ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Arbour Works, Arbour Lane, Liverpool, L33 7XB

1st Choice Concrete & Skip Hire Ltd

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Document History:

Version	Issue date	Author	Checked	Description
1.0	03/11/2025	EG	--	Initial draft issued to client for comment
1.1	14/11/2025	EG	JM	Permit variation application submission to consolidate permits, vary to bespoke and amend permit boundary

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1 Introduction

1.1 Note

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by 1st Choice Concrete & Skip Hire Ltd (the operator) to prepare this Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) to support an Environmental Permit variation application at Arbour Works, Arbour Lane, Liverpool, L33 7XB.

1.1.2 The existing permit authorises a household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station with treatment in accordance with the requirements of Environmental Permit (EP) reference. AP3997CP.

1.1.3 The proposals included as part of the variation are outlined in the non-technical summary prepared for this application, document reference 3467-ARB-NTS, a summary of the proposals has been provided below:

a) Consolidate EP AP3997CP and EP EB3936AN.
b) Vary the permit boundary to include the area outlined on Drawing No. 3467/ARB/01.
c) Vary the consolidated permit to bespoke.

1.1.4 Treatment activities that will be undertaken at the site under the consolidated permit include:

a) Sorting (with loading shovel/360^{o} excavator or by hand).
b) Screening (using appropriate mechanical screening plant / trommel).
c) Crushing (by using appropriate mechanical crushing plant).
d) Blending (to produce soil, soil substitute or aggregate).
e) Baling (by using appropriate plant and equipment).
f) Storage (prior to removal).

1.1.5 It is important to note that there are no additional mechanical / physical treatment operations being proposed than what is already permitted. There have been no complaints or issues relating to noise, dust or odour from the site since operations began, nor have there been any pollution incidents.

1.1.6 This ERA considers the potential and actual risks associated with the proposed changes (listed in point 1.1.3). This ERA does not aim to provide detailed Health and Safety risk assessments as required separately through the necessary legislation.

1.1.7 All site staff should be provided with a copy of this ERA and be aware of where it is located on site.

1.1.8 All environmental risks identified in this document should be acted upon accordingly by site management to ensure all environmental risks can be appropriately managed / controlled.

2 Site Location and Receptors

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 The site is located at Arbour Works, Arbour Lane, Liverpool, L33 7XB. The site comprises of two boundaries which are referred to as site A and site B throughout this ERA and are illustrated on Drawing No. 3467/ARB/02. Site A and site B are separated via a no through access road which only leads to access / egress for both site A and B.

2.1.2 National Grid Reference (NGR) for site A is SJ 42652 98476 and site B is SJ 42543 98495. Both areas of the site are accessed via Arbour Lane.

2.1.3 The site is situated within a semi-rural area with the immediate surrounding land being industrial with some residential dwellings within close proximity to the east.

2.1.4 A full list of sensitive receptors within 1km of the site can be found in Table 2.1 overleaf. Some receptors included in this list may not be sensitive to all potential emissions / hazardous from the site i.e. surface water is not considered sensitive to odour. When considering each hazard in the risk assessment table specific receptors that could have the potential to be affected have been outlined.

2.2 Sensitive Receptors

2.2.1 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site are illustrated on Drawing No. 3467/ARB/04 Receptor Plan, see Appendix II.

2.2.2 Table 2.1 overleaf shows the approximate distance and orientation of sensitive receptors from the site.

Table 2.1 - Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
Commercial / Industrial		
Knowsley Industrial Park	East	0
Liverpool FC Training Academy	West	30
David Lloyd Leisure Club	Southwest	250
Residential Dwellings		
Simonswood Lane	West	220
Delfby Cresent	Southwest	430
Care homes (residential)		
Cera Homecare	West	670
Schools		
Park Brow Community Primary School	South	415
St Lawrence's Catholic Primary School	Southwest	750
St Maries Catholic Primary School	Northeast	775
Watercourses / Surface Water Features		
n/a	n/a	n/a
Infrastructure (major roads and transport links)		
Arbour Lane	West	0
Ecological Sites		
n/a	n/a	n/a

3 Environmental Risk Assessment Model

3.1 Fundamental Considerations

3.1.1 **Source/Hazard:** A property or situation that in particular circumstances could lead to harm.

3.1.2 **Consequences:** The adverse effects or harm as the result of realising a hazard which causes the quality of human health or the environment to be impaired in the short or long term.

3.1.3 **Risk:** A combination of the probability of occurrence of a defined hazard and the magnitude of the consequences of the occurrence.

3.2 Pathway

3.2.1 Important in the assessment of a particular risk(s) and to inform the subsequent management of the risk(s) is the identification of the pathway(s) through which the risk may affect the identified receptor(s). The following are examples of pathways:

- Air (windblown dust etc.).
- Ground (leaching of contaminants into underlying aquifers).
- Water (hydrocarbon run off into surface waters).
- Direct contact / exposure.

3.3 Consequences

3.3.1 The following table highlights the consequences of the hazard(s) identified and the abbreviations for each as used in the Risk Assessment Table in Section 3:

Abbreviation	Consequences
A	Minor Injury
B	Major Injury
C	Death
D	Air Pollution
E	Water Pollution
F	Pollution of Land

3.4 Effects of Consequences

3.4.1 In order to quantify the level of risk and identify the appropriate management procedures, the potential effects must be considered, as outlined in the table below:

Abbreviation	Consequences	Management Requirements
S	SEVERE	In all cases
Mo	MODERATE	In most cases
Mi	MILD	Occasionally
N	NEGLIGIBLE	No

Note: "Management" is the action required to reduce the risk of a hazard causing a problem on site. Contingency measures are procedures which are in place to reduce the consequences of a hazard.

3.5 Risk Estimation and Evaluation (Probability/Frequency of Occurring Hazard)

3.5.1 The following table allows the likelihood of an occurrence of an identified risk to be assessed:

Abbreviation	Probability	Evaluation
1	Very likely	Could occur during any working day
2	Likely	Could occur regularly
3	Possible	Event possible
4	Unlikely	Event very unlikely

3.6 Risk Assessment Outcome (Combination of Probability & Consequence)

3.6.1 The following table shows the resultant risk of an identified hazard or potential situation. This uses the hierarchy of both probability and consequence to assess the level of risk. The level of risk determines what level of management would be required in order to reduce the risk of occurrence and/or scale.

		Consequence			
		S	**Mo**	**Mi**	**N**
Probability	**1**	High	High	Medium	Low
	2	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
	3	Medium	Low	Negligible	N/A
	4	Low	Negligible	N/A	N/A

3.6.2 Where the risk assessment outcome is high, first-level management of the risk is essential, i.e. removal of hazard, implementation of major infrastructure/structural design measures to contain the risk/hazard and company policy changes to incorporate the management of the risk. All risk management measures must be supplemented with detailed induction training, spot training and tool-box talks to ensure all site staff and users are made fully aware of the risk/hazard, all potential consequences and necessary management and contingency procedures.

3.6.3 Where the risk assessment outcome is medium, the management of the risk should be tackled by management or delegates. If removal of the hazard is not possible, management will normally be met through implementing minor structural design measures or by imposing procedures for the prevention of occurrences which will be conveyed to all site staff through the appropriate training, including any contingency measures/procedures.

3.6.4 Where the risk assessment outcome is low, the management of the risk can be done wholly through appropriate training to site staff including any contingency measures/procedures.

3.6.5 Where the risk assessment outcome is negligible, site staff should be made aware of the possibility of an occurrence, and contingency measures should be readily available to all staff should they be required.

4 Risk Assessment Table

4.1 The following pages contain the site-specific risk assessment for the site with appropriate remedial actions, recommendations and comments included for each identified hazard, potential contaminant, or situation.

4.2 The table also contains references to the appropriate section(s) of the site's EMS and other relevant documents for additional management procedures.

4.3 As discussed in Section 3.6 above, all situations which identify a risk from Low – High should be incorporated into the staff/visitor training schedule, where appropriate and acted on as required.

SEE TABLES OVERLEAF

Appendix I

RISK ASSESSMENT TABLES

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Dust / particulates	Release of dust via one of the following channels: Formation of dust on site surfaces during dry and windy weather conditions. Storage of potentially dusty/waste material externally. Processing of waste (screening & crushing). Loading of waste into treatment plant. Waste dropping from conveyors into stockpiles Prolonged periods of dry/warm weather or conditions where winds reach 4+ on the Beaufort Wind Scale Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles / plant /generators and other non-road going machinery on site	Air	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighbouring businesses, residential dwellings and surface water features. See Table 2.1	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness A, B, D, E	Mo	3	Low	The site has been operated in accordance with the current permit since 2004 for approximately 11 years, and at this time there have been no significant complaints of dust received from operations; therefore, it is considered the dust suppression currently implemented has been considered effective. There are no proposed changes to the waste types accepted at the site or the operational activities undertaken. Therefore, it is not considered there is any significant additional increased risk of dust at the site. The operator will continue to implement the following to minimise the risk of dust arising from site operations: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure that loads comprising mainly dust, powders or loose fibres are not accepted on site. • All vehicles delivering and exporting waste will be sheeted. • Drop heights will be minimised as far as reasonably practicable. • Hoses, mains water and water storage tanks will be utilised to dampen stockpiles and site surfaces. There is a combined total of 22,000 litres available on site in water storage tanks. • There is a dedicated dust suppression system on site in the form of sprinklers which are positioned around the site and above waste storage bays and surrounding the site. The sprinkler systems are fed by the water storage tanks on site which are in turn fed by mains water meaning there is a constant supply to these. • Potentially dusty waste that is externally stockpiled (oversize, concrete, hardcore, stone and fines) will be dampened regularly in dry and windy conditions. This reduces the amount of dust which could be suspended and therefore the amount of dust that has the potential to extend beyond the permit boundary. • Potentially dusty waste stored within bays will be stockpiled with a minimum 1m freeboard from the height of the bay wall to reduce the risk of the top of the stockpile becoming windblown. • Hoses can be utilised to wash the wheels of vehicles leaving the site to remove any mud, dust or debris and minimise the risk of mud on surrounding roads. • In the event of mud being tracked off site and onto the main roads it will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by site operatives using manual techniques or if required the operator will organise for a road sweeper to be deployed. • Site operatives will continuously monitor dust emissions whilst the site is in operation and will report back to the site manager for advice if required. The site manager will make a formal visual inspection of dust emissions at least twice per day when operations with the highest dust potential are being undertaken. Results of monitoring will be recorded in the site diary/record forms. • The requirements of a Dust& Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) are implemented on site. The DEMP outlines all mitigation measures to be implemented on site and what to do in the event of dust extending beyond the permit boundary.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Odour	Biodegradable waste stored on site. Cracks in impermeable concrete pad leading to trapped waste. Dry and hot weather conditions exceeding three days. Prevailing wind towards residential receptor locations transporting odour. Staff negligence leading to odour releases from unauthorised waste.	Air transport then inhalation	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings. See Table 2.1	A, D	Mi to Mo	3	Low	There are no proposed changes to the waste types accepted on site. As outlined in the above sections, the permit has been operated for approximately 11 years and has not received any complaints regarding odour from site operations. Therefore, it is considered the odour mitigation currently implemented has been considered effective. Due to the above it is not considered there is any additional increased risk of odour at the site. The operator will implement the following to minimise the risk of odour from the site: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure that no malodorous waste is accepted. • Any wastes discovered to be malodorous following acceptance / deposit into the waste reception area will be quarantined and removed from site as soon as practicable. • All waste with the potential to be malodorous, i.e. green waste, plasterboard and mixed HCI waste is stored / deposited in one of the waste transfer buildings upon acceptance. Mixed waste is tipped as far as reasonably practicable from the open fronted entrance of the building, reducing the likelihood of any odour being emitted beyond the confines of the building. • No food waste is accepted at the site, which is a particularly malodorous waste type. Any food waste discovered in mixed loads will be quarantined and removed from the site. • Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained on site to reduce the risk of odour. • Site operatives will be sufficiently trained and undergo continuous training on identifying odorous wastes or non-conforming wastes that could give rise to odour. • All waste storage and treatment areas on site comprise of an impermeable pad. The condition of the impermeable pad will be checked on a weekly basis to ensure there are no cracks that could lead to trapped waste developing odour. • Waste storage areas / bays will undergo a deep clean every 12 weeks to remove any residual waste (all areas will not undergo cleaning at the same time). • The requirements of an odour management plan (OMP) are implanted on site. The OMP outlines all mitigation measures to be implemented on site and what to do in the event of odour detection outside the permit boundary.

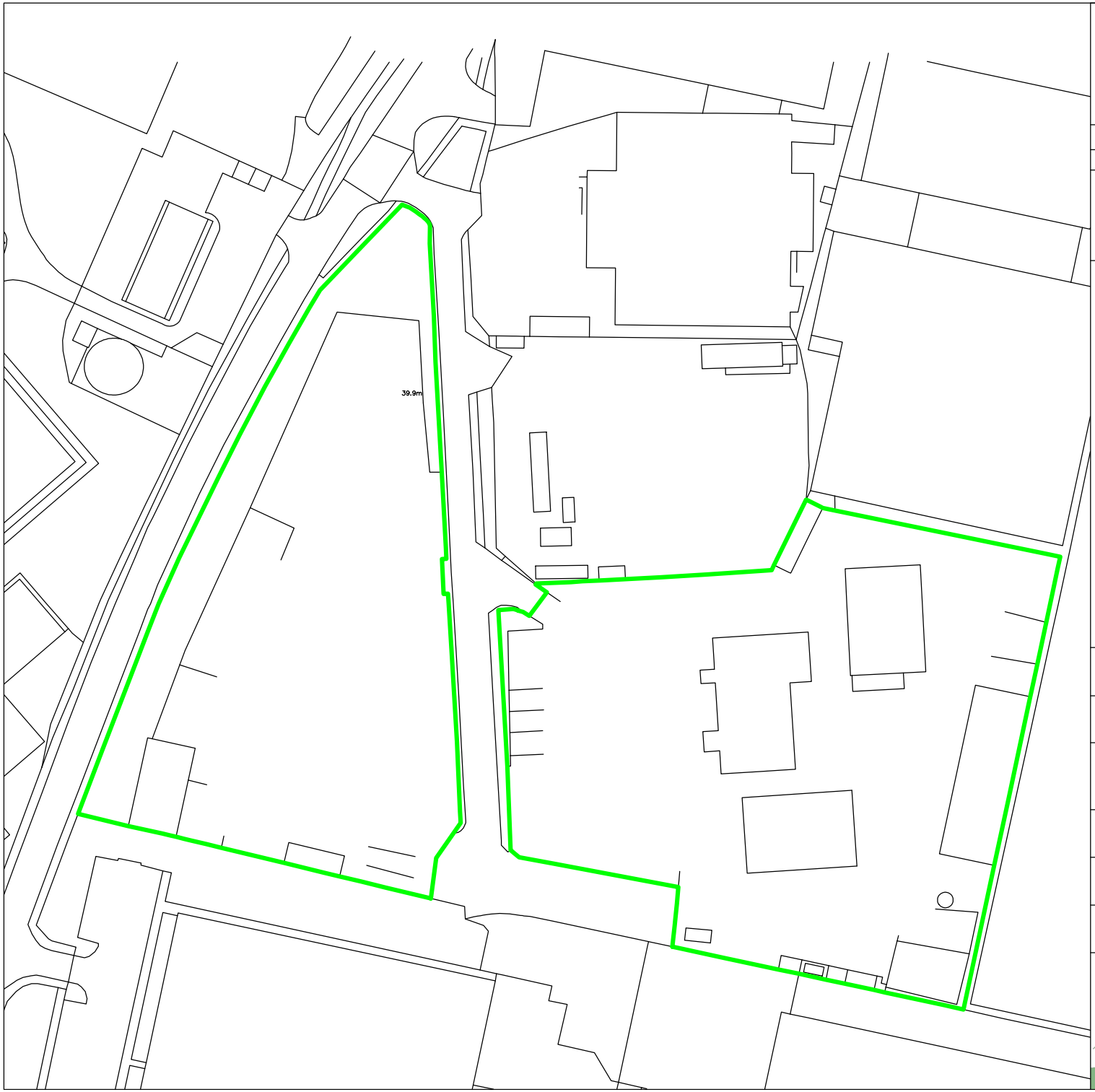
Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Waste, litter and mud on local roads	Litter escaping the site boundary (windblown). Vehicles delivering / removing waste including unsheeted / poorly sheeted skips. Poor or faulty storage containment. Poor housekeeping. Staff negligence leading to litter escaping off site	Vehicles entering and leaving the site. Air transport (windblown)	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings See Table 2.1	A to C E & F	Mi to Mo	3	Low	The greatest risk of litter escaping the permit boundary would be during windy conditions. The operator implements the following to minimise the risk of litter escaping the permit boundary: • Waste with the highest potential to become windblown is light material such as plastic, paper and cardboard. Once separated from mixed loads these wastes are baled, baling waste compresses the material and minimizes the risk of it becoming windblown. • External stockpiles of inert material will be restricted to 4m in height. However, in extremely windy conditions 7+ on the Beaufort scale, the site manager may make the decision to operate to a lesser degree and or reduce stockpile heights or cease operations temporarily giving due regard to the potential effects of windblown litter. • Site inspections including litter checks will take place daily to identify and remove any litter from the site boundary. • Waste stored in bays or adjacent to containment walls are stored with a freeboard of 1m to prevent waste escaping the bay or becoming wind whipped. • Stockpiles of potentially friable waste i.e. concrete, hardcore and stone are dampened down to prevent material becoming dry and being blown off site. • Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained on site to reduce the risk of litter. • Vehicles leaving the site will be sheeted and if required will undergo wheel washing (using mains water and a hose) to prevent mud being tracked onto the local highway. In the event of mud being tracked off site and onto the main roads it will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by site operatives using manual techniques or if required the operator will organise for a road sweeper to be deployed.
Noise/ vibration	Plant and machinery breakdowns or malfunctions. Tipping / loading of waste. Operating mechanical treatment plants in external areas of the site i.e. crusher and screener	Noise through the air or vibration through the ground	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings. See Table 2.1	A, D	Mo	3	Low	There are no proposed changes to the waste operations / activities, the operator is currently undertaking mechanical treatment via screening and crushing of waste at the site. There have been no notable complaints relating to noise received from operations undertaken at the site. Therefore, the operator will continue to implement the following: • A 5mph speed limit is enforced on site. • All plant and equipment will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations to keep plant and equipment functioning correctly and minimise noise generation. • Plant and equipment will only be operated when necessary (when there is enough waste to run the plant). • Pre-use checks are undertaken prior to using plant or equipment. Defects are reported and actions taken to rectify the problem. • Engines will be switched off when not in use. No plant, equipment or vehicles will be left idling. • Drop heights of materials will be reduced as far as practicable. Enhanced pre-application advice obtained from the Environment Agency in which AQMAU were approached for comment and have confirmed that no NIA or NMP are required as part of the permit variation. A copy of this advice is included in Appendix III.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Vermin causing leptospirosis and other respiratory diseases	Poor housekeeping. Staff negligence leading to acceptance of unauthorised waste giving rise to pests. Storing waste for excessive time periods.	Water, direct contact with waste	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings. See Table 2.1	A to C	Mi to Mo	4	Negligible	There are no waste types proposed to be accepted as part of this variation i.e. no food waste, that have the potential of attracting vermin. Therefore, it is considered there is no increased risk of attracting vermin. The operator implements the following: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure no food waste or waste that could attract vermin are accepted. • Mixed municipal waste (EWC code 20 03 01) can be accepted at the site. Once a load has been tipped, if any waste that could give rise to pests such as food waste is detected it will be segregated in the quarantine area and removed from site as soon as practicable. • Mixed waste is initially deposited in the waste transfer building for sorting and separation, the waste being stored and processed within a building will reduce the likelihood of vermin entering and accessing the waste. • Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained to reduce the potential of attracting pests. Housekeeping inspections take place daily at the end of each working day to collect any waste produced by on-site operatives. • An appropriate pest controller will be called in the event of pests being present at the site or complaints received relating to pests.
Fire/ smoke / particulates	Plant failure Combustible waste types Arson and or vandalism Staff negligence Discarded smoking materials Hot exhausts Industrial heating Buildup of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff Hot loads Leaks and spillages of oil and fuel	Air transport of smoke	Receptors affected by a fire will depend on factors such as how much smoke is produced and the climatic conditions including the direction of wind on the day of the fire. However, it is considered the most likely receptors affected by a fire on site would be local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings. See Table 2.1	A to F	Mi to S	3	Medium	The waste types currently accepted consist of combustible waste which have the potential for a fire. As outlined in the above sections, the permit has been operated at the site for approximately 11 years and has not had an incident of a fire on site during this time. Therefore, the operator will continue to implement the following: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to reduce the likelihood of non-conforming waste being accepted. • Combustible waste will be stored in accordance with the Environment Agencies Fire Prevention Plan guidance. Storage times and quantities are significantly less than those in the guidance. • Plant and equipment are maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. • A no smoking policy is implemented on site, those who wish to smoke will need to do so in the designated smoking area on site which is located 6m from all combustible waste stored on site. • Checks will be performed at the end of each working day to ensure there is no buildup of dust or fluff on plants and equipment to minimise the risk of fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • All staff are fully trained in recognition of early fire signs and trained to prevent negligence. • Fire-fighting equipment on site includes mains water, hoses, water storage tank and fire extinguishers. • Security measures to reduce the risk of arson include lockable gates that remain locked outside of operational hours and 24/7 triggered alarms and CCTV. • CCTV cameras cover all combustible waste storage and processing areas on site (including within the waste transfer building and external yard). • The requirements of a Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) are implemented on site. • Inspections are undertaken of waste storage areas to ensure that combustible waste is not stored more than the time periods stated in the FPP. • Further mitigation measures and responses implemented in the event of a fire are listed in the FPP.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Vehicle collision/ accidents including impacts and injury	Poor visibility Spillages of oils/fluids causing vehicles to skid. Lack of PPE worn by staff. Staff negligence, i.e. mobile plant operators. Excessive waste storage causing collapse of stored materials / falling materials and reducing accessibility around the site.	Direct contact	Visitors to the site and workers employed by the operator. Pedestrians	A to F	Mi to S	3	Low	It is not anticipated there will be an increase in vehicles delivering waste to the site. The operator will continue to implement the following: • Ensure all free-standing waste storage areas are in the correct locations and access areas are kept clear as shown on Drawing No. ARB/3467/03 Site Layout & Fire Plan. • An accident logbook is kept in the site office so all new and existing staff members can review previous accidents. • Appropriate signage throughout the site. • All staff have radios and use horns / alarms on equipment to alert them of their presence. The operator has trained staff who control vehicle movements throughout the site. • Vehicle movements on site are restricted to 5mph.
Leachate	Poor housekeeping Staff negligence leading to acceptance of unauthorised waste giving rise to leachate Overflowing waste storage skips Water through ground from mobile dust suppression and rainwater	Ground	Surface water courses and features including areas of sensitive ground	E, F	Mi to S	3	Low	Waste is stored on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system, except for clean CDE inert waste which is stored on a small area of hardstanding. Mitigation measures to prevent leachate off site are outlined below: • Mixed HCI waste is stored within a waste transfer building on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. • The integrity of the impermeable pad is checked by site operatives as part of the inspection checklists to ensure it is in good condition. Any defects or faults are reported to the site manager. • Actions to repair any faults are recorded and undertaken as soon as practicable to prevent further risk. • Any wastes which are liable to give rise to contamination will be removed from site or placed into a quarantine skip/area. • The FPP has a dedicated section on firewater containment measures.
Hydrocarbons including release of gases/fumes/ vapours/ volatiles	Spills from fuel tanks Drips when refueling During delivery Leakage from stored drums Fixed and mobile plant malfunction Mixing waste/ chemicals Spillage of chemicals Overturned vehicle plant/plant failure Reaction between stored wastes	Ground - direct contact, ingestion Inhalation (of volatiles)	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings See Table 2.1	A, B, D, E, F	Mi to S	3	Low	• There are no proposed changes to waste types accepted at the site and therefore an increased risk of hydrocarbons is considered negligible. • Where plant is operated, spill kits will be available to ensure that any fuel spillages are cleared. • All site surfaces will be inspected daily for the presence of spillage when the site is in operation. Debris will be swept as required and placed in a skip for further processing on site and sent to a suitably permitted site. • Fuel is stored with double bunded containment. The integrity of fuel storage tanks is checked monthly to minimise the risk of leaks. • Very little potential for hydrocarbons to be released from site given the waste types accepted and stored i.e. no ELVs.

Appendix II

Drawings



NOTES

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	03.11.25	EG	Initial drawing

KEY:

Permit boundary

N

Scale Bar (1:1,250)

0 10 20 30 40 50m

TITLE:

PERMIT BOUNDARY PLAN

CLIENT:

1st Choice Concrete & Skip Hire Ltd

PROJECT/SITE:

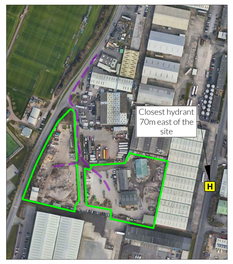
Arbour Works, Arbour Lane, Liverpool, L33 7XB

SCALE @ A4:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:1,250	3467	003

DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
3467-ARB-02	-	Issued

DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
03.11.25	EG	CP

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants



Storage Area Details (SITE A)

Plan Ref	Description	Storage type	Containment	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max width of pile (m)	Max length of pile (m)	Max height of pile (m)	Approx. area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Approx. volume (m3)	Max storage time
AREA 1	Mixed waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area for third party	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Open fronted waste transfer building	n/a	12.5	11	3	138	0.333	137	<48 hours
AREA 2	Mixed waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Open fronted waste transfer building	n/a	9	10	3	90	0.75	203	<48 hours
AREA 3	Mixed waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Open fronted waste transfer building	n/a	9	10	3	90	0.75	203	<48 hours
AREA 4	Mixed waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area	Free-standing (unprocessed)	3-sided concrete bay in open fronted waste transfer building	4 / 0.3	6	8.6	3	52	1	155	<48 hours
AREA 5	Mixed waste infeed pile	Free-standing (partially processed)	Open fronted waste transfer building	4 / 0.3	7	4	3	28	0.75	63	<48 hours
AREA 6	<300mm screened mixed waste	Free-standing (processed through screener)	stockpiled adjacent to concrete fire wall in an open fronted waste transfer building	4 / 0.3	6.2	6.4	3	40	0.75	89	<48 hours
AREA 7	<25mm screened fines	Free-standing (processed through screener)	Open fronted waste transfer building	4 / 0.3	6.8	6.8	3	46	0.333	46	<48 hours
AREA 8	Residual lights (>300mm)	Free-standing (partly processed)	Three-sided covered bay	2 / 0.3	5	4	1	20	1	20	<12 hours
AREA 9	Residual lights (>300mm) bulked from AREA 8	Free-standing (partly processed)	Open fronted waste transfer building	n/a	16.7	8	2	134	0.75	200	<4 days
AREA 10	Asbestos	Container	Sealed 40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.4	2	3	16	1	41	<3 weeks
AREA 11	Wood	Free-standing (partly processed)	Open fronted waste transfer building	n/a	24	12	3	293	0.75	659	<4 weeks
AREA 12	Bulky non-recyclables i.e. sofas etc (may contain POPS)	Container(s)	40-cubic yard containers	n/a	6.4	2	3	16	1	41	<2 weeks
AREA 13	Non-ferrous metal	Container	10-cubic yard container	n/a	3.6	2	2	6	1	12	<4 weeks
AREA 14	Ferrous metal	Container	10-cubic yard container	n/a	3.6	2	2	6	1	12	<4 weeks
AREA 15	Cables	Container	10-cubic yard container	n/a	3.6	2	2	6	1	12	<4 weeks
AREA 16	Paper / cardboard for baling	Freestanding (partly processed)	Open fronted waste transfer building	n/a	4.2	5	2	20	0.75	30	<4 weeks
AREA 17	Light plastic for baling	Freestanding (partly processed)	Freestanding stockpile	n/a	4.3	4	2	15	0.333	10	<4 weeks
AREA 18	Matresses	Freestanding (partly processed)	Freestanding stockpile	n/a	6.5	5	1	33	0.333	5	<48 hours

Storage Area Details (SITE B)

AREA 19	Plasterboard	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Three-sided concrete bay in an open fronted building	3 / 0.3	12.2	8.8	2	107	0.75	161	<1 week
AREA 20	Soil / inert material to be screened and or crushed	Free-standing (partly processed)	Freestanding stockpile	n/a	11	25	4	275	0.333	366	<12 weeks
AREA 21	Screened soil	Free-standing (processed)	Freestanding stockpile	n/a	14	10	4	140	0.333	186	<12 weeks
AREA 22	Outputs of qualifying screened material; mixture of <5mm - <25mm	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay in an open fronted building	3 / 0.3	7.2	9.0	3	65	0.75	146	<4 weeks
AREA 23	Outputs of qualifying screened material; mixture of <5mm - <25mm	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay	3 / 0.3	18	8	3	144	0.75	324	<4 weeks
AREA 24	Sand (Purchased not processed)	Free-standing (processed via screening)	Three-sided concrete bay	3 / 0.3	10.5	11	3	120	0.75	269	<4 weeks
AREA 25	Green waste	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay	3 / 0.3	10.7	9	3	96	0.75	217	<1 week
AREA 26	Hard plastics	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay	3 / 0.3	15.4	9	3	139	0.75	312	<4 weeks
AREA 27	Plastic bales	Free-standing (processed)	Adjacent to concrete wall	3 / 0.3	6.6	12	3	77	1	230	<4 weeks
AREA 28	Cardboard bales	Container	Curtain side trailer	n/a	2.5	13.6	3	34	1	102	<4 weeks
AREA 29	Rubber	Container	40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.4	2	3	16	1	41	<4 weeks
AREA 30	Plastic window frame (UPVC)	Container	40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.4	2	3	16	1	41	<4 weeks
AREA 31	Scrap metal	Container	40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.4	2	3	16	1	41	<4 weeks

NOTES

Drawing for indication only. All dimensions in millimetres (mm) unless otherwise specified. This drawing is copyright and property of Oaktree Environmental Ltd.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	03.11.25	EG	Initial drawing
A	14.11.25	EG	Client comments

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Waste storage areas
- Non-waste storage areas
- Hazardous waste storage areas
- Temporary waste storage areas (<12 hours)
- Non-waste fuel, fluids & gas bottles
- Impermeable surface
- Waste recycling / storage buildings (impermeable floor)
- Hardstanding
- Vegetated areas
- Office/welfare facilities
- 300mm concrete wall
- Steel sheeted walls / bays
- Quarantine area
- Firefighting equipment
- Fire alarms
- Hose reels
- CCTV cameras
- CCTV camera with thermal imagery
- Heat detectors
- Sprinkler system (dust suppression)
- Foul drainage channels
- ACO drainage channel
- Manhole/drainage gully
- Underground sump
- Access routes for emergency services
- Out-of-hours mobile plant storage

Scale bar (1:250)
0 2 4 6 8 10m

TITLE: SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT: 1st Choice Concrete & Skip Hire Ltd

PROJECT/SITE: Arbour Works, Arbour Lane, Liverpool, L33 7XB

SCALE @ A0:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:250	3467	003
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
3467-ARB-03	A	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
14.11.25	EG	CP

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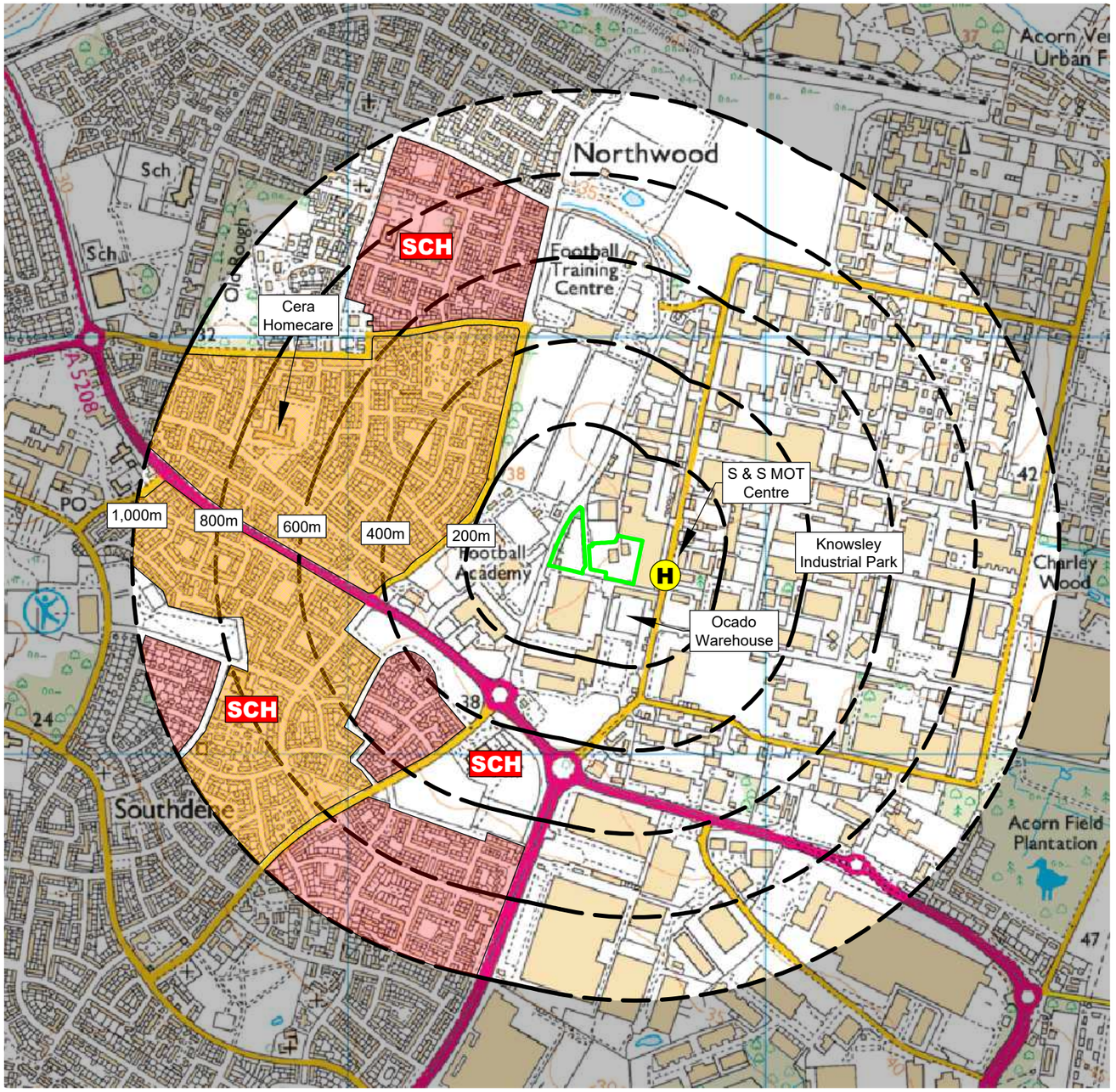
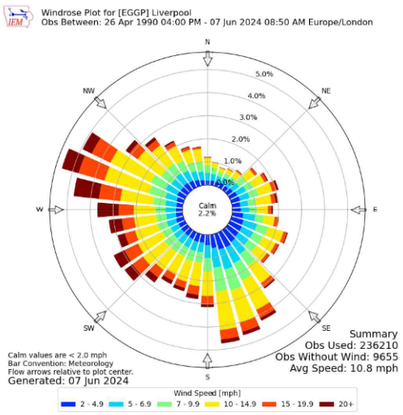
KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Main River
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Areas with mix of residential, retail and commercial properties
- Residential blocks
- Class A roads
- Class B roads
- Class C roads
- Nearest fire hydrant
- Railway line
- School





Compass Wind Rose for Liverpool International Airport (EGGP) Period 1990-2024
- source: Iowa State University

Scale Bar (1:12,500)

0 km 500 m 1 km

N

NOTES

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	03.11.25	EG	Initial drawing

TITLE:
RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT:
1st Choice Concrete & Skip Hire Ltd

PROJECT/SITE:
Arbour Works, Arbour Lane, Liverpool, L33 7XB

SCALE @ A4:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:12,500	3467	003
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
3467-ARB-04	-	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
03.11.25	EG	CP

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Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

Appendix III

Enhanced pre-application advice

Chris Parry
1ST CHOICE CONCRETE & SKIP HIRE LIMITED

chris@oaktreeenvironmental.co.uk

Date: 22/10/2025

Dear Chris Parry

Pre application advice – Enhanced service

Pre-application reference EPR/AP3997CP/P001

Site: Arbour Works, Arbour Lane, Kirkby, Liverpool, Merseyside, L33 7XB

Thank you for your pre application enquiry on 09/07/2025.

I am pleased to provide you with your pre-application advice. This advice is based on the information provided on your pre application advice form.

You have asked whether a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) is required. Based on the information provided a noise screening note has been produced which concludes a NIA is not required.

You asked what fees and documents would be required to consolidate the two existing permits into one bespoke permit. The detail of these are listed below.

What this enhanced pre application advice covers

As part of this service, we have provided you with the following information:

Details of charging and the additional information you may need to provide, and a noise screening technical note. Habitats screening was conducted but as the site does not lie within the screening distances of any conservation site, no report has been provided.

Additional documents required:

All supporting documents mentioned in the forms or documents that will help present the changes you are proposing.

A complete application must contain the following information below:

1. **Declaration:** Please ensure the declaration section is completed by each relevant person. For a limited company, this must be a director/company secretary as listed **on Companies House**
2. **Site Plan: Site plan must be clearly marked with full site boundary**
3. **Payment:** Please note your application will not be processed until we receive the full payment

Habitats screening

A habitats assessment will not be required as the site does not lie within the screening distance of a conservation site.

Documents attached

Enhance Pre-Application Noise Screening-Technical Note

Basic pre-application advice

Application charge required

1.16.6 2 Normal Variation Application fee for HCI (£4,588 x2) £9,176

1.19.4 Pest Management Plan £1,241*

1.19.5 Emissions Management Plan £1,241*

Forms required to be submitted

Part A, Part C2, Part C4 and Part F1

Additional documents required

Fire Prevention Plan and Odour Management Plan (fee included in the normal variation fee for a HCI activity)

Pest Management Plan*

Emissions Management Plan*

Summary of Environment Management System

Environmental Risk Assessment

Non-technical summary

**Should your environmental risk assessment not screen out these risks*

Additional information

We have included our basic pre-application advice documents which cover relevant information for your application. You should read these carefully and use the information to help prepare your application.

You must ensure you provide dates of birth for all appropriate people as per Appendix 1 in form Part A. Failure to do so will delay your application being put into our systems. Please note that these details will not be made available on the Public Register.

Discharges to surface water and groundwater

You may need an environmental permit if your application includes a discharge of liquid effluent or wastewater either into surface waters (rivers, streams, estuaries, lakes etc. – known as 'water discharge activities'), or into or on the ground (such as spreading waste sheep dip, or discharging treated sewage effluent to ground through an infiltration system – known as 'groundwater activities').

Wastewater can include water which has been used in the processing/treatment of waste, or contaminated rainwater which has come into contact with waste. You should discharge your wastewater to the public foul sewer whenever it's reasonable to do so. You do not need an environmental permit from the Environment Agency to do this. However, you must check with your sewerage undertaker (usually your local water company) before you

make a new connection or discharge to the public foul sewer. See Discharges to surface water and groundwater: environmental permits for more information.

If you do require a bespoke water discharge or groundwater activity permit the fee will be £7,829. There may be an add on fee of £4,114 for a specific substances assessment for a water discharge activity, or £1,685 for a groundwater activity depending on the type of discharge. See table 1.13 and 1.19 in the tables of charges Environmental permits and abstraction licences: tables of charges .

You will also need to complete application form B6 (new) or C6 (variation) along with the information requested on that form and submit it at the same time as the waste application forms detailed above in 'How do I apply for a permit'. See the Apply for a bespoke permit section of Discharges to surface water and groundwater: environmental permits for more information.

If granted, the waste activities and water discharge or groundwater activities will be regulated by a single environmental permit.

Exemptions

A waste exemption is a waste operation that is exempt from needing an environmental permit. Each exemption has limits and conditions that you must meet.

To find out if there is an exemption for your waste operation, and check that you meet the conditions, read the Waste Exemptions guidance.

Future reforms to waste exemptions will mean exemptions cannot be registered at or adjacent to (where there is a direct link) permitted waste operations or installations. Waste exemptions cannot currently be used on a permitted installation. For further details including transition periods, please read Waste Exemptions – Getting Ready for Change. We do not expect changes to the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR) before 2025. The exact date depends on parliament and its legislative programme.

After you apply

The information that you need to submit with your application is explained in the application form and its guidance. The Environment Agency will check that you have submitted this information and the correct application charges. This is to ensure we have enough information to start to determine your permit application.

We will contact you if information is missing and can feasibly be provided within 10 working days. If we consider information cannot be provided within this time frame we will return your application with a list of what is missing.

We'll retain 20% of the correct application charge to cover our costs in reviewing your application and requesting information. This maximum amount we'll retain is capped at £1,613. This is explained in the environmental permitting charges guidance.

We will not charge this if we return an application after having done very little work – for example, because it contained obvious errors or omissions.

Once we have duly made an application we will start to determine it.

Once an application is validated and duly made, it is ready to be allocated for determination. Determination is when we do our technical checks. We may need to ask you for further information or additional documents during determination and it is important you send anything requested as quickly as possible.

The time it takes us to allocate an application depends on a number of factors, including the complexity of the specific application and the availability of a member of our team with the right skills to assess it.

The amount of time taken to determine your application will vary. It will be impacted by factors such as:

- The quality of the application
- The complexity of the application
- Whether an application is of high public interest
- Whether the application includes novel technologies or techniques
- Whether the determination requires input from others, both internal and external to the Environment Agency
- Whether modelling and/or monitoring and assessment is required, for example Air Quality modelling and assessment or water discharge or groundwater activity specific substances assessment.

The Permitting Officer determining your application will be able to keep you updated with the progress of your application.

What happens next?

If you submit an environmental permit application then please quote this pre-application reference number: EPR/AP3997CP/P001

If the advice above details using the online digital application form, your application can be submitted using this method. If not, please send your completed application documents via email to:

psc@environment-agency.gov.uk

Please email applications where possible. If email is not possible you can submit by post to:

Environment Agency, Permitting Support Centre, Quadrant 2, 99 Parkway Avenue, Sheffield, S9 4WF

Scope of this advice

We have only provided the specific advice you requested based on the information provided. We cannot provide advice on all aspects of your application, so it is important you read all available online guidance and the application forms to ensure anything not covered within this advice is considered as part of your application.

However, based on the information you have provided, we have identified the following aspects you should pay particular attention to when preparing your application:

- The application is consolidating two sites into one, but the areas are separated by a public road. In your Non-Technical summary you should include details of how this arrangement will work.
- In your application you stated that that the site plan may alter. Please note the comment about this in the in attached Noise Screening Technical Note.
- Your application and supporting documents should refer to the site plan that reflects activities at the site. Amending the site plan once the application has been submitted may incur an additional cost as the application and supporting documents may have to be rewritten to reflect the change and further assessments of these revised documents made.

This is not an exhaustive list; it is important you consider the online guidance and application forms carefully to include everything you need within your application.

You may want to consider if you would benefit from additional pre-application advice on these aspects. If you require additional enhanced pre-application advice please complete our online form.

It is important to remember:

- this is advice, we are not agreeing anything at this stage
- we have provided this advice based on the limited information we have about your proposals at this time
- we have only provided the advice you specifically requested
- we may need to request additional information when we have a full application

Disclaimer

The advice given is based on the information you have provided, and does not constitute a formal response or decision of the Environment Agency with regard to future permit applications. Any views or opinions expressed are without prejudice to the Environment Agency's formal consideration of any application. Please note that any application is subject to duly making and then full technical checks during determination, and additional information may be required based on your detailed submission and site specific requirements and the advice given is to address the specific pre-application request.

This advice covers waste activities only.

Other permissions from the Environment Agency and/or other bodies may be required for associated or other activities.

Enhanced pre application cost estimate

At this stage the pre-application advice is expected to cost up to £200 plus VAT. An invoice will be sent separately.

This pre-application request is now closed.

We consider this pre application request is now closed however if you have any questions regarding this letter please contact PreApplicationService@environment-agency.gov.uk.

If you require additional enhanced pre-application advice please complete our online form.

User research request - opportunity to take part in the development of the EA's new online service

The Environment Agency is developing a new online service for anyone who:

- applies for environmental permissions
- manages existing permissions

When we use the term 'permissions', we also mean licences, permits, and registrations.

We're looking for people who:

- would like to apply for permissions using the new service
- have experience with environmental permission applications
- are interested in giving feedback on new designs and features

This could include applying for a new permission or managing aspects of them.

If you're interested in taking part in user research email applypermissions@environment-agency.gov.uk

You can sign up to use the new service and give feedback.

You can use the service without taking part in research. For full details, access our environmental permits privacy notice.

Yours sincerely

Geoff Soden

Permitting Officer

Enhance Pre-Application Noise Screening-Technical Note 24/09/2025

Application Reference: EPR/AP3997CP/P001
Site Name: 1st Choice Concrete & Skip Hire Ltd, Arbour Lane, Liverpool, L33 7XB

AQMAU has been requested by Permitting (Waste) to undertake an enhanced pre-application review for the proposed new bespoke application EPR/AP3997CP/P001 for 1st Choice Concrete & Skip Hire Ltd, Arbour Lane, Liverpool, L33 7XB.

The applicant has requested the Environment Agency (EA) to review the application proposals to confirm if a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) and Noise Management Plan (NMP) are required as part of their submission.

Application Overview

The applicant proposes to combine two existing Standard Rules permits into one New Bespoke permit (allowing for a total waste throughput of 150,000 tonnes per annum). The proposed New Bespoke permit would allow the mechanical treatment of household, commercial and industrial waste internally and externally at the site.

Internal treatment would be sorting, separation, screening (via use of a trommel), bailing, and shredding of non-hazardous wastes. External treatment will be sorting, separation, screening, crushing, compacting and bulking of waste.

The type of operations at the site, site boundary and operational hours (07:00-17:00 Monday-Friday, 08:00-13:00 Saturday) will remain unchanged.

Review of Proposed Operations & AQMAU Assumptions

AQMAU have reviewed the proposed New Bespoke permit application, as part of this review the following assumptions have been made.

Activity Containment	Waste recycling transfer/treatment/processing
Activity Type	External operations with processing and storage
Operation at night	No
Operation Size	Large (>75,000tpa)
Input distance from site to the nearest residential receptor (m)	225m (north), 280m (west)
Residential receptor Location	Suburban
Residential receptor proximity to other major noise source (m) e.g., busy road, other industrial activities, etc.	<100m

The Noise Advisory Tool (NAT) screening does indicate that a new site of this nature in this location may require a NIA and NMP, however it is AQMAU's opinion that the noise risk is minimised on this occasion due to various factors not accounted for in the tool.

The nearest noise sensitive receivers (NSR) were identified at Arbour Lane to the north (225m) and on Simonswood Lane to the west (280m). The site is located at the edge of an established industrial area with multiple buildings providing significant screening to the NSR to the north. These other existing industrial operations within the industrial estate are likely to provide masking noise. In addition, the façade of the building facing the site does not have any windows. Finally, the NSR to the north is very close to Arbour Lane which will also provide significant masking noise during operational hours of the site.

Although the industrial estate itself does not provide screening to the NSRs on Simonswood Lane, the west side of the site boundary has concrete barriers which are likely to block line of sight and reduce specific sound levels at the NSRs. The NSRs also benefit from an increased distance from the site as well as sound from road traffic which will likely mask noise from the site.

AQMAU notes that there will be no material change in sound levels from the site, as from a noise perspective, the proposed new permit reflects a consolidation of existing activities rather than an alteration to operational processes. AQMAU has not found any evidence of noise complaints from existing site operations. The risk of unacceptable noise from the site will not increase based on the proposals.

Based on the above assumptions, a NIA and NMP are not required as part of the application.

It should be noted that the applicant has stated that the proposed site plan "may change slightly upon submission but no additional noise sources will be added". If operations are being proposed during Sundays or the night-time period (23:00-07:00), the site layout changes such that there will no longer be a suitable barrier along the west of the site boundary, or if there have been substantiated noise complaints due to noise from the site in the past, then a NIA and NMP will be required as part of the application.

AQMAU conclusions

AQMAU has been requested to undertake a review of the proposed New Bespoke permit of 1st Choice Concrete & Skip Hire Ltd, Arbour Lane, Liverpool, L33 7XB (EPR/AP3997CP/P001) as part of an enhanced pre-application request. Based on the information provided and assumptions made by AQMAU a Noise Impact Assessment and Noise Management Plan are not required as part of the application submission.

END OF DOCUMENT