ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The Former Coal Yard, Thrupp Lane, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 3NG

Oxford Skip Hire Ltd

Version:	1.0	Date:	08 December 2025		
Doc. Ref:	2895-THR-ERA	Author(s):	EG	Checked:	--
Client No:	2895	Job No:	015		

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Oaktree Environmental

Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

Document History:

Version	Issue date	Author	Checked	Description
1.0	08/12/2025	EG	--	Document issue

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Oxford Skip Hire Ltd (the operator) to prepare this Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) to support an Environmental Permit (EP) application at The Former Coal Yard, Thrupp Lane, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 3NG.

1.1.2 The EP application this ERA relates to proposes the authorisation of a non-hazardous household, commercial and industrial (HCI) waste transfer station with treatment facility. An annual throughput of 24,999 tonnes is proposed.

1.1.3 Treatment activities proposed to be undertaken at the site include:

a) Sorting (with loading shovel/360° excavator or by hand).
b) Manual separation (by picking line).
c) Mechanical separation (including magnets and density separator).
d) Screening (by using appropriate mechanical screen / trommel).
e) Storage (prior to removal).

1.1.4 Further details on the proposed operations are outlined in the Non-Technical Summary, document reference 2895-THR-NTS.

1.1.5 The site will also be operated in accordance with a fully comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS). All site staff should be provided with a copy of this ERA and be aware of where it is located on site.

1.1.6 All environmental risks identified in this document should be acted upon accordingly by site management to ensure all environmental risks can be appropriately managed/controlled.

1.1.7 This document primarily considers environmental risks associated with proposed operations listed in section 1.1.2 – 1.1.3 and does not aim to provide detailed Health and Safety risk assessments as required separately through the necessary legislation.

2 Site Location and Receptors

2.1 Site Location

2.1 The site is located at The Former Coal Yard, Thrupp Lane, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 3NG, National Grid Reference SU 51903 98346 and is accessed via Thrupp Lane.

2.1.2 The site is situated in a semi-rural setting, located on the eastern outskirts of Abingdon. Within the immediate vicinity of the site are a collection of industrial and commercial premises.

2.1.3 The site is located off Thrupp Lane on a no through access road, naturally limiting the amount of traffic surrounding the site.

2.1.4 A full list of receptors within 1km of the site can be found in Table 2.1 overleaf. Some receptors included in this list may not be sensitive to all potential emissions / hazardous from the site i.e. surface water is not considered sensitive to odour. When considering each hazard in the risk assessment table specific receptors that could have the potential to be affected have been outlined.

2.2 Sensitive Receptors

2.2.1 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site are illustrated on Drawing No. 2895-THR-04 – Receptor Plan included in Appendix II.

2.2.2 Table 2.1 overleaf shows the approximate distance and orientation of sensitive receptors from the site.

Table 2.1 - Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
Commercial / Industrial		
AJH Vehicle Repairs	East	0
H&S Fencing and Sheds	East	40
Residential Dwellings		
Thrupp Lane	East	50
Drysdale Close	North	195
Audlett Drive	West	370
Care homes (residential)		
n/a	n/a	n/a
Schools		
n/a	n/a	n/a
Watercourses / Surface Water Features		
Radley Lakes	South	580
Infrastructure (major roads and transport links)		
Great Western Railway Line between Culham and Radley	East	645
Ecological sites		
n/a	n/a	n/a
Recreational		
n/a	n/a	n/a
Scheduled Monuments		
Settlement Site N of Wick Hall	West	0

3 Environmental Risk Assessment Model

3.1 Fundamental considerations

3.1.1 Source/Hazard: A property or situation that in particular circumstances could lead to harm.

3.1.2 Consequences: The adverse effects or harm as the result of realising a hazard which causes the quality of human health or the environment to be impaired in the short or long term.

3.1.3 Risk: A combination of the probability of occurrence of a defined hazard and the magnitude of the consequences of the occurrence.

3.2 Pathway

3.2.1 Important in the assessment of a particular risk(s) and to inform the subsequent management of the risk(s) is the identification of the pathway(s) through which the risk may affect the identified receptor(s). The following are examples of pathways:

- Air (windblown dust etc.).
- Ground (leaching of contaminants into underlying aquifers).
- Water (hydrocarbon run off into surface waters).
- Direct contact / exposure.

3.3 Consequences

3.3.1 The following Table highlights the consequences of the hazard(s) identified and the abbreviations for each as used in the Risk Assessment Table in Section 3:

Abbreviation	Consequences
A	MINOR INJURY
B	MAJOR INJURY
C	DEATH
D	AIR POLLUTION
E	WATER POLLUTION
F	POLLUTION OF LAND

3.4 Effects of consequences

3.4.1 In order to quantify the level of risk and identify the appropriate management procedures, the potential effects must be considered, as outlined in the table below:

Abbreviation	Effect of Consequences	Management Required?
S	SEVERE	In all cases
Mo	MODERATE	In most cases
Mi	MILD	Occasionally
N	NEGLIGIBLE	No

Note: "Management" is the action required to reduce the risk of a hazard causing a problem on site. Contingency measures are procedures which are in place to reduce the consequences of a hazard.

3.5 Risk estimation and evaluation (probability/frequency of occurrence of hazard)

3.5.1 The following table allows the likelihood of an occurrence of an identified risk to be assessed:

Score	Probability	Evaluation
1	Very likely	Could occur during any working day
2	Likely	Could occur regularly
3	Possible	Event possible
4	Unlikely	Event very unlikely

3.6 Risk assessment outcome (combination of probability & consequence)

3.6.1 The following table shows the resultant risk of an identified hazard or potential situation. This uses the hierarchy of both probability and consequence to assess the level of risk. The level of risk determines what level of management would be required in order to reduce the risk of occurrence and/or scale.

		Consequence			
		S	Mo	Mi	N
Probability	1	High	High	Medium	Low
	2	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
	3	Medium	Low	Negligible	N/A
	4	Low	Negligible	N/A	N/A

3.6.2 Where the risk assessment outcome is high, first-level management of the risk is essential, i.e. removal of hazard, implementation of major infrastructure/structural design measures to contain the risk/hazard and company policy changes to incorporate the management of the risk. All risk management measures must be supplemented with detailed induction training, spot training and tool-box talks to ensure all site staff and users are made fully aware of the risk/hazard, all potential consequences and necessary management and contingency procedures.

3.6.3 Where the risk assessment outcome is medium, the management of the risk should be tackled by management or delegates. If removal of the hazard is not possible, management will normally be met through implementing minor structural design measures or by imposing procedures for the prevention of occurrences which will be conveyed to all site staff through the appropriate training, including any contingency measures/procedures.

3.6.4 Where the risk assessment outcome is low, the management of the risk can be done wholly through appropriate training to site staff including any contingency measures/procedures.

3.6.5 Where the risk assessment outcome is negligible, site staff should be made aware of the possibility of an occurrence, and contingency measures should be readily available to all staff should they be required.

4 Risk Assessment Table

4.1 The following pages contain the site-specific risk assessment for the site with appropriate remedial actions, recommendations and comments included for each identified hazard, potential contaminant, or situation.

4.2 The table also contains references to the appropriate section(s) of the site's EMS for additional management procedures.

4.3 As discussed in Section 3.6 above, all situations which identify a risk from Low – High should be incorporated into the staff/visitor training schedule, where appropriate and acted on as required.

SEE TABLES OVERLEAF

Appendix I

Risk Assessment Table

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Dust / particulates	Formation of dust on site surfaces during dry and windy weather conditions. Processing of waste via screening (trommel) Loading of waste into treatment plant. Waste dropping from conveyors into stockpiles Prolonged periods of dry/warm weather or conditions where winds reach 4+ on the Beaufort Wind Scale Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles / plant and other non-road going machinery on site. External storage of potentially dusty waste / material including, soil, stones etc	Air	Local human population, including users of surrounding commercial / industrial sites, other neighbouring businesses, residential dwellings, surface water features, flora and fauna. See Table 2.1	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness A, B, D, E, F	Mi – Mo	3	Negligible	The operator will implement the following mitigation and storage requirements to minimise the risk of dust arising from site operations: • All waste treatment operations are undertaken within a building. • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure that loads comprising of mainly dust, powders or loose fibres are not accepted on site. • All vehicles delivering and exporting waste will be sheeted. • Drop heights will be minimised as far as reasonably practicable. • Hoses, mains water and a mobile water bowser will be available on site and utilised to dampen waste storage areas and the site surface. • Potentially dusty waste that is externally stockpiles (oversize concrete, hardcore, stones and fines etc) will be dampened regularly in dry and windy conditions. This reduces the amount of dust that could be suspended and be emitted beyond the permit boundary. • Potentially dusty waste will be stored with a 1m freeboard from the height of the bay wall to reduce the risk of the top of the pile becoming windblown beyond the bay. • Hoses can be utilised to wash the wheels of vehicles leaving the site to remove any mud, dust or debris and minimise the risk of mud being tracked out onto the highway and surrounding roads. • Operatives will continuously monitor for dust emissions when on site and will report any issues to the site manager. • The requirements of a Dust & Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) are implemented on site. The DEMP outlines all mitigation measures to be implemented on site and what to do in the event of dust extending beyond the permit boundary. • See the DEMP document ref. 2895-THR-DEMP for further information.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Odour	Cracks in the impermeable concrete pad leading to trapped waste. Dry and hot weather conditions exceeding three days. Prevailing wind towards receptor locations transporting odour. Staff negligence leading to odour release from unauthorised waste.	Air transport then inhalation	Local human population, including users of surrounding commercial / industrial sites, other neighbouring businesses, residential dwellings. See Table 2.1	A, D	Mi to Mo	3	Negligible	The operator will implement the following to minimise the risk of odour from the site: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure that no malodorous waste is accepted. • No food waste is proposed to be accepted under the EP. • Any wastes discovered to be malodorous following acceptance / deposit into the waste reception area will be quarantined and removed from site as soon as practicable. • Plasterboard is stored within a covered container in the yard to prevent the ingress of water and exacerbating odour production. • If any waste being stored on site begins to give rise to odour that is detectable off site will be removed as soon as practicable. • Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained on site to reduce the risk of odour, this includes regular cleaning of the site. • Storage bays and areas will undergo a deep clean every 12 weeks to remove any residual waste and prevent odour development (areas will not undergo cleaning at the same time). • All waste treatment and storage are undertaken on an impermeable pad; the condition of the site surface will be checked on a weekly basis to ensure there are no cracks that could lead to trapped waste and odour developing. • Site operatives will be sufficiently trained and undergo continuous training to identify odorous wastes or non-conforming waste types that could give rise to odour. • It is considered with proper housekeeping, leak prevention, and handling protocols in place, odour nuisance to nearby receptors is highly unlikely, and thus does not present a significant environmental or amenity risk. • The requirements of an Odour Management Plan (OMP) are implemented on site. The OMP outlines all mitigation measures to be implemented and what to do in the event of odour detection beyond the permit boundary. • See the OMP document ref. 2895-THR-OMP for further information.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Waste, litter and mud on local roads	Litter escaping the site boundary (windblown). Vehicles delivering / removing waste including unsheeted or poorly sheeted vehicles Poor or faulty storage containment. Poor housekeeping Staff negligence leading to litter escaping off site.	Air transport (windblown)	Local human population, including users of surrounding commercial / industrial sites, other neighbouring businesses, residential dwellings, surface water features, flora and fauna. See Table 2.1	F, E	Mi to Mo	4	Negligible	The greatest risk of litter escaping the permit boundary would be during windy conditions. The only waste stored externally and exposed to windy conditions will comprise of oversize concrete, stone and fines from the trommel. The operator will implement the following to minimise the risk of litter escaping the permit boundary: • Given the nature of the waste stored in freestanding stockpiles or bays externally (processed concrete, stone, fines etc) it is not considered these waste types will contain any litter. • Wastes will be stored in secure containers or bays. • Container will not be overfilled to ensure no waste spills over the edges and can easily be windblown around or off the site. • Waste stored in bays with have a 1m freeboard from the height of the bay to ensure waste cannot escape the top of the bay or become windblown. • The operator checks the weather conditions for the coming week and receives notifications from the Met Office for any weather warnings. In extremely windy conditions of 7+ on the Beaufort scale, the site manager may make the decision to reduce storage heights to have a 2m freeboard or temporarily cover external waste storage areas with tarpaulin to prevent waste from becoming windblown. Due to treatment operations being undertaken within a building it is not considered the operator would be required to cease operations at any point due to risk of litter being windblown off site. • Site inspections including litter checks will take place daily to identify and remove any litter from the site boundary. • Stockpiles or storage areas of potentially friable waste i.e. concrete, hardcore and stone are dampened down to prevent material becoming dry and blowing off site. • Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained on site to reduce the risk of litter. • Vehicles entering and leaving the site will be sheeted at all times unless unloading or loading waste. • Storage of waste that has the potential to be tracked as mud onto the public highway (soils, fines etc) have been positioned in bays away from vehicle routes on site. If mud is evident on wheels of vehicles leaving the site, this will be cleaned with hoses.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Noise/ vibration	Fixed and mobile plant and machinery breakdowns or malfunctions Tipping / loading of waste. Operating mechanical treatment plant i.e. screener (trommel)	Noise through the air or vibration through the ground	Local human population, including users of surrounding commercial / industrial sites, other neighbouring businesses, residential dwellings. See Table 2.1	A, D	Mo	3	Negligible	The only mechanical treatment operations proposed to be undertaken on site include a trommel for the screening of mixed waste, a picking line which includes conveyor belts, an overband magnet and blower. The operator will implement the following on site: • All mechanical treatment operations are undertaken within the confines of a building. • A series of good practice noise mitigation measures are included within the EMS, which are considered adequate control of any potential noise impacts during the operation. Management will ensure that all loading and treatment plant is functioning suitably i.e. moving parts to be regularly lubricated. • A preventative maintenance schedule for plant/machinery is detailed within the EMS. Operatives will be informed to turn off engines when the plant is not in use, and no revving of engines will be permitted at the site. • Operations will only be undertaken within the confines of the operating hours stated in the EMS – no operations will be undertaken within unsociable hours for the site surrounding and setting. • A 5mph speed limit is enforced on site. • All plant and equipment are maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations to keep plant and equipment functioning correctly. • Pre-use checks are undertaken prior to using plant or equipment. Any defects are reported and actions taken to rectify the problem. • Drop heights of material will be minimised as far as practicable. • The site will be operated in accordance with a Noise Management Plan, see document ref. NP-012424-2 for further information.
Vermin causing leptospirosis and other respiratory diseases	Poor housekeeping Staff negligence leading to acceptance of unauthorised waste giving rise to pests Storing trade waste bins for excessive time periods	Water, direct contact with waste	As above	A to C, E and F	Mi to Mo	4	Negligible	There are no waste types proposed to be accepted as part of this EP application i.e. food waste, which have a high potential to attract vermin. The operator will implement the following on site: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure no food waste or waste that could attract vermin is accepted. • Once a load is tipped, if any waste that could give rise to pests such as food waste is discovered it will be segregated and removed from site as soon as practicable. • Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained to reduce the potential of attracting pests. Housekeeping inspections take place daily at the end of each working day to collect any waste produced by on-site operatives.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
								• In the event of pests presenting a problem on site an approved pest controller will be called.
Fire, smoke, particulates	Arson and or vandalism Faulty plant or equipment (plant failure) Combustible waste types, storage and processing Leaks and spillages of oil and fuel Discarded smoking material Hot exhausts Hot loads	Air transport of smoke, direct contact of flames	Local human population, including users of surrounding commercial / industrial sites, other neighbouring businesses, residential dwellings, surface water features, flora and fauna See Table 2.1	A to F	Mi to S	3	Low	Combustible waste is proposed to be accepted as part of this EP application. The operator will implement the following on site: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to reduce the likelihood of non-conforming waste being accepted. • Combustible waste is stored in accordance with the EA's Fire Prevention Plan guidance. Storage times and quantities of waste on site are significantly less than those in the guidance. • No burning of waste or hot works is undertaken on site. • A no smoking policy is implemented on site – anyone wishing to smoke must do so in the designated smoking area, 6m from combustible waste. • Plant and equipment are maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. • Checks will be performed at the end of each working day to ensure there is no buildup of dust or fluff on plant and equipment, minimising the risk of fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • The operator performs temperature checks on the waste prior to the site closing, this will minimise the risk of a fire breaking out outside of operational hours. • All staff are fully trained in recognition of early fire signs and to prevent negligence. • Fire-fighting equipment is available on site including, mains water and fire extinguishers. • There is a 20,000 litre water tank located in the wider industrial area the site is located in which will be used as a first strike tank in the event of a fire. • Security measures to reduce the risk of arson include lockable gates and 24/7 CCTV covering all combustible waste storage areas. • The requirements of a Fire Prevention Plan are implemented on site, see document ref. 2895-THR-FPP for further information.
Vehicle collision/ accidents including impacts and injury	Poor visibility Spillages of oils/fluids causing vehicles to skid Lack of PPE worn by staff	Direct contact	Site users and visitors	A to C	Mi to S	3	Low	The operator will implement the following: • An accident logbook is kept in the site office. • Appropriate signage (including speed limits) will be displayed throughout the site. • All staff have radios or horns / alarms on equipment to alert them of their presence. All staff will receive appropriate training regarding vehicle movements and operating plant. • Vehicle movements on site are restricted to 5mph. • The operator encourages staff for a greater number of "accident-free days" to develop a safer working environment

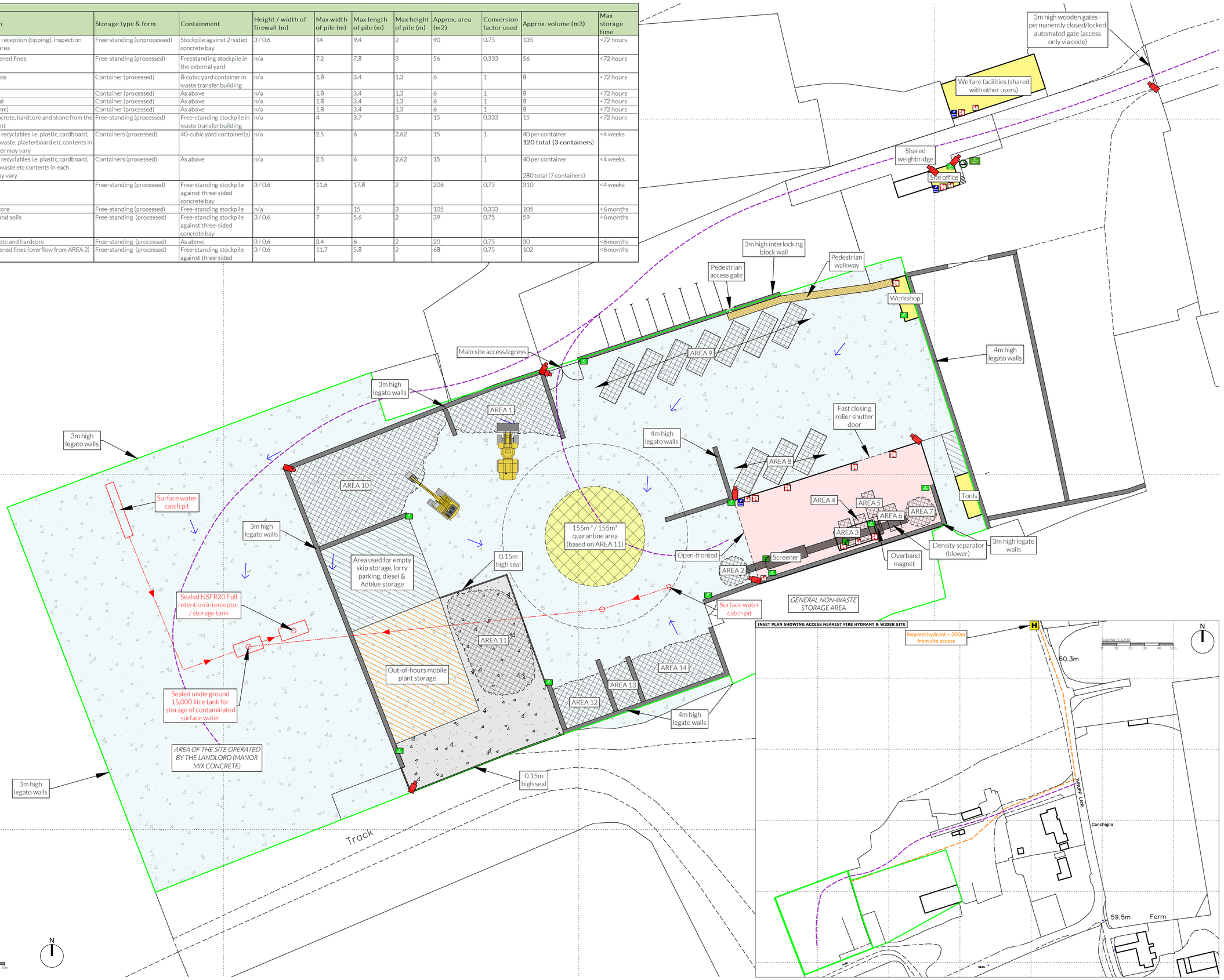
Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
	Staff negligence i.e. mobile plant operators							
Leachate	Poor housekeeping Staff negligence leading to acceptance of unauthorised waste giving rise to leachate Overflowing trade waste bins Water through the ground from dust suppression and rainwater	Ground	Surface water courses and features, including areas of sensitive ground.	E, F	Mi to S	3	Low	Waste operations are all undertaken on an impermeable surface with its own sealed drainage system to capture any water that has come into contact with waste. Any wastes which are liable to give rise to contamination will be removed from site or placed into a quarantine skip/area. Physical / mechanical waste treatment operations are undertaken within a building and there is no leachate production associated with these operations. Regular (minimum daily) checks of site surface and infrastructure are undertaken by a suitably trained operative. Drainage for the site is illustrated on Drawing No. 2895-THR-03. Fuel and liquid storage (if applicable) on site is stored with 110% containment but any spillages identified will be dealt with in accordance with the spillage procedures. The FPP has a dedicated section on firewater containment measures.
Hydrocarbons including release of gases/fumes/ vapours/ volatiles	Spills from fuel tanks Drips when refuelling Fixed and mobile plant malfunction Mixing of waste/ chemicals Spillage of chemicals Overturned vehicle plant/plant failure	Ground - direct contact, ingestion Inhalation (of volatiles)	Local human population, including users of surrounding commercial / industrial sites, other neighbouring businesses, residential dwellings.	A, B, D, E, F	Mi to S	3	Low	There are no waste types proposed to be accepted that produce hydrocarbons e.g. ELVs. The release of hydrocarbons is managed through preventative and containment measures. Plant and equipment are maintained under a preventative maintenance schedule (see EMS) to where possible avoid potential leaks of fuel, oil or lubricants. Spill kits containing absorbent pads, granules, booms and personal protective equipment (PPE) are strategically located throughout the site. Staff are suitably trained in a spill response procedure to ensure spills are handled correctly. All site surfaces will be inspected daily for the presence of spillages when the site is in operation. All wastes liable to give rise to contamination will be removed from the site within an agreed timescale with the EA.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
	Reaction between stored wastes							At present, no gas is stored at the site.
All of the above	All of the above	All of the above	Settlement sites N of Wick Hall Scheduled Monument	F	Mi - Mo	3	Low	Specific consideration has been given to the scheduled monument which encompasses part of the site and adjacent to the western boundary. The site surface predominantly comprises of an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system. There is a small area of site where processed soils are stored which comprises of hardstanding where surface water will naturally soakaway into the ground. This is not considered to present a risk to the scheduled monument due to the low-risk nature of the non-hazardous inert soils and secure containment of any potentially contaminated surface water from the impermeable surface in underground interceptors prior to being tankered away to a suitably permitted facility for treatment / disposal. The FPP implemented on site details containment measures and any other procedures implemented to protect the surrounding receptors from firewater produced as part of the extinguish process. Treatment operations would be undertaken in the confines of the waste transfer building outside the schedule monument boundary. It is considered the implementation of all the mitigation and control measures outlined in the above sections of this ERA would mean the risk of operations impacting the schedule monuments would be low – negligible.

Appendix II

Drawings

Storage Area Details											
Plan Ref	Description	Storage type & form	Containment	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max width of pile (m)	Max length of pile (m)	Max height of pile (m)	Approx. area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Approx. volume (m3)	Max storage time
AREA 1	Mixed waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Stockpile against 2-sided concrete bay	3 / 0.6	14	9.4	2	90	0.75	135	<72 hours
AREA 2	<40mm screened fines	Free-standing (processed)	Freestanding stockpile in the external yard	n/a	7.2	7.8	3	56	0.333	56	<72 hours
AREA 3	Residual waste	Container (processed)	8-cubic yard container in waste transfer building	n/a	1.8	3.4	1.3	6	1	8	<72 hours
AREA 4	Wood	Container (processed)	As above	n/a	1.8	3.4	1.3	6	1	8	<72 hours
AREA 5	Ferrous metal	Container (processed)	As above	n/a	1.8	3.4	1.3	6	1	8	<72 hours
AREA 6	Lights (>75mm)	Container (processed)	As above	n/a	1.8	3.4	1.3	6	1	8	<72 hours
AREA 7	Oversize concrete, hardcore and stone from the recycling plant	Free-standing (processed)	Free-standing stockpile in waste transfer building	n/a	4	3.7	3	15	0.333	15	<72 hours
AREA 8	Hand sorted recyclables i.e. plastic, cardboard, metal, greenwaste, plasterboard etc contents in each container may vary	Containers (processed)	40-cubic yard container(s)	n/a	2.5	6	2.62	15	1	40 per container **120 total (3 containers)**	<4 weeks
AREA 9	Hand sorted recyclables i.e. plastic, cardboard, metal, greenwaste etc contents in each container may vary	Containers (processed)	As above	n/a	2.5	6	2.62	15	1	40 per container 280 total (7 containers)	<4 weeks
AREA 10	Wood	Free-standing (processed)	Free-standing stockpile against three-sided concrete bay	3 / 0.6	11.6	17.8	2	206	0.75	310	<4 weeks
AREA 11	Soils & hardcore	Free-standing (processed)	Free-standing stockpile	n/a	7	15	3	105	0.333	105	<6 months
AREA 12	Mixed inert and soils	Free-standing (processed)	Free-standing stockpile against three-sided concrete bay	3 / 0.6	7	5.6	2	39	0.75	59	<6 months
AREA 13	Stone, concrete and hardcore	Free-standing (processed)	As above	3 / 0.6	3.4	6	2	20	0.75	30	<6 months
AREA 14	<40mm screened fines (overflow from AREA 2)	Free-standing (processed)	Free-standing stockpile against three-sided	3 / 0.6	11.7	5.8	2	68	0.75	102	<6 months



NOTES

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	08.12.25	CP	Initial drawing

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Waste storage areas
- Non-waste storage areas
- Waste recycling / storage buildings (impermeable surface with sealed drainage)
- Other buildings i.e. workshops/offices
- Impermeable surface with sealed drainage
- Hardstanding areas
- Quarantine area
- Contaminated surface water drainage
- Surface water fall direction
- Gully
- Manhole / access chamber
- Mains water
- Designated smoking area
- Firefighting equipment/extinguishers (indicative locations)
- Fire alarms (indicative locations)
- Spill kits (indicative locations)
- Plant shut off
- Access route for emergency services
- Fire hydrant
- Fire assembly point
- Pan,tilt & zone cameras with 360° & 50m coverage
- Out-of-hours plant storage

TITLE: SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT: Oxford Skip Hire Ltd

PROJECT/SITE: The Former Coal Yard, Thrupp Lane, Abingdon, Oxford OX14 3NG

SCALE @ A1:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:250	2895	015
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
2895-THR-03	-	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
08.12.25	CP	OSH

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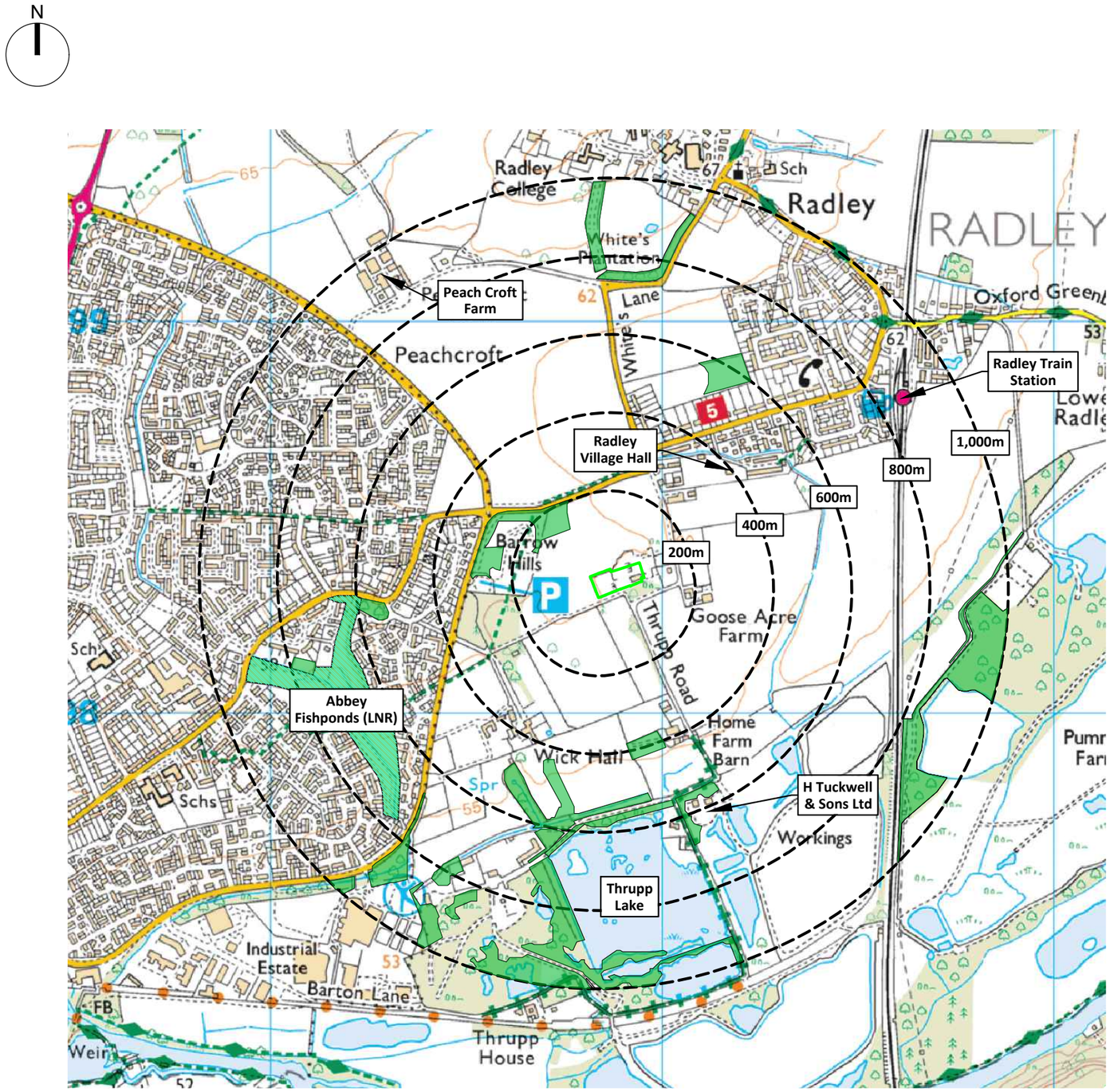
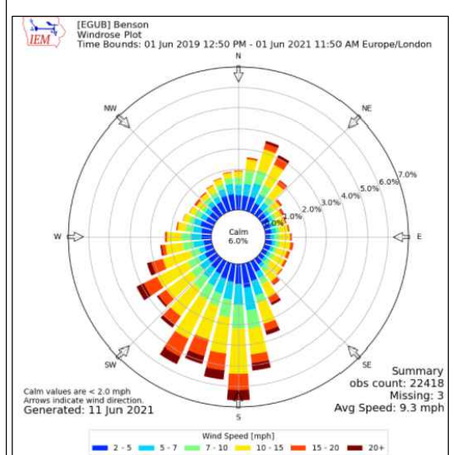
KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Surface water body (pond / pool / lake)
- Stream, river, beck
- Buildings includes Agricultural, industry, commerce and retail - could also include small houses)
- Residential blocks
- Class A roads
- Class B roads
- Class C roads
- Priority Habitat - Deciduous Woodland
- Local Nature Reserve (Abbey Fishponds)
- Schools including primary, high, colleges and Universities
- Care homes
- Places of worship
- Fire hydrants (indicative)





Compass Wind Rose for Benson (nr. Wallingford)
(EGCC) Period 2019-2021
- source: Iowa State University

Scale Bar (1:12,500)

0 km 500 m 1 km

NOTES

1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Southerly.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	17.06.21	CP	Initial drawing
A	08.12.25	EG	Permit variation

KEY:

- Permit boundary

TITLE:
RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT:
Oxford Skip Hire Ltd

PROJECT/SITE:
The Former Coal Yard, Thrupp Lane, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 3NG

SCALE @ A3:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:12,500	2895	015
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
2895-THR-04	A	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
08.12.25	CP	--

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants