GP PLANNING LTD

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (EMS)

Heritage Way, Corby

Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd.

August 2024

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SUBSTANTIAL VARIATION APPLICATION - EMS		
Heritage Way, Corby	Baileys Recycling and Skip Hire Ltd.	B003-06

Version	Comments	Author	Date
0	Client Review	MD	November 2023
1	Submission Version	MD	December 2023
2	Resubmission Text Update	MD	March 2024
3	Climate Change Risk Assessment	MD	March 2024
4	Substantial Variation Application	MD	August 2024

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

1.1.1 This Environmental Management System (EMS) supports a Substantial Variation Application to a Standard Rules Permit (SRP) submitted to the Environment Agency (EA) for waste management operations carried out by Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd. (Baileys) at Heritage Way, Corby.

1.1.2 Baileys currently operate under a SRP. The SR2008 NO3 permits the Company to operate a household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station with treatment and with a throughput of 75,000 tonnes per annum.

1.1.3 The SRP permits Baileys to undertake the following activities at the site.

Figure 1: Permitted Activities

Table 2.1 activities	
Description of activities	**Limits of activities**
D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced) **R13**: Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced) **D14:** Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to 13 **D9**: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in Annex IIA which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12 **R3**: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents **R4**: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds **R5**: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials	Treatment consisting only of manual sorting, separation, screening, baling, shredding, crushing or compaction of waste into different components for disposal, (no more than 50 tonnes per day) or recovery. No more than a total of 50 tonnes of intact and shredded waste vehicle tyres (waste codes 16 01 03 and 19 12 04) shall be stored at the site.

1.1.4 Waste types and permitted quantities are set out in the SRP and included wastes in the following EW codes:

- 01 - Wastes Resulting from Exploration, Mining, Quarrying, and Physical and Chemical Treatment of Minerals;
- 02 – Waste from Agriculture, Horticulture, Aquaculture, Forestry, Hunting, and Fishing, Food Preparation and Fishing;

- 03 – Waste from Wood Processing and the Production of Panels and Furniture, Pulp, Paper and Cardboard;
- 04 – Waste from the Leather, Fur and Textile Industries;
- 06 – Wastes from Inorganic Chemical Processes;
- 07 – Waste from Organic Chemical Processes;
- 09 – Wastes from the Photographic Industry;
- 10 – Waste from Thermal Processes;
- 11 – Waste from Chemical Surface Treatment and Coating of Metals and Other Materials; Non-Ferrous Hydro Metallurgy;
- 12 – Waste from Shaping and Physical and Mechanical Surface Treatment of Metals and Plastics;
- 15 – Waste Packaging, Absorbents, Wiping Cloths, Filter Materials and Protective Clothing Not Otherwise Specified;
- 16 – Waste Not Otherwise Specified in the List;
- 17 – Construction and Demolition Wastes (Including Excavated Soil for Contaminated Sites);
- 19 – Wastes from Waste Management Facilities, Off-site Waste Water Treatment Plants and Preparation of Water Intended for Human Consumption / Industrial Use;
- 20 – Municipal Wastes (Household Waste and Similar Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Wastes) Including Separately Collected Fractions.

1.1.5 The SRP requires the operator to conduct site activities in accordance with standard conditions and operating techniques alongside a suite of generic risk assessments.

1.2 Substantial Variation Application Requirements

1.2.1 The Bespoke Permit seeks to increase the throughput at the site to 200,000 tonnes per annum, introduce additional waste codes and operate the site in accordance with bespoke conditions and an Environmental Management Plan encompassing a range of operating procedures.

1.3 The Environmental Management System

1.3.1 The EMS is written and structured in accordance with the EA's 'development a management system: environmental permit' guidance, with reference to the suite of EA guidance on environmental permitting.

1.3.2 This EMS will govern operations at the site. Consequently, operational procedures will ensure that all appropriate pollution prevention and control techniques are delivered reliably and on an integrated basis. The EMS will assist in maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements and managing environmental impacts associated with site activities.

1.3.3 This EMS will be subject to ongoing review during the lifetime of the permit. The EMS will be reviewed no less than every six months and, additionally, in the following instances:

- When any changes to the operations at site take place;
- When any changes are required to the Environmental Permit; and
- After any relevant incidents, accidents and complaints give rise to any required changes.

1.4 The Site

1.4.1 Heritage Way is located off Phoenix Parkway, Corby NN17 5XW.

1.4.2 Drawing GPP/BSH/HW/21/03 Revision 1 'Permit Plan' enclosed at Appendix 1 shows the extent of the site which relates to this EMS and the permit

1.4.3 Drawing GPP/BSH/HW/21/03 Revision 2 'Site Layout Plan' enclosed at Appendix 2 shows the extent of the site which relates to this EMS and bespoke permit relates.

1.4.4 Drawing GPP/BSH/HW/P/23/03 Revision 1 'Drainage Plan' enclosed at Appendix 9 shows the site drainage in place for the site.

1.5 Site Operations

1.5.1 Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd. operates a household, commercial and industrial waste transfer with treatment facility (materials recycling facility – MRF) at the Heritage Way site.

1.5.2 The Site Layout plan shows the various, designated areas across the site and the main waste processing areas. In summary, the site comprises the necessary infrastructure to accommodate the proposed 200,000 tonnes throughput per annum:

- Site Reception Area (located to the north west of the site), comprising:
    - Evacuation point
    - Parking Area
    - In/Out Weighbridge
    - Office/Canteen Area
- Skip storage Area (located to the north east of the site);
- Workshop, Baler and Wood Stock Pile
- Baled Recycling Storage (located on the western boundary of the site);
- MRF Warehouse and Storage Building and Storage / Unloading Area (to the west of the building) – located central to the site;
- Hard Core Storage (located on the eastern boundary);
- C&D Incoming Material Storage (located to the south of the MRF building);
- Baler (located on the western boundary of the site);
- Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) (located to the south east of the site);
- Dry Mixed Recycling (to the south west);
- Segregated Bays x 3 no. (located to the south east);
- Dedicated Local Authority (Council Bay);

- Segregated Bays x 3 no. (located on the southern boundary of the site);
- Dedicated vehicle access and egress routes, and
- Pedestrian Emergency Access Routes.

2 SITE MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

2.1 Management Structure and Responsibilities

2.1.1 The management hierarchy structure that will be responsible for the site is as follows:

- Managing Director – overall responsibility;
- General Manager – day-to-day responsibility, and
- Site Operatives – designated responsibility by the General Manager.

2.1.2 The Emergency Contact telephone number is 07940 565808, which is for the General Manager, Levi Robinson.

2.1.3 The General Manager will be responsible for day-to-day operations, compliance with the Environmental Permit, maintaining the EMS and will be accountable to the Managing Director.

2.2 Technical Competence

2.2.1 The activities will be managed by a person who is technically competent and has the appropriate qualification as required by the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016.

2.2.2 Jonathan Hillyard provides the Technical Competence through his WAMITAB accreditation.

2.2.3 The General Manager will also be providing secondary Technical Competence when training is completed.

2.3 Training

2.3.1 All staff involved in the materials recycling and recovery operations receive regular training to ensure that they are familiar with the current requirements for running the site. This includes awareness of the EMS, operating procedure and any changes.

2.3.2 Most of this training is provided internally by the General Manager and usually involves on-site instruction, demonstration and Tool Box talks. Externally provided training courses are sourced when the necessary technical competence is not available internally.

2.3.3 All site staff are familiar with the general requirements of operating a materials recycling and recovery facility under an Environmental Permit and the importance of compliance with the operating conditions.

2.3.4 Records of all training, both that provided internally and externally, are kept on site at Heritage Way.

2.3.5 The need for staff training is reviewed annually for each employee and recorded in the Company's Quality System Training Assessment file. A separate file is held for each employee.

2.3.6 The training programme ensures that relevant staff are aware of the following:

- Regulatory implications of the permit for the site and their specific work activity;
- All potential environmental effects from operations under normal and abnormal circumstances;
- The need to report deviations from the permit, and
- Prevention of accidental emissions and action to be taken should accidental emissions occur.

2.4 Managing Documentation and Records

2.4.1 All documents that are needed to comply with the conditions of the Permit will be contained within a separate and easily accessible system in the site office at Heritage Way. The documents will be under the direct control of the General Manager.

2.4.2 Monitoring results will be checked upon receipt, to identify any non-compliance and the need for remedial measures. All documents will be checked no less than once a year, to ensure full compliance with the requirements of the Permit.

2.4.3 Waste Transfer notes and waste test results (where these are presented) will be checked, by the technically competent person, for compliance with the waste acceptance criteria for the site.

2.4.4 Conveyance notes are received at the invoicing office, for entry onto the computer. At this stage all notes are checked for completeness. Random checks are carried out by the technically competent person.

2.4.5 An independent consultant will validate document checking, by both regular and random checking.

2.4.6 Appendix 4 contains the WAC Waste Sampling Plan, June 2022.

2.4.7 This Plan was agreed with the EA in June 2022. It sets out the procedure in place for ensuring that sampling and testing of screened waste fines and mechanically treated waste takes place on site. This sampling and testing plan is designed to ensure that wastes arising post screening and trommel are correctly classified under the List of Wastes Code, this being either 19-12-12 (for non-hazardous mechanically treated waste) or its hazardous mirror code 19-12-11*.

2.4.8 The WAC follows a 10 Step approach, as follows:

Classification

• Step 1: check if the waste needs to be classified – which in the case of the screening and trommel fine is affirmative;

• Step 2: identify the code or codes that may apply to the waste – in the case of screening and trommel fines these are 19-12-12 (non-hazardous) and 19-12-11* mirror code (hazardous);

• Step 3: identify the assessment needed to select the correct code (see below);

Assessment

• Step 4: characterisation of the waste;

• Step 5 – ongoing sampling and testing;

• Step 6: determine the chemical composition of the waste;

• Step 7: identify if the substances in the waste are 'hazardous' or 'non-hazardous';

• Step 8: assess the hazardous properties of the waste;

• Step 9: assign the classification code;

Monitor and Review

• Step 10 – monitor and review

2.5 Reporting Non-Conformance and Taking Corrective Action

2.5.1 Non-conformances with Environmental Permit conditions will be recorded, investigated and rectified at the earliest opportunity. Measures will be put in place to avoid repetition of non-conformances. The following matters will be considered:

- Identification of the actual non-conformance;
- System failure discovered at internal audit;
- Suppliers or subcontractors breaking the operating rules or instructions that they have been given;
- Incidents, accidents, and emergencies;
- Other operational system failure; and

- Substantiated complaints.

2.5.2 The action taken in response to the non-conformance may include:

- Obtaining additional information on the nature and extent of the non-conformance;
- Discussing and agreeing solutions;
- Modifying procedures and responsibilities;
- Seeking approval for additional resources and training;
- Disciplinary action, and
- Contacting suppliers and contractors.

2.6 Monitoring, Measuring and Reviewing Environmental Performance

2.6.1 The General Manager will regularly review environmental performance, not less than annually, and ensure any necessary remedial actions are taken and system improvements actioned.

2.7 Environmental Policy, Objectives and Targets

2.7.1 There is a commitment to continual improvement, prevention of pollution and compliance with legislation.

2.7.2 Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd.'s Environmental Policy, is based on the following commitments:

- Compliance with all existing environmental legislation;
- Reviewing the environmental performance of the company's site at regular intervals;
- Ensuring that environmental matters are taken into account in the planning and development of existing and future activities;
- Improving the environmental impact of the company's operations;
- Preventing pollution;
- Collecting information relating to the environmental impact of the company's activities, and
- Ensuring that the company's environmental commitments are met through ensuring that training and appropriate resources are made available in support of this policy.

2.8 Site Security

2.8.1 The main access to the site is fenced and the gates will be locked when the site is not in operation.

2.8.2 Access to the site is through one main gate from Heritage Way.

2.8.3 The site identification board is located at the entrance to the site from the main road. This board contains details of who to contact in an emergency and opening times.

2.8.4 A CCTV system was installed at the site in December 2022. This allows the site to be remotely monitored wen no personnel are on site.

2.8.5 The system is maintained annually.

2.8.6 The CCTV footage is backed up daily to ensure that records are available for viewing in the event of an incident, or as necessary.

2.9 Maintenance of Site Infrastructure and Equipment

2.9.1 An inventory of all equipment, machinery and vehicles will be retained by the General Manager and is located in the site office.

2.9.2 Daily checks will be undertaken and logged in the file relating to each individual item of equipment, machinery and vehicle.

2.9.3 Equipment, machinery and vehicles will be serviced and maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.

2.9.4 Records of daily checks, service and maintenance report forms for the equipment, machinery and vehicles will be kept in the site office and available for inspection.

2.9.5 All buildings/structures and infrastructure will be regularly visually inspected and recorded in the site diary. All repairs to equipment, machinery, vehicles, buildings and infrastructure will be undertaken within 7 days of detection.

2.10 Training

2.10.1 All staff employed at the site will be fully trained (in-house training) in the use of the machinery and procedures involved in the Environmental Management System, including accidents/incidents, complaints, fire and waste acceptance.

2.10.2 All new staff will receive induction training within 1 month of commencing employment.

2.10.3 A copy of training records for each member of staff will be maintained by the operator's head office for the length of service of each employee.

2.11 Complaints

2.11.1 Any complaints made about operations on the site should be made by telephoning the site office to the Environment Agency hotline or in writing or by using the company Complaints Form (Appendix 3).

2.11.2 To gather enough information to enable a proper investigation, all complaints received must provide, as a minimum, the level of detail required on the Complaints Form (Appendix 3). All complaints will be handled by and responded to by the General Manager within 5 working days of receipt.

2.11.3 Complaints will be investigated by the General Manager to determine the cause of the complaint using information from the site diary and CCTV footage. As necessary, operational procedures will be updated and staff will receive refresher training on procedures.

2.11.4 A copy of the complaint, investigation and response will be recorded and made available to the Environment Agency for inspection.

2.11.5 Any complaints received by the site directly will be notified to the Environment Agency by using the hotline telephone number or national email address and the notification form in the Environmental Permit. A copy of the sent notification form and any attachments will be retained at the site office.

2.12 Information

Records

2.12.1 All records required to be made by the Environmental Management System and the Environmental Permit will be retained at the site office for a minimum of 6 years unless stated.

2.12.2 Copies of waste transfer/consignment notes will be retained at the site office for a minimum of 6 years.

2.12.3 A site diary will be retained to record accidents, emergencies, complaints and severe weather conditions.

Reporting

2.12.4 Quarterly waste returns (identifying quantities of waste in and waste out of the site) will be submitted to the Environment Agency within 1 month of the end of each quarter and retained for a minimum of 6 years.

2.12.5 An identification board will be visible from the site entrance indicating a contact number for who to contact in an out of hours emergency, the permit number, the operator and the opening hours.

2.12.6 Training records will be maintained for all staff and retained for the duration of employment.

2.12.7 Copies of notifications of incidents, accidents and complaints made to the Environment Agency as a notification will be retained for 6 years.

Notifications

2.12.8 The Environment Agency will be notified using the Notification form in the Environmental Permit of any breakdown of essential equipment or severe weather condition as soon as possible.

2.12.9 If the operator changes the registered company trading name, registered office address or takes steps to go into administration the operator will inform the Environment Agency within 14 days.

3 SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 Site Infrastructure Plan

3.1.1 Drawing GPP/BSH/HW/21/03 Revision 2, Site Layout Plan is at Appendix 2 and shows, inter alia, the following:

- Site Reception Area
- Skip storage Area;
- Workshop, Baler and Wood Stock Pile;
- Baled Recycling Storage;
- MRF Warehouse and Storage Building and Storage / Unloading Area;
- Hard Core Storage (located on the eastern boundary);
- C&D Incoming Material Storage (located to the south of the MRF building);
- Baler (located on the western boundary of the site);
- Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) (located to the south east of the site);
- Dry Mixed Recycling (to the south west);
- Segregated Bays x 3 no.;
- Dedicated Local Authority;
- Segregated Bays x 3 no.;
- Dedicated vehicle access and egress routes, and
- Pedestrian Emergency Access Routes.

4 SITE OPERATIONS

4.1 Materials Recycling and Recovery

4.1.1 A variety of materials recycling and recovery operations take place at the site.

4.1.2 The drivers of all vehicles delivering waste to the site must report to the site office to disclose the nature of the waste and complete the relevant documentation. In the event of unknown carriers arriving at the site, they will be refused entry and turned away. On arrival at the site control office, delivery vehicles will be checked in by the following procedures:

- Hand the Site Safety Rules to any new drivers;
- Check the load against the Duty of Care note and the Waste Characterisation Form number (either a yearly note or one that accompanies the load) and check the carrier for registration as a waste carrier;
- The site office clerk will establish so far as he/she is able, that the description of the waste given to him by the carrier is accurate and that the waste material is authorised for acceptance at the site;
- The site office clerk will be responsible for undertaking a visual inspection in accordance with the procedures;
- Record the delivery of the load and provide the carrier with a Waste Transfer Note;
- Direct the driver to the appropriate disposal point.

4.1.3 If the supplied details are incomplete or vague then the load shall be rejected.

4.1.4 If the records are substantially complete and there is no reason to otherwise suspect the on the basis of the known origin, the load may be accepted at the site at the discretion of the Site Manager.

4.1.5 Drivers delivering satisfactory loads will return to the office to complete the requisite documentation if necessary.

4.1.6 Following unloading at the appropriate area of the site, site operatives will undertake a further visual inspection of the waste, where possible, noting colour, odour, consistency and the presence of nonconforming wastes.

4.1.7 If as a result of visual inspection, there is any suspicion that there may be the presence of non-conforming wastes, then the material will be rejected.

4.1.8 Routine sampling will take place.

4.1.9 Specific procedures are in place to manage gypsum and POPS waste (see Appendices 5 and 7).

4.1.10 Waste materials are then processed to maximise recovery of value.

4.2 Waste Quantities

4.2.1 In order to satisfy its customer base and contractual obligations, up to 200,000 tonnes of waste will be processed at the site each year.

4.3 Waste Storage and Acceptance

4.3.1 The waste types accepted at the site will be household commercial and industrial waste, comprising of the following Waste Codes:

List of Waste Codes	Description	Exclusions
01 WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS		
01 01 01	wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation	
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation	
01 03 06	tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05	
01 03 09	red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 07	
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	
01 04 09	waste sand and clays	
01 04 11	wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	
01 04 12	tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11	
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	
02 WASTE FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING, AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND FISHING		
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste	
02 01 04	waste plastics (except packaging)	
02 01 07	wastes from forestry	
02 01 10	waste metal	
02 02 03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	
02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet	
02 04 02	off-specification calcium carbonate	
02 05 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	

02 06 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 07 01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
03 WASTE FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD;	
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
03 03 07	mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
03 03 10	fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation
04 WASTE FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	
04 01 08	waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
04 01 09	wastes from dressing and finishing
04 02 21	wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
04 02 22	wastes from processed textile fibres
06 WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES	
06 09 02	phosphorous slag
06 09 04	calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03
06 11 01	calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production
07 WASTE FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES;	
07 02 13	waste plastic
09 WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY;	
09 01 07	photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
09 01 08	photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
09 01 10	single-use cameras without batteries
09 01 12	single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
10 WASTE FROM THERMAL PROCESSES;	
10 01 01	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)
10 01 05	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form
10 01 07	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in sludge form
10 01 15	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 01 19	wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01 18
10 01 24	sands from fluidised beds
10 02 01	wastes from the processing of slag
10 02 02	unprocessed slag
10 02 08	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
10 02 10	mill scales
10 02 14	filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13
10 02 15	other filter cakes
10 03 02	anode scraps
10 03 05	waste alumina
10 03 16	skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15
10 03 18	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17
10 03 24	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23
10 03 26	filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 25
10 03 28	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27
10 03 30	wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29
10 04 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09
10 05 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 05 09	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08
10 05 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 05 10
10 06 01	slags from primary and secondary production

10 06 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 06 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 06 09
10 07 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 07 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 07 03	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 07 05	filter cakes from gas treatment
10 07 08	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07
10 08 09	other slags
10 08 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 08 10
10 08 13	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12
10 08 14	anode scrap
10 08 18	filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17
10 08 20	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19
10 09 03	furnace slag
10 09 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05
10 09 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 09 07
10 09 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13
10 09 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15
10 10 03	furnace slag
10 10 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 05
10 10 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07
10 10 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13
10 10 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15
10 11 03	waste glass-based fibrous materials
10 11 10	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, other than those mentioned in 10 11 09
10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 11 16	solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15
10 11 18	filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 17
10 12 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 12 05	filter cakes from gas treatment
10 12 06	discarded moulds
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 12 10	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10.12 09
10 12 12	wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10.12.11
10 13 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 13 04	wastes from calcination and hydration of lime
10 13 07	filter cakes from gas treatment
10 13 09	waste from asbestos cement manufacture containing asbestos
10 13 10	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09
10 13 11	wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10
10 13 13	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12
10 13 14	waste concrete
11 WASTE FROM CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENT AND COATING OF METALS AND OTHER MATERIALS; NON-FERROUS HYDRO METALLURGY	
11 01 10	filter cakes other than those mentioned in 11 01 09
11 01 14	degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13
11 02 03	wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
11 02 06	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05
11 05 01	hard zinc
11 05 02	zinc ash
12 WASTE FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS	
12 01 01	ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 03	non-ferrous metal filings and turnings

12 01 05	plastics shavings and turnings
12 01 13	welding wastes
12 01 17	waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16
12 01 21	spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20
15 WASTE PACKAGING, ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 01	plastic packaging
15 01 01	wooden packaging
15 01 01	metallic packaging
15 01 01	composite packaging
15 01 01	mixed packaging
15 01 01	glass packaging
15 01 01	textile packaging
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
16 WASTE NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST	
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres
16 02 11	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC
16 02 13	discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
16 03 04	inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03
16 03 06	organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
16 05 04	gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing hazardous substances
16 05 05	gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04
16 06 01	lead batteries
16 06 02	Ni-Cd batteries
16 06 03	mercury-containing batteries
16 06 04	alkaline batteries
16 06 05	other batteries and accumulators
16 11 02	carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 01
16 11 04	other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03
16 11 06	linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 05
17 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FOR CONTAMINATED SITES)	
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium
17 04 03	lead
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 08	rack ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06 01	Insulation material containing asbestos
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03

17 06 05	construction materials containing asbestos
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
18 HEALTHCARE WASTE	
18 01 01	Sharps (except 18 01 03)
19 WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION / INDUSTRIAL USE	
19 01 02	ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
19 01 12	bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
19 01 18	pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
19 02 10	combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 04 01	vitrified waste
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02	non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	off-specification compost
19 12 01	paper and cardboard
19 12 02	ferrous metal
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 05	glass
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	textiles
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
20 MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS	
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 02	glass
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 10	clothes
20 01 11	textiles
20 01 21	fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
20 01 23	discarded equipment containing chloroflourocarbons
20 01 33	batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 35	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 01 40	metals
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	soil and stones
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	waste from markets
20 03 03	street-cleaning residues
20 03 07	bulky waste

4.3.2 A Waste Acceptance Plan has been prepared which sets out the procedures in place for waste acceptance to ensure only these waste types are taken, and measure in place for dealing with non-conforming wastes and those wastes that are exempt from the testing requirements for basic characterisation (In accordance with Annex I, Section 1.2 of Council Decision 2003/33/EC). The Waste Acceptance Plan is enclosed at Appendix 5.

4.4 Site Equipment and Maintenance Plan

4.4.1 In order to ensure that waste delivered to the site can be handled and processed as required, the materials recycling and recovery facility will typically be equipped with the following items of mobile plant appropriate to the waste recycling and recovery operations:

- MRF picking lines;
- Trommel;
- Baling machines, and
- JCBs or equivalent.

4.4.2 All equipment used on site will be subject to regular visual inspections, and inspected, maintained and repaired in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

4.5 Minimising Risks

4.5.1 The Environmental Risk Assessment is attached as Appendix 6.

Release of Particulate Matter, Litter and Odour

4.5.2 Waste processing activities take place in various parts of the site, as shown on Drawing GPP/BSH/HW/P/23/02 Revision 2. Details of the picking line layout and configuration are shown on Drawing CRS-Q-299-GA-R7. While the majority of plant is within the main building, the shredder sits external to the southern elevation, is fed and runs into the building. The shredder is enclosed with high side conveyors and hoppers to minimise litter blow. Additionally, the hopper has integral dust suppression. This external configuration also minimises fire risk.

4.5.3 Aggregate processing and storage takes place to the south west of the site.

4.5.4 Measures will be taken during site operations to manage the fugitive emissions of substances from the site.

Dust Control: Operational Measures

Management Responsibility

4.5.5 The General Manager will be responsible for ensuring that nuisances and hazards arising from dust are minimised.

4.5.6 Dust on site is controlled by use of dust suppression, water cannon and by the use of a water bowser/sprinkler to spray the yard and stockpiles during dry weather.

Vehicle Speed Limits

4.5.7 To minimise the emissions of dust arising from the use of site roads, speed limits of 10 mph will be imposed for all vehicles using the site.

Spraying internal access roads

4.5.8 A water bowser will be deployed whenever dust is observed from vehicle movements around the site.

Sweeping the Highway

4.5.9 The highway will be swept with a mechanical road sweeper, as and when conditions dictate, to minimise emissions of dust.

Sheeting of Vehicles

4.5.10 All vehicles using the site will be instructed to ensure that their loads are adequately sheeted or otherwise contained.

Dust Monitoring Plan

Monitoring of Meteorological Conditions

4.5.11 The General Manager will use the Meteorological Office weather forecast to predict weather conditions such as prolonged dry, hot spells, which may give rise to high levels of dust, and ensure the necessary precautionary measures are in place.

Visual Monitoring

4.5.12 All site staff will be required to undertake visual monitoring for dust throughout the working day. Any problem that is observed will be reported to the General Manager who will be responsible for investigating the cause and implementing any necessary remedial action.

Dust Action Plan

4.5.13 If significant volumes of dust are being noted at the site during routine visual monitoring, action will be taken to ensure that vehicles are obeying the speed limits and additional water spraying will be organised.

Records

4.5.14 A record relating to the management and monitoring of dust will be maintained in the site log. It will include the following details: -

- A record of all dust events including date, time, and cause of the problem;
- A record of all complaints, and
- Details on the corrective action taken and any subsequent changes to operational procedures.

Waste Spillages

4.5.15 Any waste spillages of non-inert waste that may take place outside will be swept up and placed inside the building for handling with the other waste.

Fuel

4.5.16 Fuel is stored in a bunded, purpose-built tank, with a lockable delivery hose, the outlet of which is higher than the surface of fuel in the tank when not in use. Absorbent granules are kept in the site office for use to soak up any fuel spills.

Pests

4.5.17 In the event that pests are found during the regular checks of the site, a qualified Pest Controller will be engaged to deal with the nuisance.

5 WASTE ACCEPTANCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The Site complies with a detailed Waste Acceptance Plan which forms part of the permit (see Appendix 5 to this EMS); it details procedures for waste acceptance, procedures for dealing with non-conforming wastes and how waste will be dealt with. Broadly, waste acceptance at the site will be subject to the following main requirements.

5.2 Waste Acceptance Criteria

General Requirements

5.2.1 Only non-hazardous waste will be accepted for disposal at the site. For each waste category, the following details are provided: -

- The full European Waste Catalogue (EWC) Code;
- Description including physical nature.

Prohibited Waste

5.2.2 Notwithstanding the above, the following wastes will be specifically prohibited from disposal at the site: -

- Hazardous wastes;
- Liquid waste;
- Hospital and other clinical waste arising from medical or veterinary establishments, which are infectious;
- Chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known (e.g. laboratory residues); and
- Whole used tyres, excluding those used as engineering material, and shredded used tyres (from July 2006).

6 CONTINGENCY PLANS

6.1 Fire Prevention Plan

6.1.1 A Fire Prevention Plan (attached as Appendix 8) is in operation at the site.

6.1.2 The operator has recently invested in a fire suppression system.

6.1.3 This is a multi-detection camera and automatic foam cannon solution. It is a bespoke solution designed to provide protection for the external bulk waste storage area, shredder and outfeed conveyor and the internal storage areas and processing plan.

6.1.4 It incorporates a multi-detection camera system to activate an automatic foam cannon system. One cannon is located in the main building to provide cannon coverage for the internal area and one cannon is located on the exterior of the main building to cover the external areas.

6.1.5 The system includes an electric pump housed in a custom-built weatherproof pump house, a 60,000-litre water storage tank (providing an approximate 60-minute system run time). On detection of a fire, the foam cannons will automatically be directed to target pre-set suppression zones providing oscillations to give maximum suppression and cooling into the area. It also includes two IR3 flame detectors to provide a detection only system for the baler area.

6.2 Fire Action Plan

6.2.1 In the event of a fire, the above suppression system will activate.

6.2.2 The following fire actions will be also be taken:

Upon discovering a fire staff must:

- Call the Fire and Rescue Service IMMEDIATELY using 999 and report the location of the fire.
- Prevent vehicle movements into and out of the site until the incident has been brought under control.
- Clear the area in the vicinity of the site personnel.
- Only after the above actions have been taken should staff then try to extinguish the fire themselves using the on-site firefighting equipment, ensuring that their own safety is paramount.
- Record all incidents in the site diary and insurance and accident records completed as appropriate.

- All incidents to be notified to the Environment Agency by telephoning the Area Office or Emergency out of hours telephone number within 24 hours.
- All incidents will be notified to the Environment Agency using the notification form in Schedule 5 to the environmental permit.

Fire in equipment or machinery or vehicles:

- Switch off the ignition.
- Call the Fire and Rescue Service IMMEDIATELY using 999 and report the location of the fire.
- Clear the area in the vicinity of the site personnel.
- Only after the above actions have been taken should staff then try to extinguish the fire themselves using the on-site firefighting equipment, ensuring that their own safety is paramount.
- Record all incidents in the site diary and insurance and accident records completed as appropriate.
- All incidents to be notified to the Environment Agency by telephoning the Area Office or Emergency out of hours telephone number within 24 hours.
- All incidents will be notified to the Environment Agency using the notification form in Schedule 5 to the environmental permit.

Staff training:

- All existing staff will be trained to use the firefighting equipment.
- All new staff will be trained within 1 month from commencing employment.

6.3 Flood Action Plan

6.3.1 According to the EA's 'Flood Map for Planning', the site is located in Flood Zone 1.

6.3.2 The operator has signed up for Floodline, which provide free flood warning by phoning 0345 988 1188.

6.3.3 In the event of a flood the following actions will be taken:

- Flooding potential will be monitored by flood alerts in the local press or from the Inspecting Officer of the Environment Agency.
- Staff will be communicated with regarding travel to and from work in times of flooding and informed not to enter the flood water.
- Records of flooding will be retained by the site manager and will include details on location of the flood water on site including photographs and annotated maps.

- Details of actions taken with regard to this flood action plan will be recorded in the site diary.

6.3.4 Staff training:

- All existing staff will be trained in flood awareness and these procedures.
- All new staff will be trained within 1 month from commencing employment.

6.4 Failure of Essential Equipment and Machinery

6.4.1 In the event of breakdown of any essential equipment or machinery:

- Report the failure to the site manager as soon as possible.
- Trained personnel to attempt on-site repair.
- Call technician to repair machinery or equipment as soon as possible.
- Make arrangements for alternative machinery to be hired as necessary.
- While essential equipment is out of use ensure incoming waste is minimised to avoid a backlog.
- Record all actions in the site diary (notification of breakdown, contact with technician, estimated downtime, precautions taken, when repairs have been made).
- Notification to be made to the Environment Agency using the notification form in the environmental permit.

6.4.2 Staff training:

- All existing staff will be trained in this procedure.
- Key staff will be trained to undertake basic maintenance and repairs on essential equipment.
- All new staff will be trained within 1 month from commencing employment.

6.5 Severe Weather

6.5.1 In the event of severe dry weather and windy conditions dust may become an issue.

6.5.2 The actions set out in Section 3.4 relating to dust will be followed.

6.5.3 Staff training:

- All existing staff will be trained in this procedure.
- All new staff will be trained within 1 month from commencing employment.

7 ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

POSSIBLE ACCIDENT / INCIDENT	WHAT WOULD THE HARM BE?	HOW DO WE REDUCE THE CHANCES OF IT HAPPENING?	WHAT TO DO IF IT HAPPENS
SPILLAGES			
Spillage of contaminated products during delivery of non-conforming waste.	Contamination of land, groundwater and watercourses.	Preventative waste acceptance procedures in place.	Spill Kit – follow manufactures instructions Remove material and place in quarantine area until it is suitably disposed of as soon as practicable
FAILURE OF OR ACCIDENT TO PLANT OR EQUIPMENT			
Fuel leak.	Contamination of land, groundwater and watercourses.	Daily visual inspection Preventative maintenance regime. Following an accident, visual inspection.	Spill Kit – follow manufactures instructions
FAILURE OF SERVICES and EQUIPMENT, MACHINERY, VEHICLES			
Onsite vehicle/plant failure	Normal material acceptance, movement and compaction activities would stop, leading to backlog of material stockpiled	Ensure equipment, machinery and vehicles are regularly serviced and maintained to minimise risk of them breaking down	Have details of an appropriate engineer to call to make repairs, keep supply of stock items for repairs. Hire machinery if appropriate. Temporarily cease to accept waste until machinery is up and running.
FAILURE OF CONTAINMENT			
Failure of containment facilities.	Contamination of land, groundwater and watercourses.	Daily visual inspection Preventative maintenance regime.	Repair as soon as practicable. Test water to identify contamination and remediate as necessary.
VANDALISM			
Unauthorised entry and tampering or malicious damage to property, plant and equipment.	Contamination of land, groundwater and watercourses.	Secure gate. Site locked when un-manned. Site notice board has details of who to contact in an emergency.	Repair site security; Review security.

7.1 Reviewing the Accident Plan

7.1.1 The accident plan will be reviewed annually and updated accordingly.

7.1.2 Following any updates, all staff will be briefed.

7.2 Contact Information for the Public

7.2.1 A notice board is displayed outside the site which includes:

- Company name and permit holder's name;
- Emergency contact information;
- Statement that the site is permitted by the EA;
- The permit number, and
- EA telephone numbers.

APPENDIX 1: PERMIT PLAN

APPENDIX 2: PERMIT SITE LAYOUT PLAN

APPENDIX 3: COMPLAINTS FORM

Complaint Report Form	
Date of making complaint:	Name and address of complainant:
Telephone number of complainant:	
Form completed by:	

Nature of complaint *delete as necessary	Noise / Vibration / Pests / Odour / Dust / Litter *
Date of complaint:	
Time of complaint:	
Location of where the complaint was detected, if not at above address:	
Weather conditions on date of complaint (i.e., dry, rain, fog, snow):	
Temperature on date of complaint (very warm, warm, mild, cold or degrees if known):	
Wind strength on date of complaint (none, light, steady, strong, gusting):	
Wind direction on date of complaint (e.g. from NE):	
Complainant's description of complaint: e.g. ○ What does it smell like? ○ What does it sound like? ○ What pests? ○ Level of dust?	
○ Intensity (see below for odour):	
○ Duration (length of time):	
○ Constant or intermittent in this period:	
○ Does the complainant have any other comments about the complaint?	
Are there any other complaints relating to the facility, or to that location? (either previously or relating to the same exposure):	
Any other relevant information:	

INVESTIGATION - TO BE COMPLETED BY PERMIT HOLDER	
What was happening on site at the time the odour occurred? Check site diary regarding routine site inspections, details of abnormal working procedures, breakdown of machinery, accidents, incidents and non-conformances.	
What remedial measures have been undertaken to alleviate the complaint? Check site diary regarding actions taken to remediate the abnormal working conditions.	
Are mitigation procedures for abnormal operating conditions still in place? For how long will abnormal mitigation procedures be in use?	
Has the complaint been resolved?	
Date of investigation: Investigation undertaken by:	
Actions taken: ☐ Ensure investigation undertaken within 5 days of receipt ☐ Send copy of investigation to complainant ☐ EA notification completed?	

Form completed by:	Date	Signed

Intensity

0 No odour
1 Very faint odour
2 Faint odour
3 Distinct odour
4 Strong odour
5 Very strong odour
6 Extremely strong odour

APPENDIX 4: WASTE SAMPLING PLAN

APPENDIX 5: GYPSUM MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX 6: ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX 7: POPS PROCEDURE

APPENDIX 8: FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

APPENDIX 9: SITE DRAINAGE PLAN

APPENDIX 10: CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX 1: PERMIT PLAN

KEY

Permit Boundary

HERITAGE WAY

ALPHA COURT

MARCONI COURTYARD

RUTHERFORD COURT

PHOENIX PARKWAY

POND

Rev	Description	Initial	Date

GPP GP PLANNING LTD

Planning Consultants

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ICon Environmental Innovation Centre, Eastern Way,
Daventry, Northamptonshire, NN11 0QB
Registered in England No. 6019666

TITLE:	Heritage Way, Corby, Northamptonshire Permit Plan
CLIENT:	BAILEYS SKIP HIRE AND RECYCLING LIMITED

DRAWN BY:	KD	CHECKED BY:	MD
DRAWING NO.:	GPP/BSH/HW/P/23/01	REV NO.:	1
SCALE:	1:1250 at A3	DATE:	01 Dec 2023
SCALE BAR:	0 5 10 20 30 50		

ORIGINAL A3 SIZE SHEET

APPENDIX 2: PERMIT SITE LAYOUT PLAN

ALPHA COURT

RENTED STORAGE LAND

SKIP STORAGE

ADDITIONAL PARKING AREA

Q

Q

PHOENIX PARKWAY

TRAILER STORAGE

PARKING AREA

RoRo STORAGE

WB1

OFFICES / CANTEEN AREA

WB2

VEHICLE LAY DOWN AREA

O

F

SEC

EMERGENCY EXIT ROUTE

A 6116

1

3

4

2

E

W

6

5

MRF WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE - 4 EXITS

7

B

SP

S

8

9

PHOENIX PARKWAY

PP

10

12

13

14

11

8

12

CONVEYOR /HOPPER

17

18

19

15

16

20

23

22

21

KEY

- Permit Boundary
- Hardstanding
- Evacuation Point
- Q — Quarantine Area (this could contain Haz, POPS, Batteries, Gas Bottles, etc)
- WB1 — Weighbridge 1
- WB2 — Weighbridge 2
- O — Oils
- F — Fuels
- SEC — Security Cabin (hooked up to propane bottles)
- E — Electric Substation and Switch Room
- W — Pump House and Water Tanks
- B — Picking Line Bays
- SP — Shredder Power Room
- S — Shredder for Picking Line
- PP — Pre Pick Area. This will be a series of 40 yard bins some may include POPS
- 1 — Series of enclosed bins (copper, cable, batteries)
- 2 — Wood Bay - high concreted sides
- 3 — Workshop with 2 pits (covered in area)
- 4 — Baler (covered in area)
- 5 — Bale Storage
- 6 — Loading Ramp
- 7 — Cardboard Storage (covered in area)
- 8 — Mixed Waste (2 places for this material as per plan)
- 9 — Bale Storage
- 10 — Baler (covered in area)
- 11 — Bale Storage
- 12 — Plasterboard Area - 2 x RoRo, 1 x Loose
- 13 — Residual Bay (covered in area)
- 14 — RDF (refuse-derived fuel) Stock
- 15 — Aggregate Bay
- 16 — Inert Bay
- 17 — Green Waste
- 18 — Spare (misc)
- 19 — DMR Storage (covered in area)
- 20 — Spare (misc)
- 21 — Aggregate Bay
- 22 — Aggregate Bay
- 23 — Aggregate Bay

NOTE - this is a working site and changes are needed on a weekly / daily basis

Rev	Description	Initial	Date
2	Amendments to site layout.	KD	01/12/23

GPP GP PLANNING LTD

Planning Consultants

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iCon Environmental Innovation Centre, Eastern Way,
Daventry, Northamptonshire. NN11 0QB
Registered in England No. 6019666

TITLE:	Heritage Way, Corby, Northamptonshire Permit - Site Layout Plan
CLIENT:	BAILEYS SKIP HIRE AND RECYCLING LIMITED

DRAWN BY:	KD	CHECKED BY:	MD
DRAWING NO.:	GPP/BSH/HW/P/23/02	REV NO.:	2
SCALE:	1:500 at A1	DATE:	02 Oct 2023
SCALE BAR:	0 5 10 20 30 50		

ORIGINAL A1 SIZE SHEET

APPENDIX 3: COMPLAINTS FORM

Complaint Report Form	
Date of making complaint:	Name and address of complainant:
Telephone number of complainant:	
Form completed by:	

Nature of complaint *delete as necessary	Noise / Vibration / Pests / Odour / Dust / Litter *
Date of complaint:	
Time of complaint:	
Location of where the complaint was detected, if not at above address:	
Weather conditions on date of complaint (i.e., dry, rain, fog, snow):	
Temperature on date of complaint (very warm, warm, mild, cold or degrees if known):	
Wind strength on date of complaint (none, light, steady, strong, gusting):	
Wind direction on date of complaint (e.g. from NE):	
Complainant's description of complaint: e.g. ○ What does it smell like? ○ What does it sound like? ○ What pests? ○ Level of dust?	
○ Intensity (see below for odour):	
○ Duration (length of time):	
○ Constant or intermittent in this period:	
○ Does the complainant have any other comments about the complaint?	
Are there any other complaints relating to the facility, or to that location? (either previously or relating to the same exposure):	
Any other relevant information:	

INVESTIGATION - TO BE COMPLETED BY PERMIT HOLDER	
What was happening on site at the time the odour occurred? Check site diary regarding routine site inspections, details of abnormal working procedures, breakdown of machinery, accidents, incidents and non-conformances.	
What remedial measures have been undertaken to alleviate the complaint? Check site diary regarding actions taken to remediate the abnormal working conditions.	
Are mitigation procedures for abnormal operating conditions still in place? For how long will abnormal mitigation procedures be in use?	
Has the complaint been resolved?	
Date of investigation: Investigation undertaken by:	
Actions taken: ☐ Ensure investigation undertaken within 5 days of receipt ☐ Send copy of investigation to complainant ☐ EA notification completed?	

Form completed by:	Date	Signed

Intensity

0 No odour
1 Very faint odour
2 Faint odour
3 Distinct odour
4 Strong odour
5 Very strong odour
6 Extremely strong odour

APPENDIX 4: WASTE SAMPLING PLAN

GP PLANNING LTD

WAC - WASTE SAMPLING AND TESTING

Heritage Way, Corby

Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd.

June 2022

GP Planning Ltd.
iCon Innovation Centre • Eastern Way • Daventry
Northamptonshire • NN11 0QB • 01604 771123

www.gpplanning.co.uk

Waste Acceptance – Sampling and Testing Plan		
Baileys Skip Hire & Recycling Ltd.	Heritage Way, Corby	B003-06

Version	Comments	Author	Date
1	Draft for client comment	MD	March 2022
2	Update to address EA comments	MD	June 2022

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This WAC – Sampling and Testing Plan forms part of an Environmental Management System in connection with operations at Heritage Way, Corby operated by Baileys Skip Hire & Recycling Ltd. It sets out the procedure in place for ensuring that sampling and testing of screened waste fines and mechanically treated waste takes place on site. This sampling and testing plan is designed to ensure that wastes arsing post screening and trommel are correctly classified under the List of Wastes Code, this being either 19-12-12 (for non-hazardous mechanically treated waste) or its hazardous mirror code 19-12-11*.

2 Waste Classification and Assessment Procedure

2.1.1 There are a number of steps to required to classify the waste, followed by a number of steps required to assess the waste.

Classification

- Step 1: check if the waste needs to be classified – which in the case of the screening and trommel fine is affirmative;
- Step 2: identify the code or codes that may apply to the waste – in the case of screening and trommel fines these are 19-12-12 (non-hazardous) and 19-12-11* mirror code (hazardous);
- Step 3: identify the assessment needed to select the correct code (see below);

Assessment

- Step 4: characterisation of the waste;
- Step 5 – ongoing sampling and testing;
- Step 6: determine the chemical composition of the waste;
- Step 7: identify if the substances in the waste are ‘hazardous’ or ‘non-hazardous’;
- Step 8: assess the hazardous properties of the waste;
- Step 9: assign the classification code;

Monitor and Review

- Step 10 – monitor and review

2.1.2 The specific Step by Step procedures are described below.

2.2 Step 1 - Classification

2.2.1 In respect of the screening and trommel fines, it is accepted that these fines are waste and need to be classified.

2.2.2 Members of the picking line and trommel operators will be provided with the necessary training, through Tool Box Talks, to ensure they are aware that waste is being generated and needs to be dealt with in accordance with this Plan.

2.3 Step 2 – Identify the Codes of Waste

2.3.1 In respect of screening and trommel fines, the correct codes to be applied are 19-12-12 (non-hazardous) and 19-12-11* (mirror code, hazardous).

2.4 Step 3 – Assessment Required

2.4.1 The assessment required depends on the type of code(s) identified. For screening and trommel fines, as stated in Step 2, wastes may be non-hazardous or hazardous. For this reason, it is necessary to follow Steps 4-7 to assess the hazardous properties of the waste to ensure the correct codes are assigned and appropriate waste assignment notes are completed.

2.4.2 The operator acknowledges its duty to determine if a 'mirror entry' is hazardous or non-hazardous.

2.5 Step 4 – Characterisation of the Waste

2.5.1 An initial comprehensive analysis of the fines produced on site will be carried out. The purpose of this assessment will determine:

- The composition of the fines
- The variety in composition of the fines

2.5.2 This comprehensive analysis will determine the key components and parameters which will be subject to ongoing periodic review to ensure that the fines are correctly coded.

2.5.3 For the purposes of basic characterisation and WM3 compliant assessment is completed through an accredited laboratory and the analyses retained for inspection by the regulator.

2.5.4 The fines are assessed for the following:

- Heavy metals, including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, hexavalent chromium, mercury, nickel, selenium, copper, lead and zinc;
- pH;
- Speciated or total hydrocarbons (TPH) and speciated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons;
- Screening for asbestos – including identification (especially if visible fragments) and quantification if asbestos fibres detected;
- Sulphate total (acid soluble), and
- Loss on ignition (LOI).

2.5.5 This baseline characterisation will inform the ongoing sampling plan.

2.5.6 The baseline characterisation and sampling will take place weekly over a one-month period.

2.5.7 The outcomes from this step will be recorded in a Fines Characterisation Sampling Plan with records of the following:

- The extent of fines production weekly and cumulatively over the period;
- The results from testing and % variability between the samples.

2.5.8 Representative samples will be taken at three locations at the trommel screens and the storage stockpile. These will be mixed into one single sample and sent off site for analysis in accordance with the requirements of Waste Classification, Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (1st Edition v 1.2.GB), Technical Guidance WM3.

2.6 Step 5 – Ongoing Compliance Sampling and Testing Programme

2.6.1 Once the basic characterisation stage has been carried out, an ongoing compliance sampling and testing programme will be carried out. This will be developed with regard to the variability of the fines. The following steps set out the general steps to be applied in the ongoing sampling and testing regime.

2.7 Step 6 - Chemical Composition of the Waste

2.7.1 The operator will make all reasonable efforts to determine the composition of the waste, through a combination of means.

2.7.2 This will be confirmed through three means:

- Step 6 a - Information from the customer at waste acceptance stage on its derivation (for example if it is from well understood industrial process and the composition of the waste is well understood). This will be evidenced by a Waste Data Sheet accompanying waste acceptance and linked to the customer:
- Step 6 b – through basic characterisation, referred to above, and
- Step 6c - By ongoing sampling and analysing the waste to determine its composition. Such sampling is to be appropriate, representative and reliable.

2.7.3 Where the composition of a mirror entry waste is not known and genuinely cannot be determined the operator will classify it under the 'mirror hazardous' entry.

2.7.4 all waste will be checked (in terms of documentation and visual inspection) against the following waste identification procedures:

2.8 Step 6 a -Pre-acceptance Procedures and Level 1: Basic Characterisation of Waste

a) General Information

2.8.1 Prior to the operator agreeing to accept waste delivered by carrier, the carrier will be notified of the waste types authorised by the permit and reminded of his Duty of Care to ensure that non-conforming waste is not delivered to the Site.

2.8.2 All deliveries to the site must be accompanied by a description of the waste in accordance with, and in addition to, Duty of Care requirements to assist the operator to verify that material in that consignment is permitted to be received. This shall include:

- A description of the waste.
- Basic characterisation of the waste.
- The full postal address of the site from which the soils originated.
- The name, telephone number, company and position of the responsible person.
- The source and origin of the waste, including the SIC Code, a description of the current and/or previous land use at the site from which the materials originate, where appropriate.
- The process producing the waste (including a description of the process, its SIC Code (i.e. a code included in 'The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 2003) and the characteristics of its raw materials and products).

- The Code applicable to the waste under the European Waste Catalogue.

2.8.3 At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of each new source of inputs to the site, the customer is required to complete a Waste Characterisation Form (WCF). This form, which includes the above information and any supporting documentation, will be checked to ensure compliance with the permit requirements. Waste will only be accepted on site if a Waste Acceptance number has been allocated by the office.

b) Wastes accepted without testing

2.8.4 The above information and procedures will be followed for all waste accepted without testing.

c) One-off waste, requiring testing

2.8.5 In addition to the above information and procedures, the producer of wastes generated on a 'one-off' basis will be required to identify the compositional range for the individual wastes and the range and variability or individual characteristic properties for each consignment and then demonstrate by subsequent checking that the waste remains the same.

2.8.6 The operator will carry out random visits to source sites of one-off wastes, to check that the waste identification and characterisation procedures and management systems are in place and are being followed.

d) Regular waste streams

2.8.7 Wastes regularly generated in the same process, will be required to supply all of the information set out in a) and c) above,

2.8.8 In respect of regularly produced waste, the operator will write to all waste producers that bring waste to the site to ensure that the verification of regular waste streams is carried out once a year. This involves annual testing and WAC sampling/testing on their site to ensure compliance with the environmental permit at the site. Copies of sample test results will be requested once a year and retained within the records for the site.

e). Load Checking-in Procedures

2.8.9 The drivers of all vehicles delivering waste to the site must report to the site office to disclose the nature of the waste and complete the relevant documentation. In the event of unknown carriers arriving at the

site, they will be refused entry and turned away. On arrival at the site control office, delivery vehicles will be checked in by the following procedures:

- Hand the Site Safety Rules to any new drivers;
- Check the load against the Duty of Care note and the Waste Characterisation Form number (either a yearly note or one that accompanies the load) and check the carrier for registration as a waste carrier;
- The site office clerk will establish so far as he/she is able, that the description of the waste given to him by the carrier is accurate and that the waste material is authorised for acceptance at the site;
- The site office clerk will be responsible for undertaking a visual inspection in accordance with the procedures;
- Record the delivery of the load and provide the carrier with a Waste Transfer Note;
- Direct the driver to the appropriate disposal point.

2.8.10 If the supplied details are incomplete or vague then the load shall be rejected.

2.8.11 If the records are substantially complete and there is no reason to otherwise suspect the on the basis of the known origin, the load may be accepted at the site at the discretion of the Site Manager.

2.8.12 Drivers delivering satisfactory loads will return to the office to complete the requisite documentation if necessary.

2.9 Step 6b – Basic Characterisation

2.9.1 As identified above, basic characterisation will determine prospective variability in the fines and nature and extent of ongoing sampling.

2.10 Step 6c – Sampling and Analysing the Waste

2.10.1 The Sampling Plan is set out below.

Parties Involved

2.10.2 The objective of the Sampling Plan is to ensure that the screening and trommel fines are correctly coded, to the satisfaction of the Regulator.

2.10.3 Where it is necessary to conduct offsite testing a suitably accredited and registered laboratory will be used.

2.10.4 The Regulator will be involved through compliance checks.

2.10.5 The operator is directly responsible for the correct coding of the waste as hazardous or non-hazardous.

Objectives and Technical Goals

2.10.6 The objective of the testing programme is to obtain sufficient information on the nature, composition and properties of the waste to determine if it a hazardous waste, to assign its properties and information is LoW code.

2.10.7 The Sampling Plan includes detailed instructions and technical specifications on:

- Population to be sampled;
- Assessment of variability;
- Sampling approach;
- Constituents to be studied;
- Scale, and
- Statistical approach.

2.11 Step 7: Identify if the Substances in the Waste are Hazardous or Non-Hazardous

2.11.1 The results of the sampling undertaken off-site will determine the basic characterisation of the waste followed by routine sampling to ensure that the waste is correctly coded.

3 Monitor and Review

3.1 Level of Testing

3.1.1 A key objective of the Sampling Plan is to ensure ongoing compliance.

3.1.2 The level of testing comprises:

- Basic Characterisation – established at waste receipt stage;
- Compliance Testing – routine sampling and assessment;
- Regular On-Site Verification – in the form of identification of non-conforming waste.

3.1.3 At Heritage Way, waste is received and processed on site. Robust pre-acceptance and waste acceptance checks are in place.

3.1.4 The operator is confident that that the composition of waste is reasonably predictable but that will be verified as part of the basic characterisation.

3.1.5 The operator has in place robust procedures to identify and remove potential contaminants or non-conforming wastes.

3.1.6 The operator routinely checks the waste from each customer for variability.

3.1.7 If the results from the sampling indicate a marked change in the waste composition and properties, an immediate review of the Sampling Plan will be put in place.

On-Site Verification of Wastes

3.1.8 Each load of waste delivered to the site shall be, where possible, visually inspected before unloading when the load is at reception. Vehicles will be requested to remove sheeting at the site office to permit visual inspection. The visual inspection will ensure that the waste conforms with the description gathered as part of the basic characterisation of the waste, and the description on the accompanying documents whilst also being free of any non-conforming waste streams.

3.1.9 If as a result of the visual inspection at reception there is any suspicion that non-conforming waste is evident in any amount then the load shall be rejected.

3.1.10 Following unloading at the appropriate area of the site, site operatives will undertake a further visual inspection of the waste, where possible, noting colour, odour, consistency and the presence of non-conforming wastes.

3.1.11 If as a result of visual inspection there is any suspicion that there may be the presence of non-conforming wastes, then the material will be rejected.

Unauthorised Waste

3.1.12 Unauthorised wastes arriving at the site will be identified at the site reception or following deposit on site. Such wastes are to be removed from the site in a manner that ensures their satisfactory disposal to a suitably licensed facility.

3.1.13 If unauthorised waste is discovered after unloading:

- If reasonably practical and safe to do so, non-conforming material must be reloaded onto the delivery vehicle for removal off-site;

- If non-conforming material cannot be reloaded, it must be moved away from the immediate deposit area into a quarantine area, pending alternative arrangements for removal to an appropriately authorised facility;
- A quarantine area shall be designated on the site and shall be clearly marked e.g. with tape or cones.

3.1.14 On discovery of unauthorised materials, the Site Manager must be contacted at once. Should it be apparent or suspected that unauthorised material is hazardous waste, the area where it is located must be isolated and other delivery vehicles must be directed to off load in another area until the dangerous material has been removed. The Site Manager will inform the waste producer by telephone and will inform the Environment Agency by telephone as soon as possible but within 24 hours.

3.1.15 A record of the incident, description and quantity of quarantined wastes, and subsequent action will be entered into the Site Diary.

Records

3.1.16 All waste acceptance paperwork will be kept and be made available to the Agency on request.

3.2 Compliance Testing

Site Level

3.2.1 Periodic sampling of the screening and trommel fines is carried out on a monthly basis, unless the ongoing sampling identifies greater variability than expected, in which case the monitoring frequency will be increased.

3.2.2 5Kg representative samples of 19-12-12 qualifying fines are taken at three locations at the trommel screens and the storage stockpile. These are mixed into one single sample and sent off site for analysis in accordance with the requirements of Waste Classification, Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (1st Edition v 1.2.GB), Technical Guidance WM3.

3.2.3 For the purpose of basic characterisation, fines are assessed for the following:

- Heavy metals, including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, hexavalent chromium, mercury, nickel, selenium, copper, lead and zinc;
- pH;
- Speciated or total hydrocarbons (TPH) and speciated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons;

- Screening for asbestos – including identification (especially if visible fragments) and quantification if asbestos fibres detected;
- Sulphate total (acid soluble), and
- Loss on ignition (LOI).

3.2.4 Ongoing, routine testing and sampling will also be carried out for the above. This will take place monthly.

3.2.5 The test results are retained on site and available for the regulator to view.

On Site Verification

3.2.6 Daily visual inspections are carried out at the trommels and stockpile.

Off Site Verification

3.2.7 Off site sampling is carried out at the disposal point for the fines.

3.2.8 Every 1000 tonnes disposed of is subject to off-site sampling and testing at the waste receiver's site to comply with their Duty of Care. Appropriate sanctions are in place in the event of non-compliance.

GP PLANNING LTD

GP PLANNING LTD

Mr Christian Smith DipTP MRTPI MCMI
Miss Maureen Darrie BSc (Hons) MRTPI

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APPENDIX 5: GYPSUM MANAGEMENT PLAN

GP PLANNING LTD

GYPSUM MANAGEMENT PLAN

Heritage Way, Corby

Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd.

June 2022

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Gypsum Waste Management Plan		
Baileys Skip Hire & Recycling Ltd.	Heritage Way, Corby	B003-06

Version	Comments	Author	Date
1	Draft for client comment	MD	March 2022
2	Updated to address EA Comments	MD	June 2022

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Summary

1.1.1 This Gypsum Waste Management Plan sets out the Company's procedure for managing gypsum waste to ensure that reasonable measures are in place with respect to gypsum contamination and that the requirements of the Landfill Directive are met when transferring waste fines off site to landfills for disposal.

Statement of Procedure

1.1.2 This procedure sets out the following:

- How customers supplying gypsum are identified;
- How gypsum containing waste is identified, separated and stored;
- How staff are trained to identify it and how it is dealt with;
- Acceptance checks;
- How gypsum is removed, and
- Duty of care – codes and outlets.

Scope Procedure

1.1.3 Pre-Acceptance applies to all wastes, including that with the potential to contain gypsum/plasterboard waste.

1.2 Management of pre-acceptance

Pre-acceptance Procedures: Basic Characterisation of Waste

Before waste is received at Heritage Way

1.2.1 To be undertaken prior to delivery of the waste to the disposal site (waste pre-acceptance) to determine the composition of the waste by audit of the original waste producer.

Upon Enquiry

- The details of the waste producer, including address and contact details;
- The specific process from which the waste derives;

- An indication of the waste streams produced, their quantity, physical form, composition, properties, classification and description;
- Where gypsum waste is identified, specific information on the procedures for source segregation will be requested.

Obtain a representative audit analysis of the waste which should include:

- a list (or diagram) or functional areas that exist within the premises, identifying those that were included in the audit;
- the date commencement and completion of the audit, and description of the audit, the procedures employed, the auditors and their affiliation;
- for each unit or area audited, identification of the waste items produced, the type (size and labelling of containers in-use, the segregation practices, contents of a representative number of each type of container, and therefore waste composition identified using appropriate techniques;
- the properties associated with the waste and its components;
- where relevant, the audit must include examination of the segregation of waste, the main storage areas. This would normally be by visual observation of contents and questioning of staff to establish practice, and
- - a summary report indicating the findings for each area in the producer premises, each waste stream produced there, highlighting any issues identified, including proposed waste descriptions and classifications derived from the audit findings for each waste stream.

General Information

1.2.2 Prior to the operator agreeing to accept waste delivered by carrier, the carrier will be notified of the waste types authorised by the permit and reminded of his Duty of Care to ensure that non-conforming waste is not delivered to the Site.

1.2.3 Where gypsum waste is identified, the carrier must specify the manner in which is will be delivered and the procedures in place to prevent gypsum contamination. Larger amounts of gypsum waste are to be bagged or confined to single skips. This information will be requested and recorded on booking, allowing specific checks on receipt.

1.2.4 Carriers will be reminded of their Duty of Care to the site.

1.2.5 All deliveries to the site must be accompanied by a description of the waste in accordance with, and in addition to, Duty of Care requirements to assist the operator to verify that material in that consignment is permitted to be received. This shall include:

- A description of the waste.
- Basic characterisation of the waste.
- The full postal address of the site from which the soils originated.
- The name, telephone number, company and position of the responsible person.
- The source and origin of the waste, including the SIC Code, a description of the current and/or previous land use at the site from which the materials originate, where appropriate.
- The process producing the waste (including a description of the process, its SIC Code (i.e. a code included in 'The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 2003) and the characteristics of its raw materials and products).
- The Code applicable to the waste under the European Waste Catalogue.

1.2.6 At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of each new source of inputs to the site, the customer is required to complete a Waste Characterisation Form (WCF). This form, which includes the above information and any supporting documentation, will be checked to ensure compliance with the permit requirements. Waste will only be accepted on site if a Waste Acceptance number has been allocated by the office.

1.3 Management of Waste Received at Site

Load Checking-in Procedures

1.3.1 The drivers of all vehicles delivering waste to the site must report to the site office to disclose the nature of the waste and complete the relevant documentation. In the event of unknown carriers arriving at the site, they will be refused entry and turned away. On arrival at the site control office, delivery vehicles will be checked in by the following procedures:

- Hand the Site Safety Rules to any new drivers;
- Check the load against the Duty of Care note and the Waste Characterisation Form number (either a yearly note or one that accompanies the load) and check the carrier for registration as a waste carrier;
- The site office clerk will establish so far as he/she is able, that the description of the waste given to him by the carrier is accurate and that the waste material is authorised for acceptance at the site;

- The site office clerk will be responsible for undertaking a visual inspection in accordance with the procedures;
- Record the delivery of the load and provide the carrier with a Waste Transfer Note;
- Direct the driver to the appropriate disposal point.

1.3.2 If the supplied details are incomplete or vague then the load shall be rejected.

1.3.3 If the records are substantially complete and there is no reason to otherwise suspect the on the basis of the known origin, the load may be accepted at the site at the discretion of the Site Manager.

1.3.4 Drivers delivering satisfactory loads will return to the office to complete the requisite documentation if necessary.

1.3.5 Following unloading at the appropriate area of the site, site operatives will undertake a further visual inspection of the waste, where possible, noting colour, odour, consistency and the presence of non-conforming wastes.

1.3.6 If as a result of visual inspection, there is any suspicion that there may be the presence of non-conforming wastes, then the material will be rejected.

1.4 Staff Training

Staff Training and Tool Box Talk

1.4.1 Staff training will be provided to all site operatives to ensure the at gypsum is identified.

1.4.2 Training will take the form of visual aids so that gypsum waste is readily identifiable.

1.5 Management of Non-Conforming Waste (Including Gypsum)

Removal of Non-conforming / Potentially Contaminating Waste (Including Gypsum)

1.5.1 Procedures are in place to pre-sort and segregate non-conforming / potentially contaminated wastes before residual waste is screened and trommelled. Good practice is employed to ensure that contaminants and hazardous materials are segregated.

Gypsum

1.5.2 Larger quantities of gypsum waste will arrive at site bagged or in separate skips. This will be identified at booking / pre-acceptance stage. Upon receipt at site, the loads will be inspected and the material

immediately segregated. The material will be taken to the gypsum storage area located away from the picking line to minimise the potential for contamination. The material will be decanted into separate skip (s). When full, these skips will be taken off site and the waste disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility.

1.5.3 While every care is taken to source segregate gypsum waste, there remains the prospect of gypsum waste in mixed loads. In these instances, gypsum will be removed, by hand, from tipped mixed loads of waste. It will be bagged and stored in a designated gypsum quarantine area and then disposed of, off site at an appropriately licensed facility.

1.5.4 As a further precaution, post the removal of obvious gypsum waste, all residual waste is passed through a picking station. Operatives on that picking line are trained to identify and remove gypsum waste into segregated container (s), which when full are taken to the gypsum quarantine area and emptied into the gypsum skip (s) awaiting off-site disposal.

1.5.5 Once all reasonable and practicable measures have been employed to remove gypsum and other contaminants from the waste, it is then passed through a three-way outside screen which separates out hardcore and fines. This is then further picked before the waste passes through the trommel.

1.6 Managing Customers

Customer Communication

1.6.1 All new customers will be advised that gypsum must be removed from their waste before arriving at site.

1.6.2 All existing customers will be reminded that that gypsum must be removed from their waste before arriving at site.

Sanctions

1.6.3 New and existing customers will be reminded that sanctions are in place for non-conforming deliveries.

Reminders

1.6.4 Programmed, yearly reminders will be sent to every customer.

1.7 Duty of Care

1.7.1 As well as above procedures, the waste is sampled in accordance with the WAC- Sampling and Testing Plan.

1.7.2 Representative samples are taken at three locations at the trommel screens and the storage stockpile. These are mixed into one single sample and sent off site for analysis in accordance with the requirements of Waste Classification, Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (1st Edition v 1.2.GB), Technical Guidance WM3.

1.7.3 This sampling is to ensure that the fines being produced are correctly classified before waste oi sent to landfill.

1.7.4 For the purposes of basic characterisation and WM3 compliant assessment is completed through an accredited laboratory and the analyses retained for inspection by the regulator.

1.7.5 For the purpose of basic characterisation, fines are assessed for the following:

- Heavy metals, including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, hexavalent chromium, mercury, nickel, selenium, copper, lead and zinc;
- pH;
- Speciated or total hydrocarbons (TPH) and speciated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons;
- Screening for asbestos – including identification (especially if visible fragments) and quantification if asbestos fibres detected;
- Sulphate total (acid soluble), and
- Loss on ignition (LOI).

1.7.6 Ongoing, routine testing and sampling will also be carried out for the above. This will be carried out on a monthly basis.

1.7.7 As a further check, the fines received at the landfill are subjected to additional sampling (under the recipient's Duty of Care) to ensure they meet the classification of non-hazardous.

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APPENDIX 6: ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

GP PLANNING LTD

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Heritage Way, Corby

Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd.

December 2023

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Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management Techniques	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Dust	Local human population, an area of protected habitat (deciduous woodland), to the south of the site.	Air, inhalation or deposition	Operation techniques will be employed (set out in EMS) that mitigate dust created as a result of the movement of material in dry, windy conditions. The mitigation measures will ensure that dust does not leave the site boundary in significant quantities to adversely affect protected habitats.	Low	Low	**Low**
Mud and detritus on road	Local human population.	Vehicles entering and leaving the site	Vehicles will have containment or be sheeted to avoid waste falling on to the public highway. The mitigation measures will ensure that mud/debris does not adversely affect adjacent roads.	Low	Medium	**Low**

Noise and vibration	Local human population	Noise through air and vibration through ground.	The proposed waste recycling and recovery activities would not generate a significant amount of noise, and the site is located more than 200m away from any noise sensitive receptors.	Low	Low	**Low**
Hydrogeological pollution and contamination From waste From leaks and spills	Flora and fauna, human population, 2 areas of protected habitat (deciduous woodland).	Ground and surface water	The site is hard surfaced. Equipment/vehicle maintenance programmes in place. Spill kit on site and staff trained for its use. Avoiding impacts to the water environment will ensure protected habitats are not adversely affected.	Low	Medium	**Low**
All on site hazards: wastes; machinery and vehicles	Local human population after gaining unauthorised access to the waste operation	Direct physical contact	Operational areas of the site are manned between 0700 hours and 1830 hours Monday to Friday. Machinery/vehicle	Medium	Bodily injury	Low

			operators are suitably trained. Unauthorised access will be challenged by site personnel. Monitored CCTV cameras in operation when site is closed. Site is suitably secured when not in use e.g. Christmas Day.			
Odour, pests, litter and other similar emissions/nuisances	Local human population	Air, wind	Permitted waste types have the potential to give rise to pests and litter. Active pest control and litter picking in place.	Low	Medium	**Low**
Fire and contaminated fire water	Local human population, surrounding landform and 2 areas of protected habitat (deciduous woodland).	Air, surface run off	No flammable wastes permitted at the site. Preventative Waste Acceptance Procedures. Fire Prevention Plan in place which staff are trained on and is subject to ongoing review.	Low	Medium	**Low**
Security and vandalism	Staff and visitors. Surface and ground waters.	Unauthorised access	Security fencing and gates in place which are maintained in accordance with	Low	Low	**Low**

			manufacturer's instructions, checked regularly and repaired as required. Site secured at the end of each working day. All visits must sign in to the site and out again.			

APPENDIX 7: POPS PROCEDURE

GP PLANNING LTD

POPS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Heritage Way, Corby

Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd.

December 2023

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POPS Plan		
Baileys Skip Hire & Recycling Ltd.	Heritage Way, Corby	B003-06

Version	Comments	Author	Date
1	Draft for client comment	MD	April 2023
2	Final Version for EMS	MD	November 2023

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Summary

1.1.1 This Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) Plan sets out the Company's procedure for managing POPS waste to ensure that reasonable measures are in place to remove potential POPS waste prior to the picking line and for it separate containment.

Statement of Procedure

1.1.2 This procedure sets out the following:

- How customers supplying POPS waste are identified;
- How POPS containing waste is identified, separated and stored;
- How staff are trained to identify it and how it is dealt with;
- Acceptance checks;
- How POPS waste is removed, and
- Duty of care – codes and outlets.

Scope Procedure

1.1.3 Pre-Acceptance applies to all wastes, including that with the potential to contain POPS waste.

1.2 Management of pre-acceptance

Pre-acceptance Procedures: Basic Characterisation of Waste

Before waste is received at Heritage Way

1.2.1 To be undertaken prior to delivery of the waste to the disposal site (waste pre-acceptance) to determine the composition of the waste by audit of the original waste producer.

Upon Enquiry

- The details of the waste producer, including address and contact details;
- The specific process from which the waste derives;
- An indication of the waste streams produced, their quantity, physical form, composition, properties, classification and description;

- Where POPS waste is identified, specific information on the procedures for source segregation will be requested.

Obtain a representative audit analysis of the waste which should include:

- a list (or diagram) or functional areas that exist within the premises, identifying those that were included in the audit;
- the date commencement and completion of the audit, and description of the audit, the procedures employed, the auditors and their affiliation;
- for each unit or area audited, identification of the waste items produced, the type (size and labelling of containers in-use, the segregation practices, contents of a representative number of each type of container, and therefore waste composition identified using appropriate techniques;
- the properties associated with the waste and its components;
- where relevant, the audit must include examination of the segregation of waste, the main storage areas. This would normally be by visual observation of contents and questioning of staff to establish practice, and
- - a summary report indicating the findings for each area in the producer premises, each waste stream produced there, highlighting any issues identified, including proposed waste descriptions and classifications derived from the audit findings for each waste stream.

General Information

1.2.2 Prior to the operator agreeing to accept waste delivered by carrier, the carrier will be notified of the waste types authorised by the permit and reminded of his Duty of Care to ensure that non-conforming waste is not delivered to the Site.

1.2.3 Where gypsum waste is identified, the carrier must specify the manner in which is will be delivered and the procedures in place to prevent gypsum contamination. Larger amounts of gypsum waste are to be bagged or confined to single skips. This information will be requested and recorded on booking, allowing specific checks on receipt.

1.2.4 Carriers will be reminded of their Duty of Care to the site.

1.2.5 All deliveries to the site must be accompanied by a description of the waste in accordance with, and in addition to, Duty of Care requirements to assist the operator to verify that material in that consignment is permitted to be received. This shall include:

- A description of the waste.
- Basic characterisation of the waste.
- The full postal address of the site from which the soils originated.
- The name, telephone number, company and position of the responsible person.
- The source and origin of the waste, including the SIC Code, a description of the current and/or previous land use at the site from which the materials originate, where appropriate.
- The process producing the waste (including a description of the process, its SIC Code (i.e. a code included in 'The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 2003) and the characteristics of its raw materials and products).
- The Code applicable to the waste under the European Waste Catalogue.

1.2.6 At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of each new source of inputs to the site, the customer is required to complete a Waste Characterisation Form (WCF). This form, which includes the above information and any supporting documentation, will be checked to ensure compliance with the permit requirements. Waste will only be accepted on site if a Waste Acceptance number has been allocated by the office.

1.3 Management of Waste Received at Site

Load Checking-in Procedures

1.3.1 The drivers of all vehicles delivering waste to the site must report to the site office to disclose the nature of the waste and complete the relevant documentation. In the event of unknown carriers arriving at the site, they will be refused entry and turned away. On arrival at the site control office, delivery vehicles will be checked in by the following procedures:

- Hand the Site Safety Rules to any new drivers;
- Check the load against the Duty of Care note and the Waste Characterisation Form number (either a yearly note or one that accompanies the load) and check the carrier for registration as a waste carrier;
- The site office clerk will establish so far as he/she is able, that the description of the waste given to him by the carrier is accurate and that the waste material is authorised for acceptance at the site;
- The site office clerk will be responsible for undertaking a visual inspection in accordance with the procedures;
- Record the delivery of the load and provide the carrier with a Waste Transfer Note;
- Direct the driver to the appropriate disposal point.

1.3.2 If the supplied details are incomplete or vague then the load shall be rejected.

1.3.3 If the records are substantially complete and there is no reason to otherwise suspect the on the basis of the known origin, the load may be accepted at the site at the discretion of the Site Manager.

1.3.4 Drivers delivering satisfactory loads will return to the office to complete the requisite documentation if necessary.

1.3.5 Following unloading at the appropriate area of the site, site operatives will undertake a further visual inspection of the waste, where possible, noting colour, odour, consistency and the presence of non-conforming wastes.

1.3.6 If as a result of visual inspection, there is any suspicion that there may be the presence of non-conforming wastes, then the material will be rejected.

1.4 Staff Training

Staff Training and Tool Box Talk

1.4.1 Staff training will be provided to all site operatives to ensure the at gypsum is identified.

1.4.2 Training will take the form of visual aids so that gypsum waste is readily identifiable.

1.5 Management of Non-Conforming Waste (Including Gypsum)

Removal of Non-conforming / Potentially Contaminating Waste (Including Gypsum)

1.5.1 Procedures are in place to pre-sort and segregate non-conforming / potentially contaminated wastes before residual waste is screened and trommelled. Good practice is employed to ensure that contaminants and hazardous materials are segregated.

Gypsum

1.5.2 Larger quantities of gypsum waste will arrive at site bagged or in separate skips. This will be identified at booking / pre-acceptance stage. Upon receipt at site, the loads will be inspected and the material immediately segregated. The material will be taken to the gypsum storage area located away from the picking line to minimise the potential for contamination. The material will be decanted into separate skip (s). When full, these skips will be taken off site and the waste disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility.

1.5.3 While every care is taken to source segregate gypsum waste, there remains the prospect of gypsum waste in mixed loads. In these instances, gypsum will be removed, by hand, from tipped mixed loads of waste. It will be bagged and stored in a designated gypsum quarantine area and then disposed of, off site at an appropriately licensed facility.

1.5.4 As a further precaution, post the removal of obvious gypsum waste, all residual waste is passed through a picking station. Operatives on that picking line are trained to identify and remove gypsum waste into segregated container (s), which when full are taken to the gypsum quarantine area and emptied into the gypsum skip (s) awaiting off-site disposal.

1.5.5 Once all reasonable and practicable measures have been employed to remove gypsum and other contaminants from the waste, it is then passed through a three-way outside screen which separates out hardcore and fines. This is then further picked before the waste passes through the trommel.

1.6 Managing Customers

Customer Communication

1.6.1 All new customers will be advised that gypsum must be removed from their waste before arriving at site.

1.6.2 All existing customers will be reminded that that gypsum must be removed from their waste before arriving at site.

Sanctions

1.6.3 New and existing customers will be reminded that sanctions are in place for non-conforming deliveries.

Reminders

1.6.4 Programmed, yearly reminders will be sent to every customer.

1.7 Duty of Care

1.7.1 As well as above procedures, the waste is sampled in accordance with the WAC- Sampling and Testing Plan.

1.7.2 Representative samples are taken at three locations at the trommel screens and the storage stockpile. These are mixed into one single sample and sent off site for analysis in accordance with the requirements of Waste Classification, Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (1st Edition v 1.2.GB), Technical Guidance WM3.

1.7.3 This sampling is to ensure that the fines being produced are correctly classified before waste oi sent to landfill.

1.7.4 For the purposes of basic characterisation and WM3 compliant assessment is completed through an accredited laboratory and the analyses retained for inspection by the regulator.

1.7.5 For the purpose of basic characterisation, fines are assessed for the following:

- Heavy metals, including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, hexavalent chromium, mercury, nickel, selenium, copper, lead and zinc;
- pH;
- Speciated or total hydrocarbons (TPH) and speciated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons;
- Screening for asbestos – including identification (especially if visible fragments) and quantification if asbestos fibres detected;
- Sulphate total (acid soluble), and
- Loss on ignition (LOI).

1.7.6 Ongoing, routine testing and sampling will also be carried out for the above. This will be carried out on a monthly basis.

1.7.7 As a further check, the fines received at the landfill are subjected to additional sampling (under the recipient's Duty of Care) to ensure they meet the classification of non-hazardous.

APPENDIX 8: FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

GP PLANNING LTD

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

Heritage Way, Corby

Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd.

December 2023

GP Planning Ltd.
iCon Innovation Centre • Eastern Way • Daventry
Northamptonshire • NN11 0QB • 01604 771123

www.gpplanning.co.uk

Fire Prevention Plan

Plan version: **Revision 1**

Date of plan: **1st December 2023**

Site details

Site name: **Heritage Way**

Site address: **Heritage Way, Corby NN17 5XW**

Operator name: **Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd.**

Who this plan is for

This plan is prepared for and should be read by:

1. All site staff employed directly by Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling;
2. Designated Fire Officers;
3. Any contractors working on site for an extended period (temporarily or permanently).

Contents

Types of combustible materials

Combustible waste

Under this heading, replace this text with information listing all the types of combustible waste that you will have on site at any time. List the associated storage arrangement in the Managing waste piles section of your plan.

1. The combustible wastes present on site are listed below:
    - Plasterboard
    - UPVC
    - Wood waste
    - Fines
    - Mixed wastes
    - WEEE
    - Cardboard loose
    - Cardboard baled
    - Plastic baled

Persistent organic pollutants

1. The WEEE waste on site may contain POPS waste. This is stored separately from other waste on site as shown on the Site Plan.
2. In the event of a fire, the Fire and Rescue Service will be notified that there are wastes containing POPS on site.

Under this heading you need to identify any wastes that contain persistent organic pollutants (POPs). You need to segregate POPs waste from non-POPs waste and mark them clearly on your site plan.

Section 4.5 of the fire prevention plan guidance provides more information about POPs and the requirements of the POPs regulations 2019.

Other combustible materials

Combustible non-waste on site is listed below:

- 8,000 litres of Diesel in Bunded Tanks (for Plant)
- IBC/205 Drums for Hydraulic Oil, Engine Oil, Ad Blue (for Plant, Trucks and Maintenance
- Propane bottles on security cabin
- Gas bottles and batteries (found in skips) placed in quarantine

Where the plan is kept and how staff know how to use it

This Fire Prevention Plan forms part of the Environmental Management System (EMS) for the site and sets out the fire prevention measures and procedures put in place on site. It is written as a standalone document for ease of access by all personnel.

It is also appended to the EMS.

These documents are available for inspection by the enforcing authority, HSE, customers, contractors or anyone else upon request.

All employees are issued with instructions in the prevention of fire in the workplace and what to do in the event of fire, in induction training. This training is recorded in the employee personnel records.

Contractors are issued with instructions on what to do in the case of fire before being allowed to commence work on our site. The General Manager is responsible for ensuring all contractors do not carry out any activity on site that may increase the risk of fire.

Fire instructions and other health and safety information are issued in the first language of the employee.

All staff and contractors are required to understand the Plan's contents so that they know what they must do:

- to prevent a fire happening, and
- during a fire if one breaks out on site.

Access to the Fire Prevention Plan:

1. The Fire Prevention Plan is located in the main office in a red folder marked clearly Fire Logbook.
2. All new staff receive induction training and are informed of the purpose of the Fire Prevention Plan, its contents and where it is permanently located.

3. Existing staff are informed of the purpose of the Fire Prevention Plan, its contents and where it is permanently located through toolbox talks.
4. All staff are immediately informed of important changes to the Fire Prevention Plan through a toolbox talk.
5. Out of hours security guards are informed of the content of the Fire Prevention Plan and what to do and who to contact in the event of an out of hours incident.
6. Designated Fire Officers are appointed to cover all hours of site operation.

Testing the plan and staff training

Fire Exercises and Training:

Site induction for all visitors and appropriate training in fire prevention for all staff as part of their induction is important alongside normal fire evacuation training.

Hot work procedures, control of smoking on site and other fire training will be provided to all staff with a specific induction suitable for visitors. This will ensure staff and any contractors follow safe working practice when undertaking hot working, such as welding and cutting.

The site induction is key to understanding the basis for fire risk prevention during operation of the site. All contractors will be given a tour of the site to be shown the site safety equipment.

A 'No Smoking Policy' is explained as part of the site induction. Smoking facilities will be included away from the combustible fuel and operational fuel storage areas.

All employees are trained on the full contents of the Fire Prevention Plan. Annual fire drills are carried out and the WAMITAB holder is responsible for checking the activities of all staff to ensure that the measures in the FPP are being implemented. Refresher training is carried out annually and the WAMITAB holder is responsible for organising exercises to check that the staff understand the contents of the FPP.

Fire Safety training forms part of induction training for all members of staff. What to do in the case of fire, the responsibilities of employees and how to prevent fire occurring / spreading is communicated to all staff.

All staff training is recorded.

The annual fire exercises will comprise:

1. The sounding of an audible fire alarm;
2. The requirement to meet at a safe muster point;
3. Delegation of responsibility to ensure that all staff are accounted for.
4. Post each fire exercise the General Manager and Fire Officers will meet to discuss the effectiveness of the exercise and to determine if any changes should be made to the Fire Prevention Plan as a consequence.

Fire prevention plan contents

Activities at the site

A number of discrete activities are carried out at the site as set out below, working north south from the site entrance.

1. Site Drainage – the drainage system (agreed with the EA) incorporates a french drain to soakaway. This was an agreed solution given the site's history of contamination.
2. Skip Storage – on the north eastern part of the site there is a large area dedicated to empty skip storage. These skips are loaded onto and off skip lorries depending on demand.
3. Office, Welfare and Parking Facilities – this area is located on the north eastern boundary and includes the main weighbridge. There is no specific machinery involved but parking is provided for all site personnel. The Site Evacuation point is located north of this area.
4. Workshop – this area is designated for all repair and maintenance activities and could include machine repairs, mobile or static and could involve forklift manoeuvres / external repair vehicles.
5. Baler and Wood Stock Pile- located to the north of the Materials Recovery Warehouse.
6. Main Building – the main building in the centre of the site is the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) warehouse and storage. It also houses the main baling facility for the recovered material.
7. Storage and Unloading Area – this is located to the east of the MRF building and is where recovered material for recycling is deposited after the material has been processed through the MRF picking line. It is transported to the area via wheeled front loaders.
8. Baled Recycling Storage – this area is located on the western boundary and is the main waste storage on site.
9. Baling Machine – to the south is a second baling machine.

10. Incoming Waste – incoming waste is stored adjacent to the MRF warehouse and is transported to MRF via wheeled front loaders.
11. Hardcore-hardcore is stored to the south eastern corner of the MRF warehouse.
12. C&D Waste- is stored to the south of the MRF warehouse.
13. Solid Recovered and Refuse Derived Fuel – is stored to the south of the above, towards the eastern boundary of the site.
14. Qualifying Fines – the qualifying fines are stored in the south east corner of the site in segregated bays.
15. Dry mixed Recycling (Incoming)- is stored on the western side of the site, towards the south.
16. Council Bay – a separate segregated bay is located to the south of the site to accommodate waste arising from a third party's Council contract.
17. 6 x no, Segregated Bays – located to the south east of the site to accommodate a range of segregated materials.

Site plan

Drawing GPP/BSH/HW/P/23/02 Revision 2 – Site Layout Plan

Manage common causes of fire

Arson

The site has security measures in place to protect against arson.

The site is located in an industrial area, with a public right of way running down the western boundary. This makes it more vulnerable to arson attacks.

The site incorporates a number of measures to mitigate against arson:

These measures comprise:

- 2.4m palisade fence surrounding the whole site;
- Lockable entrance gate with intruder deterrent on top;
- Full CCTV coverage, installed in December 2022, AI cameras with remote monitoring;
- Alarms are fitted on the office, and

- Out of hours security warden stationed on site, when necessary.

Plant and equipment

All plant and equipment (static and mobile) have regular, rolling maintenance and inspection schedules. These include electrical wiring checks and checks for any oil/fuel leaks. Repairs are carried out as necessary in the dedicated areas on site.

All vehicles are fitted, as standard, with fire extinguishers.

Mobile plant that is not being used is stored away from combustible materials, as shown on the Site plan.

Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables

Electrics certification

All electrical equipment and electrical installation have been fully certified by a suitably qualified person.

The last, full round of maintenance checks were completed in November 2022.

Electrical equipment maintenance arrangements

All electrical equipment and electrical installations are subject to regular maintenance. All electrical equipment and electrical installations are subject to fixed wiring inspections and tests every five years. Lighting is checked periodically during site inspections. Any defective lighting is repaired when reported to the electrical contractor.

The last, full round of maintenance checks were completed in November 2022.

Records are kept of the checks for each piece of equipment and installation. Where a defect is recorded, that piece of equipment/installation is put out of service or isolated until the defect can be fixed. If it cannot be fixed, the equipment/installation is replaced.

Toolbox talks are used to inform staff on site not to attempt to use the equipment with appropriate sanctions taken if those instructions are not adhered to.

Discarded smoking materials

Smoking on site policies

The site operates a strictly no smoking on site policy, which applies to everyone using the site. Breach of this policy results in immediate dismissal given the risk to others as a consequence of a fire break out.

Hot works safe working practices

Staff and any contractors will be trained/inducted to follow safe working practice when undertaking hot working outside, such as welding and cutting. Before any work is commenced, a Permit to Work is required, to be provided by the General Manager. Following a period of hot working, a member of staff will be deputed for fire watch duty, to observe the area and the equipment, for as long as it takes for any heat to have cooled.

A member of staff, under the direction of the General Manager is responsible for checking the immediate area once every hour. Such checks are recorded and kept. These checks shall be carried out four times. Should hot works be carried out towards the end of working day, the checks will be undertaken out of hours to eliminate the risk of an out of hours fire break out.

Hot works training will be provided to all staff as part of wider fire training.

Industrial heaters

Use of industrial heaters

No industrial heaters are used on site.

Hot exhausts and engine parts

Fire watch procedures

A Fire Watch Procedure is in place at the site during working hours. A designated Fire Watch operative, under the direction of the General Manager is responsible for checking the site area once every hour. Such check involves a walk around the site, undertaking visual inspections to ensure there are no signs of an impending fire (smoke/burning

smell/extreme heat). Such checks are recorded and kept. These checks shall be carried out throughout the day. At the end of the working day, two checks are carried by two operatives, traversing the site in opposite directions and corroborating their findings. These findings are recorded and records maintained.

Ignition sources

The ignition sources on site are:

- Cutting and welding flames
- Hot surfaces
- Mechanical machinery
- Electrical equipment and lights
- Impact sparks
- Stray currents from electrical equipment
- Site vehicles

The Site Plan shows how the site is segregated. During day-to-day operations waste is transferred around the site for processing. The Site Plan shows that combustible and flammable waste is separately stored and a minimum of 6m for any possible source of ignition.

Batteries

The site receives mixed waste skips. Each skip is visually inspected upon arrival at site. Any larger, visible batteries are removed and stored separately for off-site disposal.

The waste is also subject to further manual picking along the MRF picking line. Operatives are specifically trained in battery risk. Batteries are removed from the picking line by hand and stored in a separate weatherproof container. At the end of each day the container is emptied into the weatherproof container that stores any batteries detected in the skips.

Any damaged batteries are isolated and separately stored.

In the unlikely event that lithium and Li-ion batteries from electric vehicles are found deposited in a skip they will be stored in a separate weatherproof container filled with sand.

These containers are regularly emptied and the batteries taken off site to an appropriately permitted facility for their safe disposal.

Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels

There are a number of mobile plant and other vehicle on site. Spill kits are located around the site to facilitate quick and safe means of soaking up the spills. Site operatives are trained, through tool box talks on the location and necessity for promptly dealing with any spills.

In the event that there are fuel leaks from vehicles operating on site, the liquid is absorbed using a suitable material. Action is taken immediately that such a leak is observed and all site operatives is suitably trained to respond appropriately. Absorbent material, chemical and fuel spill kits are stored within the weighbridge office and contaminated material is placed in a designated container for subsequent removal for disposal at a licensed facility.

As specified above there is diesel and other fuel oils stored on site. This are is checked regularly, during the course of the day, for any spillages and leaks. Any such leakages and spills are immediately addressed upon inspection.

Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff

Yard areas are fully cleaned once a month, to prevent the build-up of loose combustible waste. On a daily basis, the site inspections by the General Manager, or deputy, checks for a build-up of dust and loose material inside the MRF building and arranges for their clearance at the end of the working day. The fixed baling plant is blown clean of dust at the end of the working day, using a leaf blower. The floor of the MRF picking line is cleaned three times a week. A record sheet is kept, which records any actions required to remove piles of dust and loose material.

Reactions between wastes

The inclusion of non-conforming waste may give rise to reactions between incompatible or unstable wastes, including batteries.

Battery segregation is described above.

As part of the waste acceptance procedures on site, any non-conforming waste is removed and placed in the designated quarantine area, as shown on the Site Plan.

Waste acceptance and deposited hot loads

Waste acceptance procedures are described in the WAC – Sampling and Testing Plan.

All loads are inspected on arrival on site; any with obvious contamination are turned away, in particular loads that have any hazardous or oil contamination.

If hazardous or oil contamination is discovered at the unloaded stage, the load is reloaded and removed off-site; a record is kept in the Site Diary of any such rejections.

Any contaminants subsequently removed, are stored in a designated quarantine area. This non-conforming waste is removed from the site on a regular basis. A note is made in the site diary of the date and time of the removal of any contaminants from the site.

Batteries and gas canisters are removed and stored in covered, weatherproof bins inside one of the metal Ro-Ro containers, the door of which will be kept open to provide ventilation. Other metals removed are either stored loose if they are large in a small stockpile or are placed in a metal Ro-Ro container. The containers are easily accessible in the yard and not in proximity to any combustible waste.

In the event of a hot load or fire being discovered within a load, on arrival at the site, the vehicle is directed to the appropriate quarantine area, where the fire is dealt with in accordance with emergency procedures and Fire Prevention Plan requirements.

Hot and dry weather

During extreme heat and dry weather additional checks will be undertaken for build-up of heat in waste storage area.

Temperature monitoring, using probes will be carried out at regular intervals during working hours and out of hours, as necessary.

Storage times for waste will be managed and baled waste rotated.

Prevent self-combustion

General self-combustion measures

The General Manager will check daily that the stockpile volumes in each storage area complies with the requirements of the Fire Prevention Plan.

Combustible wastes on site will not be stored for longer than 3 months.

Manage storage time

Method used to record and manage the storage of all waste on site

The incoming waste and outgoing waste and recovered material are all recorded, allowing an ongoing reconciliation of waste on site at any one time.

Baled materials are typically 1 tonne in weight which allows a visual inspection and counting to determine the waste volumes.

Stock rotation policy

The material storage areas are segregated and dated, to ensure that oldest stock is removed before the newer bales. Stock at the rear of the storage areas is rotated on a weekly basis.

Monitor and control temperature

Reduce the exposed metal content and proportion of 'fines'

Fines are particles produced by the waste treatment process, in this case post screening and trommelling. These materials are stored separately on site and taken off site for disposal as 'qualifying fines.

Monitoring temperature

The temperature of all combustible waste on site is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Temperature probes are used in each of the combustible waste storage area to monitor the temperature of each pile; these are inserted manually during the filling of the area, to ensure that the full depth of each area is covered.

The temperatures of each storage bay are recorded continuously on a computer and monitored by the General Manager or a Director in the site office due to the wireless operation of the probes. Probes are calibrated once a year. Checking of the temperature records is undertaken at the beginning and end of each day.

All employees are trained on the full contents of the Fire Prevention Plan, including how to manage any waste stockpile where the temperature builds up to more than 50°c. Annual fire drills are carried out and the WAMITAB holder is responsible for checking the activities of all staff to ensure that the measures in the FPP are being implemented. Refresher training is carried out annually and the WAMITAB holder is responsible for organising exercises to check that the staff understand the contents of the FPP.

Fire Safety training forms part of induction training for all members of staff. What to do in the case of fire, the responsibilities of employees and how to prevent fire occurring / spreading is communicated to all staff.

All staff training is recorded.

Controlling temperature

The outside combustible stockpiles are monitored weekly, using the 2m long hand-held probes. In the event of a temperature of over 50^{o}C, the material is taken direct to the quarantine area for cooling.

Site staff undertake visual monitoring of the site throughout the working day.

Dealing with hot weather and heating from sunlight

The operators have seen no evidence during their site operations that the combustible wastes stored are affected by heat build-up in English summer temperatures.

Waste bale storage

Baled waste is stored on site for no longer than three months.

Manage Waste Pile Sizes

Storing waste materials in their largest form and Maximum pile sizes for the waste on your site

Waste is stored as follows:

Waste stream	**Location** (must match site plan)	**How it is stored** For example this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	**Max. length / m**	**Max. width / m**	**Max. height / m**	**Volume / m^3**	**Max. time it will be stored**
Baled Cardboard	See Site Plan	Lego block, PVC roof	10	10	3	300	Two weeks
Plastic Bales	See Site Plan	Stored outside and moved regularly	10	5	4	200	Two weeks

Waste stored in containers

Types of containers you are using and Accessibility

Waste stored in containers is restricted to non-conforming waste and batteries (as above). Each container is placed such that it is accessible from at least one side so that a fire can be extinguished. These containers are skips and roll-on roll-off skips.

Moving containers in a fire

In event of a fire break out in a container, on site fire extinguishers will be deployed and the operative presence will be maintained until the smoke/heat subsides preventing the possibility of a wider site fire.

The site operates a two-way radio system to communicate with each of the operatives. In the event of a fire all staff are alerted over the radio.

The following actions will be taken:

- Call the Fire and Rescue Service IMMEDIATELY using '999' and report the location of the fire.
- Use on-site firefighting equipment to try to put out the fire, whilst ensuring that their own safety is paramount.
- The container will be moved using a front loader to a safe location.
- The material from the container will be tipped out as quickly as possible in a safe location.
- Spread out the material using the site machinery.
- Await the Fire and Rescue Service.

Prevent fire spreading

Separation distances

The layout of the site does not permit 6m separation distance from piles and the perimeter.

Fire walls construction standards

Lego blocks are used as the means of preventing fire spreading.

These are designed to:

- resist fire (both radiative heat and flaming),
- have a fire resistance period of at least 120 minutes to allow waste to be isolated and to enable a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours
- the blocks are solid concrete and are 80cm in width.

Given the use of bays:

- Full and frequent stock rotation will be carried out (as stated above), ensuring the operation of a first in, first out policy.
- Temperatures of all the waste within the bay will be monitored (as stated above) so that representative checks are carried out on the entire volume of the pile.
- The 'lego block' bays are segregated where shown on the Site Layout Plan. Additionally, these are covered with PVC roofs. This will ensure the roof burns in the first instance, allowing other fire suppression to be deployed.
- Block walls are currently stacked 3 high to assist in containing lighted materials and preventing movement outside the bays.
- A 'freeboard' space of 1m minimum will be maintained at the top and sides of the walls at all times to prevent fire spreading over and around the walls.
- Waste at risk of ignition will be moved to the quarantine area to isolate any bays with burning waste during an incident.

Quarantine area

Quarantine area location and size

Two quarantine areas are shown on the Site Plan and located to the north of the site. These are dual-purpose areas to be used for non-conforming waste and in the event of a fire. The areas are each 10m x 8m = 80 square metres.

The areas are sited as far as possible from any stockpiles or buildings.

The quarantine areas are located such that there is a 6m separation distance around it.

How to use the quarantine area if there is a fire

It will be used in the event of hot loads arriving on site or any fire within a waste stockpile when waste will be dragged out of the bay and placed within the area to allow ease of fire-fighting. The areas will be more than adequate for holding at least half of the volume of any stockpile.

Procedure to remove material stored temporarily if there is a fire

Use of the area for non-conforming waste will be temporary and material will be moved from the area as soon as reasonably practicable. In the event of a fire, the non-conforming waste will be removed immediately. On detecting a fire, the General Manager, shall immediately direct operatives to clear the area.

Detecting and Suppressing fires

Detection and suppression systems in use

The operator has recently installed significant infrastructure designed to afford protection for the external bulk waste storage area, shredder and outfeed conveyor and internal storage areas/processing Plant.

This system incorporates a multi-detection camera system to activate an automatic foam cannon system. One cannon is located in the main building to provide cannon coverage for the internal area and one cannon is located on the exterior of the main building to cover the external areas.

The system includes an electric pump housed in a custom-built weatherproof pump house, a 60,000-litre water storage tank (providing an approximate 60-minute system run time.

On detection of a fire, the foam cannons will automatically be directed to target pre-set suppression zones providing oscillations to give maximum suppression and cooling into the area.

Two IR3 flame detectors are also installed to provide a detection only system for the baler area.

Additional fire detecting systems are in place. As referred to above, regular manual checks are undertaken around the site using visual means and temperature probes.

The use of multi-detection cameras using a combination detection helps to both mitigate false activations by focusing on video analytics and IR heat signatures as opposed to looking at temperature alone, a factor that can be problematic for systems limited to thermal imaging only. The multi-detection camera can react fast to deep-seated soldering fires where lower heat and no flame is present but where smoke is most prevalent. In

addition, if there is a sudden flame "flare up" incident as is seen with rogue batteries, the flame detection feature will trigger the system. The multi-detection camera also has thermal technology to continually scan the waste piles looking for changes in surface temperature to activate the system. All three detection options can be configured and set to suit the specific application they are deployed in providing the ultimate detection solution.

The use of multi-detection cameras also provides a solution integrated into a BS5839 compliant. Multiple cameras across plant and storage areas help to mitigate blind spots and to eliminate single points of failure.

Each risk area is broken down into a number of detection 'zones' and is monitored in real time by multi-detection cameras, providing a visual feed and outputs monitored by the house fire alarm system as well as a 3rd party monitoring company.

On detection of smoke, flame or pre-determined temperature with any of the detection zones the multi-detection camera system highlights the alarm issue on the corresponding monitor screen. An alarm output is provided to both the house alarm, activating the sounder beacons within the facility and also to the corresponding automatic foam cannon.

The foam cannon will be directed to and target the fire area and discharge onto and around the affected area at an application rate of approximately 950 litres per minute, continuously operating until the fire has been confirmed as no longer posing a threat and in accordance with BS5839/EN12845, until reset by trained / authorised personnel.

Certification for the systems

The use of multi-detection cameras also provides a solution integrated into a BS5839 compliant design with a fully integrated solution.

Firefighting techniques

Active firefighting

The site operates under an active fire fighting policy to assist in extinguishing the fire within 4 hours.

During working hours, the following resource are available to apply to fighting the fire:

- Mobile plant is available for moving containers and waste
- Site personnel are available to operate the above
- Access is available to the fire hydrant located on Phoenix Parkway to supply water

- The Company is sufficiently solvent to be able to pay for any special requests presented by the Fire and Rescue Service (e.g. application of foam)
- Inert materials are also stored on site which could, subject to EA agreement, be used to suffocate the fire.

Water supplies

Available water supply

Should it be necessary to access water, in addition to foam referred to above, there is a hydrant on Phoenix Parkway. Additionally, there is available water in the lake to the south of the site. This would only be accessed in the most extreme set of circumstances.

Managing fire water

Containing the run-off from fire water

The land at Heritage Way is heavily contaminated historical steel works. Effectively the site sits in a 'sunken bowl'. The lowest part of the site is adjacent to the main building. Water would naturally flow in that direction (i.e. to the lowest point of the site. Run-off would collect in this location and there is nowhere else for it to go. It would be effectively contained, allowing for it then to be pumped out.

During and after an incident

Dealing with issues during a fire

Visual fire checks are carried out hourly around the site; these are the responsibility of the General Manager, although they are carried out by designated site operatives. In addition, a walk around the site is carried out by site staff an hour after machines have been switched off, to ensure that none have any residual heat or signs of smoke. If evidence of heat or smoke is detected, appropriate action is taken to ensure that this does not lead to a fire. Operatives will attend to the incident in accordance with agreed procedures. In the event of detecting heat/smoke, fire extinguishers will be deployed and the operative presence will be maintained until the smoke/heat subsides preventing the possibility of a fire. The relevant engineer will be called out if there is an obvious fault but that is not a substitute for immediate, on-site action.

The site operates a two-way radio system to communicate with each site operative. In the event of a fire all staff are alerted over the radio.

There are a number of fire extinguishers across the site, which are situated in areas likely to be required. They are serviced annually by an external company. Site vehicles carry a fire extinguisher and are fitted with dust filters. The site also has a pump and hose which can be connected to a water storage tank for spraying water over a fire, until the arrival of the fire brigade.

Discovering a Fire

Upon discovering a fire staff must:

- Call the Fire and Rescue Service IMMEDIATELY using '999' and report the location of the fire.
- Prevent vehicle movements into and out of the site until the incident has been brought under control.
- Clear the area in the vicinity of the site of personnel.
- Only after the above actions have been taken should staff then try to extinguish the fire themselves using on-site firefighting equipment, ensuring that their own safety is paramount
- Record all incidents in the site diary and insurance and accident records completed as appropriate. All incidents to be notified to the Environment Agency within 24 hours.

Fire within a load of imported waste or container

- Call the Fire and Rescue Service IMMEDIATELY using '999' and report the location of the fire.
- Tip out the material from the lorry or container as quickly as possible in a safe location.
- Spread out the material using the site machinery.
- Use on-site firefighting equipment to try to put out the fire, whilst ensuring that their own safety is paramount.
- Await the Fire and Rescue Service.

- When the fire is out, remove contaminated water by pumping into a tanker or using absorbent material such as sand; remove contaminated material for disposal at a suitably licensed facility.
- •Leave the area for at least 24 hours to cool.
- When burnt material is cool enough to move, place in a lorry for removal off site to a suitably licensed disposal facility.
-

Fire in or on mobile plant and equipment

- Switch off the ignition, shut down the vehicle, park and made it as safe as possible.
- Call the Fire and Rescue Service IMMEDIATELY using '999' and report the location of the fire.
- Use on-site firefighting equipment to try to put out the fire, while awaiting the arrival of the Fire and Rescue Service.

Notifying residents and businesses

In the event of a fire and as soon as possible, the neighbouring residents must be notified, so that they can take precautions to prevent a nuisance from smoke. The properties to be notified will depend upon the direction of the wind at the time. This will be achieved by emailing all of the local members of the site's Local Liaison Group and by telephoning the closest residents.

In the event of a fire, immediately notify suppliers and carriers of waste to the site to divert loads to alternative facilities.

Clearing and decontamination after a fire

When the fire has been successfully dealt with:

- Remove burnt material to the quarantine area. After a suitable period of time, it should then be loaded into a container to be taken direct to landfill.
- Safely re-commission plant / equipment and repair or replace any damaged concrete surface or blocks. When the site is safe and fit for operations, instigate the supply of material.
- Investigate the cause of the fire, to ensure it does not recur and complete the fire alarm incident form.
- Review and improve the accident plan and management system documents Review any training requirements for site personnel

- Assess what further fire reduction measures are required and implement any new measures and procedures.
- Record all incidents in the site diary and insurance and accident records completed as appropriate. All incidents to be notified to the Environment Agency as soon as reasonably possible on 0800 80 70 60.

Making the site operational after a fire

Post a fire, any residual fire damaged material or that impacted by contaminated foam will be taken off site for appropriate disposal at a hazardous landfill. The operator has an account with Augean for disposal at the Thornhaugh site.

The site will only become operational when appropriate tests have been undertaken to show there is no contamination present.

Any POPs waste impacted by fire will be managed in accordance with POPs Regulations the POPs procedure for the site.

APPENDIX 9: SITE DRAIANGE PLAN

N

RENTED STORAGE LAND

SKIP STORAGE

ADDITIONAL PARKING AREA

Q

Q

PHOENIX PARKWAY

TRAILER STORAGE

PARKING AREA

RoRo STORAGE

WB1

OFFICES / CANTEEN AREA

WB2

O

F

SEC

EMERGENCY EXIT ROUTE

VEHICLE LAY DOWN AREA

A 6116

1

3

4

2

E

W

6

5

MRF WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE - 4 EXITS

7

B

SP

S

8

9

PP

10

12

13

14

11

8

12

CONVEYOR /HOPPER

17

18

19

15

16

20

23

22

21

HERITAGE WAY

PHOENIX PARKWAY

KEY

- Permit Boundary
- Hardstanding
- Evacuation Point
- Drain Points
- Direction of pipework to soak away
- Q — Quarantine Area (this could contain Haz, POPS, Batteries, Gas Bottles, etc)
- WB1 — Weighbridge 1
- WB2 — Weighbridge 2
- O — Oils
- F — Fuels
- SEC — Security Cabin (hooked up to propane bottles)
- E — Electric Substation and Switch Room
- W — Pump House and Water Tanks
- B — Picking Line Bays
- SP — Shredder Power Room
- S — Shredder for Picking Line
- PP — Pre Pick Area. This will be a series of 40 yard bins some may include POPS
- 1 — Series of enclosed bins (copper, cable, batteries)
- 2 — Wood Bay - high concreted sides)
- 3 — Workshop with 2 pits (covered in area)
- 4 — Baler (covered in area)
- 5 — Bale Storage
- 6 — Loading Ramp
- 7 — Cardboard Storage (covered in area)
- 8 — Mixed Waste (2 places for this material as per plan)
- 9 — Bale Storage
- 10 — Baler (covered in area)
- 11 — Bale Storage
- 12 — Plasterboard Area - 2 x RoRo, 1 x Loose
- 13 — Residual Bay (covered in area)
- 14 — RDF (refuse-derived fuel) Stock
- 15 — Aggregate Bay
- 16 — Inert Bay
- 17 — Green Waste
- 18 — Spare (misc)
- 19 — DMR Storage (covered in area)
- 20 — Spare (misc)
- 21 — Aggregate Bay
- 22 — Aggregate Bay
- 23 — Aggregate Bay

NOTE - this is a working site and changes are needed on a weekly / daily basis

Rev	Description	Initial	Date

GPP GP PLANNING LTD

Planning Consultants

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iCon Environmental Innovation Centre, Eastern Way,
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Registered in England No. 6019666

TITLE:	Heritage Way, Corby, Northamptonshire Permit - Drainage Plan
CLIENT:	BAILEYS SKIP HIRE AND RECYCLING LIMITED

DRAWN BY:	KD	CHECKED BY:	MD
DRAWING NO.:	GPP/BSH/HW/P/23/03	REV NO.:	1
SCALE:	1:500 at A1	DATE:	01 Dec 2023
SCALE BAR:	0 5 10 20 30 50		

ORIGINAL A1 SIZE SHEET

APPENDIX 9: CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT

GP PLANNING LTD

CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT

Heritage Way, Corby

Baileys Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd.

March 2024

GP Planning Ltd.
iCon Innovation Centre • Eastern Way • Daventry
Northamptonshire • NN11 0QB • 01604 771123

www.gpplanning.co.uk

BAILEYS SKIP HIRE AND RECYCLING

HERITAGE WAY, CORBY

CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT AND ADAPTATION PLANNING

Baileys have an Environmental Management System for controlling operations at their site.

Climate change has the potential to impact on the operation of the business directly and indirectly through supply chains and markets.

A Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) has been carried out to ensure ongoing compliance with the environmental permit and other obligations and regulations. The CCRA and planning for climate change seeks to minimise impact on the environment and improve resilience and business continuity.

The following risks, impacts and mitigation have been identified as relevant to the operations at the Heritage Way Site.

Risk 1: Increasing Summer daily maximum temperature

Summer daily maximum temperatures are predicted to increase. This may see temperatures around 7°C higher compared to average summer temperatures now, with the potential to reach extreme temperatures as high as over 40°C with increasing frequency based on today's values.

Impact 1

Potential for increased waste reactions or fires involving heat sensitive or combustible waste.

Mitigation 1:

The mitigation employed on site for this is set out below:

- heat sensitive wastes, for example gas cylinders and oily rags, are stored in protected areas. This takes place in shaded buildings and under cover;
- there is suitable segregation and separation of combustible wastes, as evidenced on the Site Plan and Fire Prevention plan;
- there is regular monitoring of waste stockpiles to ensure they are not self-heating, and
- the fire prevention plan considers increased risk over time with focus on increased risk from self-heating and combustion due to extreme heat.

Impact 2

Potential for fire if the temperature exceeds the heat rating of components in electrical equipment or components are subjected to intense and direct sunlight.

Mitigation 2:

The mitigation employed on site for this is set out below:

- plant is monitored on a daily basis. This includes reviewing the heat rating of components that have high work-loads or are likely to be exposed to direct sunlight and heat, and

- electrical equipment is shaded if it is subject to direct sunlight for prolonged periods of time.

Impact 3

Potential increase in high temperature expansion and stress of plant, pipework and fittings. UV degradation of plastic pipes and hoses causing them to fail.

The mitigation employed on site for this is set out below:

- regular inspection and preventative maintenance of site, plant and equipment;
- preventing prolonged UV exposure of plastic pipes and hoses by re-routing them in conduits or within buildings, and
- replacing exposed pipes and hoses with metal or other types of material less susceptible to photo-degradation.

Impact 4

Potential increased dust emissions from processing areas, stockpiled material and site roads. Reduced availability of water for dust suppression.

The mitigation employed on site for this is set out below:

- regular site cleaning and use of dust suppression systems, and
- capturing, collecting and storing uncontaminated rain water from roofs and yard areas during high rainfall periods and storing it for use in dust suppression systems.

Impact 5

Long periods of hot and dry weather could lead to a drought and may have an impact on water supplies for:

- emergency water usage;
- cooling systems, and
- fire fighting.

The mitigation employed on site for this is set out below:

- the level of water usage on site is actively monitored and recorded to determine whether this can be reduced;
- further options are being explored for water harvesting and storage at the site for use in onsite processes and dust suppression;

- discussion to be undertaken with the supplier about ongoing supply of water and any likely drought restrictions. These will be undertaken in Q2/24. The outcome will determine the need for water storage on site, and
- The above will inform the FPP, for example if there is any forecast potential for reduced/limited pressure from the fire hydrant.

Risk 2: Winter daily temperatures

Winter daily temperatures are forecast to rise. This could see temperatures rise by 4°C more than the current average with the potential for more extreme temperatures, both warmer and colder than present.

Impact 1

Slightly higher winter maximums could generate regular pest infestations.

The site predominantly takes construction and demolition waste, so odour is not likely to arise. However, the following mitigation is in place for pests:

- Formal pest control through an external provider.

Impact 2

Lower winter temperatures could result in an increased risk of pipes (or similar) freezing.

The mitigation for this on site is:

- regular inspection and preventative maintenance of site, plant and equipment.

Risk 3: Daily extreme rainfall

Daily rainfall intensity could increase by up to 20% on today's values.

Impact 1

Potential for increased site surface water and flooding.

The mitigation employed on site is set out below;

- a surface water drainage plan has been agreed with the EA, with water draining to soakaway;
- the effectiveness of the drainage system is regularly monitored;
- during intense events, the effectiveness of the system and soakaway will be monitored, and
- if evidence of on site and/or off site flooding prevails for a prolonged period of time, the drainage strategy will be reviewed and a flood plan will be prepared to determine the mitigation required. Thereafter changes will be implemented within the timeframes set out.

Risk 4: Average winter rainfall

Average winter rainfall may increase by over 40% on today's averages.

Impact 1

Potential for increased site surface water and flooding.

The mitigation measures would be the same as those for Risk 3.

Impact 2

Potential for drainage systems and interceptors to be overwhelmed.

The mitigation for this would be the same as for Risk 3.

Risk 5: Drier summers

Summers could see potentially up to 40% less rain than now.

Impact 1

Long periods of hot and dry weather could lead to a drought and may have an impact on water supplies for:

- emergency water usage;
- cooling systems, and
- fire fighting.

The mitigation for this would be the same as Risk 1, Impact 5.

Risk 6: Storms

Storms could see a change in frequency and intensity. The unique combination of increased wind speeds, increased rainfall, and lightning during these events provides the potential for more extreme storm impacts

Impact 1

Potential for high winds to damage buildings and infrastructure and blow waste from the site.

The mitigation employed on site would be as follows:

- reviewing buildings and infrastructure to identify vulnerable areas to high winds and measures to protect them and mitigate any impacts from damage (e.g plastic sheeting and canopies);
- reviewing prevailing winds to identify sensitive receptors downwind of the site;
- identifying preventative measures such as wind breaks or alternative stockpile locations that will reduce the potential impact on downwind receptors;
- enhancing housekeeping and cleaning measures to sure particulates on external surfaces are minimised, and

- being prepared for system failures during stormy weather and potential need for unplanned shutdown or mobile backup generators.

Impact 2

Potential for lightning strikes to damage buildings and infrastructure.

The mitigation employed on site is as follows:

- undertaking an assessment of the potential and impact of lightning strikes on buildings, equipment and plant end of Q2/24, and
- undertaking an assessment of the need to install lightning conductors Q2/24.

Prepared by:

Maureen Darrie, Director

GP Planning Limited

28th March 2024

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