Caulmert Limited

Engineering, Environmental & Planning Consultancy Services

Proposed Corbriggs Wood Processing Facility

Silva Recycling Limited

Bespoke Environmental Permit Application

Amenity & Accidents Risk Assessment

Prepared by:

Caulmert Limited

Office: Strelley Hall, Main Street, Strelley, Nottingham, NG8 6PE
Tel: 01773 749132
Email: andystocks@caulmert.com
Web: www.caulmert.com

Document Reference: 5448-CAU-XX-XX-RP-V-0302.A0.C1

December 22

APPROVAL RECORD

Site: Proposed Corbriggs Wood Processing Facility

Client: Silva Recycling Limited

Project Title: Bespoke Environmental Permit Application

Document Title: Amenity & Accidents Risk Assessment

Document Ref: 5448-CAU-XX-XX-RP-V-0302.A0.C1

Report Status: **Final**

Project Manager: Andy Stocks

Caulmert Limited: Strelley Hall, Main Street, Strelley, Nottingham, NG8 6PE

Author	Samantha Hayden Environmental Consultant	**Date**	08/12/2022
Reviewer	Andy Stocks Director of Environment	**Date**	08/12/2022
Approved	Andy Stocks Director of Environment	**Date**	13/12/2022

Revision Log			
Revision	**Description of Change**	**Approved**	**Effective Date**
C1	Initial Release	AS	16/12/2022

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Amenity & Accidents Risk Assessment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DRAWINGS

TABLES

APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 Caulmert Limited have been appointed by Silva Recycling Limited to prepare a bespoke environmental permit application for a new wood processing facility at an existing industrial site off Mansfield Road, Corbriggs, Chesterfield, postcode S41 0JW. The centre of the site is at National Grid Reference SK 41002 68251.

1.1.2 This report is an Amenity and Accidents Risk Assessment (ARA) which forms part of the environmental permit application for the site.

1.1.3 This risk assessment considers any potential risks associated with the proposed operations to sensitive receptors. It is expected that the risks will be low (with controls in place) with respect to odour, pests, dust, litter, noise, and other fugitive emissions and accident from site operations.

1.1.4 This risk assessment has been compiled in accordance with the current Environment Agency guidance 'Risk Assessments for your Environmental Permit' (last updated 31st August 2022).

1.2 Site Setting and Location

1.2.1 The site is located in an industrial estate on the eastern side of Mansfield Road, in Corbriggs, southeast Chesterfield, at postcode S41 0JW and National Grid Reference SK 41002 68251.

1.2.2 The closest residential properties to the site are within the Corbriggs area, located approximately 30m west, 45m to the southwest and 75m to the south of the site boundary. The nearest watercourse is Calow Brook, located 110m to the southeast of the site.

1.2.3 The site location is shown below in Figure 1:

Figure 1 - Site Location (Google Earth, 2022)

1.2.4 The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural land to the north and east, with South Chesterfield Golf Club located 30m to the southwest and Grassmoor Country Park 130m to the south. In between the site and the fields to the north is the A617 dual carriageway. The settlement of Temple Normanton is located approximately 940m to the southeast and Grassmoor is located 910m to the southwest of the site.

1.3 Proposed Activities

1.3.1 The operator proposes to develop a new wood processing facility at an existing industrial site and the proposed activities will include the reception, screening, separating, shredding and storage of non-hazardous wood wastes prior to removal off-site for primarily manufacturing into chip-board based products. Some recovered by-products (shredded MDF and wood fines) will be sent for combustion.

1.3.2 The site will accept and treat up to 75,000 tonnes per year of non-hazardous wood waste as a recovery activity, with the temporary storage of up to 6,000 tonnes of non-hazardous wastes at any one time.

1.3.3 The sorting, shredding, screening and temporary storage of unprocessed and processed waste wood and incidental contamination and production wastes will take place outside within the processing areas and storage bays on site. The site will be operated in a phased approach, with the initial site plan operated as the layout shown in drawing ref. '12800_004 Phase 1'. This will be for the pre-shredding of wood and limited storage of wood wastes prior to transfer off-site for recycling. Once the site is processing at a greater capacity, with greater throughput and/or the temporary storage of larger volumes of wood waste is required, the operator proposes to use the site layout plan as shown in the drawing ref. '12800_004 Phase 2'. Both plans show the proposed locations of the weighbridge, processing area, quarantine area, storage bays, site entrances, parking areas and other site infrastructure at each operational stage.

1.3.4 In the beginning stages of operations commencing at the site, the processing of wood waste will comprise a shredder plant that shreds the wood to a 300mm size woodchip (called a 'pre-shred') before being stored temporarily in the 'pre-shred' bays. This is then removed from this site to the Kronospan site in Chirk for further processing and refining (removing non-ferrous metals, fines etc. and shredding down to a smaller woodchip). The site layout for this phase of operations at Corbriggs is shown in drawing ref. 12800_004 'Phase 1'. A smaller area of the site will be used in this phase due to the smaller volumes of wood waste to be stored at this time.

1.3.5 The requirement for the Corbriggs site to move into the second phase of operations will be determined by either an increase in throughput of wood wastes at the site and/or the need for greater storage capacity in response to seasonal demands. When volumes of waste wood coming to site increase and the need for further processing and storage occurs, the shredded wood will be fed through a screener to remove wood fines, incidental contamination etc. and then an Eddy Current Separator may be used to remove non-ferrous metals. This is shown in Site Layout Plan drawing ref. 12800_004 'Phase 2'. The processing and storage activities will all be undertaken outside in the yard, with no permanent buildings and the site will be installed with impermeable surfacing, drainage system and interceptor. The temporary storage of unprocessed and processed wood and the resulting recovered by-products such as ferrous and non-ferrous metals from the processing will also be stored outside in designated bays. Incidental contamination and production wastes such as plastics and litter will be stored in a skip, awaiting removal from site.

1.3.6 The proposed activities to be carried out at the site include the following:

- Delivery and reception of wood wastes with strict Waste Acceptance procedures.

- Temporary storage outside of unprocessed wood wastes - within designated storage bays constructed with modular, movable concrete walls, with 1m freeboard above stockpile.
- Initial sorting of unprocessed wastes to remove MDF chipboard into separate bay.
- Shredding of waste wood and removal of ferrous metals by over band magnets. Ferrous metal is put into a storage bay awaiting removal off-site.
- Screening of waste wood to remove fines/smaller grades of woodchip. Fines are ejected from the screener into designated concrete storage bay for removal off-site.
- Removal of non-ferrous metals using Eddy Current Separator may be undertaken. Non-ferrous metals output is into a separate bay or skip awaiting removal off-site.
- Storage of good quality woodchip in bays before transfer off-site for recycling.
- Storage of incidental contamination and production wastes (plastics, litter etc.) will be in a skip awaiting removal from site.
- Run-off surface water from the site surface will be collected by the site drainage system with interceptor and stop valves on-site before discharging to surface water. Any potential firewater generated in the event of a fire on site will be collected by the site drainage system with sump, bunding and penstock valve. This will then be tested and either discharged to foul sewer (in agreement with the sewer provider) or pumped by tanker and remove from site for disposal.
- Welfare facilities will be connected to foul sewer.

1.3.7 Stockpiles of unprocessed and processed wood will be up to 4 metres high, with movable modular concrete storage bay walls up to 5 metres high. By-product waste streams from the processing of the waste wood will be small amounts of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, wood fines/small grade wood and incidental contamination and production wastes (i.e. litter, plastics etc.).

1.3.8 The impermeable site surface will be installed with drainage and interceptor. The site will be inspected daily and subject to regular cleaning and maintenance, with remedial actions required to be fully documented in the site diary, which is to be kept at all times in the Site offices.

2.0 SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

2.1 Background

2.1.1 This report assesses the potential risks to nearby sensitive receptors from the proposed waste operations at Corbriggs Wood Processing Facility. A sensitive receptor search has been conducted of the surrounding area within 1km radius of the site boundary using Defra's Magic Maps website[1] and other publicly available sources. The sensitive receptors identified are listed below in Table 1 and shown on the attached 'Sensitive Receptor Plan' drawing ref. 5448-CAU-XX-XX-DR-V-1800. The distance to each receptor is measured from the proposed site permit boundary.

2.1.2 The site is surrounded by agricultural land, with the closest residential receptors, a travellers site, located 30m west of the site on Mansfield Road. A residential property is also located approximately 45m to the southwest of the site and another row of houses is located 75m to the south. There are no schools or hospitals within 1km of the site.

2.1.3 The site is not within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ), with the closest, a Zone III, located over 11km to the southeast. The site is situated on the Pennine Middle Coal Measures bedrock which is designated a Secondary A Aquifer, defined as 'permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale'.

2.1.4 According to the GOV.UK's long term flood risk maps, the majority of the site is at very low risk of Surface Water Flooding (chance of flooding of less than 0.1% each year), and very low risk of Flooding from Rivers or the Sea. It is noted the area of land immediately to the southeast of the proposed site permit boundary is shown as at low to medium risk of surface water flooding (i.e. flash flooding). Low risk is defined as having between a 0.1% and 1 % chance of flooding each year. Medium risk is between 1% and 3.3% chance of flooding each year.

2.2 Designated Sites of Ecological Importance & Other Habitats

2.2.1 The Environment Agency Nature and Heritage Conservation Screen provided as part of the Basic Pre-Application Advice (Appendix 1) has identified two Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) within 200m of the site. The closest is Corbriggs Marsh, located approximately 100m southeast of the site, designated for its wet grassland and wet woodland habitats. And the second is Grassmoor Country Park located 130m to the south of the site, designated for its water vole population and diverse marginal community within the two ponds and stream on site.

2.2.2 A search of the surrounding area using the DEFRA Magic Maps and Wildlife Trusts[2] websites has also identified that within 2km of the site is The Avenue Washlands LWS approximately 1.6km to the southwest of the site, and Williamthorpe Local Nature Reserve (LNR) approximately 1.8km to the southeast of the site. There are no LNRs within 1km of the site.

[1] DEFRA Magic Maps 2021: https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx
[2] The Wildlife Trusts website, 2022: https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/

2.2.3 There are no Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Ramsar sites or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) within 2km of the site boundary. There are no Ancient Woodlands within 1km of the site boundary.

2.3 Summary of Identified Sensitive Receptors

2.3.1 A summary of the identified sensitive receptors is detailed in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Summary of Sensitive Receptors within 1km of the site boundary

Receptor	Receptor Type	Distance/Direction
Secondary A Aquifer within bedrock	Groundwater	Below site
Traveller Site	Residential	30m W
South Chesterfield Golf Club	Recreational	30m SW
Construction Equipment Supplier	Industrial/Commercial	30m E
Residential Properties	Residential	45m SW
Plant & Machinery Hire Site	Industrial/Commercial	60m SE
Residential Properties	Residential	75m S
Winsick/Milehill residential area	Residential	90m NW
Corbriggs Marsh LWS	Habitat	100m SE
Calow Brook	Surface Water	110m SE
Grassmoor Country Park LWS with ponds and stream	Habitat & Surface Water	130m S
Swimming Pool/Leisure Centre	Recreational	135m NW
Users of A617	Public Road	140m NE
Industrial Site/Scrap Yard	Industrial	150m W
Residential Properties	Residential	170m SE
Agricultural Fields	Agricultural	170m NNE, 180m E, 200m W
Garage/MOT Centre	Industrial/Commercial	220m NW
Maris Pumps Plant & Machinery Hire	Industrial/Commercial	440m E
Shed and Garden Centre	Industrial/Commercial	450m NW
Tableware Manufacturer	Industrial/Commercial	460m SE
Wynnholme residence	Residential	580m E
Allotments	Recreational	740m ESE
Old Manor Park	Recreational	780m SE
Residences off Hassocky Lane	Residential	810m NE
Farm residence	Residential	870m SW
Hasland residential area	Residential	910m NW
Grassmoor residential area	Residential	910m SW
Groundworks Contractors Yard	Industrial/Commercial	920m SE

Receptor	Receptor Type	Distance/Direction
Commercial/Industrial Units	Industrial/Commercial	920m SW
Temple Normanton residential area	Residential	940m SE
Residence with stables	Residential	980m SSE

2.4 Meteorological Setting

2.4.1 Fugitive emissions of dust, litter, odour and noise from the site are likely to be affected by local weather conditions, in particular by wind direction and strength.

2.4.2 The closest meteorological station to the site actively recording wind statistics is Selston weather station, located over 15km to the southeast of the site. Wind statistics from this weather station are considered to be representative of the typical conditions at the site (see Figure 2 below).

2.4.3 A review of the data recorded daily between April 2013 and October 2022 on the Windfinder.com website[3] indicates that the most dominant wind direction is from the west-southwest towards the east-northeast. The sensitive receptor plan shows that predominant wind conditions are likely to blow from the wood processing facility away from most of the nearest sensitive receptors towards the A617 and agricultural fields to the northeast.

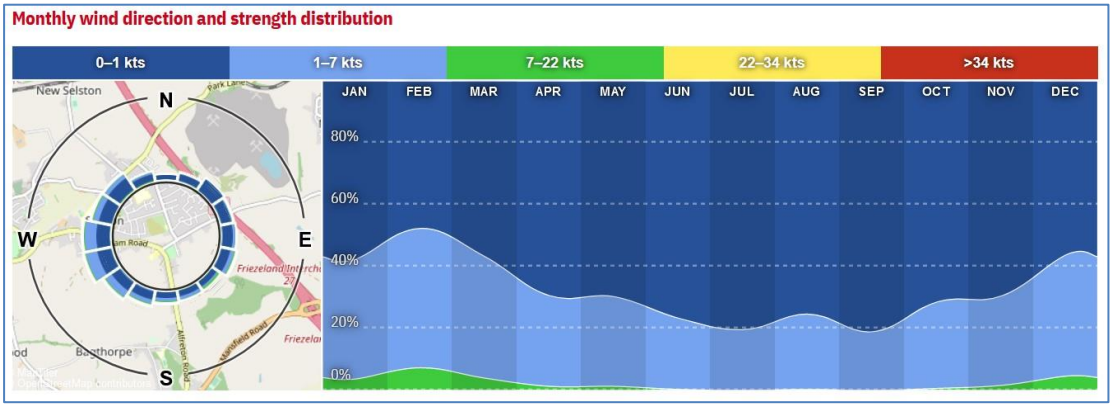

Figure 2 – Selston wind statistics – average wind direction & strength 2013 to 2022.

[3] Windfinder website 2022, found here: https://www.windfinder.com/windstatistics/selston

3.0 RISK ASSESSMENTS

3.1 Assessments for the Proposed Operations

3.1.1 Risk assessment tables have been completed for odour, noise and vibration, fugitive emissions (dust, litter, mud and debris, pests and surface water run-off), visible plumes and accidents in line with the GOV.UK guidance 'risk assessments for your environmental permit' (last updated 31st August 2022).

3.1.2 It is considered that the biggest risk associated with the permitted operations are emissions resulting from dust, noise and vibration, however all emissions have been considered in detail.

3.2 Risk Assessments - Tables

3.2.1 Possible hazards as a result of the proposed operations at the site that require risk assessment comprise:

- Sources of Odour (Table 2);
- Sources of Noise and Vibration (Table 3);
- Fugitive Emissions (dust, bioaerosols, litter, mud and debris, pests, surface water run-off) (Table 4);
- Visible emissions (smoke or visible plumes) (Table 5); and,
- Accidents (leaks and spillages, fire etc.) (Table 6).

3.2.2 The hazards identified above have the potential to escape beyond the site boundary and cause an amenity nuisance to sensitive receptors or harm the environment and human health. For each possible hazard, an assessment of the risk that it poses to potential sensitive receptors has been carried out, taking into account the control measures that will be in place.

3.2.3 The following Tables 2 to 6 give further detail on each hazard source, pathway and sensitive receptor, the risk management measures to be implemented, probability of exposure, consequences of exposure and an overall risk rating from Low (little or no risk) to High once all risk management measures have been taken into account.

Table 2 – Odour Risk Assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Odour from reception and temporary storage of unprocessed wood wastes	Residents along Mansfield Road. Humans in business premises immediately to SE. Users of Mansfield Road and A617 dual carriageway. Particularly receptors downwind to NE.	Through air.	Preventative measures include: • Wastes to be brought to site in covered delivery vehicles. • Wood wastes unlikely to be source of odour. Putrescible wastes will not be accepted at site. • Wood wastes to be stored within concrete bays with high walls, so relatively sheltered from wind. • Any significantly odorous materials detected entering site or upon unloading will be covered, reloaded, and rejected from site. If this is not possible, the materials will be stored temporarily in the Quarantine Area, covered, and removed from site as soon as practicable. • Wastes will be processed on a first in first out basis to ensure oldest wastes processed first. • Daily site inspections and good housekeeping (regular clearing and	**Unlikely –** the wood wastes to be accepted at the site are not inherently odorous. The nearest residential receptors are not downwind of site operations most of the year. Receptors located downwind of the site include agricultural land not sensitive to odour, and the users of the A617, which are transient receptors. Any odours generated by the site will likely dissipate with wind	May cause annoyance to nearby human population.	**Low – if control measures are implemented**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			sweeping of site surfaces) will monitor and prevent build-up of potentially odorous waste deposits. • All site staff and visitors given a Site Induction covering odour awareness and reporting of odour emissions • Daily site inspections around site will record and report any odour issues likely to leave the site permit boundary and the source identified and dealt with.	movement, therefore unlikely to travel long distances.		
Odours released from wastes during processing and temporary storage of processed wastes – including wood chip and fines.	Human population in nearby residential properties located off Mansfield Road. Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Users of Mansfield Road and A617 dual carriageway nearby.	Through air.	Odours could be generated during the movement, screening, shredding, separation and storage of processed wastes. Preventative measures include: • All waste will be inspected to ensure the waste conforms to the permit prior to entering the shredder. Any non-conforming waste, including malodorous wastes being removed from site. The storage of any non-conforming material will be kept in a Quarantine Area separate from the reception/storage areas. • Daily site inspections will include waste storage areas being checked to assess	**Unlikely –** nearest residential receptors are not downwind of site operations most of the year. The wood wastes to be accepted at the site are not inherently odorous. Receptors located downwind of the site include	May cause annoyance to residential receptors, workers of nearby commercial/industrial premises, road users and users of public paths and farm tracks.	**Low – if control measures are implemented.**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
	Particularly receptors downwind to NE.		that stored waste within transfer bays or waste outside is not becoming odorous. • General housekeeping, such as sweeping of surfaces and machinery being cleared regularly to prevent the build-up of waste residues. • Regular clearance of waste to minimise the time the waste is exposed, particularly fines and wood chip stockpiles. • Processed wastes will be separated from unprocessed wastes. • Residence times for wastes will be monitored, particularly wood wastes and fines, which will be kept on site for shorter periods prior to collection to prevent decomposition and odours. • Daily site inspections will include checking waste storage areas, to assess that stored wastes on site are not causing a build-up of odours. • Daily site inspections to include olfactory sniff test by trained operatives throughout the day to identify if there are	agricultural land not sensitive to odour, and the users of the A617, which are transient receptors. Any odours generated by the site will likely dissipate with wind movement, therefore unlikely to travel long distances.		

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			any potential odours that could escape beyond the permit boundary. • All site staff and visitors given a Site Induction covering odour awareness and reporting of odour emissions. • Agitation of wastes to be limited to necessary treatment processes and not excessively moved around site. • Post-treatment and processing, wastes will be stored with shortest residence times possible. • Processed materials to be handled ensuring stock rotation ordinarily on a first in – first out basis.			

Table 3 – Noise & Vibration Risk Assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Noise & vibration from waste delivery and collection vehicles.	Human population in nearby residential properties located off Mansfield Road. Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Wildlife and visitors to local habitats Corbriggs Marsh LWS 100m SE and Grassmoor Country Park LWS 130m S. Users of public and domestic roads and footpaths nearby.	Through air and ground.	• Approximately 220 traffic movements per week (2-way) predicted to be associated with inbound and outbound wastes from the site (around 31 per day). • From the Transport Statement for the planning application (ref. 1674/2/B) it was concluded that the proposed development will result in no material impact on the operation of the highway network and it was concluded that the change in traffic resulting from the proposed development replacing the permitted scheme in the AM & PM peak hours is not material, therefore there is unlikely to be additional significant noise emissions generated by traffic from the proposed development. • From the Noise Impact Assessment for the planning application (ref. UK.15174559/02) the assessment concludes that the noise impact of the	**Unlikely –** site operations will be undertaken within operational hours only. Site is located in an existing industrial estate with existing background levels of noise and vibration from adjacent businesses.	Noise may cause annoyance to people nearby or passing the site on roads and footpaths.	**Low – if control measures are implemented**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			site operation would be below the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level at the nearest residential receptors, and that operational traffic generated by the development would have a negligible noise impact. Preventative measures include: • Deliveries and collections of waste will only be within site operational hours, as stipulated in planning permission. • HGV/RORO delivery and collection vehicle movement managed so that reversing is minimised reducing noise from reversing alarms and speeds reduced. • All site staff and visitors given a Site Induction covering noise and vibration awareness and reporting of noise and vibration emissions. • Regular liaison will be maintained with nearby receptors to ensure they are notified in advance of any activities which may give rise to increased noise levels.			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			• Drop heights when unloading and moving materials around site will be minimised to reduce the potential for generating noise and vibration emissions. Delivery drivers will be informed of these requirements upon entering site. • Site entrance and haul road surfaces will be inspected during daily site checks and repairs made where required to ensure a smooth-running surface for vehicles entering and leaving site, reducing noise generated by vehicles moving over potholes and other defects. • Site speed limits to be set and adhered to by all visiting vehicles to site. • Designated haul routes only to be used by delivery and collection vehicles, avoiding noise sensitive routes as stipulated in the planning permission, where required.			
Noise and vibration from	Human population in nearby residential	Through air and ground.	• From the Noise Impact Assessment for the planning application (ref. UK.15174559/02) the assessment	**Unlikely** – site operations will be	Noise may cause annoyance to people nearby or passing the	**Low – if control**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
mobile plant and vehicles used on site for waste handling and movement.	properties located off Mansfield Road. Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Wildlife and visitors to local habitats Corbriggs Marsh LWS 100m SE and Grassmoor Country Park LWS 130m S. Users of public and domestic roads and footpaths nearby.		concludes that the noise impact of the site operation would be below the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level at the nearest residential receptors, and that operational traffic generated by the development would have a negligible noise impact. • Site layout has been designed by the operator to minimise noise impacts on nearby receptors, including considering the heights and orientations of storage bay walls to reduce the amplification of noises in certain directions. Preventative measures include: • Site operations will only be within site operational hours, as stipulated in planning permission. Site operations involving the use of mobile plant and other equipment for the movement and handling of waste will not be carried out outside of permitted operational hours. • Site has been designed with a noise-attenuating perimeter bund.	undertaken within operational hours only. Site is located in an existing industrial estate with existing background levels of noise and vibration from adjacent businesses.	site on roads and footpaths.	**measures are implemented**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			• Machinery fitted with SMART bleepers to reduce the impact of noise. • HGV movement managed so that reversing is minimised reducing noise from reversing alarms and speeds reduced. • All site staff and visitors given a Site Induction covering noise and vibration awareness and reporting of noise and vibration emissions. • Regular liaison will be maintained with nearby receptors to ensure they are notified in advance of any activities which may give rise to increased noise levels. • Daily site inspections will include checks to assess that noise and vibration from site operations are not excessive beyond the site boundary and site management will be responsible for ensuring that noise from site operations is minimised. • Internal site surfaces and haul roads will be regularly maintained and any defects or potholes detected to be repaired to			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			reduce noise of impact with vehicle or mobile plant tyres/tracks. • Plant and machinery are selected to meet all legislation and statutory guidance on noise levels and to minimise noise levels from selected equipment and maintained to reduce noise emissions where possible. • Drop heights when unloading and moving materials will be minimised to reduce the potential for generating noise and vibration emissions. • The site will be constructed with a new impermeable surface which will be a smooth running surface and will reduce the potential for noise and vibration upon contact with tyres of machinery and equipment. • If an item of plant is found to generate unacceptable noise levels, consideration will be given to modifying/replacing the equipment to incorporate noise suppression.			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Noise and vibration from waste processing plant such as shredders, screener and Eddy Current Separator Plant in processing area of site.	Human population in nearby residential properties located off Mansfield Road. Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Wildlife and visitors to local habitats Corbriggs Marsh LWS 100m SE and Grassmoor Country Park LWS 130m S. Users of public and domestic roads and footpaths nearby.	Through air and ground	• From the Noise Impact Assessment for the planning application (ref. UK.15174559/02) the assessment concludes that the noise impact of the site operation would be below the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level at the nearest residential receptors, and that operational traffic generated by the development would have a negligible noise impact. • Site layout has been designed by the operator to minimise noise impacts on nearby receptors, including considering the heights and orientations of storage bay walls to reduce the amplification of noises in certain directions. Measures to prevent noise nuisance from the site include: • A noise attenuating perimeter bund constructed from spoil to reduce noise leaving site to nearby receptors. • All plant and machinery will be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications, to ensure	**Unlikely –** noise and vibration emissions unlikely to impact nearest receptors in commercial and industrial premises, when compared with background noise levels in area and distance between nearest receptors and the site.	Noise may cause annoyance to people nearby or passing the site on roads and footpaths.	**Low – if control measures are implemented**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			the smooth and effective running of the plant and to detect and fix any faults or defects which may increase noise or vibration emissions. • Shredding, screening and separating activities will be undertaken in specialised plant which meets all legislation and guidance on noise and vibration levels and minimising these where possible. • Any new/replacement plant will be selected to meet all legislation and statutory guidance on noise levels and to minimise noise levels from selected equipment and maintained to reduce noise emissions where possible. • All site staff and visitors given a Site Induction covering noise and vibration awareness and reporting of noise and vibration emissions. • Meteorological conditions should be considered before activities such as shredding, transfer and screening of materials. These activities should be			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			minimised during unfavourable wind conditions, in particular when strong winds are towards downwind receptors, to reduce the distance that noise emissions can be heard.			

Table 4 – Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
To Air						
Dust from delivery, off-loading and reloading/export of wastes at the site.	Human population in nearby residential properties located off Mansfield Road. Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Wildlife and visitors to local habitats Corbriggs Marsh LWS 100m SE and Grassmoor Country Park LWS 130m S. Flora and fauna in local habitats.	Through air – wind borne.	There is the potential for dust emissions to be generated at the site during the delivery, off-loading and reloading of the non-hazardous wood wastes and by-products of the processing at the site. Typically, the site accepts wood waste for sorting, screening, separating and shredding. Products resulting from this process i.e. woodchip, metals, fines/small wood grades, litter/rejects, are exported from site. Preventative measures will include: • Wastes will arrive at site in covered or contained loads and waste transfer notes checked. • Strict waste acceptance procedures at the site will assess wastes upon receipt to ensure they comply with the permit (non-hazardous waste types listed in the permit only), and if waste loads are found to be excessively dusty, they will be dampened down and covered, or where required, rejected from site. • Trained staff will assess if wastes are suitable to be sent onto site for processing, or if they	**Unlikely –** risk of dust deposition at closest residential receptors deemed low wood wastes not inherently dusty. The predominant wind direction is from the WSW towards the ENE towards the A617 and agricultural	Dust may cause annoyance to people and on cars and buildings nearby. Potential smothering of flora and fauna inhibiting photosynthesis.	**Low – if control measures implemented.**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
	Users of public and domestic roads and footpaths nearby.		should be held in quarantine area and rejected from site as soon as possible. • Visual dust monitoring across site and at permit boundary will be carried out by trained staff as part of daily site inspections. • Drop heights will be minimised when loading and unloading waste materials. • All site staff and visitors given a Site Induction covering dust awareness, minimisation and reporting of dust emissions. • Dusty waste, including in stockpiles, will be dampened down or covered where necessary on extremely dry and windy days. • Off-loading to take place within designated area which will limit dust emissions and stockpiles of wood waste, processed waste and by product wastes will be kept in bays sheltered from the wind. • The newly constructed site surface will be kept cleaned and maintained, to prevent build-up of waste residue that could give rise to dust emissions. Where necessary, if delivery vehicles and machinery create dust by tracking across site surface, the surface will be cleaned and/or	fields to the northeast.		

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			dust suppression will be carried out i.e. sprayed with water from a bowser to reduce dust emissions. • If dust emissions are detected beyond the site boundary, the site manager will be informed immediately, and a record made of the incident and actions taken. Depending on the dust source, the site manager will decide the best course of actions, which may include dust suppression by spraying water on stockpiles, site surfaces or machinery, cleaning and tidying site, minimising activities on site that give rise to dust emissions, particularly on windy days, reducing drop heights of wastes when loading/offloading, and covering or containing dusty wastes. • Further detail of control measures and emergency procedures are covered in the Dust & Emissions Management Plan for the site, document ref. 5448-CAU-XX-XX-RP-V-0305.			
Dust windblown from waste wood stockpiles (unprocessed and	Human population in nearby residential properties located off Mansfield Road.	Through air – wind borne.	There is the potential for dust emissions to be generated by windblow action across stockpiles at the site during the temporary storage of wastes pre- and post-processing stages. Wastes include the unprocessed wood wastes, the processed	**Unlikely –** risk of dust deposition at closest residential	Dust may cause annoyance to people and on cars and	**Low – if control measures implemented**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
processed) and rejects, metals, fines.	Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Wildlife and visitors to local habitats Corbriggs Marsh LWS 100m SE and Grassmoor Country Park LWS 130m S. Flora and fauna in local habitats. Users of public and domestic roads and footpaths nearby.		woodchip product, and the by-products as a result of sorting and separating (metal fractions, fines/small wood grades, litter and any other rejects). Preventative measures will include: • Temporarily stockpiled unprocessed (mixed wood waste), processed waste (woodchip) and fines/small grade chip will be outside within concrete storage bays to shelter from the wind, capable of holding up to 1,500m^3 of material. • Concrete bay walls will be movable modular blocks able to be repositioned to adjust for more protection from prevailing winds if required. This will minimise windblow action across stockpile surfaces. • Stockpiles of materials will have relatively short residence times, with a high turnover of wastes at the site. • Storage bays on newly constructed impermeable surfaced yard, allowing easy maintenance and cleaning of storage bays. • Storage of waste metals (ferrous and non-ferrous stored separately) prior to sending of	receptors deemed low. The predominant wind direction is from the WSW towards the ENE towards the A617 and agricultural fields to the northeast.	buildings nearby. Potential smothering of flora and fauna inhibiting photosynthesis.	

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			site will be in storage bays or skips, however these are unlikely to be a source of dust. • Storage of litter or other rejects in a skip to protect from windblow action. • In general, good housekeeping with regular sweeping and clearing of waste areas is encouraged (floors and machinery) to reduce a build-up of fine material that could generate dust. • All site staff and visitors given a Site Induction covering dust awareness and reporting of dust emissions. • Visual dust monitoring is done as part of daily site inspections. • Drop heights will be minimised when moving waste materials into bays. • In the event of dust emissions escaping beyond the site boundary being detected, the incident must be reported to the site manager and a record must be made of the incident and actions taken. Waste storage procedures should be reviewed, and additional control measures implemented as necessary by the site manager. Depending on the source, additional controls			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			may include additional site sweeping and cleaning, or dampening down of surfaces or waste. Dusty wastes may require further containment/covering and drop heights should be reduced when loading and unloading materials. • All operations involving moving or agitating wastes to be undertaken by supervised trained site operatives. • In windy conditions, if appropriate, consider covering or dampening stockpiles to reduce dust emissions. • Match machinery and vehicle heights when loading/offloading to reduce drop heights. • Meteorological conditions should be considered before activities moving materials across site. These activities should be minimised during unfavourable wind conditions. • Further detail of dust control measures and procedures is covered in the Dust & Emissions Management Plan in place for the site (see document ref. 5448-CAU-XX-XX-RP-V-0305).			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Dust from waste treatment (sorting, separating, screening, shredding) and handling.	Human population in nearby residential properties located off Mansfield Road. Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Wildlife and visitors to local habitats Corbriggs Marsh LWS 100m SE and Grassmoor Country Park LWS 130m S. Flora and fauna in local habitats. Users of public and domestic roads and footpaths nearby.	Through air – wind borne.	There is the potential for dust emissions to be generated at the site during the agitation of waste as part of the processing of the non-hazardous waste streams accepted at site. Processing includes screening, separating, shredding and then off-loading into stockpiles. Preventative measures will include: • Processing operations to take place within the processing area only, on newly constructed yard surface, easy to keep clean and free of debris likely to generate dust. • The shredder, screener and Eddy Current Separator plant will be fitted with dust suppression systems/misting systems to reduce dust emissions. Where this is not possible, misting cannons at the site will be used to reduce dust. • Good housekeeping will be maintained with regular sweeping and clearing of wastes. Housekeeping and cleaning regimes will pay particular attention to cleanliness of the site surfacing to reduce a build-up of fine material that could generate dust.	**Unlikely –** risk of dust deposition at closest residential receptors deemed low. The predominant wind direction is from the WSW towards the ENE towards the A617 and agricultural fields to the northeast.	Dust may cause annoyance to people and on cars and buildings nearby. Potential smothering of flora and fauna inhibiting photosynthesis.	**Low – if control measures are implemented**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			• Visual dust monitoring carried out as part of daily site inspections. • Drop heights will be minimised when loading and unloading waste materials into and out of plant. • All site staff and visitors given a Site Induction covering dust awareness and reporting of dust emissions. • A water bowser or hose shall be made available to apply sprayed water to dampen material, particularly in warm, dry or windy conditions. • All operations involving mechanical agitations (such as shredding, loading/offloading, screening, separating) to be undertaken by supervised trained personnel. • Match machinery and vehicle heights when loading/offloading to reduce drop heights. • Meteorological conditions should be considered before activities such as shredding, transfer and screening of materials. These activities should be minimised during unfavourable wind conditions. • In the event of dust emissions escaping beyond the site boundary, the incident must be			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			reported to the site manager and a record must be made of the incident and actions taken. Waste storage and treatment procedures will be reviewed, and additional control measures implemented as necessary by the site manager. Depending on the source, additional controls may include additional site sweeping and cleaning, or dampening down of surfaces or waste. Dusty wastes may require further containment/covering and drop heights will be reduced when loading and unloading materials • Further details of dust control measures and emergency procedures are set out in the Dust & Emissions Management Plan for the site, document ref. 5448-CAU-XX-XX-RP-V-0305.			
To Water						
Contaminated surface water run-off from site surface into surface water or groundwater.	Surface waters downstream of site (Calow Brook 110m SE) and groundwater in bedrock (Secondary A Aquifer).	Surface run-off/overland flow and infiltration down into ground.	Uncontaminated surface water run-off from the site will be discharged to the Calow Brook watercourse. It is not anticipated that surface water run-off will become contaminated due to waste types accepted. Preventative measures include: • The site will be installed with a bunded impermeable surface and integral drainage	**Unlikely** – due to waste types accepted, impermeable site surfacing, site drainage and bunding.	Detriment to the quality of surface water could affect fish and other wildlife within the	**Low – if control measures are implemented.**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			system with interceptor, sump and penstock valve, to contain potentially polluting liquids and suspended solids should an incident occur and prevent migration down into the ground below or over ground to surface water receptors. • If there is contaminated water generated by a spillage or leak of potentially polluting substances on site, or from fire waters, then procedures of dealing with a spillage/leak and fire waters are detailed below in 'Accidents'. • Drainage system will be checked regularly to ensure network is clear, suitably installed and free flowing. This will be undertaken periodically as deemed necessary by site management to prevent blockages or build-up of sediment. A drainage survey was undertaken in 2022 as part of preparations for planning and drains were clear. • All storage tanks of potentially polluting substances/liquids will have secondary containment and regular inspections. Oil and fuels stored on site will be in appropriate containers with secondary containment within a lockable shipping container.	The site is not within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ).	watercourse (Calow Brook). Adversely affect groundwater quality, and potentially human health if using private water abstraction well.	

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			• Mobile fuel bowser will be used in an appropriate refuelling area with impermeable surfacing, with spill kits available. Overnight parking will be within the HGV parking area of the yard, with CCTV surveillance to monitor for vandalism or trespass. • Daily site inspections include checking drainage infrastructure, ensuring drains not blocked, checking integrity of drainage and checking integrity of site surfacing for cracks. • The secondary containment of liquids (with 110% holding capacity for each container) will prevent escape of any potentially contaminated water into or onto surrounding ground. • Spill kits stored on site and staff trained in spillage procedures should a spillage occur that is likely to overwhelm drains (i.e. during tanker collection). Spill incidents shall be recorded in the site diary and reported to site management.			
Pests						
Rodents and associated diseases	Human population in nearby residential properties located off Mansfield Road.	Over ground and via watercourses.	• Wastes to be accepted at the site not likely to attract pests.	**Unlikely –** Wastes to be accepted at the	General nuisance and health risk	**Low – if control**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
	Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Wildlife and visitors to local habitats Corbriggs Marsh LWS 100m SE and Grassmoor Country Park LWS 130m S. Flora and fauna in local habitats. Users of public and domestic roads and footpaths nearby.		• Daily site inspections will monitor for the presence of rats and mice and other vermin on-site. • Wastes delivered to site with visible signs of rodent and other pest infestations will be rejected from site at the weighbridge. • If during storage, any wastes are found to contain a rodent infestation, it will be segregated immediately, and a pest control contractor will be appointed. • In general, good housekeeping with regular sweeping and clearing of waste areas and storage bays is encouraged to prevent build up. Vermin traps to be used around site if necessary. • Relatively short residence times of waste for processing to ensure that wastes are not stored in one place for long periods of time. • If rodents are found, the incident must be reported to the site manager immediately and a record must be made of the actions taken including calling the appropriate pest control service and any offending wastes removed.	site not likely to attract pests.	from rats being vectors for human pathogens (e.g. Weil's disease).	**measures are implemented.**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Flies and insects	Human population in nearby residential properties located off Mansfield Road. Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Wildlife and visitors to local habitats Corbriggs Marsh LWS 100m SE and Grassmoor Country Park LWS 130m S. Flora and fauna in local habitats. Users of public and domestic roads and footpaths nearby.	Air	Wastes to be accepted at the site not likely to attract flies and insects. Measures taken to prevent infestation: • Daily site inspections will monitor for the presence of flies and other pests on site. • In general, good housekeeping with regular sweeping and clearing of waste areas and storage bays. • Non-conforming wastes will be assessed at the weighbridge and rejected from site. Waste delivered to site with evidence of heavy fly/insect infestations will be quarantined and contained if possible and removed from site as soon as possible. • In the event of a fly infestation being detected at the site, the incident must be reported to the site manager, a record must be made. • In severe cases a specialist pest control contractor will visit and continue to visit on an ad hoc basis, as required.	**Unlikely –** significant flies are not anticipated.	General nuisance to human receptors.	**Low - if control measures are implemented**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Birds scavenging on waste stockpiles.	Human population in nearby residential properties located off Mansfield Road. Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Wildlife and visitors to local habitats Corbriggs Marsh LWS 100m SE and Grassmoor Country Park LWS 130m S. Flora and fauna in local habitats. Users of public and domestic roads and footpaths nearby.	Birds flying over other properties.	Wastes to be accepted at the site not likely to attract scavenging birds. Measures taken to prevent infestation: • Daily site inspections will monitor for the presence of any bird scavengers on site. • If birds scavenging are detected on site, the incident shall be reported and actions taken recorded. Actions may include tidying/sweeping site of residual waste and covering or containing waste and reviewing waste acceptance and storage procedures. • In the event of a severe case of scavenging birds, a specialist pest control contractor may be appointed.	**Unlikely** – waste types accepted at site unlikely to attract scavenging birds.	Nuisance to human receptors.	**Low - if control measures are implemented**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Mud/Litter						
Mud & debris tracked by delivery and collection vehicles.	Nearby receptors using public roads.	Mud and debris being dragged onto public highway.	Waste to be accepted and processed not likely to generate mud, however finer particulates could build-up in certain areas on site. Preventative measures include: • Site surfacing (hard smooth surface) will minimise potential for mud to be generated on site as ground below covered. • Good housekeeping of site surfaces, with regular sweeping and clearing of waste and residual debris on site surface. • Vehicle drivers will inspect their vehicle upon leaving the site to ensure tyres and undercarriage free of mud, debris and litter. If mud, debris or litter is detected, driver must remove this before leaving site by washing wheels or removing with a spade. • Daily site inspections will check cleanliness of site surfaces and adjacent public roads connecting to site. • If mud and debris emissions are detected leaving the site boundary, the Site Manager will assess the issue and a road sweeper will be	**Unlikely** – site surfaces will be kept clean and tidy and vehicles checked upon leaving site.	Potential skid risk to drivers on public roads. Unsightly roads covered in mud and debris.	**Low – if control measures implemented.**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			employed where necessary to clean public highways. • Any actions taken will be recorded in the site diary.			
Litter	Human population in nearby residential properties located off Mansfield Road. Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Users of public and domestic roads and footpaths nearby.	Via air (windblown) and across ground	Litter may be blown across site and then beyond the site boundary from unprocessed waste stockpiles or the rejects skip. Preventative measures include: • The waste skip which may contain litter from processing, will be a covered container stored in a sheltered part of site to prevent wind entraining litter across site. • Storage of unprocessed and processed wastes will be within a concrete bay, sheltered from wind. • Daily site inspection will include checking for windblown litter around site and the site boundary. • Good site housekeeping should be maintained to ensure a tidy site.	**Unlikely –** the waste types accepted are unlikely to contain litter.	Nuisance to nearby human receptors in commercial premises and wider environment (agricultural fields and footpaths).	**Low – if control measures implemented.**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			• Security fencing of site (minimum 2m high palisade) will also prevent litter escaping site. • Any waste containing loose and light material that have potential to be windblown will be stored and covered. • Delivery vehicles will arrive to site covered and sheet-up immediately after leaving the site. • If litter is reported as leaving the site boundary, the site manager will be informed immediately, and the incident recorded in the site diary along with actions taken. Actions include identifying the source, covering or containing the source of litter (i.e. cover waste pile or ask drivers to cover waste loads) and undertake litter picking around site, and collect any litter that has escaped the site boundary. Store collected litter in a container and dispose of appropriately. • Site staff will be trained to identify any litter issues and take the necessary actions.			

Table 5 – Visible Plumes Risk Assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Potential visible plumes.	Nearby receptors.	Air.	N/A – no visible plumes will be generated by the proposed operations.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 6 – Accidents Risk Assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Spillage of non-hazardous wastes on site	Ground and groundwater, surface water. The site is not within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ). Users of public roads if mud and debris tracked out of site.	Via ground, over ground.	• All site operations will be undertaken on the site's impermeable surfacing which will prevent contamination of the ground below should a spillage of waste occur. • Good daily housekeeping in accordance with procedures outlined in the site's Management System will ensure spills or debris of waste is cleaned up promptly. • Site operatives will be trained to visually inspect the site for any spillages of waste during the course of their working hours, and to report any spillages to site management and implement clean up procedures.	**Unlikely –** site will be operated to ensure good housekeeping and spills of waste are cleared up promptly.	Nuisance to road users if dragged out onto public highway by site traffic.	**Very low – if control measures implemented.**
Spillage or leak of fuel or other hazardous liquids from plant and vehicles on site.	Underlying soil, groundwater (Secondary A Aquifer) and surface water (Calow Brook).	Via ground and overland run-off.	Fuels and oils associated with delivery/collection vehicles and maintaining machinery and plant used to move and process wastes on site. There will be a mobile fuel bowser for plant on site. Preventative measures include:	**Unlikely -** very unlikely that any accidental spills or leaks of fuels/oils would reach	Contamination of local water course (Calow Brook) or underlying ground or groundwater.	**Low – if control measures are implemented**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
	The site is not within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ).		• Fuels and oils stored in a lockable shipping container situated on impermeable surface. • Mobile fuel bowser will be used in an appropriate refuelling area with impermeable surfacing, with spill kits available. Overnight parking will be within the HGV parking area of the yard, with CCTV surveillance to monitor for vandalism or trespass. • Site provided with a newly constructed impermeable surfacing and delivery vehicles and machinery and plant associated with moving and processing waste on site will operate on this surface at all times. • Spill kits (pads, booms, absorbents) on site should there be any leaks or spillages – incident recorded in the site diary and any spill kits are replaced. • Regular inspections to check for integrity of site surfacing and correct storage of any hazardous liquids (in secondary containment bunds). Plant on-site will only be refuelled on the impermeable surfacing in a designated refuelling area.	water courses or groundwater. All operations to be undertaken on impermeable newly constructed site surfacing with dedicated site drainage.		

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			• All staff involved in waste handling will be inducted in the emergency procedures regarding the handling of spills. Spills must be contained, and drains protected. • Site surfacing surrounded by site drainage infrastructure with oil interceptors. • For larger spillages of hazardous substances, the site has a capacity of temporarily holding surface water run-off using penstock valve to isolate site from discharging into watercourse. Larger spills can be contained and pumped off-site for suitable disposal. • Depending on severity of spill, the Environment Agency will be contacted, and incident reviewed by site management.			
Flooding – washing/moving waste materials off-site.	Surface water (Calow Brook). The site is not within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ).	Overland flow of flood water.	• A Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy report was undertaken for the planning application (ref. 14866). The majority of the site is at very low risk of Surface Water Flooding (chance of flooding of less than 0.1% each year), and very low risk of Flooding from Rivers or the Sea.	**Unlikely -** operational area of the site is not likely to be affected by flooding.	Contamination of local water course.	**Low - if control measures are implemented.**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			• Proposed Surface Water Attenuation will have a capacity to hold 1 in 100 year +40% climate change event. • If flood warnings for the area are issued, the site manager or technically competent manager should consider the possibilities of moving waste materials, stored on site that have the potential to cause pollution if swept up in flood waters, to safer locations. The 2m high site security fencing will contain most bulky floating materials from leaving site in the event of flooding. • Where flooding could reach areas where electrical equipment is used and not possible to move, electricity supplies should be switched off and isolated. • Substances with hazardous properties are contained within sealed containers in the lockable shipping container and are unlikely to leak as a result of partial submersion. • After flood waters have receded, the areas outside the site should be inspected and any materials which have escaped the			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			boundary should be dealt with appropriately.			
Fire of combustible wastes stored on-site.	Human population in nearby residential properties located off Mansfield Road. Workers and patrons of nearby commercial/industrial premises immediately to SE. Wildlife and visitors to local habitats Corbriggs Marsh LWS 100m SE and Grassmoor Country Park LWS 130m S. Flora and fauna in local habitats.	Air transport of smoke and vapours.	Fires could occur as a result of arson, vandalism, self-combustion or from sources of ignition. Combustible wastes accepted at site are the wood wastes for processing (sorting, screening, separating, shredding) and storing. The following control measures apply: • A Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) document ref: 5448-CAU-XX-XX-RP-V-0304 has been written for the site, designed to minimise the likelihood of a fire happening at the site and aim for a fire to be extinguished as quickly as possible. The FPP has been written with measures to minimise the spread of a fire within the site and to neighbouring sites. A copy of the site's FPP is available at all times in the ' Fire and Emergency Information' box located	**Unlikely** – control measures will be in place as per the site's FPP.	Smoke, local nuisance to human receptors, risk of fire spreading to other areas or neighbouring properties i.e. adjacent commercial and industrial sites. Potentially contaminated fire waters may pose a threat to nearby surface waters (Calow Brook) or groundwater.	**Low - if control measures are implemented.**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
	Users of public and domestic roads and footpaths nearby.		on the side of the main weighbridge building. • Daily site inspections of internal and external storage areas to identify any signs of smoking or smouldering. • Wastes which are at risk of self-heating (e.g. wood fines) will not be stored for prolonged periods of time, to prevent any potential biodegradation and heat generation in stockpiles. • Site security with 2m high palisade fencing and locked gates out of hours will prevent fires caused by arson or vandalism. • CCTV surveillance will be installed at the site to monitor for trespass or vandalism. • There will be a No Smoking policy on site, except in designated smoking areas. • Any hot works will be carried out under a 'permit to work' and following any hot works a fire check will be carried out immediately, in the following 1 hour and also at the end of the day. • Sources of ignition are to be kept at least 6m away from stockpiles of combustible and flammable materials.			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			• Waste Acceptance at the weighbridge will ensure that no hot loads, smouldering, or smoking waste loads are not accepted. • Stockpiles of waste materials restricted and maintained in a tidy manner. • New impermeable site surfacing with kerbing, drains and sump will contain any potentially contaminated fire waters generated in the event of a fire on site being doused by water. • Fire waters will be reused by the fire service in the event of a fire thus minimising the production of fire water run-off. The fire waters will then either be discharged to sewer in agreement with the sewerage provider, or removed from site by tanker and disposed of at an appropriate disposal facility. • Sources of water for firefighting include from a storage tank on site, from a local fire hydrant on Mansfield Road, and the fire brigade engines. Fire waters will be reused by the fire brigade during a fire. The site will be capable of holding spent fire waters by closing valves in the surface water drainage system and with the use of			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
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			a below ground attenuation tank/sump with a capacity of holding up to 742.52 m^3 fluid. <u>Actions in the event of fire:</u> FOLLOW PROCEDURES SET OUT IN THE FIRE PREVENTION PLAN: • Where it is safe to do so, site staff will use on-site firefighting equipment to extinguish fires, including water from a water storage tank on site. • Where possible and safe, combustible materials will be isolated from the fire. Inert materials on site may be used to smother the fire. • Where a fire may have been caused by electricity or is close to electrical equipment, electricity to that area will be switched off and isolated. • Clear directions will be given to the fire service and a member of staff will wait at the entrance to the site to give directions to the fire crew upon arrival. This will ensure that the speediest fire-fighting service is provided.			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
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			• Members of the public and site staff will be evacuated and prevented from entering the site until the fire is extinguished and confirmed by the Fire Service and if applicable the Environment Agency say it is safe to re-enter. • The emergency procedure will include incident reporting. As part of the environmental management system, incidents will be reviewed by management on a regular basis to identify whether lessons can be learnt, and procedures improved to better prepare for and prevent fires in future.			
Firewater from dousing a fire on-site.	Surface waters (Calow Brook) and groundwater (Secondary A Aquifer). The site is not located within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ).	Overland flow.	Fires could occur as a result of arson, self-combustion or from sources of ignition. Trained site staff and/or emergency fire crews will use water to extinguish any fires on-site and the resulting firewater has the potential to be contaminated and will be contained and disposed of appropriately. • A Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) document ref: 5448-CAU-XX-XX-RP-V-0304 has been written for the site, which contains control measures for controlling firewater.	**Unlikely** – site is contained with impermeable surface, sealed drainage and perimeter kerbing, with above and below ground storage tanks (with secondary containment) and leak detection	Pollution of surface water courses and underlying groundwater. Pollution of local habitats hydraulically connected to site.	**Low – if control measure implemented.**

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			A copy of the site's FPP is available at all times in the ' Fire and Emergency Information' box located on the side of the main weighbridge building. • Fire waters will be reused by the fire service in the event of a fire thus minimising the production of fire water run-off. The site will be capable of holding spent fire waters by closing valves in the surface water drainage system and with the use of a below ground attenuation tank/sump with a capacity of holding up to 742.52 m^3 fluid. • The fire waters will then either be discharged to sewer in agreement with the sewerage provider, or removed from site by tanker and disposed of at an appropriate disposal facility. • Sources of water for firefighting include from a storage tank on site, from a local fire hydrant on Mansfield Road, and the fire brigade engines. Fire waters will be reused by the fire brigade during a fire. • Site inspections will be undertaken by staff after a fire to assess quantity of firewater and if further measures are	system on below ground tanks.		

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
			required, such as pumping of firewater out of certain areas.			

4.0 CONCLUSION

4.1.1 The risk assessments above enable identification of appropriate mitigation measures to control the amenity and accident risks from the proposed activities. All identified risk mitigation measures will be incorporated within the management system for the site.

4.1.2 The risk assessments indicate that provided the identified risk mitigation measures, which are identified in the tables above, are implemented at the site, the risk of nuisance or pollution from odour, noise and vibration, fugitive emissions including dust, litter, mud and debris, contaminated surface run-off, pests or accidents such as fire and spillages is low.

4.1.3 Also included within this permit application are the following documents relating to potential emissions from the site:

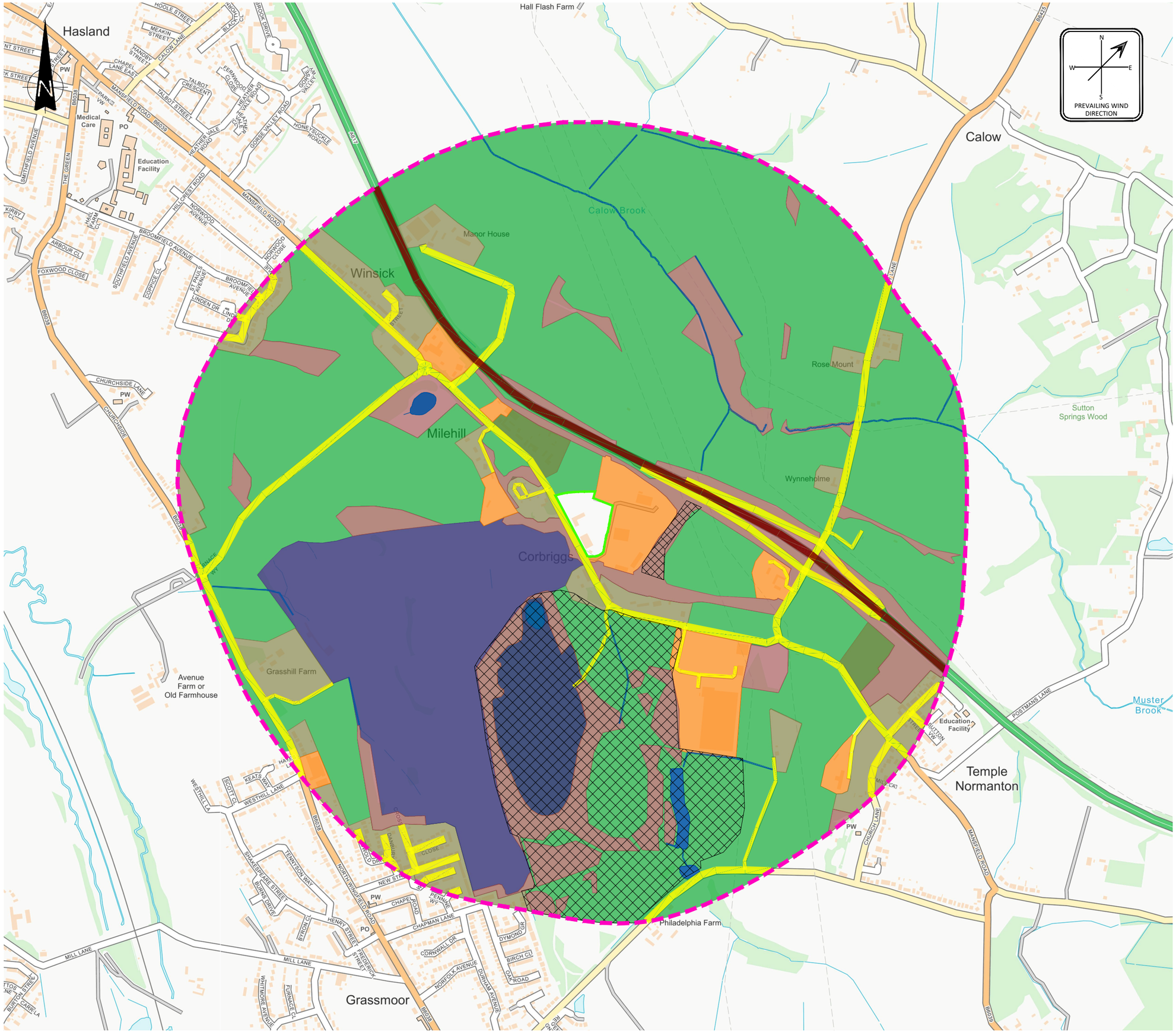
- Dust & Emissions Management Plan ref. 5448-CAU-XX-XX-RP-V-0305; and,
- Fire Prevention Plan ref. 5448-CAU-XX-XX-RP-V-0304.

5.0 REFERENCES

1) Environment Agency guidance 'Risk Assessments for your environmental permit' (last updated 31st August 2022), found at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit.

DRAWINGS

5448-CAU-XX-XX-DR-V-1800 Sensitive Receptors Plan



LEGEND

- PROPOSED PERMIT BOUNDARY
- 1000m OFFSET
- SURFACE WATER
- WOODLAND / SCRUBLAND
- RECREATIONAL
- COMMERCIAL / INDUSTRIAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- MAJOR ROAD
- MINOR ROAD
- RAIL
- AGRICULTURAL
- LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES

REV					
P03	CLIENT COMMENTS INCORPORATED	EJD	SH	SH	02.12.22
P02	BOUNDARY UPDATED	EJD	SH	SH	09.11.22
P01	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	EJD	SH	SH	01.11.22
REV	MODIFICATIONS	BY	RE	AP	DATE

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: FOR INFORMATION

STATUS: S2

CLIENT: SILVA RECYCLING LTD

PROJECT: CORBRIGGS WOOD PROCESSING FACILITY

TITLE: SENSITIVE RECEPTORS PLAN

DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	REVIEWED BY	AUTHORISED BY
EJD	EJD	SH	SH
DATE	SCALE @ A3	JOB REF:	REVISION
01.11.2022	1:10,000	5448	P03

DRAWING NUMBER: 5448-CAU-XX-XX-DR-V-1800

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APPENDIX 1

Environment Agency Habitats Screening Report

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke Waste

Reference	**EPR/LB3406MD/A001**
NGR	**SK 41002 68251**
Buffer (m)	**58**
Date report produced	**17/06/2022**
Number of maps enclosed	**1**

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

Nature and heritage conservation sites	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) **Grassmoor Country Park** **Corbriggs Marsh**	200	Appropriate Wildlife Trust

The relevant Local Records Centre must be contacted for information on the features within local wildlife sites. A small administration charge may also be incurred for this service.

Please note we have screened this application for protected and priority sites, habitats and species for which we have information. It is however your responsibility to comply with all environmental and planning legislation, this information does not imply that no other checks or permissions will be required.

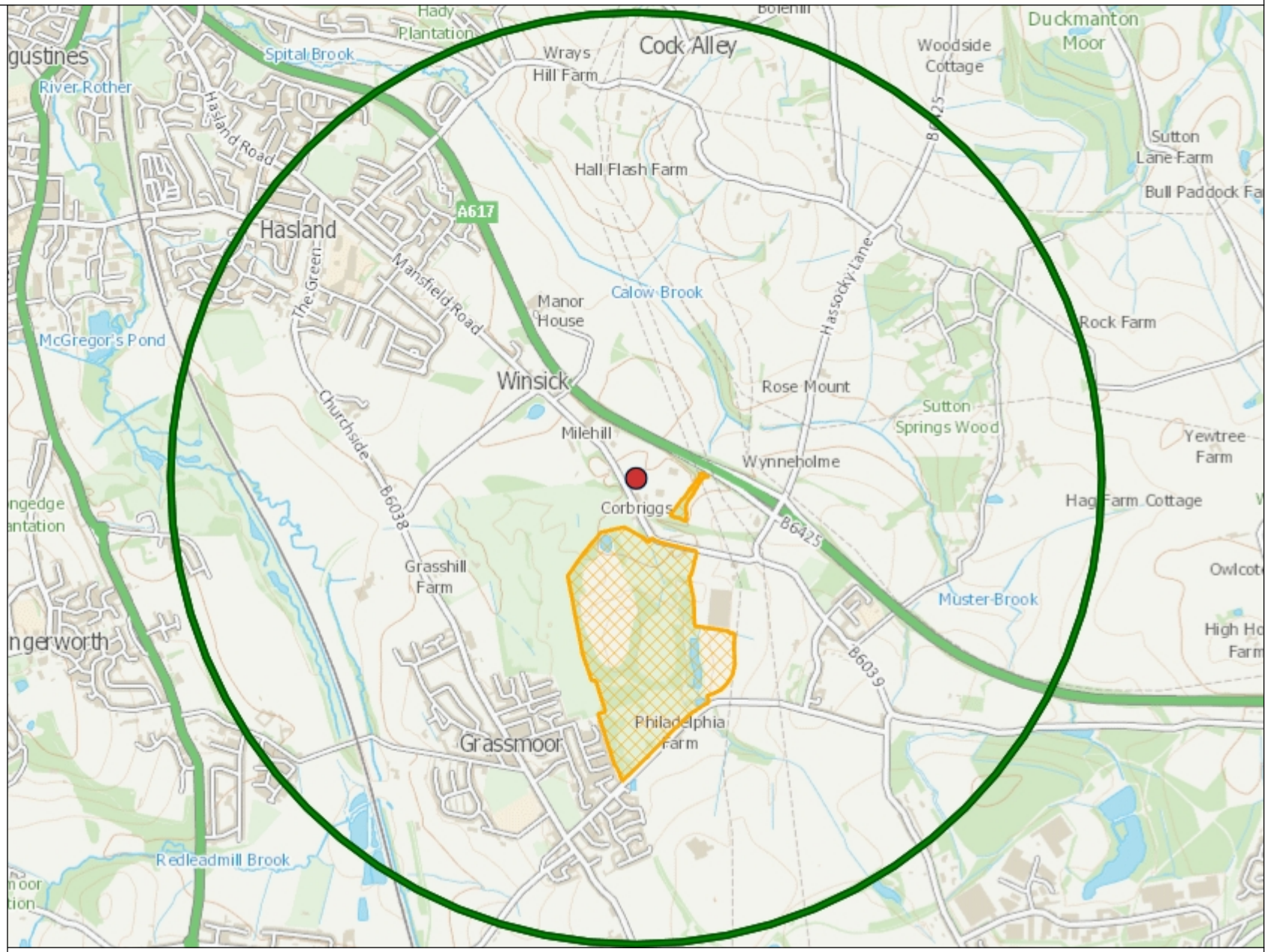
Please note the nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this report is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time it is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of this report and the submission of the permit application, which could result in the return of an application or requesting further information.

Local Wildlife Sites

Environment Agency

Legend

Local Wildlife Sites



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Metres

N W E S

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Registered Office: InTec, Parc Menai, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 4FG
Tel: 01248 672666
Email: contact@caulmert.com
Web: www.caulmert.com