., technical problem at waste to energy site, or high winds closing landfill.
	Cleaning	• Carry out daily cleaning to remove waste outside tipping bays. • Remove accumulations of waste from corners of bays before re-filling. • Ensure any cracks in the concrete are identified and repaired to avoid accumulation of organic debris. • Maintain drainage systems. • Carry out monthly deep clean, including under and behind push walls and plant.
	Containment	• Keep vehicle access and personnel doors closed when not in use especially during the warmer months. • Do not leave trucks of waste parked in open overnight.
Insecticide use	Insecticide space sprays	If necessary, apply sprays over and around waste bays and flies' aggregation areas, at the end of the working day. Ensure sprays are applied in line with manufacturers guidance.
	Insecticide fly baits	If required, apply to non-absorbent boards as vertical stripes, positioned in areas attractive to flies. Top up bait as often as required. Rotate between baits from different insecticide classes. Comply with label conditions and keep records. Remove boards when not required, and in winter months.

5.0 VERMIN CONTROL – APPROPRIATE MEASURES

Vermin Species

5.1 The key details for the likely vermin species on site are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Key vermin species.			
Picture	**Name**	**Description**	**Key Notes**
	Common Brown Rat (*Rattus noevegicus*)	Larger than the brown rat – 40cm in length but tail shorter than head and body. Blunt nose, small ears.	Brown rats usually prefer ground living and burrowing but they can climb. They are omnivorous and are attracted to food waste.
	Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*)	Black rat (16 – 24cm in length / tail longer than head and body. Much smaller than the brown rat. Pointed nose, large ears and slender body.	Quite rare in the UK and usually found at ports. They are omnivorous and are attracted to food waste.

5.2 The key vermin management appropriate measures for the site are listed in Table 7.

Table 7. Appropriate Measures for Vermin.		
Measure		**Detail**
Training	In-house	• Ensure key staff are trained in vermin management.

Table 7. Appropriate Measures for Vermin.		
Measure		**Detail**
		• Train staff in identifying vermin, toolbox talks, and understanding the importance of vermin prevention.
	Contractor	If an external pest contractor is used, ensure they are selected in line with the guidance in Appendix A.
Vermin monitoring	Population size	As part of the daily site check, check for signs of vermin: • Low infestation: no signs. • Medium infestation: old droppings and gnawings observed, one or more rats are seen at night. • High infestation: fresh droppings, tracks and gnawings, three or more rats at night or one or more in the day. • Any sightings of vermin should be recorded in the site diary.
Sanitation & Housekeeping	Cleaning	• Sanitation of areas that have the potential to contain any food remnants. • Adherence to the good housekeeping activities listed in Table 2. • Blocking of any openings around water and sewer pipes. • Removal of potential vermin habitats.
	Containment	• Keep vehicle access and personnel doors closed when not in use. • Do not leave trucks of waste parked in open overnight.
Vermin traps	Bait boxes	Deployment of bait boxes where rats have been sighted. If deemed necessary, appoint a vermin control contractor.

6.0 BIRD CONTROL – APPROPRIATE MEASURES

6.1 The main bird species that is considered to present a potential pest problem at the site is the Common Gull. Details are provided in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Key bird species.			
Picture	**Name**	**Description**	**Key Notes**
	Common Gull (*Larus Canus*)	Large bird - ranging in length from 28 to 81 cm (11 to 32 in). Stout, hooked bills and webbed feet.	Omnivores. Natural opportunist scavengers. Take advantage of organic waste at waste sites.

6.2 The key bird management appropriate measures for the site are listed in Table 9.

Table 7. Appropriate Measures for Birds.		
Measure		**Detail**
Training	In-house	• Ensure key staff are trained in bird management. • Train staff in identifying birds, toolbox talks, and understanding the importance of bird prevention.
	Contractor	If an external pest contractor is used, ensure they are selected in line with the guidance in Appendix A.
Bird monitoring	Population size	As part of the daily site check, routine bird monitoring will be undertaken. This will include checking numbers of the commonly encountered species. Any scavenging birds identified in significant numbers (> 10 in close proximity) will be noted in the site diary.
Sanitation & Housekeeping	Cleaning	• Sanitation of areas that have the potential to contain any food remnants. • Adherence to the good housekeeping activities listed in Table 2.

Table 7. Appropriate Measures for Birds.		
Measure		**Detail**
Bird deterrents	Bird scaring guns	In the event monitoring detected a population issue, the Operator would procure gas powered bird scaring guns which create bangs to deter scavenging birds. Careful consideration should be given when using this deterrent, as not to become a noise nuisance to the surrounding residential receptors
	Falconer	If deemed necessary, employment of a contract falconer to scatter large scavenger species at random intervals.

7.0 MONITORING & REPORTING

General Monitoring

7.1 Ongoing monitoring is an essential part of pest management, providing a history of the problem on site and, in addition, showing trends over time and assisting in planning for the future.

7.2 Monitoring of flies, vermin and birds will be undertaken as part of the daily site check. This will consist of a visual check including the following:

- Monitoring of fly numbers on any adhesive fly cards used within the enclosures;
- Regular checks for larvae/pupae in waste bays;
- Visual check for vermin droppings, tracks and gnawings; and
- Checking numbers of scavenging birds.

7.3 All records should be noted in the site diary. It is considered that the prevention techniques listed in the above sections are sufficient to keep pests under control. However, should the population size of any of these pests increase significantly, or if complaints are received from nearby receptors, then additional actions may be taken.

Actions following substantiated complaint

7.4 In the event of a substantiated complaint is received from a nearby receptor, the complainer will be contacted by the Site Manager or delegated party within 1 working shift to update them on the controls being implemented to remediate the situation. If substantiated, the Environment Agency will be notified by email to the Local Officer.

8.0 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT & RECORDS

8.1 All records required by the PMP are held by the Operator. The Operator keeps all records relating to the site at the main office.

8.2 This PMP is a live document. The monitoring procedures, responsibilities and compliance actions will be updated as appropriate. The scope of the PMP will be reviewed on an annual basis or when there are significant changes to the site activities.

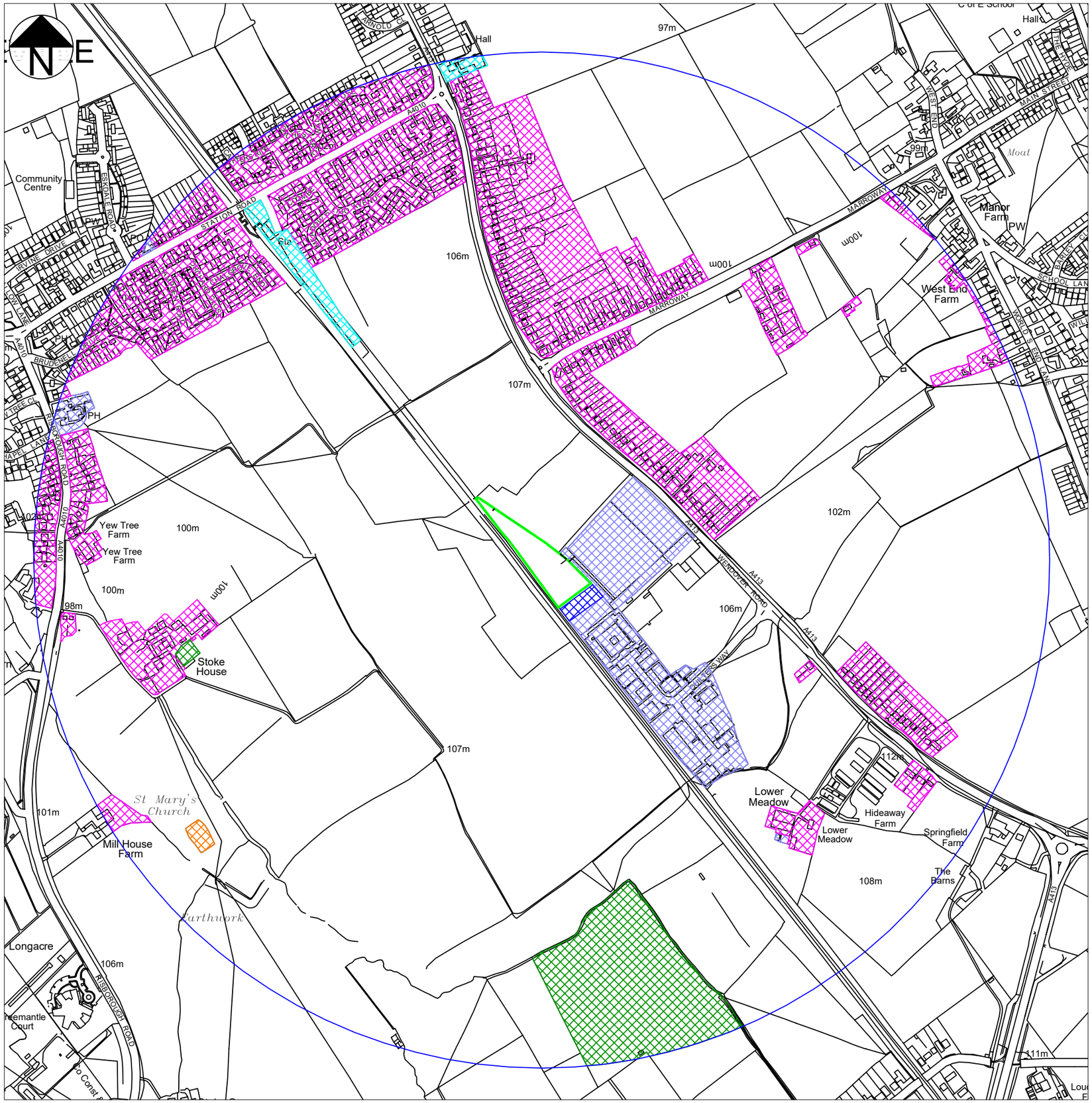
8.3 The Site Diary/environmental log is maintained by the site management. All records relating to the site are kept for a minimum of 2 years. The following significant events relating to pests are recorded in the Site Diary:

- Site inspections, including pest monitoring inspections, and consequent actions carried out by the operator. These include those undertaken by specialists;
- Technically competent management attendance at site;
- Importation volumes and Duty of Care paperwork;
- Complaints about site operations and actions taken; and
- Environmental problems and remedial actions.

7.4 In addition, further information relevant to pests are retained include:

- Sensitive receptors – in particular the type of receptor, its location relative to the site and an assessment of the impact of pests on the receptors;
- An overview of any complaints received, what they relate to (flies, vermin or birds) and any remedial action taken;
- A description of the control measures being implemented and/or being considered to remedy the situation; and
- Identification of any circumstances or conditions which compromise the ability to prevent or minimise pests, and a description of the actions that will be taken to minimise the impact.

DRAWINGS



KEY

- Permit Boundary
- 1 km Radius
- Commercial
- Residential
- Industrial
- Archaeological
- Ecological
- Other

Rev.	Details	Drawn / Chkd.	Date

Project

233036
Enterprise Skip Hire Limited
Stoke Mandeville

Title

Sensitive Receptor Plan

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Scale	Date	Drg. No.	Rev.
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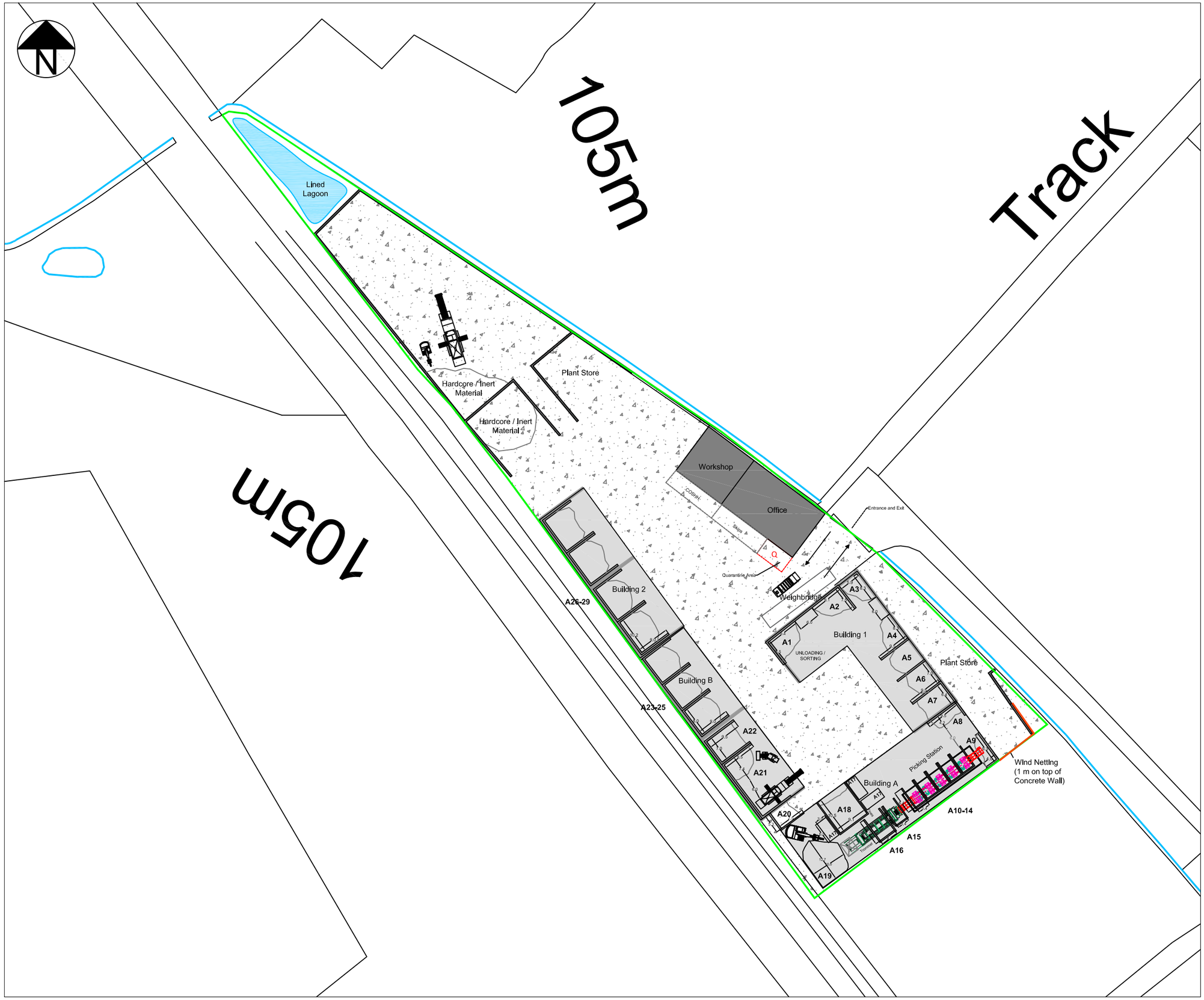
	Drawn: EF / Chkd.: EB		



KEY

- Permit Boundary
- Operational Building
- Q — Quarantine Area
- Impermeable Concrete Hardstanding

Rev.	Details	Drawn / Chkd.	Date

Project

233036
Enterprise Skip Hire Limited
Stoke Mandeville

Title

Site Layout Plan

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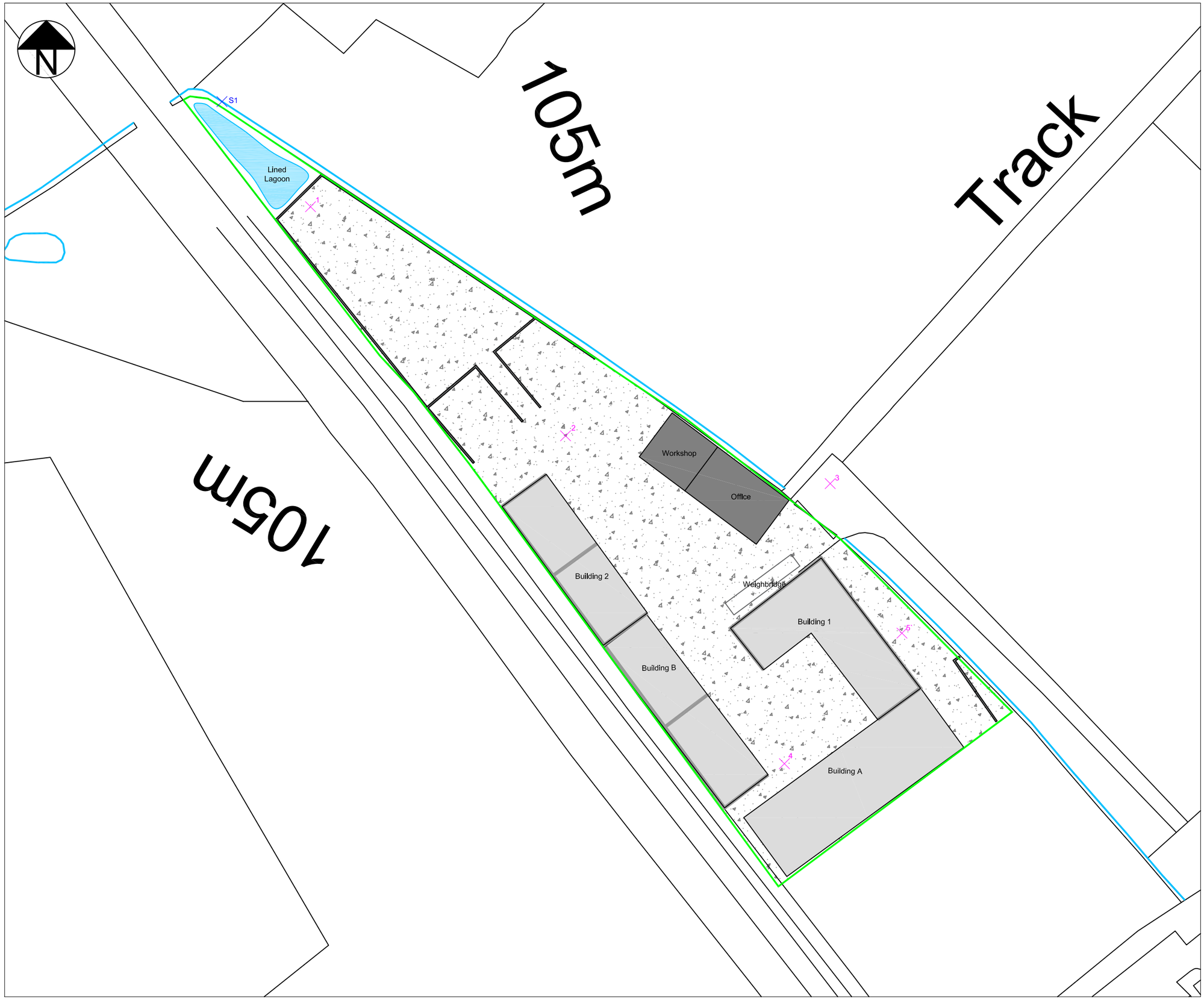
	Drawn: EF / Chkd.: EB		



KEY

- Permit Boundary
- Visual Monitoring Point
- Surface Water Monitoring Point

Notes:

	Easting	Northing
S1	484379.435	210083.415
1	484403.704	210054.640
2	484473.569	209991.923
3	484546.067	209978.829
4	484533.519	209902.155
5	484565.724	209937.887

Rev.	Details	Drawn / Chkd.	Date

Project

233036
Enterprise Skip Hire Limited
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Title

Monitoring Locations

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Scale	Date	Drg. No.	Rev.
1:1000@A3	Apr '23	233036/D/007	

Drawn	Chkd.
EF	EB

APPENDIX A
Selecting a Pest Control Contractor

There are a wide range of pest control companies, with widely varying experience of pest management on waste sites. If possible, contact colleagues at other waste sites for suggestions for potential contractors. It is good practice to approach three potential companies, and then compare their experience, capabilities and bids, before entering into a contract.

The ideal pest management contractor would:

- Be a current member of a pest control trade association. The main one is the British Pest Control Association, but there is also the National Pest Technicians' Association. Membership requires they meet a minimum standard in terms of training, insurance, pesticide storage etc.
- Have appropriate site safety qualification or certification. CHAS, NEBOSH etc.
- Have public/product liability insurance. This is not a legal requirement, but it is required for membership of trade associations.
- For flies:
    - have experience of fly control on other waste sites. Ask for references. This is important - most pest controllers will not have dealt with fly control on waste sites and will not have a clear idea of appropriate measures; and
    - be able to carry out fly identification, monitoring and surveying, if required. A competent contractor should be able to identify the main fly types.
- Have the appropriate application equipment to treat a large site. Be able to provide cover outside normal working hours, e.g., evenings, weekends and holidays, if required. You may require out-of-hours work.
- Be located within a reasonable distance of your site(s). Ideally you would have a pest controller who already covers your area, so they can call in to look at an issue, without a time-consuming detour.
- Be able to propose a sensible management plan for your site, including both non-chemical and chemical measures. This should give a clear indication of their experience and knowledge. You should be looking for a company that is able to provide advice on pro-active preventative measures, not just apply routine insecticide treatments.
- It makes sense to have all your pest control requirements carried out by one contractor, if possible.
- Avoid buying into routine scheduled insecticide treatments from the start of the contract. Advice and inspection can be just as important as treatments.

APPENDIX B
Fly Monitoring Form

Site name: Name of person doing monitoring:
Main fly species assessed:

Date	Adult fly counts (See below)							Larval fly counts (See below)							Notes (e.g., fresh waste stockpiled, incoming waste infested, etc)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	av	1	2	3	4	5	6	av	

Adult flies monitored either by:
- Counting fly numbers resting within 1 x 1m squares marked on internal walls, or other suitable areas such as posts or beams, one to three times per week.
- Fly counts on standard 20 x 24cm yellow adhesive fly papers, changed weekly.
- Fly counts using a Scudder Grid on waste, one to three times per week.

Larval flies monitored by counting the larvae exposed by scraping the surface from an area of c.30 x 30cm of waste.
State chosen monitoring methods for adults and larvae:

Location of monitoring points:

Adults	Larvae
1.....	1.....
2.....	2.....
3.....	3.....
4.....	4.....
5.....	5.....
6.....	6.....