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ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Environmental and sustainability solutions provided to
PLATER CHEMICALS GROUP LTD

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Document Title	Accident Management Plan
Client	Plater Chemicals Group Ltd
Revision	v1.0
Date	05/03/2026
Document Reference	EPR-C01
Project Reference	PR1359_J05

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REVISION LOG

Revision	Details	Date
0.1	Initial draft	18/07/2024
0.2	Internal review	14/08/2024
0.3	Updated draft	27/10/2025
0.4	Draft update following client review	16/12/2025
0.5	Update following client comments	26/02/2026
1.0	First issue	05/03/2026

CONTENTS

1.0 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Site Location Details	
Company	Plater Chemicals Group Ltd
Access via	Access road adjoining Dinting Lane
Office Phone	01457860006
Site Grid reference	Easting 402439, Northing 394290
Emergency Contacts	
Emergency Services	999
Local Police	0345 123 3333
Environment Agency Hotline	0800 807 060
Health and Safety Executive	0845 345 0055
Electricity Supplier	Smartest Energy – 01473 234151
Local Authority	High Peak Borough Council - 0345 129 8075
Waste Disposal Contractor	N/A
Gas Supplier	Total Gas
Sewerage Undertaker	United Utilities
Fuel Supplier	N/A
Company Contacts (Out of hours)	
Permit Holder	Plater Chemicals Group Ltd
Site Manager	Richard Sykes - 07967658325
Managing Director	Richard Sykes - 07967658325
Approval	
Date of Plan	March 2026
Date of Review	March 2027
Plan Drawn up by: Joel Pimm	Sign: 
Plan Approved by: Martin Ropka	Sign: 

2.0 ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Development of this Accident Management Plan has been made in line with the requirements set out in 2.8 of S5.06 and Section 2.1 (General management appropriate measures - Accident management plan) of the Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures. For accident management, there are three particular components:

- identification of the hazards posed by the installation/activity;
- assessment of the risks (hazard x probability) of accidents and their possible consequences; and
- implementation of measures to reduce the risks of accidents, and contingency plans for any accidents that do occur.

2.1 Identified Hazards

The following hazards have been identified for the proposed facility requiring assessment and management:

- Release of dust from chemical manufacture;
- Breach of site secondary containment;
- Failure of effluent treatment plan;
- Failure of site infrastructure;
- Site security failures/vandalism; and
- Failure of mains services.

3.0 ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 Chemical Production Risk Assessment

P = Probability C = Consequence M = Magnitude

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Airborne dust particulates.	Deposition from air.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Low	Low	Low	Little potential for frequent and long-term exposure for local ecosystems or people working (apart from licence holder/operator and employees), living and studying close to the site.	• Most inputs are liquid, so the production of dust will be minimal. • All solid material processed indoors. • Mechanical dust filters serve the manufacturing process. The filters have the lowest mesh size of 1 micron. • Agreements are in place with suppliers ensuring that delivery tankers will be free from dirt on arrival to site. Vehicles that do not adhere to this agreement will be turned away from site.	Low risk
Cooling tower emissions	Deposition from air.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Low	Low	Low	Emissions from cooling tower only contains water vapour. Potential amenity issues only.	• Cooling towers only provide cooling water to the processes on site. No emissions from it other than water vapour. • Plant will be serviced in line with manufacturers recommendations.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Airborne particulates generated during processing and by the movement of vehicles onsite.	Inhalation, ingestion and deposition from air.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Low	Low	Low	Little potential for frequent and long-term exposure for local ecosystems or people working (apart from licence holder/operator and employees), living and studying close to the site.	• Most inputs are liquid so the production of dust will be minimal. • All solid inputs processed indoors. • Mechanical dust filters serve the manufacturing process. The filters have the lowest mesh size of 1 micron. • Agreements are in place with suppliers ensuring that delivery tankers will be free from dirt on arrival to site. Vehicles that do not adhere to this agreement will be turned away from site.	Low risk
Airborne particulate generated during movement of product onsite.	Inhalation, ingestion and deposition from air	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Low	Low	Low	Little potential for frequent and long term exposure for local ecosystems or people working (apart from licence holder/operator and employees), living and studying close to the site.	• All liquids transferred around site in sealed pipes, drums or IBC's. • Finished product removed from site in tanks, IBCs, or bottles. • The site will be kept clean as part of the daily cleaning rota.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Odour from deliveries.	Aerial dispersal.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Med	Med	Med	Potential for frequent and long term exposure for people working (apart from licence holder/operator and employees), living and studying close to the site.	• Most material arrives on site in sealed tankers. • Vehicle maintenance schedule to ensure no faults with tanker or associated pipework and therefore no unwanted releases of liquid. • All liquid pumped into sealed holding tanks via sealed pipes. • Tank and pipe maintenance schedule to ensure no faults and therefore no unwanted release of liquid. • Carbon filters and scrubbers in place on certain tanks.	Low risk
Odour from production.	Aerial dispersal.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Med	Med	Med	Potential for frequent and long term exposure for people working (apart from licence holder/operator and employees), living and studying close to the site.	• All liquid is pumped from storage tanks to manufacturing area via sealed pipes. • Main manufacturing area are mostly indoors. • Tank and pipe maintenance schedule to ensure no faults and therefore no unwanted release of liquid. • Production equipment maintenance schedule. • Carbon filters and scrubbers in place on certain tanks.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Noise from machinery.	Air transport.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Med	Low	Med	Neighbouring business often sensitive to noise and likely to complain.	• Machinery maintenance schedule. • Machinery housed within buildings. • Most of machinery is fixed and cannot move around site. • Fugitive Releases Management Plan.	Low risk
Engine noise from transport vehicle and reverse warning.	Air transport	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Med	Low	Med	Due to the proximity of the residential area south of the site they may be sensitive to noise coming from the site.	• Vehicles turn off engine when not in use. • Vehicle maintenance schedule. • Fugitive Releases Management Plan	Low risk
Vibrations from machinery.	Air and land transport	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school	Med	Low	Med	Neighbouring business and residents often sensitive to noise and likely to complain.	• Machinery maintenance schedule. • Machinery housed within buildings. • Most of machinery is fixed and cannot move around site. • Fugitive Releases Management Plan	Low risk
Vibrations from transport vehicles.	Air and land transport	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school	Med	Low	Med	Neighbouring business and residents often sensitive to noise and likely to complain.	• Vehicle maintenance schedule. • Vehicle movements do not occur during weekends. • Vehicles turn off engine when not in use. • Fugitive Releases Management Plan	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Fugitive releases of litter.	Air transport.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school	Low	Med	Med	Local residents/schools/ businesses sensitive to litter and likely to complain.	• All material arrives on site in sealed containers. • All liquid pumped from vehicles into sealed storage tanks. • Only a small amount of material delivered in packaging. • Daily inspection of site and removal of litter. • Fugitive Releases Management Plan.	Low risk
Fugitive releases of waste, litter and mud on local roads.	Vehicles entering and leaving site.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties school, and other road users.	Low	Low	Low	Local residents / businesses often sensitive to mud on roads and likely to complain.	• Daily inspection of site roads for debris • Hire of a sweeper as required. • Fugitive Releases Management Plan.	Low risk
Scavenging birds and animals.	Air transport and over land	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school	Low	Med	Med	Scavenging birds and vermin attracted to site and affecting neighbouring businesses, residencies or ecosystems.	• All liquids arrive on site in sealed containers. • All liquid pumped from vehicles into sealed storage tanks. • Fugitive Releases Management Plan. • Daily inspection of site and removal of litter. • Control of pests through a BPCA approved pest control contractor.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
							• Bait stations and pest management plan.	
Pests e.g. flies.	Air transport and over land.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Med	Med	Med	Insect pests e.g. fruit flies attracted to site can multiply rapidly affecting neighbouring businesses, residencies, schools and ecosystems.	• Fugitive Releases Management Plan details process for dealing with source. • Control measures include insectocutors, within the production areas, door control and regular cleaning schedules. • Control of pests through a BPCA approved pest control contractor. • Good housekeeping.	Low risk
Smoke from a fire.	Air transport.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school	Med	Med	Med	Local residents / businesses often sensitive to odour and likely to complain. Fires can be deliberate or accidental.	• Licensed activities do not permit burning of material (excluding gas in the boiler). • Accident Management Plan details consequences and control of fires. • Monitoring of any material piles. • Housekeeping controls. • Complaints procedure and investigation. • Fugitive Releases Management Plan.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Spillage of liquid outside.	Surface runoff.	Surface Water. Local water courses and habitats.	Med	Med	Med	Presence of large amounts of chemicals such as Acetic Acid 79%, Potassium Acetate 50%, and Ammonia 33.5% on site.	• All material stored on an impermeable surface. • Chemicals such as Ammonia 33.5% is immediately diluted for storage. • All tanks on site have secondary containment via a concrete bund. • Liquid will enter drainage system via a sump. From here it will flow through an effluent treatment plant before discharging to the sewer under consent. • Operators trained in use of spill kits. • COSHH assessments for hazardous materials. • Accident management plan and emergency procedures outline a methodology for loss of liquid.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Spillage of liquid inside.	Surface runoff.	Effluent discharge. Local water courses and habitats.	Med	Med	Med	Presence of large amounts of chemicals in various stages of production inside production buildings.	• All material stored on an impermeable surface. • Liquid will enter drainage system via a sump. From here it will flow through an effluent treatment plant before discharging to the sewer under consent. • Operators trained in use of spill kits. • COSHH assessments for hazardous materials. • Accident management plan and emergency procedures outline a methodology for loss of liquid.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Tank failure outside.	Surface runoff.	Effluent discharge. Surface Water. Local water courses and habitats.	Med	Med	Med	Presence of large amounts of chemicals such as Acetic Acid 79%, Potassium Acetate 50%, and Ammonia 33.5% on site.	• All material stored on an impermeable surface. • All tanks have secondary containment via a concrete bund. • Tank farms are bounded by drains which also flow into the effluent part of the drainage network. • Liquid will enter drainage system via a sump. From here it will flow through an effluent treatment plant before discharging to the sewer under consent. • Largest tank capacity is 54,000 litres and effluent drainage system has a capacity of 200,000 litres. • Tank and pipe maintenance schedule. • COSHH assessments for hazardous materials. • Accident management plan and emergency procedures outline a methodology for loss of liquid.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Tank failure inside.	Surface runoff.	Effluent discharge. Local water courses and habitats.	Med	Med	Med	Presence of large amounts of chemicals in various stages of production inside production buildings.	• All material stored on an impermeable surface. • Tanks are bunded by drains which flow into the effluent part of the drainage network. • Liquid will enter drainage system via a sump. From here it will flow through an effluent treatment plant before discharging to the sewer under consent. • Largest tank capacity is 54,000 litres and effluent drainage system has a capacity of 200,000 litres. • Tank and pipe maintenance schedule. • COSHH assessments for hazardous materials. • Accident management plan and emergency procedures outline a methodology for loss of liquid.	Low risk
General - Spillage of liquid.	Surface runoff.	Effluent discharge. Local water courses and habitats.	Med	Med	Med	Presence of large amounts of chemicals in various stages of production.	• All liquid that is spilled passes through the effluent drainage system designed to meet discharge consent limits. • Solids settle in the tanks and are removed.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Flood Risk.	Local rivers	All	Med	Med	Med	Flood risk map for planning shows the site to be within Flood Zone 3 and at a medium risk of flooding from rivers.	• No raw materials are stored along the South boundary. • No buildings are located along the South boundary. • Local containment with sumps and pumps that transfer effluent offsite. • Option to discharge water to effluent storage tanks. • Effluent plant and transfer pumps are routinely serviced. • Flood Risk Assessment and Crisis Management Manual in place.	Low Risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Fire on site leading to run off from polluted fire fighting waters.	Direct and indirect run off.	Effluent discharge. Local water courses and habitats.	Med	High	Med	Fires can be deliberate or accidental.	• Impermeable surface. • Topography and sub-layers beneath site are such that the chance of contamination of local waterways is very low. • Drains which flow into the effluent part of the drainage network located around site. • Liquid will enter drainage system via a sump. From here it will flow through an effluent treatment plant before discharging to the sewer under consent. • Tank and pipe maintenance schedule. • Operators trained in use of spill kits. • Accident management plan and emergency procedures outline a methodology for loss of liquid.	Low risk
Water consumption.	Use of potable water. Site office	Groundwater Atmosphere (CO_2 release from water treatment)	Med	Med	Med	Production process based on dilution so significant amount of potable water used.	• Weekly monitoring of water usage per tonne of production. • Projects in place to reduce usage.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Energy consumption.	Energy from National Grid	Atmosphere	Low	Low	Low	Contribution towards anthropogenically accelerated climate change.	• Most energy used in production process supplied by on-site boiler. • Weekly monitoring of gas usage per tonne of production. • Projects in place to reduce usage.	Low risk

3.2 Boiler Plants and Associated Activity

P = Possibility C = Consequence M = Magnitude

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Odour & visible plumes - inadequate combustion or poor plume dispersion.	Aerial dispersion.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school	Med	Med	Med	Med – Incomplete combustion or poor plume dispersion may result in odorous, brown smoke released from stacks.	• There is one boiler on site. The boiler has a thermal input capacity of 5.3MWth. The boiler is natural gas fuelled only. • Control system which automatically runs the burning process through setting upper and lower temperature of boiler water, controlling primary and secondary air fans, dosing screw, hydraulics etc. • Regular maintenance and stack emissions monitoring.	Low risk

Emissions – Air pollutants.	Aerial dispersion.	Local sensitive receptors.	Med	Med	Med	Results from combustion of gas. Inefficient combustion causes risk of elevated emissions.	• The boilers and stacks are operated in line with a written maintenance schedule in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The boiler is serviced annually by a trained service engineer. • Staff operating and maintaining the boilers receive appropriate training and instructions from the boiler manufacturers. • Staff shall be aware of how to identify and mitigate elevated or abnormal pollution emissions. • The boilers shall be operated using appropriately sourced fuels with a recognised fuel quality standard. • Good quality feedwater to ensure impurities do not lead to sediment or corrosion, thereby reducing boiler efficiency. • The boiler stack heights shall be sufficient to prevent emissions influencing ground-level air pollution concentrations.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Emissions from boiler - particulate matter (PM10).	Aerial dispersion	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Low	Med	Low	Boiler will run on natural gas only.	• The fuel contains only trace amounts of solids. • Optimum ratio of temperature, air and turbulence in boiler operations. • Control system which automatically runs the burning process through setting upper and lower temperature of boiler water, controlling primary and secondary air fans, dosing screw, hydraulics etc • The boiler stack height shall be sufficient to prevent emissions influencing ground-level air pollution concentrations.	Low risk
Emissions from boiler – NO_x.	Aerial dispersion	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Med	Med	Med	Boiler could have an emission limit value of 200mg/Nm^3 based on MCPD limits.	• Optimum ratio of temperature, air and turbulence in boiler operations, remotely automated by boiler. • Control system which automatically runs the burning process through setting upper and lower temperature of boiler water, controlling primary and secondary air fans, dosing screw, hydraulics etc. • The boiler stack height shall be sufficient to prevent emissions influencing ground-level air pollution concentrations.	Low risk

Pollutant Model			Judgement				Action	
Source	**Pathway**	**Receptor**	**P**	**C**	**M**	**Justification of Magnitude**	**Risk Management**	**Residual Risk**
Emissions from boiler – Sulphur compounds.	Aerial dispersion	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Low	Med	Low	Natural gas has low sulphur content.	• Optimum temperature and oxygen conditions to ensure complete combustion, remotely automated by boiler. • Control system which automatically runs the burning process through setting upper and lower temperature of boiler water, controlling primary and secondary air fans, dosing screw, hydraulics etc • The boiler stack height shall be sufficient to prevent emissions influencing ground-level air pollution concentrations.	Low risk
Noise from boiler.	Aerial dispersion.	Human - nearby businesses, residential properties and school.	Low	Med	Low	Boilers generate very low levels of noise.	• Regular maintenance of plant and associated equipment. • Boiler is housed internally providing noise attenuation.	Low risk

3.3 Risk Mitigation Measures

Accident Type	Equipment/Persons at Risk	Preventative Measures/ Monitoring	Who to inform	Potential for occurrence	Anticipated consequences	Action to be taken. (Listed in priority)
Plant or equipment failure • Diesel spillage • Hydraulic leaks • Failure of site drainage system	Chemical tanks, drainage systems.	Regular inspection of tanks to review integrity.	Site Manager Environment Agency, if likely to lead to pollution incident.	Very little likelihood of occurrence. All work is carried out on hard-standing with sealed drainage. The site has no public access.	Potentially polluting liquids flow onto hard surfaced area of facility.	• Stem leak if possible. • Isolate using spill control kits or adsorbent material. • Monitor leak and prevent any liquid from entering site drains. • Drain any contaminated tanks, clean any spillage and dispose of waste as appropriate. • Monitor external areas to ensure no further contamination. • Record incident • Review Operations and Management System.

Accident Type	Equipment/Persons at Risk	Preventative Measures/ Monitoring	Who to inform	Potential for occurrence	Anticipated consequences	Action to be taken. (Listed in priority)
Fire • Failure to contain fire water • Fuel and oils • Buildings • Combustible materials • Chemicals	All plant, equipment and personnel on site.	Flammable material stored in dedicated storage areas away from sources of ignition. Visual checks on plant and machinery. Designated smoking areas. Drainage system contains firewater.	Alert all staff. Fire service and other emergency services as required. Site Manager.	Extremely rare.	• Potentially polluting liquids flowing onto hard standing area. • Fire spreading between areas of facility. • Toxic and polluting smoke. • Wind dispersal of pollutants.	• Raise alarm on site. • Ensure personnel evacuated and accounted for from danger area. • If possible to do so, safely switch off all electricity/fuel supplies. • Ensure all staff are alerted. • Call fire service and other emergency services as required. • Inform site management. • Post member of staff at entrance to site to direct emergency services. • Liaise and follow instructions of emergency team making them aware of any hazards on site.

Accident Type	Equipment/Persons at Risk	Preventative Measures/ Monitoring	Who to inform	Potential for occurrence	Anticipated consequences	Action to be taken. (Listed in priority)
						• Prevent fire waters causing pollution on site. • Depending on the severity of the fire, site critical equipment may have been damaged and no further reception or processing of waste would be undertaken until agreed with the EA. • If equipment will be inoperable for extended periods of time, consideration will be given to the removal of material from site until repairs are effectuated. • Record incident. • Review Operations and Management System.
Severe weather • Flooding • Wind damage • Ice/frost	All plant, equipment and personnel on site.	Weather conditions monitored. Operations ceased under very extreme conditions.	Site Manager Environment Agency, as required.	Not very likely due to slope of site leading to drainage containment	Potentially polluting liquids flowing onto and off hard-standing.	• Flooding – as per overfilling containment pits. • Wind – assess damage

Accident Type	Equipment/Persons at Risk	Preventative Measures/ Monitoring	Who to inform	Potential for occurrence	Anticipated consequences	Action to be taken. (Listed in priority)
				system and location of site.		• Mitigate any pollution caused. • Inform site manager. • Inform EA. • Repair damage. • Record incident.
Arson/Vandalism	Site security infrastructure, plant and machinery.	Regular inspection of site security infrastructure for damage.	Site Manager, Police, as required.	Site to be as secure as possible. All plant to be locked when not manned. All doors and gates locked outside working hours. The site has no public access.	All of the above	• Assess damage • Mitigate any damage/pollution caused (follow fire plan) • Inform site management. • Inform Police. • Inform EA if required. • Record incident.
Management of hazardous material- COSHH	N/A	COSHH Risk Assessments. Material Safety Datasheets. Staff Training - Toolbox talk. PPE.	Site Manager EA (depending on severity)	Rare due to the preventative measures in place.	Potentially polluting liquids flow onto hard surfaced area of facility.	• Stem leak if possible. • Isolate using spill control kits or adsorbent material. • Monitor leak and prevent any liquid from entering site drains. • Drain any contaminated tanks, clean any spillage

Accident Type	Equipment/Persons at Risk	Preventative Measures/ Monitoring	Who to inform	Potential for occurrence	Anticipated consequences	Action to be taken. (Listed in priority)
		Minimum quantities stored. Oils kept in locked, bunded store.				and dispose of waste as appropriate. • Monitor external areas to ensure no further contamination. • Record incident • Review Operations and Management System.

3.4 Site Diary

All site incidents are reported in the appropriate documents. It shall record visitors, non-routine activities and other incidents. The documents should be checked periodically by the Permit Holder to ensure their correct use. The documents shall be readily available for inspection. Examples of activities recorded in the documents include:

- Names of operators and times of attendance on site.
- Names and times of technically competent managers on site.
- Names of visitors on site.
- Any accidents resulting in injury.
- Operational details of individual windrows
- Any incident of fire.
- Any incident of spillage.
- Any incidents causing pollution to the environment, harm to human health or detriment to the amenities of the locality.
- Any machinery breakdown.
- Condition of site infrastructure and engineering.
- Incidence of litter, dust, pest, odour and noise problems.
- Results of various inspections for litter, odour, noise, birds, pests etc.
- Environment Agency licence inspection reports.