Ravenswood Environmental Services Ltd

RavenswoodEnvironmentalServices@outlook.com

Climate Change Adaption Risk Assessment

Version 2

Roadstone Limited

Unit 5 Invicta Park,
New Hythe Lane,
Larkfield
Aylesford,
Kent,
ME20 7FG

Client: Roadstone Limited
Reference: EPR/LP3428LU/P001
Issued by: Ravenswood Environmental Services Ltd
Prepared by: Millie Coleman
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DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Version Reference	Date	Reason for Change	Prepared by	Issued by
1	04/2025	Permit application	M Coleman	Ravenswood Environmental Services
2	11/2025	Update EWC Table	M Coleman	Ravenswood Environmental Services

Contents

1. Introduction

This document is a climate change risk assessment (CCRA), following the guidelines issued by the Environment Agency, hence forth referred to as the EA, for the implementation of a completed climate change adaptation risk assessment, to accompany an EMS for any permit applications after the 1st April 2024. This document has been produced in support of the application for a new bespoke permit for Roadstone Limited, Unit 5 Invicta Park, New Hythe Lane, Larkfield, Aylesford, Kent, ME20 7FG.

The application proposes the acceptance of a total of 200,000 tonnes of waste for the purpose of treatment, transfer in accordance with the Environmental permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016. Pursuant to EA technical guidance WM3: Waste classification- guidance on the classification of waste. The proposed waste acceptance is derived from multiple waste streams and assigned the EWC codes found in Appendix B.

On the successful application for a waste management permit, Roadstone Limited will operate a treatment and transfer station with the waste treatment process involving manual and mechanical sorting to separate materials such as soil, wood, metal, hardcore, plastic and card. Waste will arrive onto the weighbridge to be inspected and delivered into the waste reception areas on the impermeable surface for treatment. Waste will be inspected again prior to departure from site to confirm the description and identity is in accordance with Duty of Care requirements or the appropriate Quality Protocol, or in the instance of soil material, RPS 190.

All materials discarded from household, commercial and industrial districts are deemed as waste in accordance with directive 2008/98/EC, is: “Waste means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.”

The waste materials that will be accepted at Roadstone Limited will be classified under multiple EWC codes (Appendix B), pursuant to EA technical guidance WM3: Waste classification- guidance on the classification of waste. The acceptance, treatment and dispatch of waste material will be authorised by the environmental permit.

1.1 Location

The site is located at Roadstone Limited, Unit 5 Invicta Park, New Hythe Lane, Larkfield, Aylesford, Kent, ME20 7FG, Grid reference number: T Q 71565 59431. Located within an urban, industrial setting, surrounded by other industrial businesses and runs parallel to the river Medway on the eastern border. To the south of the site, at a distance of 580m, is the M20 motorway.

1.2 Aims

This document assesses the risks involved on site, from the impact of climate change. The EA predict a 2°C increase by 2050 and a 4°C increase by 2100, resulting in extreme weather conditions becoming prevalent within the UK. The CCRA aims to assess the risks and provide solutions to allow for continual operation at Roadstone Limited within the conditions of the permit. The aim of this assessment is to identify any significant risks and demonstrate that the risks of pollution or harm will be acceptable by taking the appropriate measures to manage this hazard.

The EA guidance requires all receptors that are near the site and could be reasonably affected by the activities to be identified and considered as part of the assessment.

For the purpose of this CCRA, a 1km radius from the site environmental permit boundary has been adopted in reviewing potentially sensitive receptors of ecological importance along with amenities such as sites of natural heritage, residential, agricultural and surface water receptors. Beyond these distances, it is not considered that receptors could reasonably be affected by the operations at the site.

The potentially sensitive receptors are presented on page 9.

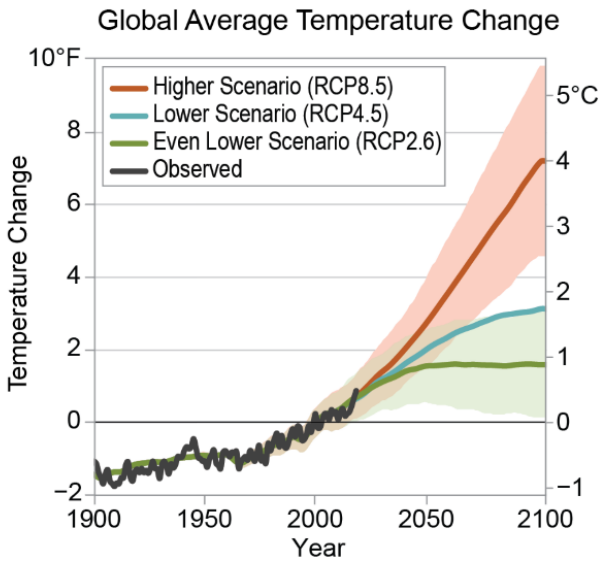


Figure 1: Global average predicted temperature increase for the years 2050 and 2100. (RCP- Representative concentration pathways)

Climate impact	Guidewords	Present day	By 2050 (+2°C) scenario	By 2100 (+2°C) scenario	By 2100 (+4°C) scenario
Summer mean daily max temp	Warmer	20.4°C	+2.4°C	+3.7°C	+6.6°C
Summer mean rainfall	Drier	206 mm	−56 mm	−66 mm	−91 mm
Winter mean daily max temp	Warmer	7.5°C	1.5°C	2.1°C	3.4°C
Winter mean rainfall	Wetter	240 mm	+24 mm	+38 mm	+58 mm
Sea level rise (1981-2000 baseline)	Higher	+0.1 m	+0.4 m	+0.8 m	+1.2m
Hot days – chance of reaching 40°C	Hotter more often	Once a century	Once every 20 years	Once every 3-15 years	Once every 3-15 years
Peak rainfall intensity (1981-2000 baseline)	Heavier	N/A	+45%	N/A	+50%
Peak river flow (1981-2000 baseline)	More extreme	N/A	+35%	N/A	+127%
Low river flow (1981-2000 baseline)	More extreme	N/A	−60%	N/A	−85%

Figure 2: Predictions of impact effects from a continued climate change increase (Source: EA- Climate impact tool)

1.3 What is climate change?

Climate change is the long-term shift in the earth's average temperature and weather conditions. This long-term anthropogenic climate change has been caused, mainly from the widespread use of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas in homes, factories, and transport. The effects of climate change on the environment are more frequent and intense, such as extreme weather conditions, heatwaves and heavy rainfall. Rapid melting of glaciers and ice sheets contribute to the sea level rise and high decline in artic sea ice from ocean warming.

It is predicted that future climate change will result in 2°C global warming resulting in extreme hot days, sea level rise and extreme weather events. Climate change not only impacts the environment around us, but continual increase could also lead to detrimental effects on human health. Respiratory and heart related illness will become prevalent within communities due to air and water quality and cases of southern illness such as malaria will increase within areas of the northern hemisphere. Worldwide human health will deteriorate due to the impacts of anthropogenic climate change while on track to see a 4°C increase in the year 2100.

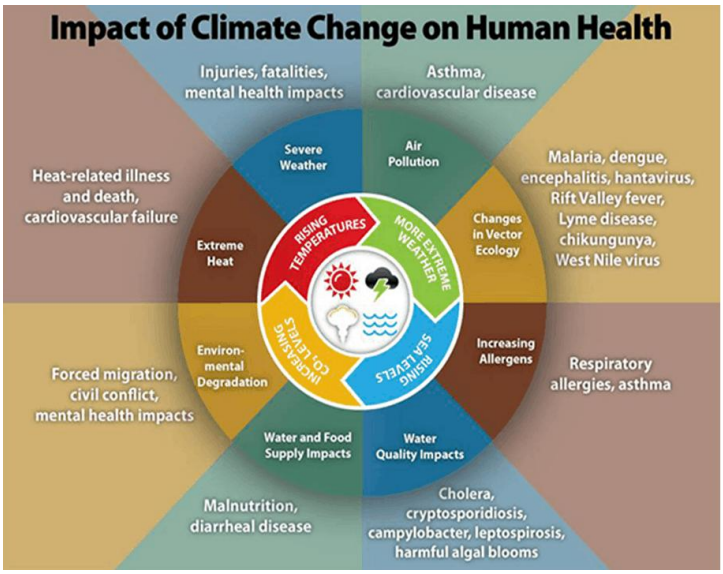


Figure 3: Impacts of climate change on human health.

2. Methodology

This climate change adaptation risk assessment has been formulated in accordance with the guidance provided by the Environment Agency "Climate change: risk assessment and adaptation planning in your management system". (Issued 03/04/23 Climate change: risk assessment and adaptation planning in your management system - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).

The Environment Agency has predicted a 2°C increase by the year 2050, following this, the CCRA has been written with the expectation that operations at Roadstone Limited will continue past the year 2050. Planning for extreme weather can help minimise the impact caused by climate change and aid the operator to remain compliant within the environmental permit limits.

The topics of focus for the risks and impact mentioned in the document include:

- Location
- Severe weather changes
- High and lowlands in risk of flooding
- Long period of dry weather (Heatwaves and drought)
- Extreme precipitation
- Storms
- Sensitive receptors

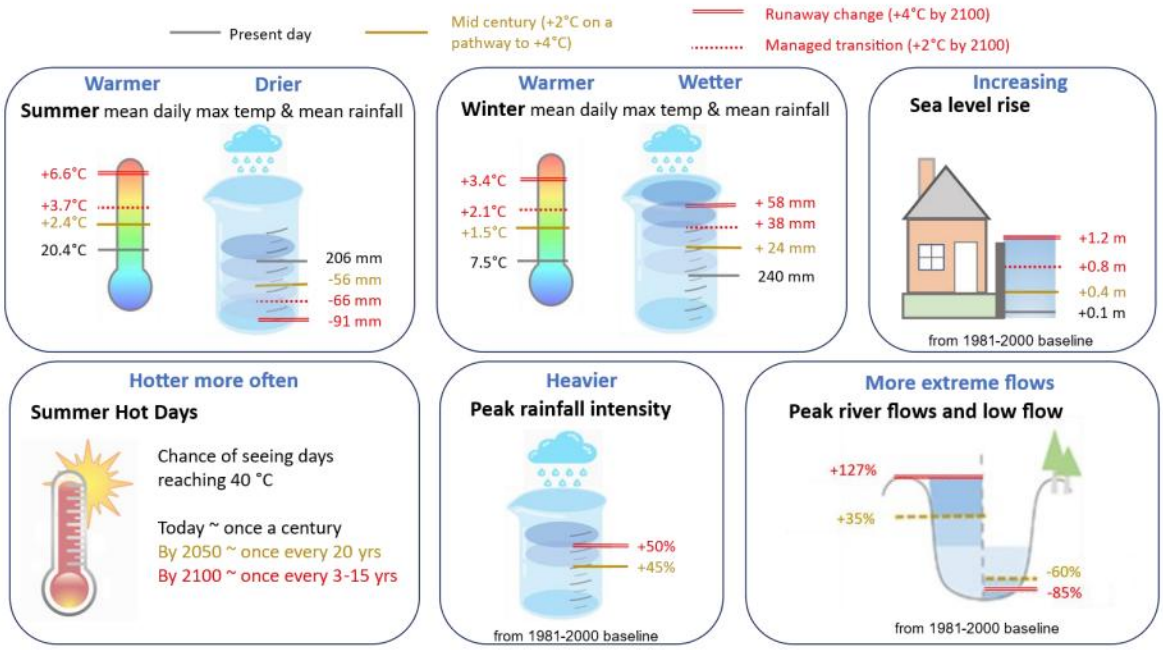


Figure 4: Key risks and hazards from continuous increased climate change. (Source: EA- climate impacts tool)

3. Carbon Reduction, Resource Management and Consideration towards a Net Zero site by 2050.

There are number of ways in which the operator may reduce the amount of carbon produced by their activities and manage the operational demand on resources. This expository theory suggests the most evident means available to the operator to conserve resources in accordance with this Climate Change Adaption Risk Assessment.

There are many initiatives that are immediately available to the operator that may require only minimal operational changes and low expenditure but have an immediate positive impact on natural resources, water being the most obvious, and it is not inconceivable to note that once implemented tangible financial savings are possible.

Many alternative fuels are becoming available to replace the traditional fossil fuel types, although their introduction into the operator's business may be cost prohibitive until the fuel type becomes more common place or financial incentives are available. The use of electricity to power static plant is widely available and demonstrates a positive step towards carbon reduction and efficiency and perhaps less common, hydrogen powered mobile plant. It is not realistic to expect the operator to replace all of their mobile and static plant without good cause, becoming carbon neutral is a good cause, but the operator should be encouraged by incentives to replace failing or uneconomical machinery with green energy types.

In the meantime, there are positive steps that the operator may take to reduce the impact of the operation on the environment and local amenities and in doing so see a reduction in operating costs. For example, implementing a non-idling policy for plant, machinery and transport.

It is very common to see mobile plant left with the engine running in the winter to keep the cab warm when the machine is not in use, during breaktimes for example and likewise in the summer months when air-conditioning is used.

There are many government backed incentives to operate electric company vehicles that represent significant financial benefits to the operator and emit zero emissions to atmosphere. It is not unreasonable to expect the operator to have evaluated these potential alternatives when considering future replacement of company assets.

Conservation of water may become a primary concern if future predictions remain constant and the obligation to actively harvest grey water will be a necessary condition of site operations. The Roadstone facility lends itself well to this requirement as the entire operational area is constructed of reinforced concrete and laid to fall to a sealed tank affording significant storage capacity.

4. Screening

Table 1:Generic climate change screening

Category	Screening questions	Response
1 Timescales	How long will a permit be required?	Unknown length of operations, screened in to provide conservative scenario.
2 Flooding	What is your site's risk of flooding from rivers or the sea?	high risk, Government flood map suggest areas of Roadstone Limited have more than 3.3% chance each year of flooding. (Appendix C)
3 Water usage	What is the source of water used for site operations?	Water for site is sourced from the mains supply.

5. Sensitive receptors

- The receptors shown below are within 1km of the site.
- Roadstone Limited is located within 500 metres of a designated marine conservation site, classified as a site of special scientific interest (SSSI). Given the ecological sensitivity of this area, particularly with regard to air quality and particular deposition, this CCRA has the proximity to the SSSI and other sensitive receptors in mind.
- The site is located approximately 580m due north of the M20 motorway in Aylesford, Maidstone Kent, ME20 7FG (NGR TQ 71565 59431) . Sited between the Strood and Maidstone railway to the east and river Medway immediately to the west, both points almost converging at the southern boundary and in effect isolating the site from access other than from a road bridge (New Hythe Lane) providing access to the site from the north.
- Roadstone Limited is located to the extreme east of the wider industrial estate that boasts a variety of industries. Adjoining the site to the north is a large waste treatment facility operated by London Mining Associates. The exact nature of their business is not known but thought not to involve combustible waste.
- The site is bordered to the immediate east by the river Medway.
- Adjoining the river Medway to the east is a large sewer treatment facility. The distance between the proposed Roadstone Limited eastern boundary and the sewer treatment plant is approximately 700m.
- To the northeast, at approximately 135m lies a large solar electricity generation farm.
- A number of freshwater lakes are located to the east, north and northwest of the site. The nearest being over 400m distant.
- Domestic properties are located immediately south of the M20 motorway, to the west and northwest. There are no domestic properties to the east within 1,000m.
- The general area to the east of the site is predominantly farmland interposed with farm buildings and extinct quarry workings.
- Within the 1km radius search area for sensitive receptors it should be noted that the region forms part of a large-scale mixed industrial and commercial area.
- There are no care homes, hospitals, or similar sensitive receptors within 1km of the site. Aylesford School lies just outside of the 1km safeguard zone.
- The closest Fire Station is approximately 2.5km away at New Hythe Lane, Larkfield.
- The closest hospital is Approx. 3.8 miles, Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust.

Table 2: Location of sensitive receptors within a 1km of the site.

Reference	Description	Distance From Site (m)	Point of Reference	Sensitivity Concern
A	Sewer Treatment Works	720	Southwest	Low
B	Sewer Treatment Works	160	Due East	Low
C	Solar Power Farm	160	Northeast	Low
D	M20 Motorway	470	South	Moderate
E	Sports Facilities	560	South, southeast	Moderate
F	Domestic Properties	550	Northwest	Moderate
G	Domestic Properties	780	Southwest	Moderate
H	River Medway	0	East	Moderate

There are no European sites within 5km of the site boundary. There are no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments in the local area.

As such, these ecological receptors are considered throughout the risk assessment.

- Local nature reserve
- National nature reserve
- Registered parks and gardens
- RSPB
- Woodland trust sites, and
- National forests

In terms of the sensitivity the following has been adopted:

Type of Receptor	Sensitivity
Residential, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, Statutory Designations (SSSI, SPA, SAC)	High
Domestic premises, recreational grounds	Medium
Roads, Industrial premises (waste)	Low

Table 3: Type of receptor and sensitivity table.

Figure 5: Map with a 1Km radius around site.

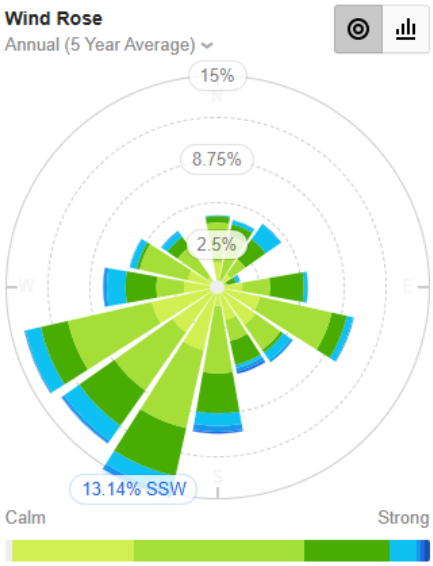


Figure 6: wind rose for Roadstone Limited, Aylesford.

The above wind rose in figure 6 identifies the wind direction as being predominately from the southwest.

A search of the Agencies Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) maps confirms that the site is located within a distance of any high-risk sensitive receptors. Therefore, this document takes these high-risk receptors into consideration throughout the document.

Although dust has the greatest potential for harm for sensitive receptors, the vast majority of particles responsible for annoyance are deposited within 100m – 200 m of the source[2], and hence it is in this zone that the risk of problems from dust is greatest. Research[3] indicates that coarse dusts (for example greater than 30 µm in diameter), of which the majority of soil dust is greater than this, will largely deposit within 100 m of the source.

[2] MPS2, Annex 1: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Mineral Extraction in England.[3] Minerals Policy Statement 2: *Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England*. Annex 1: Dust. Appendix 1A, paragraph 1A

6. Climate change risk assessment

Thames river district: Climate change risk assessment

Name: Roadstone Limited

Reference: EPR/LP3428LU/P001

Climate Change Risk assessment for the implications caused by temperature increase predictions.

6.1 key

1-Unlikely/ Minor impact

2-Low likelihood/ Mild impact

3- Likely/ Medium impact

4-Highly likely/ Severe impact

Risk categories signify how much of a risk a climate change impact is on the operations work based at site.

Risk categories:

- 12 to 16: high
- 8 to 9: moderate to high
- 4 to 6: moderate to low
- 1 to 3: low

6.2 Risk Assessment

Table 4: Climate change risk assessment

	Potential changing climate variable	Impact	Likelihood	Severity	Risk (Likelihood x Severity)	Mitigation (If risk is above 5)	Likelihood (after mitigation)	Severity (after mitigation)	Residual risk (Likelihood x Severity)
1	**-Summer maximum daily average:** Has the potential to reach extreme temperatures as high as over 40°C with increasing frequency based on today's values.	-Dust/odour/pest increase **(Mentioned in Point 5)**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		-Self-combustion from hot spots within waste in stockpiles and containers.	4	4	12	- Waste turn around is generally over a 4-day period, with no waste being on site longer than a month- Constant rotation reduces risk of self-combustion.	1	3	3
		-Waste reactions between mixed incompatible waste.	2	3	6	-When waste enters site, it is inspected and identified before being stored. -Operators inspect the waste as it is processed to reduce likelihood of incompatible wastes being mixed.	1	2	2

2	**-Winter daily temperature:** This has been estimated to be both 4°C cooler and warmer than current temperatures	-Equipment can become frozen.	1	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		-Internal road surfaces could potentially freeze, becoming dangerous for vehicles.	4	3	12	-Spread salt along Internal roads and surfaces to decrease the risk of ice.	2	2	4
		-Freezing of onsite water pipes.	3	4	12	-Regular inspection and preventative maintenance of site when forecast suggests harsh temperatures.	2	2	4
3	**-Daily Precipitation levels:** Estimation of 20% increase from today's average	-Water reactive waste	1	3	3	-Due to the nature of waste accepted by Roadstone Limited, it is unlikely water reactive waste will enter site. -Operators inspect all waste in case of non-permitted waste entering site, instances where non-permitted waste is found operators/supervisors/managers must refer to the rejected load procedure.	N/A	N/A	N/A
		-Increased mud and debris tracked onto main roads	3	2	6	-Site is kept clean of debris and mud as site follows a housekeeping schedule as mentioned in the relating EMS, Section 4.7.	2	2	4

		-Surface water/ flooding- reducing site access and operations could lead to temporary site closure.	3	4	12	-Sealed drainage system on site. -When heavy rain is anticipated, inspect, and maintain drainage.	1	2	2
4	**-Warmer temperatures:** Melting ice and higher precipitation causing sea levels to increase.	-Sea level increase- causing flooding.	4	4	16	- Government flood map suggest areas of Roadstone Limited have high risk flooding (over 3% chance)(Appendix C) -Check weather to prepare for any predicted flooding within the area. -Review flood defences within the area. -upkeep on any flood defences that may be in the area. -Maintain site drainage system.	2	2	4
5	**-Drier summers:** Up to 40% decrease of precipitation throughout summer	-Reduced water access by local authority. No water for dust suppression	2	3	6	-Only use water as and when needed to supress dust and odour.	1	1	1

		-Dust increase causing poor air quality on and around site.	2	4	8	-Continual monitoring of prevailing weather conditions -Regular cleaning of working areas. -Continuous dust suppression of haul roads and other areas. -Sheeting of vehicles prior to removal from site. -Dampening of material during dry weather conditions. -Refer to EMS Section 4.1 for further details of dust suppression.	1	2	2
		Odour Increases and permeates to nearby towns.	1	2	2	-Due to the acceptance of 20 03 01, odour may occur. An odour management plan has been developed, outlining procedures to mitigate odour concerns. The odour management plan should be read in-conjunction with this document. -Monitoring and actions will be recorded in the site diary.	1	1	1
		Pests and vermin which can become attracted to waste accepted at site.	3	4	12	- the permitted wastes are unlikely to attract pests, such as flies. -Inspections completed daily with further actions from pest control taken if necessary.	2	2	4

6	**-Higher wind likelihood:** Daily wind speeds are likely to increase from the current daily average.	-Greater potential for off-site dust emissions. To the detriment of growing crops, local amenities and wildlife (potential suffocation to flora.)	2	4	8	-Continual monitoring of prevailing weather conditions -Continuous dust suppression of internal roads and surfaces. - Sheeting of vehicles prior to removal from site. -Other preventative measures can be found in the EMS section 4.1.	1	2	2
7	**-Storms:** Storms could see a change in frequency and severity. A combination of increased wind, rain and lightning can see to more extreme storm impacts.	-Damage to building structures, tanks and tank covers leading to increased potential for fugitive emissions.	2	2	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

7. Conclusion

In view of the forgoing, it may be postulated that the effectiveness of this Climate Change Adaptation Risk Assessment and its implementation is adequate to mitigate the effects of climate change on a treatment and transfer station activities at the site and consequently reduce the impact of site operations on local amenities and the environment. The provision of equipment for operation of the site must be adequate for the task and augmented under extreme conditions. It is essential that this Climate Change Adaptation Risk Assessment is periodically reviewed to ensure that it remains effective, relevant and encompasses legislative updates.

Appendices:

Appendix A: Site location

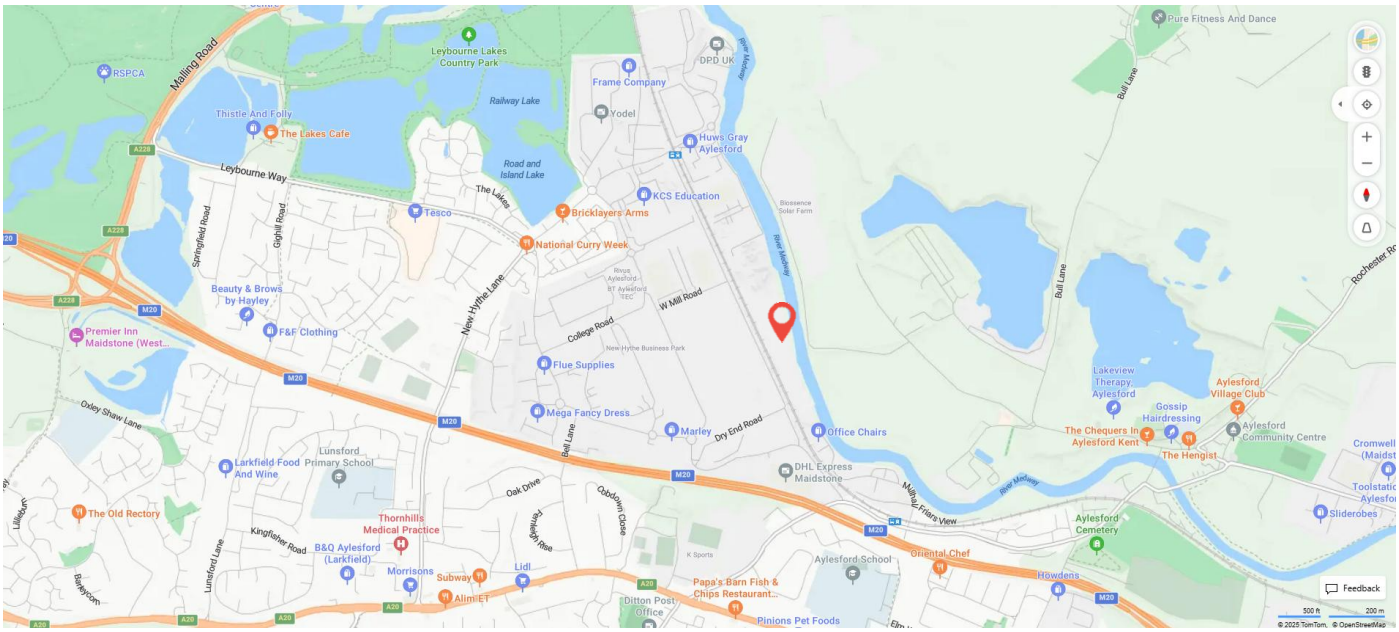


Figure 7: Map of Roadstone Limited and surrounding areas.

Appendix B: Permitted waste types (proposed) accepted at Roadstone Limited

Table 5: EWC codes permitted on site

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station	
Maximum quantity	The total quantity of waste accepted at the site for the above activity shall be less than 200,000 tonnes a year.
Exclusions	wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibers • Wastes that are in a form which is either sludge or liquid
Waste code	Description
15	Waste packaging, absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
17	construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 04	metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium
17 04 03	lead
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10

17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06	Insulation materials and asbestos – containing construction materials
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 0902 and 17 09 03
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
20	municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 02	glass
20 01 10	clothes
20 01 11	textiles
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 01 40	metals
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	Soil and stone
20 02 03	other non-biodegradable wastes
20 03	Other municipal waste
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for Physical treatment of non-hazardous waste- General household, commercial and industrial waste	
Exclusions	wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres • Wastes that are in a form which is either sludge or liquid
Waste code	Description
15	Waste packaging, absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging

15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
17	construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	wood
17 02 03	plastic
17 04	metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium
17 04 03	lead
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 06	Insulation materials and asbestos – containing construction materials
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
20	municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 02	glass
20 01 10	clothes
20 01 11	textiles
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 01 40	metals
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	Soil and stone
20 02 03	other non-biodegradable wastes
20 03	Other municipal waste
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for Physical treatment of

non-hazardous waste- inert soil and hardcore waste	
Exclusions	wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres • Wastes that are in a form which is either sludge or liquid
Waste code	Description
17	construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 02	glass
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 0902 and 17 09 03
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 02	Soil and stone

It is proposed to include EWC 19 12 12 within the list of wastes accepted at the site in recognition of waste emanating from waste transfer stations with minimal treatment capabilities.

19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11*

It is proposed by the operator to add EWC 20 03 01 to the list of wastes because this waste type is known to be recyclate rich and widely available.

EWC 20 03 01 consists if the following items:

Paper and cardboard
Wood
Plastic
Film
Mixed metal
Occasional brick pieces and soil

This waste type shall be accepted pursuant to existing Waste Acceptance Procedures which is stated in this document and other supporting documents and segregated in the manner described throughout the supporting management plans. But for the purpose of completeness, a brief description is given here:

Following conformity of the waste and documentation at the weighbridge the vehicle will be directed to the tipping point which is in the location of the waste handling grab. This allows the waste load to be broken for visual inspection and large recyclates to be removed mechanically and the remainder manually sorted into individual waste types.

The treatment consists of:

Manual pre-sorting to remove waste types such as cardboard, paper, wood and metal. Then the waste will pass through a screener to segregate hardcore type material and soil leaving the smaller fractions of wood, metal and those items that have no further use.

The potential for odour release from this waste type has been identified and controls established in the Odour Management Plan submitted in support of the permit application.

Once segregated, individual waste types recovered from EWC 20 03 01 are stored locally in bays awaiting transport from site. The manner in which the waste is stored, location and duration on site in mentioned in the Fire Prevention Plan

Appendix C: Flood map

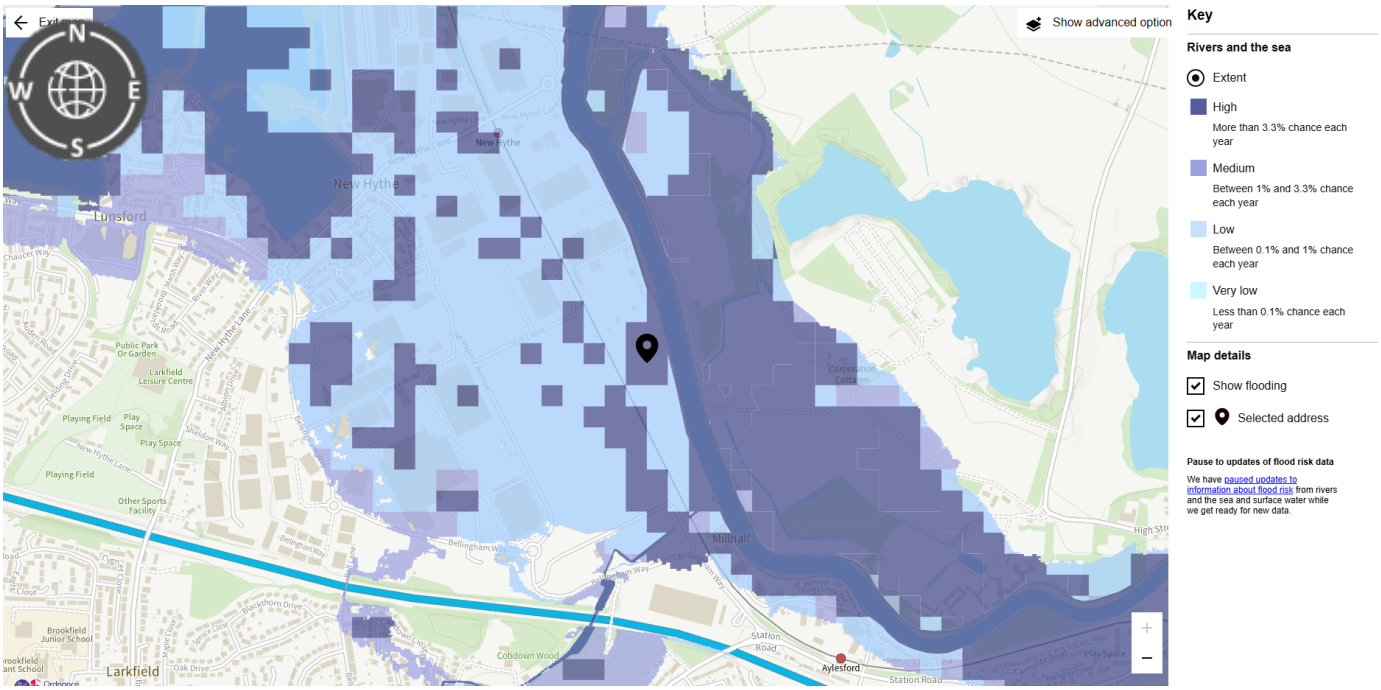


Figure 8: Flood risk map for Roadstone Limited and Surrounding areas

Appendix D: Sensitive Receptor screening report

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke Waste

Reference	EPR/LP3428LU/P001
NGR	TQ 71565 59431
Buffer (m)	20
Date report produced	23/04/2025
Number of maps enclosed	1

This nature and heritage conservation report

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

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

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

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

Sites and Features within screening distance	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)	1000	Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Magic map
Medway Estuary - Zone 2		
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1000	Natural England and Magic map
Holborough to Burham Marshes (SSSI)		

Reference: Bespoke waste screen Version: 6.0 Security Marking: OFFICIAL Page 1 of 2

Protected Species within screening distance	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
Protected Species - Allis Shad migratory route	up to 500m	Natural England Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC) National Biological Network (NBN) Environment Agency. Dial 03708 506 506 for your local Fisheries and Biodiversity team
Protected Species - European Eel migratory route		
Protected Species - River Lamprey migratory route		
Protected Species - Sea Lamprey migratory route		
Protected Species - Smelt migratory route		

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

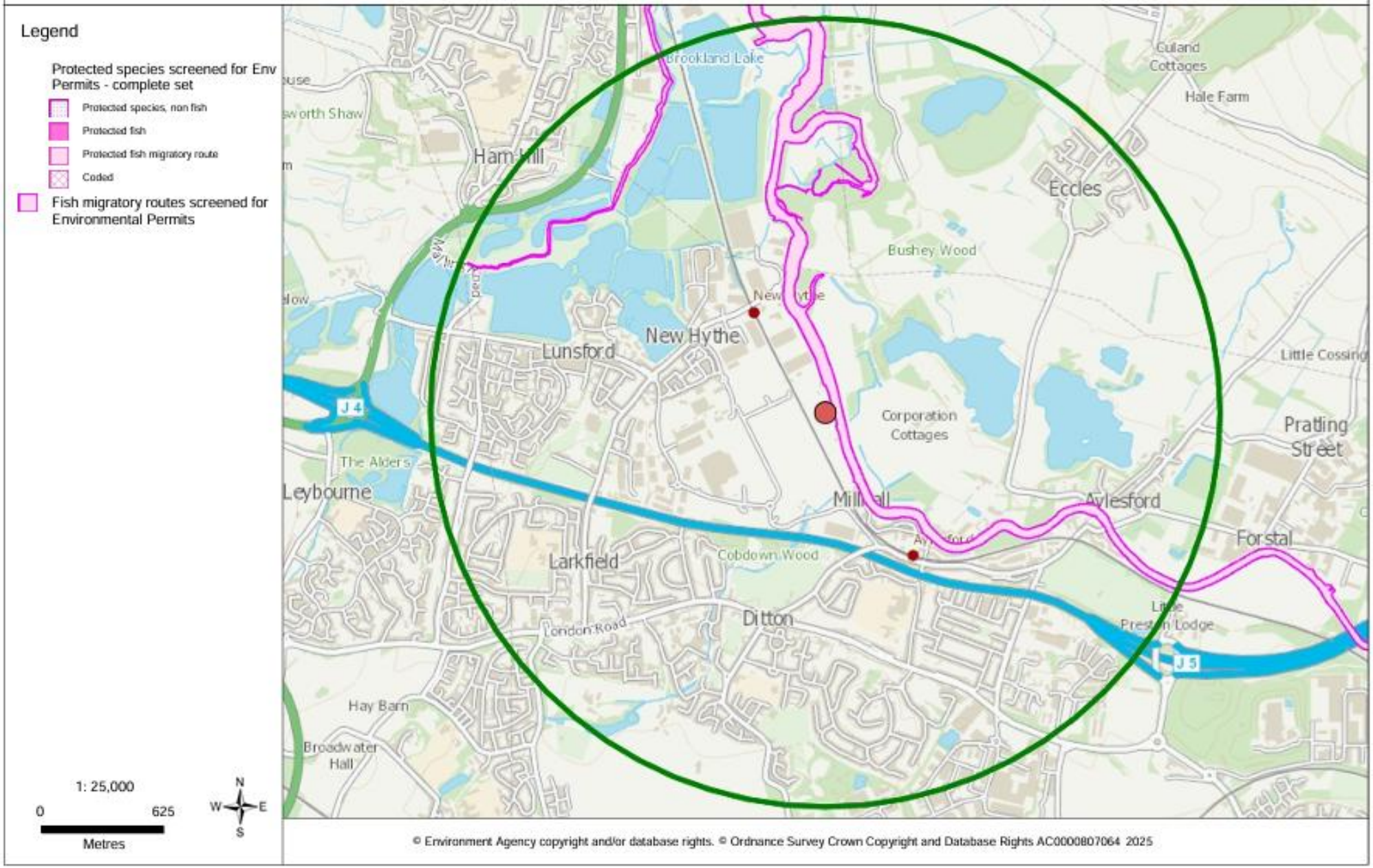
The following nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked for, where they are relevant for the permit type requested, but have not been found within screening distance of your site unless included in the list above.

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

Please note we have screened this application for features for which we have information. It is however your responsibility to comply with all environmental and planning legislation, this information does not imply that no other checks or permissions will be required.

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

Protected Species



Ravenswood Environmental Services Limited

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It is assumed that subject to review of this document by the client the details are correct unless otherwise expressed by the client to Ravenswood Environmental Services Limited.