



Environmental Risk Assessment

Morgan Sindall Woodchip Storage Facility

Countrystyle Recycling Limited

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1.0 Introduction

Countrystyle Recycling Limited (CRL) has instructed SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) to prepare an Environmental Permit (EP) application for the Morgan Sindall Woodchip Storage Facility at Ridham Dock, under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (as amended) 2016.

The EP application seeks to allow CRL to store a maximum of 3,500 tonnes of woodchip at any one time at Morgan Sindall Woodchip Storage Facility, Ridham Dock, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9 8SR (the Site).

1.1 Methodology

This Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) has been undertaken in accordance with the Environment Agency's (EA) guidance '*Risk assessments for your environmental permit*' (Last updated 1 December 2025).

It is a simple assessment of the risks to the environment and human health from accidents, noise and fugitive emissions that may be associated with the operations at the Site. The aim of the assessment is to identify any significant risks and demonstrate that the risk of pollution or harm will be acceptable by implementing appropriate measures to manage these risks.

The EA guidance requires that all receptors that are near to the Site and could reasonably be affected by the activities are identified and considered as part of the ERA. Therefore, for the purpose of this report:

- a 2km radius has been adopted in reviewing potentially sensitive receptors of cultural and ecological importance; and
- a radius of 1km from the proposed EP boundary has been adopted for all other potentially sensitive receptors (for example: residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and surface water receptors).

1.2 Overview and Approach

The assessment is based on the risk assessment for a bespoke EP.

This section outlines the procedure that has been followed in the undertaking of the ERA for the site:

- **Step 1:** Identify risks and their sources for the site
- **Step 2:** Identify receptors at risk from the site
- **Step 3:** Identify pathways between sources and receptors
- **Step 4:** Assess risks relevant to the site activities and determine if they can be screened out
- **Step 5:** State measures proposed to control unacceptably high risks
- **Step 6:** Present the assessment

Step 1 is a screening step to identify the potential risks to the environment from the proposed development. The Guidance identifies areas that the EA considers would likely require assessment for most sites as follows:

- Odour;
- Noise & Vibrations;
- Visible Emissions;



- Discharges such as to surface or groundwater;
- Fugitive Emissions (including dust, mud, litter and pests); and
- Accidents.



2.0 Site Setting

Step 2 identifies people or parts of the environment that could be harmed (at potentially significant risk) by the activity. This section details the Site setting and potentially sensitive receptors near the Site.

2.1 Site Setting

The Site is located at Ridham Docks, Sittingbourne, Kent, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 91863 68335. The village of Iwade is located approximately 1.5km west of the Site. The Site is accessed on its eastern boundary via Lockyer Road.

The area surrounding the Site comprises predominantly agricultural / open marshland to the west, with areas of industrial and commercial use to the south, north and east.

The Swale, a tidal channel of the Thames estuary, is situated 210m to the north of the Site boundary at its closest point. The Swale is designated as a Ramsar site, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Protection Area (SPA) and forms part of Elmley National Nature Reserve (NNR). The Site borders the SSSI, SPA and RAMSAR site on its western and southern boundaries. These are associated with the Swale.

The Site is not located within a groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ).

The dwellings in Iwade are the closest residential receptors to the Site. Swale railway station is located approximately 900m northwest of the Site.

The EP Boundary is illustrated in Drawing 01; the Site layout is illustrated on Drawing 02. Local receptors within a 1km radius of the site are shown on Drawing 03, and Cultural and Natural Heritage Receptors on Drawing 04.

Table 1 below summarises the surrounding land uses.

Table 1 Surrounding Land Use

Boundary	Description
North	To the north lies industrial/ commercial premises and The Swale designated as an SSSI, Ramsar site and SPA. The land beyond this predominantly comprises Elmley NNR.
East	To the east lies industrial/ commercial premises and The Swale designated as an SSSI, Ramsar site and SPA. The land beyond this predominantly comprises Elmley NNR.
South	Land to the south of the Site predominantly consists of industrial/ commercial premises including the remianing area of the Morgan Sindall site. Beyond this is the village of Kemsley located approximately 2km south of the Site.
West	The A249 lies approximately 680m to the west. Land around this largely comprises open / agricultural land, in addition to the village of Iwade which is located approximately 1.5km southwest of the Site. The dwellings in Iwade are the closest residential receptors to the Site. Swale railway station is located 900m northwest of the Site.

2.1.1 Open Ground/Marshland

There is open ground/marshland within 1km of the EP boundary to the north. The closest area is located adjacent to EP's western boundary, which comprises an area of land denoted as "Ridham Marshes".

2.1.2 Commercial and Industrial

The Site is located in the centre of the commercial and industrial area known as Ridham Dock. There are a number of commercial properties located within 1km of the EP boundary



which include, but is not limited to, Ridham Sea Terminals is located to the north, Bearsted Surfacing Contractors to the north-east and Knauf (UK) Sittingbourne to the south.

2.1.3 Local Transport Network

There are numerous roads within a 1km radius of the Site. The Site will be accessed via Lockyer Road which runs along the eastern boundary of the Site. The A249 (Sheppey Crossing) is considered to be the major road network within 1km of the Site, which runs approximately 680m west of the Site in north-south orientation. Swale railway station is located circa 900m northwest of the Site, with the railway running alongside the A249.

2.1.4 Surface Water Features

There are a number of surface water features within a 1km radius of the Site boundary. The nearest surface water receptor to the Site is The Swale which is situated approximately 210m to the north at its closest point. The Medway Estuary and Marshes and the Swale immediately surround Ridham Docks on all sides.

2.2 Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology

2.2.1 Geology

A review of the British Geological Survey (BGS)¹ mapping reveals that the Site is underlain by a bedrock of clay and silt which is interbedded from the London Clay Formation.

Superficial deposits consist of alluvium, clay silt, sand and peat which were formed approximately 11,800 years ago during the Quaternary period.

2.2.2 Hydrogeology

The bedrock underlying the Site is designated as unproductive according to the Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) map².

The superficial deposits are identified as Secondary (undifferentiated).

Groundwater Vulnerability

MAGIC² mapping shows that the Site lies in an area classified as 'medium-low' in terms of groundwater vulnerability.

Source Protection Zones

The Site is not located within a groundwater Source Protection Zone.

2.2.3 Hydrology

The Flood Map for Planning³ identifies the Site as lying within a Flood Zone 3, defined as "*Land within flood zone 3 has a high probability of flooding from rivers and the sea*".

The nearest surface water receptor to the Site is The Swale which is situated approximately 210m north of the Site boundary.

¹ <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>

² <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

³ <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>



2.3 Designated Habitat Sites

A 2km radius was used for identifying nearby designated habitat sites. A review of MAGIC confirmed that the following receptors are present in a 2km radius of the Site:

2.3.1 Marine Conservation Zone

A review of MAGIC identified one Marine Conservation Zone within a 2km radius of the Site, The Swale Estuary is a designated Marine Conservation Zone which is located approximately 210m north at its nearest point.

2.3.2 National Nature Reserve

One National Nature Reserve (NNR) was identified within a 2km radius of the Site. Elmley NNR is located approximately 680m northeast of the Site boundary.

2.3.3 Ramsar Sites

The Site is surrounded in all directions by The Swale Ramsar site. The closest portion of the Swale Ramsar site is approximately 15m west of the Site.

2.3.4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A review of MAGIC identified one SSSI within a 2km radius of the Site. The Site is surrounded in all directions by The Swale SSSI. The closest portion of the Swale SSSI is approximately 15m west of the Site.

2.3.5 Special Protection Area

One Special Protection Area (SPA) was identified within a 2km radius of the Site. The Swale (SPA) surrounds the Site in all directions. The closest portion of the Swale SPA is approximately 15m west of the Site.

A review of MAGIC confirmed none of the following receptors are present in a 2km radius of the site:

- Ancient Woodland;
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- Local Nature Reserve;
- National Parks; and
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

2.4 Cultural Heritage

A review of MAGIC confirmed that the following receptors were present within a 2km radius of the Site:

2.4.1 Listed Buildings

A review of MAGIC identified multiple Grade I and II listed buildings within 2km of the Site. The closest of which is the Church of All Saints is located approximately 1.63km southwest of the Site.

2.4.2 Scheduled Monuments

One scheduled monument was identified within a 2km radius of the Site, World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite (TS2) is located approximately 1.68km northwest of the Site.



The review of MAGIC confirmed that there are none of the following receptors within a 1km radius of the site:

- World Heritage Sites;
- Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- Registered Battlefields.

2.5 Receptors

Local receptors within 1km of the Site are recorded in Table 2, along with ecological, natural and cultural receptors within 2km.

Table 2 Receptors

Receptor Name	Receptor Type	Direction	Approximate Distance from Permit Boundary (m)
Local Receptors within 1km			
Lockyer Road	Local transport network	East	Adjacent
Open ground/marshland – Ridham Marshes / Coalharbour Marshes	Open land	West	Adjacent
Ridham Dock Industrial Complex	Industrial/commercial premises	East and south	Adjacent
Unnamed road	Local transport network	West	Adjacent
MVV Environment Ridham Ltd	Industrial/commercial premises	East	180
Bearstead Surfacing Contractors	Industrial/commercial premises	Northeast	180
Ridham Sea Terminals	Commercial premises	North	200
The Swale	Surface water receptor	North	210
Brett Aggregates and Brett Concrete	Industrial/commercial premises	Northeast	225
Heidelberg Materials Ready-mixed Concrete	Industrial/commercial premises	North	290
Flogas Britain Ltd	Industrial/commercial premises	North	330
Knauf (UK) Sittingbourne	Industrial/commercial premises	South	440
Railway track – Sheerness Line	Local transport network	West	630
A249 / Sheppey Crossing	Local transport network	West	680
Swale railway station	Local transport network	Northwest	900
Ecological, Cultural and Natural Heritage within 2km			
The Swale	SSSI's, Ramsar site and SPA	All directions	Adjacent



Receptor Name	Receptor Type	Direction	Approximate Distance from Permit Boundary (m)
The Swale Estuary	Marine Conservation Zone	North and east	210
Elmley Marshes	RSPB Reserves	Southeast	625
Elmley	NNR's (National Nature Reserves) (England)	Northeast	680
Church of All Saints	Listed Buildings	Southwest	1630
Traditional Agricultural Barn	Listed Buildings	Southwest	1640
Ivy Cottage	Listed Buildings	Southwest	1680
World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite (TS2)	Scheduled Monuments	Northwest	1680
Barn	Listed Buildings	Southeast	1870
Kingshill Farmhouse	Listed Buildings	Southeast	1895

2.6 Windrose

The wind direction and frequency should be considered when looking at the impact of emissions on receptors. Figure 1 shows the wind patterns for Southend Meteorological Station, located approximately 21km north northwest. As is apparent from this windrose, the predominant wind direction is from the southwest.

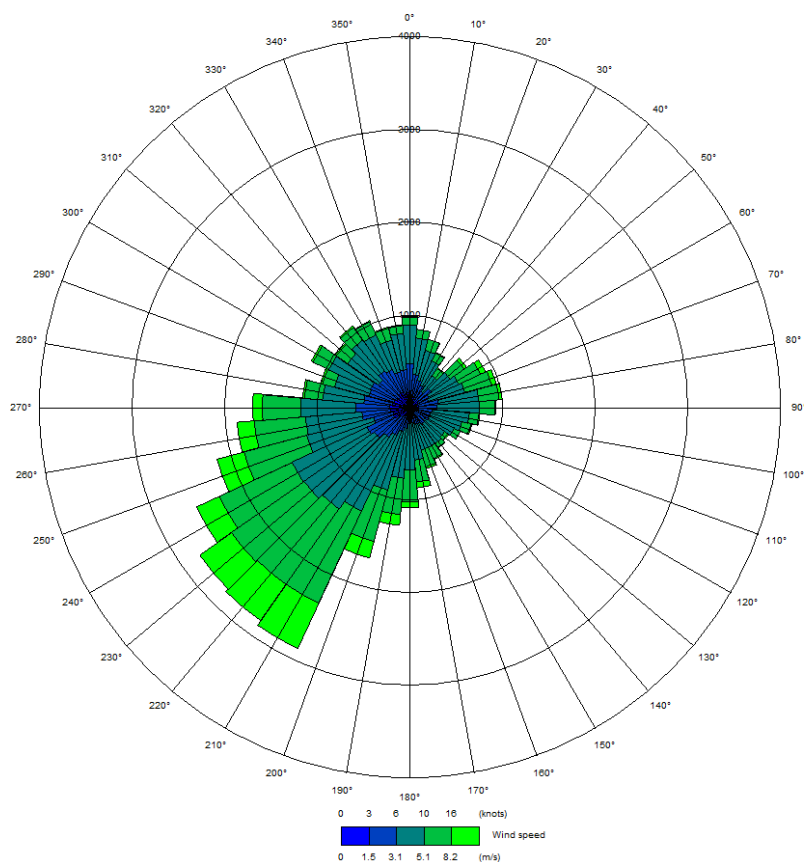


Figure 1 Windrose for Southend Meteorological Station



3.0 Environmental Risk Assessment

Step 3 identifies the potential pathways between source and receptor and where appropriate, the assessment demonstrates how the risk of pollution or harm can be mitigated by measures to manage these risks and/or block the pathways (Steps 4 and 5). The following tables, in accordance with EA guidance, present the assessment in terms of hazards posed, receptors and pathways, along with management and residual risks for the following hazards:

- Odour;
- Noise & Vibrations;
- Visible Emissions;
- Discharge to surface or groundwater;
- Fugitive Emissions (including dust, mud, litter and pests); and
- Accidents.



Table 3 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 storage of waste	Sensitive receptors listed in Table 2.	Air	Only waste authorised by the EP will be accepted at the Site. Waste woodchip accepted at the Site will not be odorous. In the event that unauthorised waste is delivered to the Site, the waste will be segregated and stored in a designated quarantine area prior to export from the Site. No waste is brought to the Site unexpectedly. Only competent staff will handle waste using appropriate equipment. The operator will ensure that unlikely odorous emissions will be reported to management with immediate effect and measures will be implemented to deal with the fugitive emission at source. Any odour identified onsite is recorded in the site diary, investigated by the Site Manager and remediated as soon as possible. The Site Manager is responsible for managing emissions of odour onsite.	Very Low	Odour Nuisance and loss of amenity.	Very Low



Table 4 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 the operation of machinery and vehicle movements	Sensitive receptors listed in Table 2.	Air	There are no residential properties or other human sensitive receptors, such as hospitals and schools, within 1km of the Site. The Site is located within an industrial area where several other waste management facilities and industrial operations are being carried out. Activities under the EP are limited to storage of woodchip only. There is not proposed treatment of waste under the EP. To ensure that noise and vibrations are limited, the following management techniques will be implemented: • All plant and machinery will be operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications; • Machinery will be operated so as to minimise noise; • Vehicles adhere to a speed limit onsite; and • Site surfaces will be kept in good repair to minimise noise associated with uneven roads Daily auditory monitoring will be carried out by Site personnel to identify any unacceptable levels of noise. A record of the inspection findings will be made in the Site Diary. Remedial action will be taken in the event that noise from the site is detected at nearby sensitive receptor locations. The Site Manager will be responsible for managing emissions of noise onsite.	Low	Noise disturbance and loss of amenity.	Low



Table 5 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
To Air:						
Dust from vehicle movements	Sensitive receptors listed in Table 2.	Air	Site surfacing comprises of an impermeable pad, therein minimising accumulation of dust/dirt on vehicles visiting the Site and reducing the potential risk of trackout of dust and dirt from the Site onto the public road network. A Dust Management Plan has been produced to support the EP application and considers the management techniques to be implemented at the Site to minimise dust emissions from operations. Daily visual inspections will be conducted for dust emissions. If dust is deemed a nuisance from any of these inspections, or of potential nuisance, mitigation measures will be enforced to reduce any dust emissions. This may include temporary cessation of activities or use of water to dampen down surfacing. The result of any inspections or investigations as a result of complaints will be recorded in the site diary. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures in accordance with operational and management procedures.	Low	Nuisance and harm to human health	Low
Dust from storage and handling of waste	Sensitive receptors listed in Table 2 including residential, commercial, agricultural recreational and ecological receptors.	Air	Waste operations under the EP will comprise of storage of woodchip only. There will be no treatment of waste under the EP. Woodchip waste is considered likely to be a source of dust emissions if mitigation measures were not in place. All woodchip received and stored on the Site are stored in windrow style stockpiles. A Dust Management Plan has been produced to support the EP application and considers the management techniques to be implemented at the Site to minimise dust emissions from operations. The mitigation measures to be implemented at the Site in relation to dust will include, but are not limited to, the following: • Vehicles will be covered by entering or exiting the Site. • Storage areas of woodchip on the Site comprise an impermeable surface, thus minimising suspension of dust from stockpiling and handling operations. • Daily visual inspections will be conducted and in response to any complaints. If dust is deemed a nuisance from any of these inspections, mitigation measures will be enforced to reduce any dust emissions.	Medium	Nuisance and harm to human 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
			The result of any inspections or investigations as a result of complaints will be recorded in the site diary. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures in accordance with operational and management procedures.			
To Water:						
Contaminated run off.	Sensitive receptors listed in Table 2. Groundwater.	Land	No liquid wastes will be accepted. The Site benefits from impermeable surfacing for woodchip storage areas. The Site has impermeable surfacing, preventing any surface water from running off. All water is captured in one of two on-site tanks, and the collected water is removed by tanker off-site. Strict waste acceptance procedures to ensure that only wastes acceptable under the EP are accepted onto the Site for storage. There are strict controls over the handling and storage of the woodchip to ensure its suitability for exportation. Therefore, the potential for contaminated runoff from the waste storage areas is low. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures in accordance with operational and management procedures.	Low	Contamination of land, surface water and groundwater.	Low
Pests						
Birds, pests and insects	Sensitive receptors listed in Table 2.	Land, Water and Air	Site personnel will conduct daily inspections of waste storage areas for signs of scavenging animals. If scavenging animals are spotted a licenced contractor is contacted to remove them and the offending waste type will be investigated and removed if necessary. The Site Manager is responsible for management of scavenging animals.	Low	Nuisance, potential risk to health	Very Low
Mud/Litter						
Litter from waste	Sensitive receptors listed in Table 2.	Air	The Site will be inspected daily for signs of litter. The Site benefits from good housekeeping and strict waste acceptance procedures. In the event that any litter is identified onsite, it is cleared from the affected area. Any litter will either be removed or placed into the quarantine bay. There are strict controls over the handling and storage of the woodchip to ensure its suitability for exportation. Therefore, the potential for the woodchip containing litter is low.	Low	Nuisance from litter. Dangerous conditions on roads.	Low



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			The Site Manager is responsible for managing emissions of litter on and off the Site.			
Mud from vehicle movements	Local Road Network	Transferral of mud on vehicles wheels	No mud producing wastes will be stored on the Site. Waste stored on the Site will comprise woodchip only. The surface of the Site is comprised of impermeable surfacing. The Site surfacing and Site access road are designed, constructed, and maintained to ensure they are adequate for traffic usage. The roads will be kept clean and in good state of repair and therefore present low risk in terms of transferring mud. All Site vehicles will be checked to ensure that they are clear of loose woodchip and/or mud prior to leaving the Site. The Site will be inspected daily for signs of litter, mud or waste. Any identified instances of mud, litter or waste are cleared immediately. The Site Manager is responsible for managing emissions of litter and mud on site.	Low	Nuisance from mud. Dangerous conditions on roads.	Low





Table 6 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.	Land	There will be no fuel/oil stored on the Site. The following measures will be in place to prevent loss of containment and minimise the risk and impact of releases should fuel/oil storage occur in future: - Storage tanks will be constructed to the appropriate British Standard; - Tanks will be inspected visually on a regular basis by the site staff to ensure the continued integrity of the tanks and identify any requirement for any remedial action; - Any identified requirements for preventative or remedial actions will be reported to the Site Manager. Although there are no fixed fuel/oil storage tanks on the Site, it is noted that fuel/oil will be present on the Site within mobile plant. Mobile plant will undergo maintenance in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations to ensure the plant is kept in good working order. Plant will also be inspected regularly for any evidence of disrepair or issues. Spill kits (materials suitable for absorbing and containing minor spillages) will be maintained on the Site and staff will undertake regular monitoring on the Site for evidence of spillages and leakage during their daily responsibilities.	Low	Contamination of surroundings	Low
Fire	Sensitive receptors listed in Table 2.	Air and Land	Permitted activities do not include the burning of waste. The Site will operate in accordance with the agreed Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) prepared to support the EP application. The FPP implements measures onsite that are designed to: - Minimise the likelihood of a fire happening; - Aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours; and - Minimise the spread of fire within the Site and to neighbouring sites A copy of the FPP will be available onsite and Site operatives will receive training on its contents.	Medium	Harm to human health, harm to operations, pollution of surroundings.	Low
Flooding	Sensitive receptors listed in Table 2.	Land	The Flood Map for Planning³ identifies the Site as lying within a Flood Zone 3, defined as "<i>Land within flood zone 3 has a high probability of flooding from rivers and the sea</i>". The Site Manager is responsible for the management of the Site in the event of flooding. Depending on the severity of flooding, the Site Manager may close the Site to the receipt of waste or cease operations in their entirety.	Medium	Harm to human health, contamination of groundwater and surface water.	Low



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Security and Vandalism	Sensitive receptors listed in Table 2.	Air, Land and Water	In order to prevent unauthorised access, the Site will have a number of security measures in place to limit the likelihood of a security breach or vandalism including: - Automated gated entry which is opened via use of a key fob; - Perimeter security fencing located along all boundaries; - Lockable doors on the office/welfare facilities; - Full CCTV coverage of all external areas; - Inspection and maintenance procedures; and - A visitor sign in system. Only authorised personnel will have access to the Site. The Site is inspected at the commencement of each working day. Any defects or damage which compromise the integrity of the fencing and gates are made secure by temporary repair by the end of the working day. Permanent repairs are affected as soon as practicable. In the event that damage is sustained, repairs are 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 are affected as soon as practicable. The Site Manager will be responsible for managing security on the Site. This includes inspecting the site at the commencement of each day. All inspections, any defects, damage or repairs is recorded in the Site diary.	Low	Nuisance, Contamination and harm to human health.	Low



4.0 Conclusion

To conclude, this ERA has been undertaken in accordance with EA guidance. The assessment is provided as part of the EP application for the Site.

The qualitative risk assessment has considered that the proposed variations to the EP for the site will not pose a significant risk of harm to sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Site.

The assessment concludes that with the implementation of the risk management measures described above, potential hazards from the proposed activities are not likely to be significant and no further assessment is required.

