AC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Environmental Management System

Ref: LLS.PT.EMS.2512

London Local Skips Limited

Eley Road, Enfield, London, N18 3BB

December 2025

AC Environmental Consulting Ltd

Environment House,

Werrington Road,

Stoke-on-Trent

ST2 9AF

Reference & Revision	Issue	Prepared	Approved
LLS.PT.EMS.2505	First Issue	MS	AB
LLS.PT.EMS.2512	1.1	DA	AB

CONTENTS

This Environmental Management System is for the London Local Skips Ltd site at Eley Road, Enfield, London, N18 3BB.

The Environmental Management System comprises this description of site operations and the Site Working Procedures Manual (Ref: SWPM Rev001). This document will refer to procedures contained within the Site Working Procedures Manual throughout.

1. LOCATION

The site is in a commercial/industrial area. The site consists of a yard used as a waste transfer station for the recycling and storage of household, commercial, and industrial skip wastes. The site will consist of an external yard with a weighbridge, overnight plant storage area, and a storage bay for inert waste. There is a Legio Block and steel corrugated shed to the eastern end of the site which will contain four bays assigned for waste storage according to waste stream. The site will also have a picking line. The annual throughput will be up to 26,000 tonnes per annum. The nearest sensitive residential property lies approximately 498m west on Rays Road.

2. HISTORY

The site operates as a waste transfer station for household, commercial, and industrial skip waste in the London area. According to old maps, the site was vacant for the record of 1914-1940, with there being a neighbouring railway and sewage farm nearby. There are no records/evidence of any pollution incidents on the site or near to the site.

3. OPERATING HOURS

The site's operating hours will be as follows:

Monday – Friday: 08.00 – 17.00

Saturday: 08.00 – 14.00

Sunday: Closed

4. SITE DESIGN

The site layout is designed to ensure freedom of movement and is entirely surfaced with impermeable concrete. Waste is brought onto site using the company's own vehicles and occasionally approved third party contractor vehicles. Upon arrival, the waste vehicles will drive over the weighbridge to the northeastern area of the site prior to delivering the waste to the tipping area in the shed to the eastern

end of the site. The waste will then be immediately sorted and segregated by hand prior to the remaining waste being ran through the sorting plant- trommel, magnet separator, and picking line. Once sorted, the waste will then be transferred to the appropriate stockpile according to waste stream. All stockpiles will be separated by a 6m separation distance or by a firewall wherever possible. The indoor firewalls in the shed consist of concrete which has fire resistant properties. All flammable stockpiles will be retained on the impermeable concrete surface.

The permitted area consists of both outdoor and indoor storage areas for waste. It is crucial to note that the only waste to be stored outdoors will be inert waste which is not flammable. The indoor storage will consist of a Legio Block and corrugated steel shed to the east of the site. The shed will contain a fire wall bay for the allocated storage of timber, and an area for the initial tipping and storage of general waste.

There are three 40cyd skips underneath the picking line for the allocated storage of plastic, plasterboard (this skip is enclosed whenever not picking), and timber. Three legio block bays are beneath the site trommel for the storage of soils and fines, with there also being a single ferrous metal 40cyd skip beneath the magnet separator. To the end of the sorting plant is a single covered stockpile for the storage of hardcore. The lithium-ion batteries will be stored in 205L steel drum filled with vermiculite in the office. It is crucial to note that the site does not readily accept these wastes, and the site will follow strict procedures should these wastes of plasterboard, gypsum and lithium-ion battery waste enter the site within a mixed load, and these procedures are outlined within this document.

The site is equipped with several Hinkvision CCTV cameras which operate 24 hours and are monitored by site management during operational hours. In the event of an intrusion out of hours, the system will immediately alert site management via text message. The site will install kerbing around the perimeter to a height of 35cm (some kerbing to this height is already present on site), and an automatic fire suppression system in the shed to the east of the site. In the event of a fire, a Gelbag barrier will be deployed. The Gelbag barrier deployment location is shown on Drawing (REF).

4.1 Vulnerable Locations

The site has various sensitive receptors that may be vulnerable to pollution within 1km of the site e.g. residential, commercial and industrial premises. The nearest sensitive residential property lies approximately 528m west on Rays Road. The site is located on an industrial site therefore there are multiple commercial and industrial properties surrounding the site. Within the 1km radius from the site, there are educational and care properties. In terms of educational facilities, the closest is West Lea School - Meridian Campus located 899m south-west of the site. One care home, Murrayfield Care

Home, is within the radius and is located 921m south-west of the site. The site is also within the vicinity a SSSI site: Chingford Reservoirs 758m northeast from the site, there are also Wildlife Sites, with Lea Valley 266m east-southeast, and Salmons's Brook & Montague Road Recreation Ground 526m north-northwest from the site.

Due to the distance of the site from the sensitive receptors and the mitigative measures in place (please refer to Sections 5 for further detail) the nearby receptors are at a low risk of experiencing adverse impacts from the site. The site is fully surfaced with impermeable concrete, has water containment measures and pollution control measures in place to prevent pollution e.g. spill kits and Gelbags barriers. The concrete surface that stretches across the entire site through to the access road can be easily swept and kept clean in accordance with a cleaning schedule, which will reduce the risk of the spread of dust, mud, and debris to surrounding receptors and the public highway.

As mentioned above, the concrete surface throughout the site can easily be kept clean through sweeping, which reduces the risk of the spread of dust, mud, and debris to surrounding receptors and the public highway. The bays will also prevent the spread of dust from stockpiles, due to stockpiles being kept 1m below the top of the walls. Attention shall be paid to accumulations near sources of ignition such as dust/fluff build up on or around electrical equipment, panels etc. There are surface water drains located within the site which leads to an interceptor located to the southwestern of the permitted area, this will prevent any potential contaminated water from draining into the public sewer.

4.2 Drainage

The site is entirely surfaced with impermeable concrete. It is crucial to note that all flammable waste will be stored on the impermeable. The site benefits from a sealed drainage system connected to an interceptor. In the event of a fire, Gelbags will be deployed immediately prevent the spread of contaminated fire water into the public sewer and to neighbouring sites. It is important to note that due to the size of the site, should a fire occur, the fire service will be able to access all flammable stockpiles without the need to drive over the Gelbags situated along the site entrance. In the event of a spillage, site management will be notified immediately, and trained staff will deal with the spill in situ using the spill kit located on site at all times.

4.3 Water, Gas and Electricity

The site has no gas supply available. Energy is provided by EON. The water supply to the site is provided by Thames Water.

4.4 Waste Handling

The permitted area accepts a variety of mixed recyclable commercial, domestic, and industrial skip wastes including general waste, timber, plastic, metal, and inert waste. The site does not accept hazardous waste, but it is accepted that on occasion hazardous waste e.g. paint tins, batteries etc. may be hidden within a mixed load, so the potential for fire arising from mixtures of wastes or non-conforming wastes, whilst limited, does exist. Non-conforming waste is defined as waste that the site is not permitted to accept. Waste is brought onto site using the company's own vehicles and occasionally approved third party contractor vehicles. Upon arrival, the waste vehicles will drive over the weighbridge to the northeastern area of the site prior to delivering the waste to the tipping area in the shed to the eastern end of the site. The waste will then be immediately sorted and sorted by hand before being treated within the sortation plant. The plant will have individual storage areas beneath the plant in either bays or skips according to waste stream as shown on Drawing Ref: 230810LLS104.

The stockpiles within the permitted area general waste, timber, plastic, metal, and inert waste. All waste tipping, sorting, processing, and storage occurs on the impermeable concrete surface. All waste will be stored on site for no longer than 30 days. A first in first out (FIFO) procedure is in place to ensure that stock rotation is in practise in order to remain in accordance with the retention time of 30 days This will ensure that stockpiles do not breach the size limits within the Environment Agency guidelines.

The permitted area consists of both outdoor and indoor storage areas for waste. It is crucial to note that the only waste to be stored outdoors will be inert waste. The indoor storage will consist of a Legio Block and corrugated steel shed to the east of the site. The shed will contain a fire wall bay for the allocated storage of timber, and an enclosed skip for plasterboard. There will be three fire wall bays underneath the picking line for the allocated storage of general waste, plastic, and metal. The lithium-ion batteries will be stored in 205L steel drum filled with vermiculite in the office. It is crucial to note that the site does not accept these wastes, and the site will follow strict procedures in the acceptance and handling of plasterboard, gypsum and lithium-ion battery waste.

Despite the site not accepting plasterboard/gypsum, in the event that gypsum waste is identified during waste inspection upon arrival, the site will act in accordance with the gypsum waste acceptance procedure and gypsum waste handling procedure below.

Gypsum/Plasterboard Waste

Although plasterboard/gypsum is not accepted onto the site, there is the potential for gypsum waste to enter the site within a load.

As stated previously, all waste loads are inspected prior to offloading. Staff will be trained through annual toolbox talks on how to identify gypsum and plaster-based waste within loads arriving on site. A copy of the toolbox talk sheet is provided in Appendix 4. Staff will also be supplied with a Gypsum ID sheet which will assists members of staff in identifying forms of gypsum and plasterboard waste. A copy of the ID sheet is also provided in Appendix 4. This training will significantly reduce the risk of the contamination of gypsum waste within loads consisting of conforming waste on site.

In the event that gypsum and plaster-based waste is identified during the inspection of waste on arrival, it will be immediately separated from the load by trained staff with the assistance of a grab excavator and hand picking to ensure smaller pieces of gypsum/plasterboard are not retrieved. The gypsum waste will be transferred to a designated enclosed skip on site prior to being removed from site to a suitable permitted facility.

Lithium Batteries

Despite the fact that lithium batteries are not permitted on the site, there is a possibility for the accidental acceptance of lithium-ion batteries within a load.

All waste loads are examined before being offloaded, as was previously specified. Each year, toolbox talks will educate staff members how to detect lithium batteries in incoming loads. The likelihood of lithium battery waste contamination in loads made up of conforming waste at the site will be much due to this training.

If lithium batteries are discovered during the waste inspection process, they will be immediately separated from the load by trained personnel. The lithium battery will be moved to a quarantine and storage area before being disposed of elsewhere. Lithium batteries will be stored in a designated steel drum filled with vermiculite and covered to prevent moisture from coming into contact with the battery. An appropriate contractor will remove the batteries and dispose of the waste.

5. SITE OPERATIONS

The range of wastes handled and accepted on site are described above in Section 4. All the waste accepted at the site will be in accordance with the planning permission and Environmental Permit for the site.

5.1 Waste Storage and Handling

The permitted area consists of both outdoor and indoor storage areas for waste. It is crucial to note that the only waste to be stored outdoors will be inert waste which is not flammable. The indoor storage will consist of a Legio Block and corrugated steel shed to the east of the site. The shed will contain a fire wall bay for the allocated storage of timber, an enclosed skip for plasterboard. The picking line will have three fire wall bays with stockpiles for general waste, plastic, and metal. The office will contain the 205L steel drum filled with vermiculite for the storage of lithium ion batteries. It is crucial to note that the site does not accept these wastes, and the site will follow strict procedures in the acceptance and handling of plasterboard, gypsum and lithium ion battery waste.

All waste will be stored on site for no longer than 30 days. A first in first out (FIFO) procedure is in place to ensure that stock rotation is in practise in order to remain in accordance with the retention time of one month. This will reduce the risk of the production of odour and dust. This will also ensure that stockpiles do not breach the size limits within the Environment Agency guidelines.

Stockpile Number	Material Type/Stockpiles	Form	Location	Maximum Amount in each area (m^3)
1	Hardcore	Solid	External Yard-covered area	105
2	Plastic		External Yard-40cyd RoRo skip	30.58
3	Plasterboard		External Yard-40cyd RoRo skip	30.58
4	Timber		External Yard-40cyd RoRo skip	30.58 **Total= 196.74**
5	Fines	Solid	External Yard-legio block bay	36
6	Soil	Solid	External Yard-legio block bay	36
7	Soil	Solid	External Yard-legio block bay	36
8	Ferrous Metal	Solid	External Yard-40cyd RoRo skip	30.58
9	General Waste	Solid	Internal Shed	321.6
10	Timber	Solid	Internal Shed-legio block bay	296.4
11	Lithium-ion Batteries	Solid	Office- steel drum filled with vermiculite	0.205

5.2 Retention Times

The variety of waste streams accepted on site are considered to be low risk material. Each waste stream has an allocated stockpile area as shown on Drawing Ref: 230810LLS104 and will be stored on site for no longer than 30 days.

Material Risk Rating	Timescale
Low risk material	Material will be processed within 30 days

5.3 Pre-acceptance Procedure

Prior to waste being brought onto site, customers who produce and deliver waste will be advised that the site will not accept any loads that contain lithium-ion battery, gypsum or plasterboard waste. In addition to this advice, bags will be provided to customers who have gypsum to promote source segregation and to ensure it is efficiently handled when it arrives on site. These bags will be assigned for gypsum and plasterboard waste only and will be sealed.

Advising customers as above will significantly reduce the risk of lithium-ion battery, gypsum and plaster-based waste from entering the site.

5.4 Waste Acceptance Procedures

Waste reception hand handling is subject to many Site Working Procedures. As waste is received on site it is inspected prior to offloading. The waste will be directed to the waste receipt/sorting area where it will be unloaded.

Any non-conforming materials found in the waste will be dealt with in accordance with the rejecting waste procedures.

Wastes are handled according to the various requirements of planning permission, the permit, and the requirements of the end market. These operations have been outlined above.

5.5 Gypsum Waste Acceptance Procedure

As stated above, all waste loads are inspected prior to offloading. Staff will be trained through annual toolbox talks on how to identify gypsum and plaster-based waste within loads arriving on site. A copy of the toolbox talk sheet is provided in Appendix 4. Staff will also be supplied with a Gypsum ID sheet which will assists members of staff in identifying forms of gypsum and plaster waste. A copy of the ID

sheet is also provided in Appendix 4. This training will significantly reduce the risk of the contamination of gypsum waste within loads consisting of conforming waste on site.

In the event that gypsum and plaster-based waste is identified during the inspection of waste on arrival, it will be immediately separated from the load by trained staff hand picking with the assistance of a grab excavator. The gypsum waste will be transferred to a designated enclosed skip on site prior to being removed from site to a suitable permitted facility.

5.6 Non-conforming Waste

Every load brought onto site will be inspected by site management. Any loads that contain non-acceptable materials will be rejected immediately.

Non-conforming waste is identified prior to unloading, site management will be alerted immediately. The non-conforming waste will be separated from the load and transferred to the quarantine area pending removal to a suitable permitted facility. If the non-conforming waste cannot be separated from the load, the entire load shall be rejected and transferred to the quarantine area pending removal to a suitable permitted facility.

If the same waste stream is regularly found to contain non-conforming materials, then a review of the acceptance procedures will be undertaken. This involves a discussion with the waste producer to resolve the issue and prevent any further occurrences.

If it is necessary, non-conforming loads shall be reported to the appropriate authorities. The Environment Agency will be contacted to be informed of any non-conformities.

5.7 Gypsum Waste Handling Procedures

The site permit does not permit the acceptance of gypsum/plasterboard wastes and it is crucial to note that gypsum waste is classed as a non-conforming waste type on site. However, due to the nature of waste streams accepted on site, there is the potential for gypsum waste to enter the site within a load, particularly within loads classified as EWC codes 17 09 04 (mixed construction and demolition wastes) and 20 03 01 (mixed municipal wastes)

Control of plasterboard/gypsum waste begins at contract stage. Prior to any wastes being accepted on site clients are advised that the site will not accept waste under the EWC codes 17 09 04 (mixed construction and demolition wastes) and 20 03 01 (mixed municipal wastes) which contain gypsum and plaster-based waste. In addition to this advice, the customers who have gypsum will also be provided with bags to promote source segregation and improve the efficiency of handling gypsum when it arrives on site.

Staff will be trained to identify the possible traces of gypsum and plaster-based waste. Staff will be trained through annual toolbox talks and upon the arrival of a waste load, staff will sort through the waste by hand picking, with the assistance of a grab excavator, to identify the possible traces of gypsum and plaster-based waste and to remove any traces of such wastes to prevent them entering the recycling process. Hand picking is essential alongside the grab excavator to ensure smaller pieces of gypsum/plasterboard are retrieved. A copy of the toolbox talk sheet and the gypsum ID form is provided in Appendix 4.

In the event that gypsum and plaster-based waste is identified, site management will be informed, and the waste will be transferred immediately to a dedicated skip prior to removal off site. Any gypsum and plasterboard waste identified will be removed from site to a suitable permitted facility. The gypsum and plasterboard waste identified will be transferred from site to a suitable permitted facility under the EWC code 17 08 02.

As stated above, gypsum and plasterboard segregation are achieved through hand picking by members of staff with the assistance of the grab excavator. To determine how effective the gypsum/plasterboard segregation is, the site will undertake sampling and testing of the mechanically treated waste outputs for sulphate.

5.8 Weighing Facilities

There is a weighbridge at the northeastern area of the site. Waste vehicles will be weighed upon arrival and prior to exiting the site for each movement of waste. Vehicle weight records will be kept within the office.

5.9 Operating Arrangements

The site will have a mix of mobile plant. The mobile plant will consist of a forklift truck, and grab excavator and a mobile picking line for daily site activities. Skip vehicles will also be used to transfer wastes to and from the site. Breakdown events will be dealt with in accordance with the section below.

Products and wastes leaving the site are transported using the companies own transport.

5.10 Inspections and Maintenance

Routine site inspections are carried out daily by the site manager and weekly by the COTC holder. Where any damage is found to infrastructure or plant and vehicles these shall be reported and repaired within the set timescales:

Plant & Vehicles – 48 hours

Fencing – 48 hours

Drainage – 7 days

Buildings – 7 days

If this is not possible, alternative arrangements shall be made as detailed below:

A site inspection will be carried out weekly by the COTC holder. The results are recorded on the Site Inspection Sheet.

As a minimum, the site inspection shall consider;

- Condition of concreted areas
- Site access
- Perimeter walls
- Fencing
- Waste records
- Site tidiness/stockpiles
- Litter, pests, mud, dust and odour

Any issues found will be dealt with promptly and within the timescales highlighted above.

A review of Site Inspections shall take place at management meetings. Any trends identified will be discussed and action taken to address the issues.

5.11 Site Tidiness

The site will be inspected daily by the site manager and weekly by the COTC Holder. Any accumulated litter, debris or dust will be removed. The site access and concrete standing will be swept if accumulations of dust, debris or litter become visible by a mechanical sweeper.

5.12 Site Security

The site has not experienced any trespass or vandalism. The security system consists of CCTV cameras with motion sensors and that operate 24 hours a day that were designed, installed, and are maintained by a UKAS accredited installer. All stockpiles can be monitored from the placement of the CCTV cameras. The system is monitored on site by site management during operational hours in the office and sends alerts to site management by text if the system detects an intrusion or fire. In the event of a fire the site operatives will first inform the FRS and then notify site management. If there is an intrusion or fire out of hours, the security alarm system and CCTV cameras alert staff immediately by text.

Outside of working hours this area along with the rest of the site will be covered by the site CCTV which is in use 24/7. The CCTV cameras on site will detect the movement on site and send a text message to site management. Management or any of the site operatives will firstly contact the emergency services then inform site management. All senior management have access to CCTV remotely via mobile phone app.

5.13 Dust Control

All areas where vehicles operate is on a concrete surface. Any visible accumulations of dusts on site will be removed by hand sweeping or by a mechanical sweeper. If visible accumulations of dust are transferred onto the public highway, then a mechanical sweeper will be hire immediately. Site staff inspect the site daily for accumulations of dust in accordance with a cleaning regime which is provided in Appendix 3.

The site operates in accordance key mitigation measures to reduce the risk of the spread of potential dust to neighbouring properties such as:

- Enforcing a strict speed limit of 5mph across the site.
- Minimising drop heights when unloading waste.
- Maintaining good housekeeping across the site.

If any complaints were to arise, the site will make every effort to reduce the risk of dust and respond to the complaint immediately. Any dust issues will be dealt with in accordance with site procedures.

5.14 Noise Management

The site is in an industrial area. The site operations are considered to be noisy and have the potential to cause an issue beyond the site boundary. However, many measures are taken to minimise noise generated by permitted operations.

Measures taken to minimise noise are:

- Only operate during working hours.
- Switch engines off whilst unloading or waiting to unload.
- When not in use plant vehicles will be switched off.
- Noise complaints to be recorded and investigated.

5.15 Odour Control

The nature of waste accepted on site means that odours may become an issue. However, the following measures are put in place to minimise odours should they occur:

- Malodorous wastes are removed from the site for disposal at the earliest opportunity.
- Deodorising equipment is kept on site at all times, including a Knapsack Sprayer.

5.16 Litter Control

There is a risk of litter due to the type of wastes accepted on site. However, the design of the site allows waste operation and storage to be entirely enclosed by the perimeter fencing. This alongside the gated entrance will minimise the any litter escaping the site.

Measures which can be taken to minimise litter is:

- Litter pick can be carried out by a member of staff on site.

5.17 Pest Control

Due to the waste types accepted on site pests may become a problem. If a problem does develop the following measures shall be taken;

- Use of commercial products.
- Using pest services.
- Find an alternative method of storing the wastes.

6. CONTINGENCY PLANS

In the event of a breakdown, the site would cease operations. The site management would be alerted, and temporary equipment/machinery would be hired in whilst repairs are made. In the event that temporary equipment/machinery could not be hired, any organised deliveries of waste will be cancelled and any loads already in transit to the site will be diverted to another suitable permitted facility. The site will not become operational or receive deliveries until it can continue to operate within the conditions of the permit.

In a fire event all operations on site would cease. The site gates would be closed and manned to ensure that no vehicles other than the FRS or Environment Agency could gain access to the site. For the duration of the fire and the clean-up, no wastes will be accepted on site. The Gelbags will deployed to contain firewater.

In the event of a flood all operations will cease. No vehicles other than the FRS or Environment Agency will gain access to the site due to control of the site entrance by staff. The water gate barriers will be deployed to protect the site from floodwater.

Ceasing operations in the event of a breakdown, fire or flood will mean that all site operations will stop, including waste acceptance.

7. A CHANGING CLIMATE

Climate change means that extreme weather incidents are becoming more common and more severe. Climate projections show that over the coming decades we will face an increased risk of climate change impacts, including:

- extreme rainfall, leading to more frequent and severe floods
- heat waves
- drought
- rise in sea levels and tidal surges
- storms
- wildfires

All of these could have an impact the company directly, in supply chains and for consumers and markets. Potential impacts as a result of different likely climate change aspect are outlined in appendix 5.

8. PERSONNEL AND DUTIES

The site is operated by various personnel with discrete duties and responsibilities. A management structure is shown in Appendix 1 attached to this Environmental Management System.

Technically competent management is available on site. A copy of the CV and WAMITAB certificate of the COTC holder is kept on site.

9. STAFF COMPETENCE AND TRAINING

Site management is responsible for ensuring that all operatives are appropriately trained in the moving/organising and storage of waste and any other activities that are carried out on site by the operatives. Training is carried out in the form of toolbox talks.

Operatives are responsible for carrying out all daily operations.

All training that is carried out on site will be recorded in either site folders, site diaries or on a computer spreadsheet. Training will be carried out annually and involve a refresher on all the relevant planning and permitting documents.

10. RECORDS

Maintenance, inspections, and all other related records will be kept inside the site office in either folders or on spreadsheets.

11. FIRE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Mains water is available on site. A fire hydrant is available approximately 116m to the south of Eley Road.

Fire extinguishers have been supplied to the company and are available in the covered waste storage area.

Fire prevention will be practiced in accordance with the Fire Prevention Plan Ref: LLS.PT.FPP.2308 and through good housekeeping.

12. COMPLAINTS

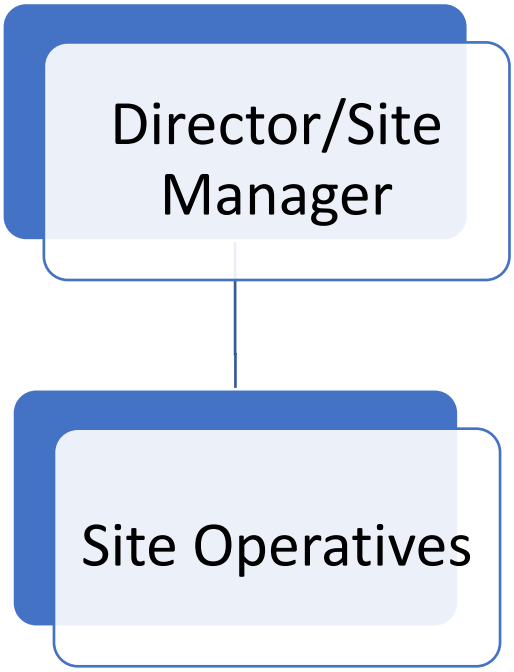
Any complaints received shall be dealt with in accordance with the SWP002 Complaints Procedure of the Site Working Procedures Manual.

13. REVIEW OF THE SYSTEM

A review of the Environmental Management System shall take place in response to any incidents or accidents and annually on or around the anniversary of the System. The review shall be carried out by site management and the findings recorded. Any defects, shortfalls, or changed to the system shall be recorded and the system amended accordingly.

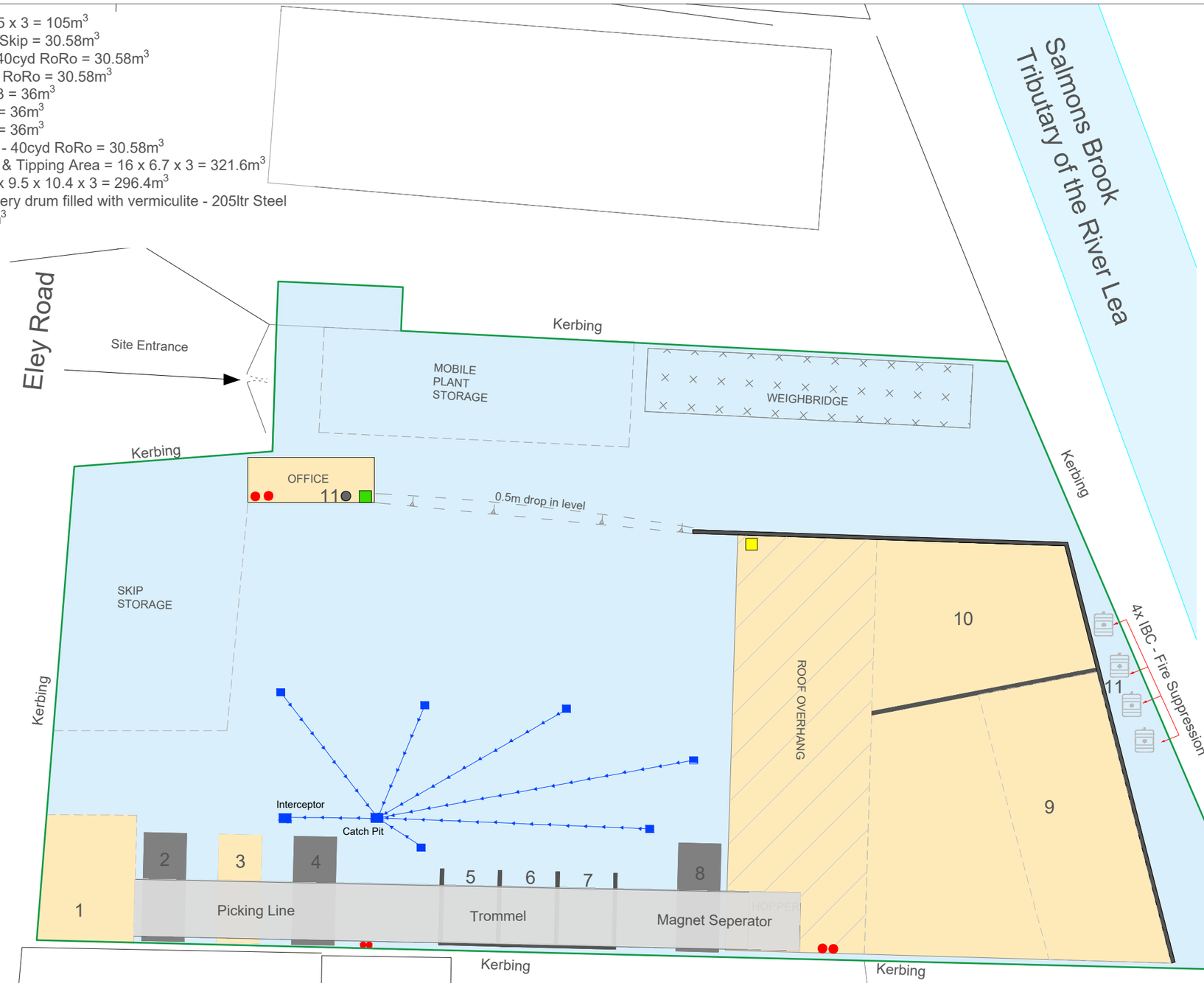
At each review, staff will receive training in the form of toolbox talks to highlight any changes.

APPENDIX 1 – MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



APPENDIX 2 – DRAWING REF: 230810LLS104

1. Hardcore - 7 x 5 x 3 = 105m^3
2. Plastic - 40cyd Skip = 30.58m^3
3. Plasterboard - 40cyd RoRo = 30.58m^3
4. Timber - 40cyd RoRo = 30.58m^3
5. Fines - 3 x 4 x 3 = 36m^3
6. Soil - 3 x 4 x 3 = 36m^3
7. Soil - 3 x 4 x 3 = 36m^3
8. Ferrous Metals - 40cyd RoRo = 30.58m^3
9. General Waste & Tipping Area = 16 x 6.7 x 3 = 321.6m^3
10. Timber - approx 9.5 x 10.4 x 3 = 296.4m^3
11. Lithium-ion battery drum filled with vermiculite - 205ltr Steel Drum = 0.205m^3



AC ENVIRONMENTAL
Environment House
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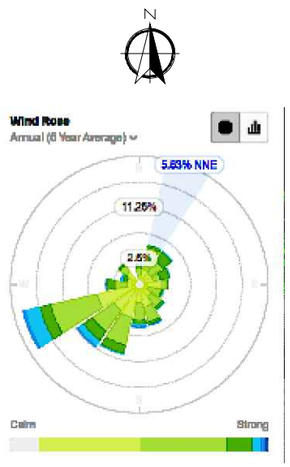

- Covered area
- PPE Storage
- Spill Kit
- Fire Extinguisher
- Fire wall
- Concrete Surface
- Surface grid
- Drainage

REV	DATE	DETAIL

CLIENT: London Local Skips Ltd

SITE: Eley Road,
Enfield, London
N18 3BB

PROJECT: PERMIT APPLICATION

TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SCALE @A3	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
1:250	May 2025	T Kearns	D Alcock

DRAWING NO: 230810LLS104

REVISION:

APPENDIX 3 – CLEANING SCHEDULE

Area	London Local Skips Ltd Cleaning Schedule						
	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Site Surfaces							
Access Roads							
Mobile Plant							

APPENDIX 4 - TOOLBOX TALK SHEET AND GYPSUM ID FORM

Tool Box Talk

Task; Non-Conforming Waste (Plasterboard/Gypsum)

Waste Acceptance procedures

As waste is received on site it is established at the weighbridge the type of waste arriving. The waste will be directed to the appropriate point for tipping where it will be unloaded.
Any non-conforming materials found in the waste will be dealt with in accordance to the rejecting waste procedures.

Every load brought onto site will be inspected by an operator. Any loads that contain non-acceptable materials will be rejected.

Non-conforming materials found after entering the site will be segregated and stored under suitable conditions before being dispatched to a suitable permitted facility.

An example of non-conforming material includes gypsum waste. Gypsum waste acceptance, separation and removal procedures are detailed below.

If the same waste stream is regularly found to contain non-conforming materials, then a review of the acceptance procedures will be undertaken.

Our Swadlincote site does not permit the acceptance of gypsum/plasterboard wastes and it is crucial to note that gypsum waste is classed as a non-conforming waste type on site.

Examples of Gypsum are shown in the attached photos for identification purposes however should you be unsure if Gypsum/Plasterboard is present then ask for a supervisor or manager to assist.

Whilst Gypsum/Plasterboard is not accepted at Swadlincote there is the potential for gypsum waste to enter the site within a load, particularly within loads of mixed construction and demolition waste and mixed general waste.

On arrival of a waste load the operatives present shall firstly inspect the load. If the load is clearly contaminated it shall be rejected completely. If the tipping process is complete before any contamination is noticed the operative shall check the contents of waste and with the assistance of a grab excavator will identify the possible traces of gypsum and plaster-based waste. Should there be traces, these will be safely removed to prevent them entering the recycling process.

In the event that gypsum and plaster-based waste is identified, site management will be informed, and the waste will be transferred immediately to a dedicated skip located by the tipping hall prior to removal off site. Any gypsum and plasterboard waste identified will be removed from site to the Willshee's Waste & Recycling Ltd site Depot 1, which is permitted to accept this type of waste.

Examples Of Plasterboard / Gypsum

Plasterboard

Gypsum Bag

Plasterboard

Gypsum Mouldings

Name	Signature	Date

APPENDIX 5- CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT

Climate Change Risk Assessment

Facility: London Local Skips Ltd

Location: Eley Rd, London, N18 3BB

Risk assessment carried out by: Mary Simcock

Date: 28-May-25

Data and information				Judgement				Action (by permitting)	
Receptor	**Source**	**Harm**	**Pathway**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**Magnitude of risk**	**Justification for magnitude**	**Risk management**	**Residual risk**
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	**What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?**	**What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?**	**How might the receptor come into contact with the source?**	**How likely is this probability of exposure?**	**How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?**	**What is the overall magnitude of the risk?**	**On what did I base my judgement?**	**How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?**	**What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).**
Local human population	Greater potential for increased waste reactions and fires.	Harm to human health - respiratory irritation and illness.	Air transport then inhalation.	Medium	High	**Low**	All flammable wastes are stored in covered areas, or within bays/skips. This means that only theexternal wastes will have contact with the sun, but the site operated in accordance with the Fire Prevention Plan, which includes thermal monitoring.	Ensure that all wastes are stored in their designated stockpiles and undergo thermal monitoring as per the Fire Prevention Plan instructions	Low
Local human population	Potential increased risk of wildfires impacting the site	Harm to human health - respiratory irritation and illness.	Air transport then inhalation.	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	The permitted area is situated within a developed estate within London, therefore the surrounding areas are commercial/industrial use and has no risk from wildfires from occuring	n/a	n/a
Local human population	Potential for fire if the temperature exceeds the heat rating of components in electrical equipment or components are subjected to intense and direct sunlight	Harm to human health - respiratory irritation and illness.	Air transport then inhalation.	Very Low	Low	**Very Low**	All electrical equipment is containted within the site office, and therefore mitigates against any heating. Despite the risk being minimal, inspections are carried out and any maintenance is carried out within a set timeframe	Conduct regular inspection and preventative maintenance of site and plant or equipment	Very low
Staff, visitors, local human population	Increase in high temperature expansion and stress of plant, pipework and fittings	Danger to those on site through injury	Physical.	Very Low	Low	**Very Low**	The site operates in accordance with an inspection and maintenance procedure which involves routine inspections. These inspections are carried out daily by the site manager and weekly by the COTC holder. Where any damage is found, these shall be reported and repaired within set timescales	Ensure that management complies with the regular inspection and preventative maintenance of site, plant and equipment. Should any degradation be noted, the impacted part will be replaced with types of material less susceptible to photo-degradation (should it be available)	Very low

Local human population, livestock and wildlife.	Potential increased dust emissions with reduced availability of water for dust suppression	Nuisance, loss of amenity and harm to animal health	Air transport then deposition	Medium	Low	**Low**	All areas where vehicles operate is on a concrete surface. Any visible accumulations of dusts on site will be removed by hand sweeping or by a mechanical sweeper. If visible accumulations of dust are transferred onto the public highway, then a mechanical sweeper will be hire immediately. Site staff inspect the site daily for accumulations of dust in accordance with a cleaning regime	The site will operate in accordance with the Dust & Emmissions Management Plan	Low
Local human population	Odour intensifying due to increased temperatures both in summer and winter	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Air transport then inhalation.	Low	Low	**Low**	The nature of waste accepted on site means that odour may become an issue	The site will operate in accordance with the Odour Management Plan	Low
Local human population	Scavenging animals and scavenging birds due to the higher summer temperatures	Harm to human health - from waste carried off site and faeces. Nuisance and loss of amenity.	Air transport and over land	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	None of the waste will attract scavanging animals/birds	n/a	n/a
Local human population	Potential increased use or reliance on mains water for dust suppression and cleaning and provision of fire water due to drier summers	Harm to human health - respiratory irritation and illness. Also nuisance, loss of amenity and harm to animal health	Air transport then inhalation or deposition	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	As above	As above	n/a
Staff, visitors, local human population	Lower winter temperatures could increase risk of pipework and other external equipment freezing	Danger to those on site through injury	Physical.	Very Low	Low	**Very Low**	The site operates in accordance with an inspection and maintenance procedure which involves routine inspections. These inspections are carried out daily by the site manager and weekly by the COTC holder. Where any damage is found, these shall be reported and repaired within set timescales	Ensure that management complies with the regular inspection and preventative maintenance of site, plant and equipment.	Very low
Local human population and local environment	Potential for increased site surface water and flooding	If waste is washed off site it may contaminate buildings / gardens / natural habitats downstream.	Flood waters	Very Low	Low	**Low**	The site is located within a Flood Zone 1, indicating that the land is assessed as having a 1 in 1000 or greater annual probability of river flooding (<0.1%). The risk of flooding is minimal, however should it occur, the site is entirely concreted with the wastes being contained in bays, or skips	Ensure that all wastes are stored in the designated stockpiles	Low
Local human population and local environment	There is potential for increased incidents involving water-reactive wastes	Fire occuring and potentially spreading	Disburtion, air transport	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	No wastes are water-reactive	n/a	n/a

Local environment, groundwater, and nearby watersystems	There is potential increased impact of discharge to watercourse from on-site drainage systems where connected to water courses.	Unspended solids and increased turbidity, impact on water quality	Drainage system	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	No discharge into watercourse	n/a	n/a
Local environment, groundwater, and nearby watersystems	Potential for increased site surface water and flooding resulting in drainage systems and interceptors being overwhelmed.	Unspended solids and increased turbidity, impact on water quality	Drainage system	Low	Low	**Low**	Due to the small quantity of waste on site, the existing drainage system in place is suitable. As the site is located within a Flood Zone 1, the risk for increased surface water and flooding is minimal.	Should the site drainage and interceptor become overwhelmed, the site will review the drainage and interceptor to ensure that it can handle the surface water and flooding	Very low
Staff, visitors, local human population, any wildlife sites in the vicinity	If located near the coast, a site could experience increased corrosion due to increase in saltwater spray	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	The site is not located near the coast	n/a	n/a
Local human population and local environment	If a site is located near the coast there is potential increased risk of coastal flooding	If waste is washed off site it may contaminate buildings / gardens / natural habitats downstream.	Flood waters	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	The site is not located near the coast	n/a	n/a
Staff, visitors, local human population, and nearby animals	Potential for high winds to damage buildings and infrastructure and blow waste from the site.	Nuisance, loss of amenity and harm to animal health	Air transport then deposition	Low	Low	**Low**	The site carries out inspections and maintenance which will ensure that the warehouse and perimeter fencing are suitable. The only wastes stored externally that are not sealed and contained are the contects of the external skip. This contains plastics and metals	In the event of high winds, during the inspection and maintenance, infrastructure is reviewed to identify vulnerable areas to high winds and measures to protect them and mitigate any impacts from damage. Should winds be particularly high, the site will use tarpaulin to help prevent any wastes escaping the external skip	Low
Staff, visitors, local human population	Potential for lightning strikes to damage buildings and infrastructure.	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Access to the site	Very Low	Low	**Very Low**	The site carries out inspections and maintenance which will ensure that any damage to infrastructure is fixed.	During the inspection and maintenance, infrastructure is reviewed. Should lightning strikes become frequent, the site will look into installing lightning conductors.	Very low
Staff, visitors, local human population	Storms and high winds could damage building structures with increased potential for fugitive emissions.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	There is no potential for fugitive emissions	n/a	n/a

Yellow columns contain drop down menus that allow automatic evaluation of risk in green column