

# Environmental Risk Assessment – Blaise Farm WTS

ENVAR COMPOSTING –VERSION 1

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## 1 Background

### 1.1 Introduction

Envar Composting Limited has prepared a bespoke Environmental Permit (EP) application for the proposed Waste Transfer Station (WTS) at Blaise Farm Quarry, Off Blaise Quarry Road, Kings Hill, West Malling, Kent, ME19 4PN (centred on NGR TQ 66550 56050). The facility will be newly constructed within a disused quarry void within the wider Blaise Farm complex.

This Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) provides a screening and assessment of the risks to the environment and human health from accidents and fugitive emissions, and to local amenity from odour and noise, that may be associated with the proposed WTS activities (bulking, storage, and transfer of wastes including a limited quantity of hazardous waste and clinical waste).

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### 1.2 Methodology

The assessment has been completed in accordance with the Environment Agency (EA) Technical Guidance 'Risk Assessments for your Environmental Permit', last updated August 2022. The aim of the assessment is to identify any significant risks and to demonstrate that the risk of pollution or harm will be acceptable by taking the appropriate measures to manage these risks. The EA Guidance requires all receptors that are near the Site and could reasonably be affected by the activities to be identified and considered as part of the assessment.

This ERA uses the following approach for identifying and assessing the risks from the proposed Blaise Farm Quarry WTS:

- Step 1 Identify and consider risks for your Site and the sources of the risks.
- Step 2 Identify the receptors at risk from your Site.
- Step 3 Identify the possible pathways from the sources of the risks to the receptors.
- Step 4 Assess risks relevant to your specific activity and check they are acceptable and can be screened out.
- Step 5 State what you will do to control the risks if they are too high.
- Step 6 Submit your risk assessment as part of your EP application.

**Section 2.0** of this document is a screening step to identify the receptors at risk as part of this assessment.

**Section 3.0** identifies people or parts of the environment that could be harmed (at potentially significant risk) by the activity. The ERA for a bespoke EP application requires all receptors that are near the Site and could reasonably be affected by the activities to be identified and considered as part of the assessment.

Therefore, for the purpose of this report is to review the SPR risks and controls, assessing whether the risk is acceptable for the WTS to go ahead.

A 2km radius from the Site's EP boundary has been adopted in reviewing RAMSAR, SAC, SPA and SSSIs and sensitive receptors of ecological importance along with features such as Sites of cultural and natural heritage; and a radius of 1000m from the Site's EP boundary has been

adopted for all other potentially sensitive local receptors (for example, residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and surface water receptors)

The potentially sensitive receptors are illustrated on the site setting drawing and described in Table 3-2 below.

**Section 4.0** of this document presents the assessment and demonstrates that any risks of pollution or harm will be mitigated to manage the risk.

This ERA should be read in conjunction with the following documents submitted with this EP application:

- Application forms:
    - Parts A, B2, B4, and F1;
  - Drawings:
    - Site Location Plan;
    - Environmental Permit Boundary and Site Layout; and
    - Site Setting Plan.
  - Non-Technical Summary (NTS);
  - Operating Techniques (OT) and Waste Acceptance Procedures (WAP);
  - Fire Prevention Plan (FPP);
  - Dust Management Plan (DMP);
  - Noise Management Plan (NIAMP);
  - Odour Management Plan (OMP); and
  - Site Condition Report (SCR).
  - Noise Assessment & related Data
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## 2 Identification of the risks

Risks shall be identified in the context of macro-ecological risks and local risk and how the site may affect or have an impact upon any of these factors via the most likely pathways.

The following factors are generally considered to require an assessment for bespoke operations.

- Amenities and Accidents.
- Site Waste (installations only);
- Global Warming Potential.
- Oduor,
- Climate Change.
- Noise; and
- Point source emissions to air, water and land.

There will be no point source emissions to groundwater, surface water, air or land resulting from the proposed Blaise Farm Quarry WTS, and there will be any waste arising or global warming potential. Therefore, only 'Amenity and Accidents remain applicable for assessment in this instance, and includes the consideration of odour, noise and vibration, fugitive emissions (including dust, mud, litter and pests) and accidents

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### 3 Site Setting & Receptors

This section identifies the Site setting and potentially sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Site.

#### 3.1.1 Site Setting

The Site is located within the former Blaise Farm Quarry, a disused quarry void at Kings Hill, West Malling, Kent (ME19 4PN), centred on NGR TQ 66550 56050. The proposed WTS will occupy part of the quarry floor, immediately south of the Grade II listed Chapel of St Blaise (ruins), which lies outside but close to the Site boundary.

The surrounding area comprises a mix of agricultural land, woodland/ancient woodland compartments around the quarry rim, active and former quarry workings, and established waste and recycling operations within the wider Blaise Farm complex. The quarry is typically 8–10 m below surrounding ground levels, providing visual and acoustic screening and reducing wind exposure.

Access to the Site is via the existing Blaise Farm access road connecting to the A228 (Ashton Way / Malling Road), which serves other permitted waste and quarry operations. The access road and junction arrangements are well-established and suitable for HGV traffic.

The Site's location is illustrated on the Site Location Plan, the Environmental Permit Boundary and Site Layout are illustrated on the Site Layout Plan, and local receptors are shown on the Site Setting Plan (submitted with the EP application).

A summary of the immediate surrounding land use is provided in Table 3-1.

Table 1 - surrounding land uses

Boundary	Description
North	Chapel of St Blaise (ruins) and woodland / events venue; quarry rim woodland.
East	Agricultural fields and quarry access road towards Kings Hill; active quarrying operations (Gallagher's Quarry).
South	Former quarry benches and woodland margin; Blaise Farm anaerobic digestion (AD) plant beyond quarry spur.
West	Adjacent to existing permitted waste and recycling operations, including Envar Composting facility (housed windrow composting).

Agricultural land and woodland surround the quarry rim. Agricultural receptors are present to the east and north-east beyond the quarry perimeter. The quarry setting provides separation between the operational area and surrounding land uses.

Commercial and industrial receptors are present within the wider Blaise Farm complex, including the existing Envar composting facility immediately to the west. Active quarrying operations are present to the east, and the Blaise Farm AD plant is located to the south within the same quarry complex.

- Adjacent to the Site's western boundary lies the existing Envar Composting facility (housed windrow composting) within the wider Blaise Farm complex.
- Active quarrying operations are located to the east (Gallagher's Quarry), with periodic blasting operations in the wider area.
- The Blaise Farm AD plant lies to the south of the proposed WTS within the quarry complex (separately operated).

The nearest residential receptors are located at Kings Hill approximately 1 km to the north-east. The closest isolated farmsteads are Kentfield Farm (~500 m north-west) and Ashtree Farm (~570 m north-east). Properties in St Leonard's Street are more than 700 m from the Site. The quarry landform provides additional screening.

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### 3.1.2 Local Transport Network

The local transport network serving the Site comprises the established Blaise Farm access road, which connects directly to the A228 (Ashton Way / Malling Road). The A228 is a primary distributor route specifically designed to accommodate regular HGV movements, and all vehicle movements associated with the Waste Transfer Station (WTS) will utilise this existing access arrangement and remain on the strategic road network. There is no requirement for site-related vehicles to pass through residential streets, villages, or minor rural lanes, and routing avoids noise-sensitive local roads, schools, and community facilities.

The transport routes used are characterised by large carriageway widths, established traffic flows, and existing elevated ambient noise levels, such that vehicle movements associated with the WTS will not introduce a new or uncharacteristic noise source. Instead, site-related traffic will be absorbed within an environment where road traffic noise is already the dominant baseline influence. Residential receptors are not located immediately adjacent to the site access road or the A228, and where dwellings exist within the wider area they are physically separated from the highway by distance, intervening land uses, and infrastructure, limiting the potential for direct exposure.

Noise arising from transport movements will be short-duration and transient, limited to individual vehicle pass-by events. There will be no queuing, idling, or prolonged low-speed operations in proximity to sensitive receptors. In source–pathway–receptor terms, the noise source comprises HGV and light vehicle movements only; the pathway is inherently weak due to the nature of the road network and baseline conditions; and the receptors are already subject to existing traffic noise influences.

Given the suitability and designation of the transport routes, the absence of close-proximity sensitive receptors, and the prevailing ambient noise environment, the likelihood of perceptible noise effects at residential properties is low. Any potential effect would be minor, temporary, and indistinguishable from baseline traffic activity, and would not result in a material change to local noise conditions.

Accordingly, the residual risk of off-site noise effects associated with transport movements is assessed as negligible, and the transport-related noise impact of the WTS is considered not significant. No additional mitigation beyond standard operational controls and adherence to defined routing arrangements is required.

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### 3.1.3 Surface water features

There are no watercourses within the construction footprint. Surface water features in the wider area include on-site swales and an infiltration lagoon serving the composting facility, and a lake within Kentfield Country Estate approximately 100 m to the north of the Site.

It is important to note with the site that the whole site is about 8-10m below the level of the surrounding land. Therefore, there is no surface water flow out of the site possible, no matter how close it is to the boundary.

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## 4 Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology

The Site is underlain by the Hythe Formation (Cretaceous) comprising interbedded sandstone and limestone with sandy and silty units. The site sits within an ex-quarry void; localised made ground may be present, and borehole information indicates shallow made ground over limestone, underlain by sand and clay at depth.

Superficial deposits are limited due to historic quarrying; where present they are expected to comprise head deposits or made ground associated with historic quarry operations.

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#### 4.1 Hydrogeology

MAGIC mapping indicates that the bedrock deposits underlying the Site form part of a Principal Aquifer.

No significant superficial aquifer deposits are mapped within the quarried area. The area is not in a drinking water protection zone. The Site is not located within a Source Protection Zone 1 or Zone 2. The principal aquifer is underlain by clay.

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#### 4.2 Hydrology

There are no watercourses within the Site. Surface water drainage within the wider Blaise Farm complex is managed via swales and an infiltration lagoon. Clean surface water from non-waste areas is directed to clean drainage systems. Waste is stored and handled within an enclosed building with impermeable surfacing; no liquid wastes are accepted, and no process effluent is generated. Foul drainage from welfare facilities is managed separately outside the permitted area.

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#### 4.3 Flood Zones

The Flood Map for Planning confirms that the Site lies within Flood Zone 1, which is defined as “land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probabilities of river or sea flooding”. A detailed flood and surface water assessment has been undertaken to ensure the site is compliant with flood mitigation and resilience requirements which is appended within the application pack.

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### 5 Ecology & Designated Sites

With the exception of those detailed below. A pre-application conservation screening report did not identify SAC, SPA, Ramsar or other international designations within the screening distance of the Site. The pre-application advice stated:

The following nature and heritage conservation sites protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked for, where they are relevant for the permit type requested, but have not been found within screening distance of your site unless included in the list above. Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC), Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Ancient Woodland, relevant species and habitats.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

There are no SSSIs within 500 m of the Site boundary. The nearest statutory designation identified for the wider area is Addington Quarry SSSI, approximately 1.8 km to the south-west. At this distance and with the controls mentioned the likelihood of the site having any effect on the SSSI is negligible.

## 5.1 Habitats

Mereworth/Blaze woods are classified as ancient woodland and show signs of semi-natural managed woodland (coppicing & pollarding). Some of the woodland was previously cleared and replanted or allowed to regrow naturally in the 60s.

## 5.2 Species

There have been no species local to the site identified in the Envirocheck or EA report

## 5.3 Nature Reserves

The EA screening report identified the following nature reserves

### 5.3.1 Local

Mereworth woods (East) has been designated as a local wildlife site (LWS) within 200m of the site boundary. The woods are elevated 10m above the location of the site and to the south.

### 5.3.2 Other

No other nature reserves are within 4 miles of the site.

## 5.4 Cultural Heritage

### 5.4.1 Listed Buildings

There are no listed buildings within 200m of the site, please see the provided map in figure 2 for the nearest listed buildings

### 5.4.2 Scheduled Monuments

The Chapel of St. Blaize is located 10m above and 100m North of the proposed site location. The chapel is a ruin consisting of the foundation of two rooms which are at ground level only.

### 5.4.3 Other Cultural Sites

There are no other sites with cultural significance located within 100m of the planned location of the WTS.

## 5.5 Receptors summary

The receptors summary should be reviewed in context of the site setting map, and the below habitats and species screening maps including figure 2 which shows cultural and protected sites.

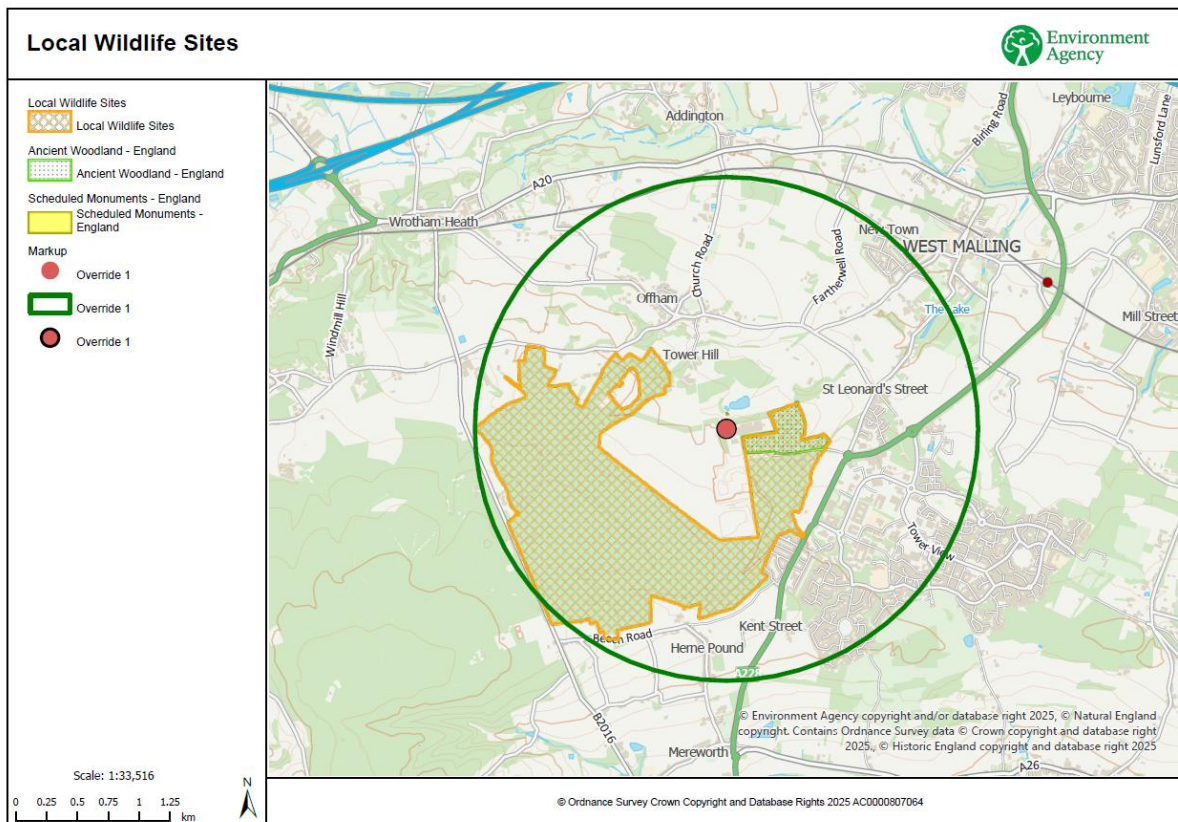


Figure 1 - EA provided map to scale showing the local screening results

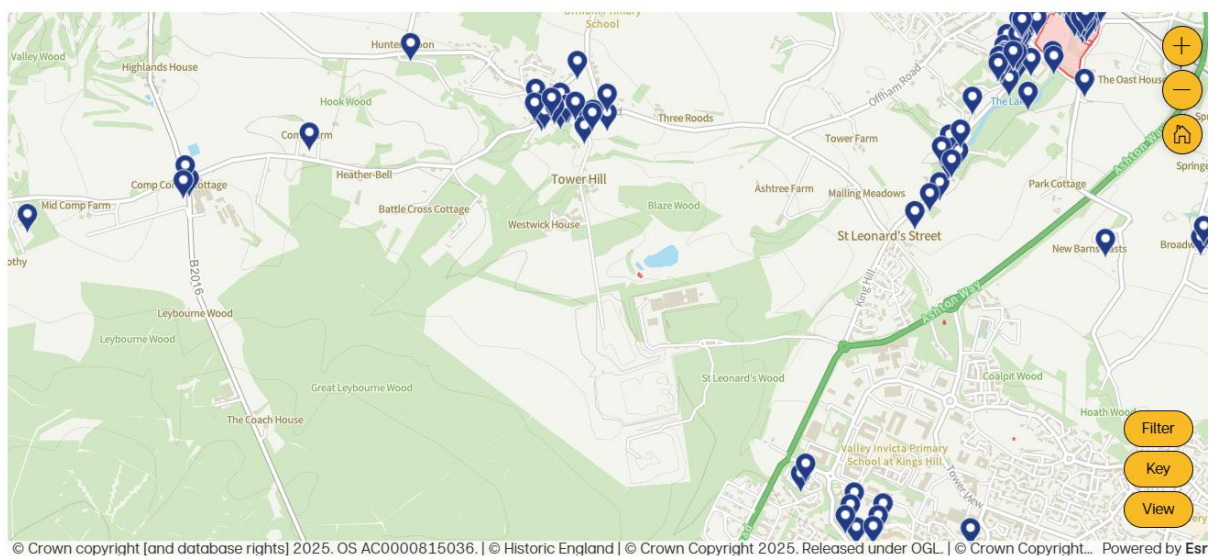


Figure 2 - Scheduled Monuments in red outline and listed buildings in blue markers

## 6 Weather

The weather patterns on and around the site and local area can have a large affect on the risk to local sites and receptors of all types and can specifically affect the risk depending on certain sensitivities.

This transfer station has no emission points either to land air or water so is less likely to be affected by the weather, it is also fully enclosed.

### 6.1 Overview

The site sits 10m inside the base of a disused quarry which shields it from a lot of the affectes of the weather. The wind is generally in a South Westerly to North Easterly direction. Rainfall is average for the area and site buildings are generally protected from the wind due to the reduced elevation and wooded surroundings.

### 6.2 Windrose

The wind rose shows the vast majority of wind blows away from the scheduled habitat

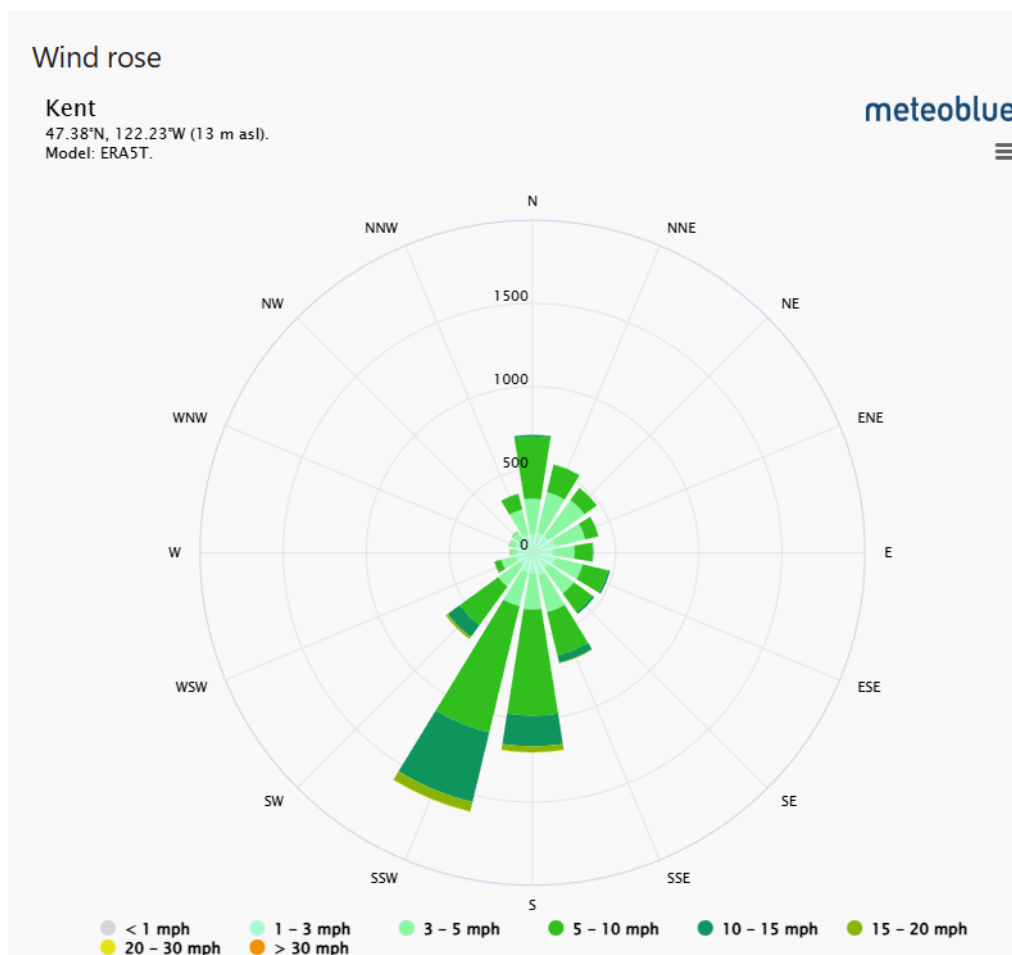


Figure 3 - wind rose for Kent from METEOBlue

## 7 Environmental Risk Assessment

The following tables assess the Site in terms of potential hazards posed receptors and pathways along with management and assessment of the identified risks.

The probability of exposure is the likelihood of the receptors being exposed to the hazard and is defined as low, medium, or high. These terms are qualified as follows:

- Very Low: exposure is unrealistic and the risk is negligible
- Low: exposure is unlikely, barriers in place to mitigate against exposure.
- Medium: exposure is fairly probable, barriers to exposure less controllable.
- High: exposure is probable, direct exposure likely with few barriers.
- Very High: exposure is certain and consequences severe. Controls unlikely to be effective

The methodology outlined in Section 1.1 of this report is the basis on which it is determined whether the proposed Blaise Farm Quarry WTS will lead to significant impact on the surrounding environment. Where a conclusion of 'not significant' has been reached, it is proposed that the mitigation and management measures that will be in place at the Site will be sufficient to ensure that there will be no impact at the surrounding environment.

Table 7-1 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	Consequences	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? Who is responsible for what?	How likely is the contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Odour from receipt, handling and short-term storage of wastes, including food waste, and clinical/offensive waste.	Sensitive receptors, including nearby events venue, residential farmsteads, agricultural land and ecological receptors (woodland/ancient woodland) less likely to be affected directly by odours.	Air movement due to prevailing wind directions	All waste is stored and handled within an enclosed WTS building. Waste storage durations are tightly controlled (e.g. food waste typically removed within 2 days FiFo; clinical waste stored up to 5 days in sealed containers or bagged offensive waste). Good housekeeping, prompt removal of putrescible wastes, sealed bays/containers, spill response, and pest control. Operations managed under the site Odour Management Plan (OMP) with monitoring and complaint response procedures. Closed doors with sealing strips and side brushes	Low	Odour nuisance and loss of amenity.	Low

Table 7-2 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	Consequences	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? Who is responsible for what?	How likely is the contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Noise from vehicle movements, tipping/loading within the WTS building and operation of mobile plant.	Sensitive receptors listed including the Kentfield Country Estate events venue and nearby residential farmsteads and residential areas.	Air	The WTS is located within a quarry, and operations are primarily within an enclosed building. Noise controls include building envelope, maintenance of plant, operational hours controls, driver behaviour controls, and implementation of the Noise Management Plan. A dedicated noise assessment has been completed for the proposed building which shows very little risk.	Low	Noise disturbance and loss of amenity.	Very Low under normal circumstances. Low if abnormal occurrence such as operation with doors open due to fault.

Table 7-3 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	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequences	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? Who is responsible for what?	How likely is the contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
<b>To Air:</b>						
Dust from vehicle movements, loading/unloading, and handling of dry wastes.	Sensitive receptors including residential, commercial, agricultural recreational and ecological receptors.	Air	Impermeable and internal sealed surfaces; speed limits; wheel cleaning/sweeper as needed; waste stored in bays/containers; minimised drop heights; DMP implemented; dust monitoring at agreed locations and prompt response to issues.	Low	Nuisance dust deposition; potential minor health effects if uncontrolled.	Negligible
Bioaerosols from handling of organic wastes (food).	Sensitive receptors including residential, commercial, agricultural recreational and ecological receptors.	Air	No treatment is undertaken on site; organic wastes stored short-term only; contained within building and dedicated bays; good housekeeping and prompt transfer off site.	Low	Potential nuisance/health effects at sensitive receptors if uncontrolled.	Low
<b>To Water:</b>						
Contaminated run off.	Sensitive receptors including residential, commercial, agricultural recreational and ecological receptors. Groundwater.	Land	All waste inside the building will be stored on impermeable surfacing, which will minimise the exposure of wastes to the elements and reduce the risk of contaminated run off and generation of dirty process water. Dirty process water will be contained within the sealed drainage system, preventing uncontrolled risk of contaminated run off from the Site. Any contaminated run off within the building would be contained in the building and would be regularly collected by tanker vehicles for removal from Site and off-Site treatment.  Waste stored outside the building will comprise of asbestos, metal and tyres. These wastes will be stored in enclosed skips to prevent the ingress of water. Surfacing of the Site outside of the WTS building comprises hardstanding.  The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures in accordance with the OTMP document and wider management plan.	Low	Contamination	Very Low
<b>Pests</b>						
Birds, pests and insects.	Sensitive receptors including residential, commercial, agricultural recreational and ecological receptors.	Land, Water and Air	Strict waste acceptance procedures will be implemented to ensure that only authorised wastes are accepted. If non-conforming wastes are delivered to Site, they will be isolated and removed from Site at the earliest opportunity.  All waste with the potential to attract pests will be stored within the fully enclosed WTS building, minimising the risk of pests. Wastes to be stored outside of the WTS building are not considered to be	Medium	Nuisance, potential risk to health	Low

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	Consequences	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? Who is responsible for what?	How likely is the contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			Timeframes for storage of wastes will be kept as low as practically possible, and all waste is stored for a maximum of 5 days. If birds, vermin or insects are identified at the Site, a specialist pest control contractor will be employed to undertake remedial measures.			
Low						
Litter escape from incoming loads and handling of light wastes.	Sensitive receptors including residential, commercial, agricultural recreational and ecological receptors.	Air	All tipping within enclosed building; immediate litter picking; litter nets/containment where required; housekeeping inspections; secure containers/skips and sheeting of vehicles.	Low	Visual nuisance; potential harm to wildlife if uncontrolled.	Low
Mud from vehicle movements	Local Road Network	Transferral of mud on vehicles wheels	All access roads will be tarmacked, and as such the risk of mud track out from traffic and plant machinery movements will be low. Despite this, the following management techniques will be employed at the Site, to ensure that the risk of mud track out is minimised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of hardstanding and impermeable surfacing will be maintained to be free of significant quantities of mud and debris;</li> <li>• All vehicles will be covered when loads are entering and exiting the facility;</li> <li>• Roads will be swept and cleaned whenever necessary; and</li> <li>• In the event that mud, debris or waste arising from the Site is deposited outside the Site boundary, the affected area will be cleaned, and traffic will be isolated from sources of mud and debris within the Site.</li> </ul> Daily visual inspection of the Site by Site management will identify any problem with mud which will be cleaned up as soon as possible. Where necessary road cleaning equipment will be deployed. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures in accordance with the OTMP	Low	Nuisance from mud. Dangerous conditions on roads.	Negligible

Table 7-4 Accidents 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	Consequences	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? Who is responsible for what?	How likely is the contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Leakage of fuel and oils	Local surface water features including rivers, streams and drains. Groundwater.	Runoff and percolation through ground	Mobile plant and vehicles are maintained and inspected; refuelling managed in designated areas; spill kits available; staff trained; impermeable surfacing prevents infiltration; any contaminated sweepings/absorbents disposed as waste.	Low	Contamination of surroundings	Low
Unauthorised waste	Sensitive receptors listed in including residential, commercial, recreational, ecological and agricultural receptors.	Via air (odours) Overland (to sewers, surface and groundwater)	Waste Acceptance Procedures (WAP) including pre-acceptance checks, duty of care review, visual inspection at receipt, segregation/quarantine arrangements, and rejection procedures. Hazardous waste limits controlled; clinical/offensive waste handled in dedicated areas.	Low	Odour nuisance Water contamination	Low
Fire	Sensitive receptors including residential, commercial, recreational, ecological and agricultural receptors. Site personnel.	Air and Land	Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) implemented, including stock control, segregation, no hot works controls, battery/fire risk management, housekeeping, and emergency response arrangements with firefighting water provisions.	Low	Harm to human health, harm to operations, pollution of surroundings.	Low
Flooding	Sensitive receptors including residential, commercial, agricultural recreational and ecological receptors. Site personnel.	Land	The Site is located within a Flood Zone 1, which means it has a low probability of flooding. Evacuation procedures will be implemented in the event of flooding. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures in accordance with the OT document	Low	Harm to human health, contamination of groundwater and surface water.	Very low

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	Consequences	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? Who is responsible for what?	How likely is the contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Security and Vandalism	Sensitive receptors including residential, commercial, agricultural recreational and ecological receptors.	Air, Land and Water	<p>The Site will benefit from the following security measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Site will be manned during operational hours by Site staff who will undertake inspections;</li> <li>• An internal and external CCTV monitoring system which can be monitored on Site or remotely;</li> <li>• Gated entrances to prevent the access of unauthorised persons.</li> </ul> <p>The Site will be inspected daily by the operations staff to identify deterioration and damage and the need for any repairs.</p> <p>The Site will be maintained and repaired to ensure its continued integrity. In the event that damage is sustained repairs will be made by the end of the working day. If this is not possible, suitable measures will be taken to prevent any unauthorised access to the Site and permanent repairs will be affected as soon as practicable.</p> <p>All visitors will be required to register in the visitor's book and sign out again on exit. This minimises the risk of unauthorised visitors being present at the Site.</p> <p>Operational procedures, including regular inspections, ensure continual monitoring of security provision at the Site.</p> <p>The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures in accordance with Site Management System</p>	Low	Nuisance, Contamination and harm to human health.	Low

## 8 Conclusion

This ERA has been undertaken as described by the EA regulatory guidance. The assessment is provided as part of the variation application for a bespoke EP for the Blaise Farm Quarry WTS.

This qualitative risk assessment, in addition to the specific impact assessments and management plans, has considered odour, noise, fugitive emissions, dust, releases to water, litter, and potential for accidents and incidents. The assessment concludes that with the implementation of the risk management measures described above, and in the separate management plans potential hazards from the proposed development are not likely to be significant and no further assessment is required.