

Environmental Risk Assessment

RB Groundworks and Fencing Ltd

Unit 6
Ennerdale Road
Blyth
Northumberland
NE24 4RT

EPR/KB3209KR

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	2
2.0	SITE SETTING AND RECEPTORS	2
2.1	Site Setting	2
2.2	Receptors	7
2.3	Overview and Approach	10
3.0	HABITIATS RISK ASSESSMENT	36
3.1	Sensitivity of receptors	36

1.0 Introduction

RB Groundworks and Fencing Ltd (RBG) have instructed Olive Compliance Limited (OCL) to prepare an application for a Bespoke Environmental Permit Variation Application for their site located at Unit 6, Ennerdale Road, Blyth, Northumberland, NE24 4RT.

This ERA has been undertaken in accordance with the Environment Agency (EA) *Risk assessments for your environmental permit*¹ (2016) and 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 proposed 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 taking the appropriate measures to manage these risks.

The above guidance requires all receptors that are near the site and could reasonably be affected by the proposed activities to be identified and considered as part of the ERA. Therefore:

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

2.0 Site Setting and Receptors

2.1 Site Setting

The site is located at Unit 6, Ennerdale Road, Blyth, Northumberland, NE24 4RT.

RBG are a well-established family business recycling of inert, non-hazardous wastes arising from industrial, commercial and household sources.

Wastes are inspected, sorted and segregated into separate fractions then forwarded on for further recovery.

Recovery of waste such as soils and stones are conducted under a compliant WRAP protocol.

Waste operations proposed to be authorised by a bespoke environmental permit.

The site will accept up to 75,000 tonnes per annum.



¹ https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit

The site is principally bounded by industrial/commercial premises, located in a large established industrial estate. The northern boundary of the site leads to coastal rural features (River Blyth).

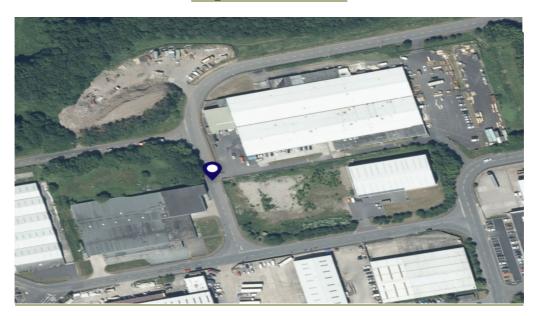
The site location and environmental site setting is shown in Image 1.

A summary of the immediate environmental site setting is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1
Surrounding Land Uses

Boundary	Description
North	Commercial/Industrial
South	Commercial/Industrial
East	Commercial/Industrial
West	Commercial/Industrial

Image 1 – Permitted Area



Other Waste Management Facilities

There are a number of regulated permitted facilities and companies operating under waste exemptions operating on the Industrial Estate.

Permitted Sites

Permitted sites are located within 0.1km of the proposed site. These are listed below in Table 3.



Table 3 – Permitted Sites with 1km

Name	Distance (km)	Address
S A WASTE & GROUNDWORKS LIMITED	0.1	10, Ennerdale Road, Blyth Riverside Bus Park, Blyth, Northumberland, NE24 4RT
James McIver	0.8	The Smallholding, Coniston Road, Kitty Brewster Ind Est, Blyth, Northumberland, NE24 4RF
SUEZ RECYCLING AND RECOVERY UK LTD	0.9	Land / Premises At, Hathery Lane, Bebside, Blyth, Northumberland, NE24 4HN

Exemptions

There are currently 12 waste exemption operations registered within 1k of the site are listed below in Table 4. After a review of the registered exemptions there is no posed risk to the activities proposed on site.

Table 4 – Registered exemptions

Name	Registration Type	Distance (km)
Magre Enterprise	Т4	0.1
GO GREEN RECYCLING NE LIMITED	Т4	0.2
Northumberland County Council	S2	0.2
rb groundworks and fencing Itd	U1	0.5
Northumberland County Council	S2	0.5
NATHAN'S WASTESAVERS LTD	S2	0.6



Name	Registration Type	Distance (km)
Northumbrian Water Limited	T21	0.7
FJS BLAGDON LIMITED	U1	0.7
Sleekburn Farms	S2 U10 D7 U1 U13	0.7
D d Armstrong Ltd	U1	0.8
MORGAN SINDALL CONSTRUCTION & INFRASTRUCTURE LTD	U1	0.8
Eden Pharmacy & Healthcare Ltd	T28	0.9

Waste Carriers

The company is a registered waste carrier. Registration number CBDU361959 refers and expires in April 2023.

Sensitive receptors

None of the below receptors have been identified within 1km of the proposed permit boundary:

- National Nature Reserves;
- World Heritage Sites;
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- Woodland Trust Sites; and
- National Forest.

There are no registered parks or gardens are located within 1km of the site.



European/International Sites

Searches on the Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC)² website confirm there are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), a special area of conservation (SAC), Marine Conservation Zone within 1km of the site.

A local nature reserve is located within 200m of the site.

These are shown in the screening maps in appendix 1 of this report.

Major Roads and Transport Links

The A1 runs approximately 350m west of the site.

Rail links within 2m of the site boundary.

Water courses

The River Blyth is located approximately 170 meters east of the site.

Flood Risk Zone

Using the Environment Agency Long Term Flood Risk Information service the site is identified as having a 'very low risk' from surface water flooding, reservoirs, rivers and seas.

2.1.1 Geology, Hydrogeology & Hydrology

Geology

Superficial deposits

Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

The nearest Groundwater Source Protection Zone is 3km to the south of the site.

There are no authorised water discharges within 1km of the site.

Bedrock geology

Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 309.5 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.



² www.magic.gov.uk accessed April 2023

2.2 Receptors

Table 5 below identifies receptors that are potentially sensitive and could reasonably be affected by the site within 1km of the site boundary.

Table 5 – Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Distance	Receptor Assessment
The River Blyth	170m North	Due to the proximity of site and waste types, there is a low risk of impact from site activities.
		Surface water drainage systems are in place on site to retain all water on site, no runoff will leave site and enter the NWL surface water system.
A189 – Transport Link	350m West	Due to the proximity of site, there is a low risk of impact from site activities.
		All wastes are accepted treated and stored in site in accordance with site management systems, regulated stockpiles with secure fencing and bay enclosure to prevent loss of materials through handing and during treatment.
Human Receptor	170m South	Due to the proximity of site, there is a risk of impact from site activities.
Residential properties south of Maple Crescent		Dust, Litter, Noise and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to local residents.
ASDA – Retail/Leisure Facility	533m South West	Due to the proximity of site, there is a risk of impact from site activities.
		Dust, Litter, Noise and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to the business sand public use areas
Horton Grange Primary School	387m South	Due to the proximity of site, there is a risk of impact from site activities.
		Dust, Litter, Noise and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to these receptors
The Dales School	271m South	Due to the proximity of site, there is a risk of impact from site activities.



		Dust, Litter, Noise and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to the neighbouring businesses.
Sensitive Receptors		The location of the woodland and prevailing wind direction means there is a low risk of ash settlement and any potential wildlife habitats.
SSSI		nubituts.
SPA		Due to its location, there is minimal risk of dust settlement and wildlife impact in the event of an emissions release.
		Due to the proximity of site, there is a low risk of impact from site activities.
Commercial Business –	0.1km	The site is located in Cowpen Industrial
Cowpen Industrial Estate		Estate that have varying industrial and commercial activities, with 3 Permitted Sites and 12 registered waste exemption activities within 1km of the site.
		Low risk posed to these businesses from site activities.
		This businesses may also cause an environmental impact to sensitive receptors.
Chasedale Care Home	550m South	Due to the proximity of site, there is a risk of impact from site activities.
		Dust, Litter, Noise and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to these receptors

It is considered that the identified receptors will not be affected by the activities proposed at the site due to either distance from site or though onsite controls.

A habitats/ecology assessment has been conducted in relation to the site, sensitive receptors and activities. This is included in Appendices 3 of this report with the SPA Citation.



SPA Location to site

Legend





SSSI Location to site

Legend

SSSI (England)





2.3 Overview and Approach

This section outlines the procedure that has been followed in the undertaking of the ERA for the site. The results are presented, in accordance with the EA Guidance, in the tables presented in Section 3.2.

2.3.1 Identification of Hazards

The first step of an ERA is to consider and identify the risks posed to the environment by the activities proposed for a site.

The EA Guidance states that an operator must:

"...identify whether any of the following risks could occur and what the environmental impact could be:

- any discharge, for example sewage or trade effluent to surface or groundwater
- accidents
- odour (not for standalone water discharge and groundwater activities)
- noise and vibration (not for standalone water discharge and groundwater activities)
- uncontrolled or unintended ('fugitive') emissions, for which risks include dust, litter, pests and pollutants that shouldn't be in the discharge
- visible emissions, eg smoke or visible plumes."

2.3.2 Identification of Receptors

Section 2 of this document describes the site setting, and the land uses in the vicinity of the site.

This information has been used in order to focus on the main receptors that could be potentially at risk from the activities of the site.

Waste activities on site are deemed as low risk as the site is surrounded by commercial activities, conducting various commercial and industrial operations. The site will operate under a robust accredited management system, a working plan and an Environmental Agency approved Dust and Emissions Management Plan.

Site activities are monitored daily through checks, with monthly audits to ensure controls are in place and procedures are adhered to.

In accordance with the EA Guidance, Drawing 004 presents a map showing the location of the site and the human receptors considered within the ERA.

2.3.3 Identification of Potential Pathways

For each of the identified hazards for operation of the site, the ERA has considered that pathways through which each hazard may impact on a sensitive receptor. Where such pathways exist, the risks of potentially significant impacts have been assessed in accordance with Sections 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 (below) and the full details are included in the tables in Section 3.2.



Where no pathway exists between an identified hazard and an identified receptor, the associated risks are not considered further within the ERA and are, thus, not included in Section 3.2.

2.3.4 Assessment of Risks

The EA Guidance states that the nature of the ERA will be influenced by the type of activity (or activities) that are proposed for a site. For installations/waste operations, the ERA is required to consider, "...one or more of the following, depending on the substances you discharge and where they're discharged to:

- assess the risks of your air emissions
- calculate the global warming impact of your air emissions
- assess risks to groundwater
- assess risk to groundwater from landfill leachate
- assess risks to surface water from hazardous pollutants
- assess risks to surface water from sanitary and other pollutants"

For installations and waste operations, an operator is also required to decide how to treat, recycle or dispose of waste. The ERA has therefore included consideration of the environmental impact of the ultimate fate of the materials that will be processed by the proposed activities of the site.

2.3.5 Controlling Risks

The EA Guidance states:

"You'll need to show how you're managing any risks appropriately by controlling and monitoring your emissions and through your management system."

Where an ERA identifies risks that are potentially significant, the ERA is required to demonstrate how the risk of pollution or harm can be mitigated by measures to manage these risks. The approach undertaken to the implementation of management/mitigation measures, for this ERA, is (in order of preference):

- Avoidance / prevention;
- Minimisation / management;
- · Mitigation; and
- Offset / compensation.

The following tables present the assessment in terms of hazards posed, receptors and pathways, along with management and residual risks for the following hazards:

- Odour;
- Noise and Vibration;
- Fugitive Emissions (including dust, mud, litter and pests); and
- Accidents.



Table 3-1 Odour Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	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 this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Odours from the acceptance, treatment and storage of waste	Site personnel and local human population	Air	 No odorous wastes will be accepted at the site. Waste not typically know to be odorous due to nature of the wood. Strict waste acceptance procedures will be adhered to, to ensure only permitted wastes are accepted on site. Stringent pre-acceptance, acceptance and rejection procedures will prevent any malodourous materials from entering site. All vehicles delivering and collecting materials from the site are covered. All waste processing operations take place within the enclosed yard/using equipment with water suppression. Odour is monitored on a daily basis during the daily site inspection. In the event that odours are detected, investigations will be undertaken to determine the cause and appropriate remedial action taken. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk 	Negligible	Odour nuisance and loss of amenity.	Not significant

	management measures. • The facility will not give rise to reasonable cause for annoyance. In the unlikely event of any complaints, these will be dealt with in accordance with the sites complaints procedures.
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Table 3-2 Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk			
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	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 this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence	
Noise from vehicular movements, waste acceptance and treatment (site access road and yard)	Site personnel and local human population	Air.	 The site is located within a predominantly industrial setting and as such is not considered unduly sensitive in regard to noise. Wastes are tipped and treated within the site which benefits from a 4/4.4m perimeter boundary which mitigates against noise from waste activities. Low volumes of soils and stones will be tipped externally in dedicated bays. All potentially noisy plant will be acoustically enclosed and / or fitted with attenuation. Appropriate preventative maintenance will be provided for the various elements of the installation. This will ensure no deterioration of plant or equipment that would give rise to increases in noise. All equipment has been designed in accordance with best practice and to ensure that any noise does not present an issue to the employees at the site under the Control of Noise at Work Regulations, and also to ensure 	Mobile. Intermittent throughout the day. Medium.	Noise nuisance and loss of amenity.	Not significant	

that noise breakout does not
lead to noise nuisance at the
identified sensitive receptors.
Waste treatment operations will
only be carried out during
operational hours.
All equipment will be maintained
and operated in accordance with
manufacturer's guidance and will
be maintained in good working
order.
minimise noise emissions from
the site. Measures that will be
taken at the site include:
the avoidance of dropping
loads,containers,skips off from
height;
the imposition of a speed limit
for vehicles delivering waste to
the site. This will reduce noise
associated with high engine
speeds; training of all personnel
in the need to minimise site
noise.
All personnel are responsible for
monitoring and reporting
excessive noise when carrying
out their everyday roles;
regular maintenance of site
surfaces to prevent the
development of potholes. This
will significantly reduce noise
generated by vehicles,
particularly empty vehicles
exiting the site;
Any noise complaint received will he logged in the site diany. The
be logged in the site diary. The
yard Supervisor will investigate
the complaint and will take
action to identify the source of
the noise and implement
remedial measures where

	 appropriate. The measures employed at the site to minimise the emission of noise will be regularly reviewed by the Site Manager and additional measures will be employed where required. All vehicles would be fitted with white noise reversing signals rather than the traditional 'beeper' warnings. The facility will not give rise to reasonable cause for annoyance. In the unlikely event of any complaints, these will be dealt with in accordance with the sites complaints procedures. 		
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Table 3-3 Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed		Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk			
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	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 this 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 Waste storage and treatment Dusty wastes Waste deposition Waste surfaces During Dry and Dusty Conditions	Site personnel , local receptors and local human population	Air	 The site has water suppression controls to reduce the potential of any dust particles to be released to the air during acceptance, treatment and storage of waste accepted externally. There will be no acceptance or treatment of dust or powdered wastes on site. Incoming wastes are inspected and validated prior to acceptance and would be rejected if too dusty 	Medium	Dust nuisance Harm to human health	Not significant
			Waste Tipping			
			Preventative			
			 During waste acceptance a dedicated tipping area is identified for the deposit and inspection of waste. 			
			Waste Processing			

Preventative – All waste stored and
treated in accordance with the site
DEMP
Waste Storage
Preventative-
All wastes will be stored in the
designated storage areas.
Transition and street daily to
ensure they do not dry
out and become dusty.
Concrete panel walls and
fencing panels are used for
secure storage of waste which
act as containment and
control of material on site
externally.
All stockpiles on site are
stored no higher than 4m in
line with the DEMP. This
control measure prevents
material getting blown offsite,
wind whipping and
containment.
Waste Loading
Site Controls
A speed limit of 10mph is
implemented for vehicles
using the site.
Site staff have radios for
communications to take action
to address vehicles not
adhering to the speed limit.
Access to cctv should the
speed limit be breached can
be used to take immediate
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action and report to
management.
Metal panelling is fitted
around eastern and southern
boundary to contain wastes.
Incoming and outgoing
vehicles carrying loads are
covered, or secured and
sheeted.
Housekeeping
Site access roads and
operational areas will be
maintained and repaired to
minimise emissions of dust
due to uneven and poor
surfacing. These are checked
on a daily basis for damage
with any remedial action
logged on the electronic diary
and emailed to senior
management.
Any temporary repairs are
made good within 24 hours
and arrangements are made
to have permanent repairs, if
required, will be completed
within one week. (Any
substantial repair timescales
may exceed this timescale
dependant on weather
conditions and work required
), this would be tracked and
recorded in the electronic site
diary in the event until
complete.
Records of all repairs made are recorded in the site diary
and contractor
invoices/records are kept in

the site office for inspection if
required.
The entire site benefits from
concrete surfacing
throughout.
The site and entrance/exit
routes are swept using a
sweeper hired in if necessary.
Manual site cleaning is carried
using brushes and water to
clean working areas down at
the start of the day and at the
end of the working day.
During the day if dust is
identified by the Site Manager,
and site staff action will be
taken to clean site access
areas and operational areas
will be swept where necessary
to reduce dust emissions. If
required, the site will be
washed down in particularly
dry conditions using the water
sprays, mobile IBC or fire
hoses installed.
External Roads are swept and
cleaned on a monthly basis.
Plant cleaning and
maintenance are carried out
every Monday as a routine
measure. Records for each
machine/plant are kept to
evidence this.
Prior to leaving site vehicles on
can be washed down using the
site power washer if the site
supervisor or driver identify
dust or debris on the vehicle
body or wheels. Water is

directed and controlled via the
site sealed drainage system.
Detergents are not used.
Monitoring
Proactive-
Daily visual inspection around
the perimeter of the site, site
external site access areas and
all operational areas of the
site and the site boundary will
be carried out by site
personnel. This is recorded in
the daily diary.
In very dry or windy conditions
the frequency of these
inspections will be increased,
if required to an inspection
every 2 hours to check for
signs of dust emissions and
any impact off site. This would
also be recorded in the diary.
Daily weather conditions are
checked and recorded by the
Site Manager both first thing
in the morning then at noon.
The supervisor (and key
nominated staff) continue to
monitor the weather
conditions should they change
drastically during the working
day and review and implement
control methods should dust
be an issue.
The site has a windsock in
place for the supervisor and
staff to visually monitor wind
direction during the day.
an ection during the day.

	A key sensitive receptor is identified on the Eastern Perimeter. This receptor is checked daily and inspection/any findings recorded on the electronic diary. Should any complaints or visual inspections indicate emissions leaving site further monitoring will be carried out. A map of the Site and its surroundings identifies the offsite locations that shall be monitored, based on the nearest receptor areas. The Site Manager or nominated trained personnel would carry out this monitoring. The dust impacts (i.e. deposition, airborne particulate matter) will be monitored at external 4 key locations at Sminute periods. The dust impacts will be assessed in accordance with the following scoring scheme: O - No dust detected 1 - Very faint, unlikely to cause annoyance 3 - Distinct dust, likely to cause annoyance 4 - Visible dust in continuous plumes,
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likely to cause annoyance
5 - Large amounts of visible dust, likely
to cause annoyance
6 - Excessive amounts of dust and
particles, highly likely to cause
annoyance
The frequency of on-site and
off-site inspections may be
increased:
Upon receipt of material will
be potential to generate
significant amounts of dust is
received at the Site; and/or
During periods of prolonged
windy and/or dry conditions;
Or if complaints continued to
be received.
Only employees with suitable
training/competency will
undertake the dust
monitoring.
Quantitative monitoring is not
proposed during routine
inspections.
In the event of a dust impact
scoring 3 or greater arising
from site activities , the full
extent of the impact will be
determined and notified
immediately to the Yard
Supervisor and the
management team with action
taken e.g.; increase water
suppression or cease activity
(processing etc)
Oher sources of dust will also
be recorded should no impact
70.000.000

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	be identified from the site, for example Local businesses,
	construction works, other
	wastes sites, external high
	traffic movements.
	All findings and monitoring
	would be recorded on the
	monitoring report form within
	the Dust Management Plan.
	The use of site CCTV can and
	Site Shield can also be used to
	investigate dust complaints and to review site or other
	external activities.
	Site staff are trained to be
	aware of the weather
	conditions and the risks of
	impact both on and off site.
	They act on any visual signs of
	dust occurring and would
	implement further site
	controls such as further
	suppression, ceasing activities
	then inform the Site Manager.
	In the event that significant visual dust is observed at the
	boundaries of the operational
	areas, action will be taken to suppress the dust in the form
	of extra water suppression
	using the water sprays or fire
	hoses that access all areas of
	the site.
	Should dust be a persistent issue due to severe dry
	periods or high winds the Site Manager would decide
	whether to suspend certain
	whether to suspend certain

activities if water suppression
was not effective such as inert
waste processing.
Procedures and Recording Forms
The management of dust
emissions is detailed in Dust
Management of the EMS.
The procedure for managing
complaints is included in the
EMS.
Individual Plant and
Equipment Maintenance
Forms
Water Supplies
The site has as access to local
external water supply for
general everyday use.
Severe Drought Conditions
In the event water supplies are
unavailable the site would
consider the cessation of
waste activities with direction
of senior management or
divert wastes to other sites.
Management of procedures
The Site Manager (and other
nominated trained members
of staff) will be responsible for
implementing risk
management controls and site
recording.
The facility will not give rise to
reasonable cause for
annoyance. In the unlikely
event of any complaints, these
event of any complaints, these

			will be dealt with in accordance with the sites complaints procedures.			
Runoff from waste storage areas & site surfaces Percolation of contaminated water	Surface water: Groundwater within bedrock deposits.	Overland percolation through the ground	 All waste will be stored on concrete surfaces. All surface water drainage from the site is retained on site with bunded walls and site entrances/exits. Plans to install a sump are in place, where surface water will fall to a silt trap then sealed sump. This will be checked monthly for silt build up with water recycled on site or removed to a suitably permitted facility if required. Strict waste acceptance procedures will ensure that only permitted waste types are accepted on site. In the event that nonconforming waste is delivered to site, it will be isolated and removed from site at the earliest opportunity. 	Low	Contamination of surface water and groundwater.	Not significant
Pests						
Birds, vermin and insects.	Site personnel and local human population	Via air (flies and birds) or over ground (vermin and birds).	Although permitted to accept various waste types, the facility accepts only non-hazardous wastes listed in the permit. Food waste or black bin bag waste is not accepted, these wate would	Negligible	Nuisance, loss of amenity and harm to human health.	Not significant

	be rejection upon identification. This
	reduces the risk of pest activity on stie.
	Waste are collected by company
	vehicles and are inspected by trained
	operative before collection and delivery
	to site. This further reduces the risk of
	the acceptance of non compliant or
	putrescible wastes.
	The company conducts pre- and
	collection discussions with customer
	with instructions of permitted wastes
	and the returns policy — if prohibited
	items are found when the skip is emptied
	you are likely to be charged extra and
	the restricted items returned to
	customer.
	Strict was acceptance procedures
	implemented.
	Robust housekeeping procedures
	detailed in the DEMP also reduce the
	risk of pest infestation and easy
	identification of problems or signs of
	pest activity.
	Surfaces used for the storage of waste
	are to be kept clean with robust
	housekeeping procedures in place.
	Staff welfare/office areas are kept clean
	and free of waste and exposed food.
	The site is to be monitored daily for any
	visible signs of rodent or insect activity,
	such as runways, and the findings logged in the site check sheet.
	in the site theta sheet.
	The management of pests is detailed
	and supported by procedure SOP 3.14 of
	the EMS.
L	

Mud/Litter			
Litter from acceptance and storage of waste	Local human population and wildlife.	Airborne litter	Due to the nature of the waste to be accepted on site, it is not anticipated that litter will pose a serious risk. However, the boundary of the site and its environs will be regularly visually inspected and any litter cleaned up. The site will benefit from a perimeter fence which will limit the potential for litter to escape off-site. It will be the responsibility of the site staff to monitor the site for any signs of escaping materials either from within the site or from vehicles delivering or removing materials to and from the site. Inspections will be carried out on a daily basis and a record maintained within the site diary. The management of litter is detailed further in the WP.
Mud on roads	Local human population	Transferral of mud on vehicle wheels	The site is fully surfaced with concrete with concrete access roads. It is therefore not expected that mud will feature as a problem on the site. The following measures will be taken to prevent the deposition or tracking of mud or debris from the site onto public areas or highways: site surfaces will be maintained free of significant Mud on road, road traffic accidents. Not significant

quantities of mud and debris;
all operational areas will be
subject to monitoring by staff
throughout the working day;
and
all vehicles leaving operational
areas will, before leaving the
site, be checked to ensure that
they are clear of loose waste
and that any products being
exported from the site are
secure.
In the event that mud, debris
or waste arising from the site
is deposited onto public areas
outside the site, the following
remedial measures will be
implemented:
the affected public areas
outside the site will be
cleaned; and
traffic will be isolated from
sources of mud and debris
within the site to prevent
further tracking of mud and
debris, and measures will be
taken to clear any such
sources as soon as practicable.

Table 3-4 Accidents Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed		Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk			
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	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 this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of

						probability and consequence
Unauthorised waste	Site personnel and local human population Local environment	Via air (odours and dust) Overland (to sewer, surface water and groundwater)	 Upon delivery waste will be subject to strict waste acceptance procedures to identify, reject and/or segregate potentially non-conforming waste. Only waste authorised by the permit will be accepted at the site. All wastes will be subject to inspection and checking against the declaration on the waste transfer documentation. In the event that unauthorised waste is delivered to the site, the waste will be reloaded onto the delivery vehicle for removal from site or will be segregated and stored in a designated quarantine area prior to export from site. The waste acceptance procedures are included in the EMS. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures. 	Low	Water contamination Odour and dust nuisance, loss of amenity	Not significant

	through	the following measures will be	surface water.
Site personnel, emerg	gency ground.	implemented:	
services personnel and	-	Containment system: any	Harm to human
local human population		facilities for the storage of oils,	health.
	exposure and	fuels or chemicals will be sited	
	transport via	above ground on impervious	
	air	bases and surrounded by	
		impervious bund walls. The	
		volume of the bunded	
		compound will be at least the	
		equivalent to the capacity of the	
		tank plus 10%. All filling points,	
		vents and gauges will be located	
		within the bund.	
		 Storage vessels: storage tanks 	
		will be constructed to the	
		appropriate British Standard;	
		 Inspection: tanks will be 	
		inspected visually on a daily	
		basis by site staff to ensure the	
		continued integrity of the tanks,	
		and identify the requirement for	
		any remedial action;	
		 Spill kits: materials suitable for 	
		absorbing and containing minor	
		spillages will be maintained on	
		site; and	
		Monitoring techniques: the site	
		staff will undertake daily	
		monitoring for evidence of	
		spillage and leakage.	
		In the event of any potentially	
		polluting leak or spillage	
		occurring on site, the following	
		action will be taken:	
		Minor spillages will be cleaned	
		up immediately, using sand or	
		proprietary absorbent. The	

resultant materials will be placed
into containers and will then be
removed from site and disposed
of at a suitably permitted facility.
The incident will be logged in the
site diary.
Any dry wastes spilled on site
will be quarantined immediately
and controlled by the Site
Manager. Wastes will be re
bagged and stored within the
container.
In the event of a major spillage,
which is causing or is likely to
cause polluting emissions to the
environment, immediate action
will be taken to contain the
spillage and prevent liquid from
entering surface water or drains.
The spillage will be cleared
immediately and placed in
containers for offsite disposal,
and the Environment Agency will
be informed.
The spillage procedure, included
in the EMS, provides further
information with respect to
spillages on site.
An emergency spillage management plan will be
management plan will be
produced and will be
incorporated within the accident
management plan.
Wastes stored upon
impermeable concrete
hardstanding and the site is fully
bunded to prevent the escape of
surface water to eternal
drainage systems.

		 There are no significant quantities of chemicals kept onsite and therefore little potential for major spills. Site procedures will be in place to ensure that spill kit inventories are routinely checked and replacements ordered as required. 	
Security and Vandalism	Personnel on site, emergency service workers.	The following security measures are in place: Security gates: the site entrance will be locked at all times when the facility is unattended and when the site is not in use; CCTV is installed around the site with external monitoring by the Operator and the external Security Company. Authorised access system: all visitors to the site will be required to register in the visitor's book and sign out again on exit to minimise the risk of unauthorised visitors being present on site; and Monitoring techniques: operational procedures, including regular inspections, will ensure continual monitoring of security provision at the site. In the event of a breach of security at the site, the cause will be investigated and appropriate mitigation measures implemented. Records to be maintained include inspections	Not significant

			and maintenance of security fencing and gates, breaches of security, investigations and actions taken.			
Flooding	Site personnel and local human population Local environment	Overland	 There are surface water features within the 170m site boundary. According to the UK government Flood Map for Planning, the site lies within flood zone 1. This means the site has a very low risk of flooding. Evacuation procedures will be implemented in the event of flooding. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures. 	Low	Inundation of site with flood water	Not significant
Litter	Local residents	Windblown/Air	 The site access and concrete hardstanding shall be swept as necessary. All processed waste storage takes place internally. Vehicles delivering waste to the site / collecting waste are covered. The site has robust housekeeping measures in place. Any waste generated by the facility will be disposed of at the appropriate onsite location and subject to the general site waste management plan. The site shall be inspected daily by the Site Manager and any litter or accumulated debris shall be dealt with immediately. 	Low: Little potential for waste to be generated	Nuisance	Very Low: – due to the proposed management techniques

3.0 HABITIATS RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Sensitivity of receptors

See Ecology report and Table below.

Nature and Heritage Conservation Environment Agency

Screening Report: SR2010 No 12

Reference EPR/KB3209KR/V002

NGR NZ 28680 81990

Buffer (m) 30

Date report produced 11/11/2022

Number of maps enclosed 2

The nature conservation sites and/or protected species and habitats identified in the table below must be considered in your application.

As you have not met the criteria for a standard rules permit, you will need to contact us for further advice on the type of permit you should apply for. Please submit a request through this link: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permit-pre-application-advice-form

Nature and heritage conservation sites	Screening distance (m)	Further information
Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA)	500	Joint Nature Conservation
Northumberland Marine		Committee
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	500	Natural England

Northumberland Shore

You are advised to obtain the necessary licences, or agree mitigation with the relevant bodies, for example Natural England or wildlife trusts before submitting your application.

Please note 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.

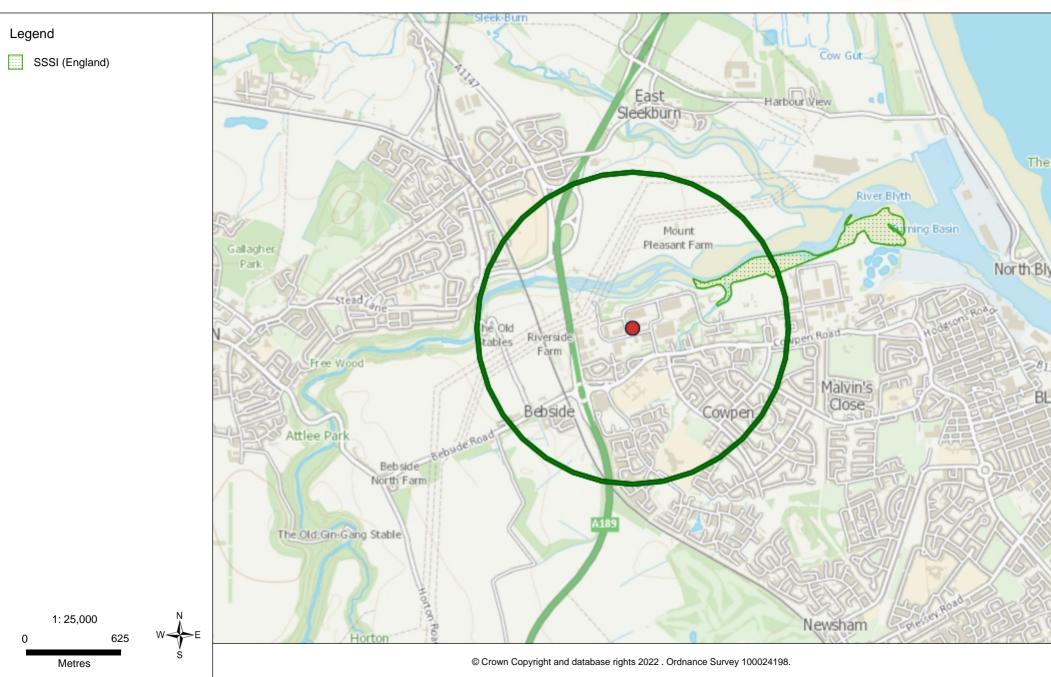
Special Protection Areas





Sites of Special Scientific Interest





Special Protection Area (SPA) Citation

EC Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds Special Protection Area (SPA)

Name: Northumberland Marine SPA

Counties/Unitary Authorities: Northumberland, North Tyneside

Boundary of the SPA:

The landward boundary of the SPA covers the coastline from Scremerston near Berwick-Upon-Tweed in the north to Blyth in the south. Along this stretch of coast the boundary will follow the Mean High Water mark except around the existing Coquet Island SPA and Farne Islands SPA where the boundary will be defined by the Mean Low Water mark so as to abut the existing boundaries of those 2 SPAs where terns are already features. The seaward boundary extends up to 18 km out to sea on the basis of an analysis which identified areas of sea with the characteristics typical of areas used most heavily for foraging by breeding terns at existing colonies.

Size of SPA: The SPA covers an area of 88,498.35 ha.

Site description:

Northumberland Marine SPA is located on the Northumberland coast between Blyth and Berwick-Upon-Tweed. The coastal parts of the site consist of sandy bays separated by rocky headlands backed by dunes or soft and hard cliffs. There are extensive areas of inter-tidal rocky reef, long sandy beaches at Beadnell, Embleton and Druridge Bay and extensive sand and mud flats at Budle Bay and Fenham Flats at Lindisfarne. Discrete areas of intertidal mudflats and estuarine channels are also included where the site extends into the Aln, Coquet, Wansbeck and Blyth estuaries. The open coast habitats extend into the subtidal zone, where large shallow inlets and bays and extensive rocky reefs are present. Further offshore, soft sediments predominate.

Qualifying species:

The site qualifies under **Article 4** of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) for the following reasons (summarised in Table 1):

- The site regularly supports more than 1% of the Great Britain breeding populations of five species listed in Annex I of the EC Birds Directive. Therefore the site qualifies for SPA Classification in accordance with the UK SPA selection guidelines (stage 1.1).
- The site regularly supports more than 1% of the biogeographical population of two regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I of the EC Birds Directive. Therefore the site qualifies for SPA Classification in accordance with the UK SPA selection guidelines (stage 1.2).

Table 1 Summary of qualifying ornithological interest species in Northumberland Marine SPA

Species	Count (period)	% of subspecies or population	Interest type
Sandwich tern Sterna sandvicensis	4,324 individuals (2010-2014) ¹	19.66% of GB population ⁵	Annex 1
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Common tern	2,572 individuals	12.86% of GB	Annex 1
Sterna hirundo	(2010-2014) ¹	population ⁵	

Arctic tern Sterna paradisaea	9,564 individuals (2010-2014) ¹	9.02% of GB population ⁵	Annex 1
Roseate tern Sterna dougallii	160 individuals (2010-2014) ²	93.02% of GB population⁵	Annex 1
Little tern Sternula albifrons	90 individuals (2010-2014) ²	2.37% of GB population ⁵	Annex 1
Puffin Fratercula arctica	108,484 individuals (2008-2013) ^{1,3}	1.05% of biogeographic population ⁶	Regularly occurring migratory species
Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i>	65,751 individuals (2010-2014) ^{1,4}	1.72% of biogeographic population ⁷	Regularly occurring migratory species

Seabirds that undertake maintenance and/or foraging behaviour within Northumberland Marine SPA include those that breed at existing SPAs in Northumberland. Specifically these are; Lindisfarne, Northumbria Coast, Farne Islands and Coquet Island SPAs. Accordingly the numbers listed in the table above are summed across the relevant site specific population estimates.

³ Results of puffin censuses from the Seabird Monitoring Programme (SMP)

⁵ GB breeding populations derived from Musgrove *et al.* (2013)

Assemblage qualification:

The site qualifies under **article 4.2** of the Directive (2009/147/EC) as it used regularly by over 20,000 seabirds in any season:

During the breeding season (2010-2014), the area supports 214,669 individual seabirds including: great cormorant (230 breeding adults), European shag (1,677 breeding adults), black-headed gull (8,745 breeding adults) and black-legged kittiwake (8,667 breeding adults), all of which are present in nationally important numbers (1.37%, 3.11%, 3.36% and 1.17% of the UK populations respectively) and therefore are named as key assemblage components.

Principal bird data sources:

Colony counts from JNCC Seabird Monitoring Programme contributed by colony managers: Natural England (Lindisfarne SPA), National Trust (Northumbria Coast and Farne Islands SPA) and RSPB (Coquet Island SPA), supplemented by most up to date counts in some instances from those colony managers.

Other data sources can be found in the Northumberland Marine SPA Departmental Brief https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/492864/northumberland-departmental-brief.pdf

¹ Data from: Seabird Monitoring Programme (SMP) and colony managers (Pairs multiplied by 2 to arrive at breeding adults; this rule applies to all species listed within the table, with the exception of guillemot.)

² Data from: Directly from colony managers (Pairs multiplied by 2 to arrive at breeding adults; this rule applies to all species listed within the table, with the exception of guillemot.)

⁴ Guillemots are counted as "individuals on land"; this is multiplied by a correction factor of 0.67 (Harris 1989) to translate to breeding pairs and multiplied by 2 to yield an estimate of the number of breeding adult individuals.

⁶ Biogeographic populations of 5,176,257 pairs (10,352,514 breeding individuals) derived from UK SPA and Ramsar Scientific Working Group (2014) paper: *International Population Estimates for some seabird species*. Figure derived in line with Mitchell *et al.* 2004 on the basis that puffins which used to be considered to be of the race *Fratercula arctica grabae* are now combined with those of the nominate race of *F.a.arctica* and a biogeographic population estimate derived by summing birds breeding in: France, GB, Isle of Man and Channel Islands, All-Ireland, all of Norway, Iceland and Russia (but excluding birds listed as *F.a.arctica* in Mitchell *et al* (2004) and breeding in Canada, USA and Greenland.

⁷ Birds breeding at the Farne Islands and hence included within the Northumberland Marine pSPA are assumed to belong to the nominate race of *Uria aalge aalge* in line with UK SPA and Ramsar Scientific Working Group (2014) paper: *International Population Estimates for some seabird species* in which a population midpoint estimate of 1,909,417 pairs (rounded to 3,820,000 individuals) is given.