Carbrooke Quarry Eastern Extension

Environmental Permit Application

Environmental Risk Assessment

Mick George Limited

December 2022

Prepared on Behalf of Tetra Tech Environment Planning Transport Limited.

Registered in England number: 03050297

tetratecheurope.com

Tetra Tech Nottingham, Geneva Building, Lakeview Drive, Sherwood Business Park, Annesley, Nottingham, United Kingdom, NG15 0ED

Tetra Tech Environment Planning Transport Limited, Registered in England number 03050297

Registered Office: 3 Sovereign Square, Sovereign Street, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 4ER

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 REPORT CONTEXT

1.1.1 This document has been prepared by Tetra Tech on behalf of the Operator, Mick George Limited (Mick George) to support an environmental permit application for Carbrooke Quarry Eastern Extension (the site), Land off Mill Lane, Carbrooke, Norfolk, IP25 6TD.

1.1.2 In April 2022, a planning application (ref. FUL/2022/0011) was submitted to Norfolk County Council (NCC) for the 'restoration of quarry to agriculture with enhanced landscaping using inert materials and use of existing Sunner Lane access for mineral relates HGV movements'.

1.1.3 To facilitate the restoration of the site as proposed under planning application FUL/2022/0011, Mick George seeks to gain a bespoke waste disposal permit for the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site.

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

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

2.1 METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.4 A 'Nature and Heritage Conservation Screen' (reference EPR/KB3901SB/A001) was requested from the EA. The screen determines the presence of any site of nature and heritage conservation, or protected species or habitats that may be impacted by the proposal. A copy of the results is in Appendix B of this document.

2.1.5 The results of the screen identified two local wildlife which are detailed in Table 2 below.

2.2 SOURCES

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

Odour

- Waste materials.

Noise and vibration

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

Fugitive emissions

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

Accidents

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

2.3 PATHWAYS

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

Table 1: Potential Pathways

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

	Infiltration
	Percolation

2.4 RECEPTORS

2.4.1 Receptors within 1km of the proposed application boundary, including those identified in the Nature and Heritage Screen, have been listed in Table 2 and are shown on the Receptor Plan (Drawing Number MGL/B032575/REC/01). The main pathway for the identified sources will be the atmosphere and as such, atmospheric conditions can affect dispersion rates and hence potential risk. As a result, the location of each receptor in relation to the site may influence the potential impact of the risk, as summarised in Table 2..

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

ID	Receptor	Direction from Operational Area	Minimum Distance from the Permit Application Boundary (approx. m)
Domestic Dwellings			
1	Properties off Mill Lane	N	606
2	Property off Norwich Road	SE	146
3	Properties off Broadmoor Road, adjacent to Broadmoor Plantation	N	849
4	Properties off Broadmoor Road	N	601
5	Properties of Watton (vicinities of Norwich Road)	SW	550
6	Properties of Carbrooke	N	577
Commercial and Industrial Premises			
7	Willow Cottage	NE	527
8	Co-Dunkall	SW	725
9	East Coast Casting	SW	810
10	Fern Cottage	N	893
Schools / Hospitals / Shops/Amenities			
11	St Peter & St Paul VC Primary School	N	1km
Highways or Minor Roads			
12	Mill Lane	W	Adjacent
13	Nowich Road	S	Adjacent
14	Cuckoo Lane	E	Adjacent
15	Summer Lane	W	438
16	Broadmoor Road	N	839
17	Drury Lane	NW	822
18	Bridge Street	NW	826
Protected Habitats			
19	Deciduous Woodland East of Mill Lane	S/E	Adjacent
20	Deciduous Woodland on Norwich Road	SE	193
21	Deciduous Woodland	S	558
22	Deciduous Woodland	E	655
23	Deciduous Woodland adjacent to Southmoor farm	SW	563
24	Deciduous Woodland off Broadmoor rd	NW	551
25	Deciduous Woodland – The Grove	S	780
26	Deciduous Woodland adjacent to Willow Cottage	NE	729
27	Deciduous Woodland	SE	691
28	Deciduous Woodland adjacent to Co-Dunkall	SW	687

29	Deciduous Woodland adjacent to Bridge Street	NW	931
30	Deciduous Woodland adjacent to Chesnut Plantation	W	660
Nature and Heritage Conservation Sites – Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)			
31	Watton Airfield (Army Training Area)	SW	935
Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments			
32	Mill House (grade II)	S	35
33	Windmill South-east of Mill House (grade II)	S	46
34	Southmoor Farm House (grade II)	S	384
35	Bullen's Farm Barn (grade II)	NE	781
36	Carbrooke Hall Lodge (grade II)	SE	692
37	Carbrooke Hall (grade II)	SE	782
38	Hall Farm House (grade II)	SE	843
39	The Old Rectory (grade II)	NW	870
40	The White House (grade II)	NW	975
41	Cottage at junction of Bridge Street (grade II)	N	994
Surface Water e.g. rivers and streams			
42	Pond	S	468
43	Pond	S	254
Groundwater (sensitivity)			
According to the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside's (MAGIC) website, the site is located on a Medium scale on the Groundwater Vulnerability Map. In terms of aquifers, the MAGIC website includes the site within a Principal Aquifer.			

2.5 RISK ASSESSMENT

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

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

2.6 SUMMARY OF ERA

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

DRAWINGS

MGL/B032575/REC/01 – Receptor Plan

C27A/1/21/08 – Infilling Phasing Plan

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Table A1: Odour Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.**
Receipt and storage of odorous wastes	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Commercial and industrial units users in Table 2 above.	Atmosphere	The proposed waste types are not putrescible and therefore will not biodegrade to produce offensive odours. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted. Details of the waste acceptance procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application). All site operatives will be vigilant with regard to identifying non-compliant wastes and any non-conformances or odour issues will be reported to the Site Manager.	Unlikely due to the nature of the proposed waste types and the measures in place.	Odour annoyance	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

Table A2: Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.**
Vehicle movements on site and haul roads.	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Commercial and industrial units users in Table 2 above.	Atmosphere.	Vehicle movements will only be undertaken within the hours stipulated within the planning permission. Details of the operating hours are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application). The delivery of waste will take place in a controlled manner to keep noise/vibration to a minimum. All plant and machinery will have effective silencers where practicable and be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to minimise the risk of mechanical failure which could result in increased noise emissions. A series of bunds, measuring from 3m to 5m high will be developed along the perimeter of the application site using topsoil and overburden soils (as shown on Drawing Number C27A/1/21/08. This will minimise the potential for noise to impact receptors listed in Table 2. All equipment and vehicles when not in regular use shall be switched off. All noise and vibration generating activity will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.	Intermittent during operating hours.	Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

			The nearest sensitive receptor to the site is a residential property (Mill House) which is located to the south of the site off Mill Lane. At present, there is a condition within an existing planning permission (reference C/3/2018/3004) that states the following:- *"Noise emitted from the site shall not exceed 55 dB expressed as 1 hour LAeq as measured at the nearest point on the site boundary adjacent to Mill House"* Based on discussions with NCC, this condition will need to be complied with as part of the proposed infilling activities.			
Noise from reverse vehicle warnings	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Commercial and industrial units users in Table 2 above.	Atmosphere.	All noise generating activities will only be undertaken within the hours stipulated in the planning permission with the exception of emergency repairs. Details of the operating hours are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application). All vehicles will utilise low level reversing signals where possible. A series of bunds, measuring from 3m to 5m high will be developed along the perimeter of the application site using topsoil and overburden soils (as shown on Drawing Number C27A/1/21/08. This will minimise the potential for noise to impact receptors listed in Table 2. All noise generating activities will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager. The nearest sensitive receptor to the site is a residential property (Mill House) which is located to the south of the site off Mill Lane. At present, there is a condition within an existing planning permission (reference C/3/2018/3004) that states the following:- *"Noise emitted from the site shall not exceed 55 dB expressed as 1 hour LAeq as measured at the nearest point on the site boundary adjacent to Mill House"* Based on discussions with NCC, this condition will need to be complied with as part of the proposed infilling activities.	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

Noise from the loading/ unloading of wastes	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Commercial and industrial units users in Table 2 above.	Atmosphere.	All noise generating activities will only be undertaken within the hours stipulated in the planning permission with the exception of emergency repairs. Details of the operating hours are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application). The loading/unloading of waste will be undertaken in a controlled manner to keep noise/vibration to a minimum. Vehicles will be directed by site operatives to minimise the drop height when depositing loads at the site. A series of bunds, measuring from 3m to 5m high will be developed along the perimeter of the application site using topsoil and overburden soils (as shown on Drawing Number C27A/1/21/08. This will minimise the potential for noise to impact receptors listed in Table 2. All noise generating activities will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager. The nearest sensitive receptor to the site is a residential property (Mill House) which is located to the south of the site off Mill Lane. At present, there is a condition within an existing planning permission (reference C/3/2018/3004) that states the following:- *"Noise emitted from the site shall not exceed 55 dB expressed as 1 hour LAeq as measured at the nearest point on the site boundary adjacent to Mill House"* Based on discussions with NCC, this condition will need to be complied with as part of the proposed infilling activities.	Intermittent during operating hours.	Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Noise from general plant and machinery (for infilling activities)	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Commercial and industrial units users in	Atmosphere.	Vehicle movements will only be undertaken within the hours stipulated within the planning permission with the exception of emergency repairs. Details of the operating hours are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application). All plant and machinery will have effective silencers where practicable and be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. This will minimise the risk of	Intermittent during operating hours.	Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

	Table 2 above.		mechanical failure which could result in increased noise emissions. All equipment and vehicles, when not in regular use, shall be switched off. A series of bunds, measuring from 3m to 5m high will be developed along the perimeter of the application site using topsoil and overburden soils (as shown on Drawing Number C27A/1/21/08. This will minimise the potential for noise to impact receptors listed in Table 2. All noise generating activities will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager. The nearest sensitive receptor to the site is a residential property (Mill House) which is located to the south of the site off Mill Lane. At present, there is a condition within an existing planning permission (reference C/3/2018/3004) that states the following:- *"Noise emitted from the site shall not exceed 55 dB expressed as 1 hour LAeq as measured at the nearest point on the site boundary adjacent to Mill House"* Based on discussions with NCC, this condition will need to be complied with as part of the proposed infilling activities.			

Table A3: Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Hazard**	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Hazard**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What has the potential to cause harm?**	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What has the potential to cause harm?**
To Air						
Dust emissions from vehicle movements	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Users of Commercial and industrial units listed in Table 2 above. Priority Habitats listed in Table 2. Schools listed in Table 2 above. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) listed in Table 2.	Atmosphere	Wastes being delivered to the site will be covered or sheeted to prevent the generation of dust while the waste is in transit. Vehicle speeds will be limited on site and access road to prevent re-suspension and entrainment of dust. The site will benefit from a wheel wash which will be used by HGVs before they leave the site. This will minimise the risk of dust emissions on the haul road. Road sweeping of access road will be undertaken as needed. Internal roadways will be treated with a water bowser during dry periods. All equipment and vehicles when not in regular use shall be switched off to minimise the risk of dust emissions that may arise from idling. The Site Manager undertakes a daily visual assessment of dust levels and all site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager. Dust will be managed in accordance with the Dust Management Plan that's provided as Appendix I of the environmental permit application.	Dust could potentially reach the nearby dwellings, commercial and industrial properties and designated sites and priority habitats when a strong wind blows in their direction. Management actions should prevent this happening.	Local nuisance Potential respiratory health risk to public and staff. Smothering.	Not significant.

Dust generated during loading/unloading of waste	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Users of Commercial and industrial units listed in Table 2 above. Priority Habitats listed in Table 2. Schools listed in Table 2 above. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) listed in Table 2.	Atmosphere	The loading/unloading of wastes will be undertaken in a controlled manner to keep dust emissions to a minimum. Extra care will be taken with the deposit of waste during periods of prolonged dry weather or high winds. Drop heights will be minimised as much as practicable to reduce the generation of dust whilst the waste is being handled. Dust will be managed in accordance with the Dust Management Plan that's provided as Appendix I of the environmental permit application. The Site Manager will undertake a daily visual assessment of dust levels and all site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager.	Dust could potentially reach the nearby dwellings when a strong wind blows in their direction. Management actions should prevent this happening.	Local nuisance Potential respiratory health risk to public and staff. Smothering	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Acceptance of dusty wastes	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Users of Commercial and industrial units listed in Table 2 above. Priority Habitats listed in Table 2. Schools listed in Table 2 above.	Atmosphere	All waste loads will have the potential to cause dust issues and therefore will be assessed visually at the site entrance to confirm that they are suitable to be accepted at the site. In the event that a waste load is identified to be dusty and not suitable for acceptance, the load will be subject to the 'Unauthorised and Rejected Waste' procedure which is detailed in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the main application).	Dust could potentially reach the nearby dwellings when a strong wind blows in their direction. Management actions should prevent this happening.	Local nuisance Potential respiratory health risk to public and staff. Smothering	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

To Water						
Contaminated rainwater run-off.	Groundwater & Surface water features identified in Table 2 above. Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above.	Direct surface water run-off from site. Infiltration. Percolation.	The proposed waste types are inert and therefore non-hazardous. As such, any run off that is generated on site will simply be rainwater which has passed through inert soils and therefore is not likely to be hazardous. A Hydrogeological Risk Assessment has been produced in support of the application and is provided as Appendix E of the application. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place at the site to prevent the acceptance of non-conforming waste types. Details of these procedures are detailed in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of this Environmental Permit Application).	Unlikely due to the nature of the proposed wastes types and the measures in place.	Contamination of surface water bodies and groundwater.	Not significant due to management techniques employed and the inert nature of the waste types.
Pests/Scavenging birds						
Birds and Pests.	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Commercial and industrial unit users in Table 2 above. Protected Habitats listed in Table 2 above. Schools listed in Table 2 above. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) listed in Table 2.	Air. Ground.	The proposed waste types are not putrescible and will not attract pests, vermin and/or scavenging birds. Strict waste acceptance procedures will be in place to ensure only permitted waste types are accepted. Details of these procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of this Environmental Permit Application). The Site Manager will undertake regular reviews of pests and scavenging birds at the site. All site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager.	Very unlikely due to the inert nature of the waste material	Nuisance to local residents. Predation of species in Priority Habitats and LWSs	Not significant due to the inert nature of the waste type and the management of the facility.

Mud						
Mud arising from vehicles movements	Highways identified in Table 2.	Tracked by vehicles.	The wider Carbrooke Quarry site benefits from a weighbridge and wheel wash. This will be used by all outgoing vehicles and therefore minimise the risk of mud to develop. The amount of mud on local roads will monitored daily by site operatives. In the event that mud is deposited on the access road and/or highway then a road sweeper will be employed if necessary.	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Mud on roads is unsightly and can increase the risk of road traffic incidents.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Litter						
Litter arising from vehicle movements and high winds.	All receptors identified in Table 2.	Air Tracked by vehicles.	Due to the nature of the proposed waste types, litter will not be generated at the site. The proposed waste types are not considered to represent a significant risk of litter. Strict waste acceptance procedures will be in place to ensure only permitted waste types are accepted. Details of these procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of this Environmental Permit Application). A vigilant watch for litter will be undertaken by site operatives. In the unlikely event that litter is generated by the activity, the Site Supervisor will implement a litter collection as necessary.	Very unlikely due to measures in place.	Local nuisance.	Not significant due to the inert nature of waste received and management techniques employed.

Table A4: Accident and Incident Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.**
Fire or failure to contain firewater.	Groundwater. Surface water features identified in Table 2. Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Commercial and industrial unit users in Table 2 above. Protected Habitats listed in Table 2 above. Schools listed in Table 2 above. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) listed in Table 2.	Infiltration. Contaminated rainwater runoff.	The risk of fire is considered to be low as the proposed waste types are not flammable. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted which may be combustible in nature. Details of the waste acceptance procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of this Environmental Permit Application). The Operator will undertake routine maintenance of all equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance. This will minimise the risk of mechanical failure which may result in an increased risk of combustion. Site notices and training will be undertaken regarding fire hazards. The Site Manager will be responsible for actions undertaken in the event of a fire.	Very unlikely due to the nature of the waste types and the measures in place.	Contamination of local groundwater and/or surface water. Local nuisance from smoke.	Not significant due to the inert nature of waste types and likelihood of a fire on site.

Leaks/spillages of fuel/oil.	Groundwater. Surface waters identified in Table 2.	Surface run-off. Infiltration. Percolation	The operator will undertake regular maintenance of plant equipment in accordance with manufacturer's guidance. This will minimise the risk of mechanical failure which may result in leaks. All fuel, oil and lubricants will be contained within appropriate 110% bunded tanks. The tanks will be maintained and inspected in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Daily vehicle / plant checks to ensure any fuel/oil leaks etc. are repaired as soon as possible. The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring effective remediation and documenting any incident.	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Contamination of land and watercourses.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Flooding.	Groundwater. Surface water bodies identified in Table 2.	Infiltration. Contaminated surface water runoff.	Due to the nature of the waste types which are proposed to be used, in the event that flood or surface water comes into contact with the wastes, significant pollution or contamination of groundwater or surface water is considered unlikely.	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Disruption to works on site. Contamination of local groundwater and/or surface water. Contamination of local agricultural land.	Not significant due to the management techniques employed.
Vandalism.	Groundwater. Surface water features identified in Table 2. Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Commercial and industrial units users in Table 2 above.	Unauthorised entry to the site.	The site is surrounded by security fencing and site entrances are protected by lockable gates, which are kept locked outside of operating hours. The security fencing and gates will be inspected on a regular basis. Any identified damage to the fence or gates that could compromise the site security will be recorded and temporarily repaired as necessary before the end of that working day. Permanent repair or replacement will be undertaken as soon as practicable. There will be procedures in place which will require all visitors to the site to sign in on arrival and sign out on departure.	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Release of polluting materials to air (smokes or fumes) water or land.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

	Protected Habitats listed in Table 2 above. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) listed in Table 2.					

APPENDIX B – NATURE AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION SCREEN