Environmental Risk Assessment

Depothire Ltd

Site 2

Windmill Way East

Ramparts Business Park

Berwick upon Tweed

TD15 1TQ

EPR/KB3304KF/A001

Olive Compliance Ltd

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1.0 Introduction

Depothire Ltd has instructed Olive Compliance Ltd (OLIVE) to prepare an application for a Bespoke Environmental Permit Application under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.

This ERA has been undertaken in accordance with the Environment Agency (EA) *Risk assessments for your environmental permit*[1] (2016) and is a simple assessment of the risks to the environment and human health from accidents, noise and fugitive emissions that may be associated with the proposed operations at the site.

The aim of the assessment is to identify any significant risks and demonstrate that the risk of pollution or harm will be acceptable by taking the appropriate measures to manage these risks.

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

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

2.0 Site Setting and Receptors

2.1 Site Setting

The site is located at Windmill Way East, Ramparts Business Park, Berwick upon Tweed.

Depothire Ltd are a well-established facility for the recycling of wastes arising from industrial, commercial and household sources. Wastes are inspected, sorted and segregated into separate fractions then forwarded on for further recovery. Wastes are tipped and sorted within a building with exception of soils and aggregates wastes. All surfaces are impermeable with sealed drainage.

Recovery of soils and stones will also be conducted under a compliant WRAP protocol.

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

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

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

The site is principally bounded by industrial/commercial premises, located in a large established industrial estate. The eastern boundary of the site is a major rail link and then leads to coastal rural features.

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

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

Table 1
Surrounding Land Uses

Boundary	Description
North	**Industrial/commercial**
East	**Coastal/Rural**
South	**Industrial/commercial**
West	**Industrial/commercial**

Image 1 – Proposed Permitted Area

Other Waste Management Facilities

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

Permitted Sites

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

Table 3 – Permitted Sites

Name	Distance (km)	Address
DEPOTHIRE LTD	0.3	Unit 1 Recycling Centre, North Road, Seaview Business Park, Berwick Upon Tweed, Northumberland, TD15 1UN
SUEZ RECYCLING AND RECOVERY UK LTD	0.1	Berwick Transfer Station & H W R C, North Road Industrial Estate, Berwick Upon Tweed, Northumberland, TD15 1UN

Exemptions

There are currently 10 waste exemption operations registered within 1k of the site are listed below in Table 4. After a review of the registered exemptions there is no posed risk to the activities proposed on site.

Table 4 – Registered exemptions

Name	Address	Registration Type	Distance (km)
depot hire ltd	No address information available	U1	0.1
DEPOTHIRE LIMITED	No address information available	S2	0.1
Northumberland County Council	NORTH ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, TD15 1UN	S2	0.2
d	No address information available	S2	0.2

Name	Address	Registration Type	Distance (km)
depothire ltd	No address information available	U1	0.2
depothire ltd	No address information available	S2	0.2
depothire ltd	No address information available	S2	0.2
DEPOTHIRE LIMITED	No address information available	T9	0.2
REDDEM LTD	UNIT 7, KINGS MOUNT, RAMPARTS BUSINESS PARK, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, TD15 1TQ	S2	0.2

Waste Carriers

The company is a registered waste carrier. Registration number CBDU103547 refers and expires in April 2025.

Sensitive receptors

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

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

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

European/International Sites

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

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

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

Major Roads and Transport Links

The A1 runs approximately 350m west of the site.

Rail links within 2m of the site boundary.

Water courses

The North Sea is located approximately 200 meters east of the site.

Flood Risk Zone

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

2.1.1 Geology, Hydrogeology & Hydrology

Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) identifies the site to be located upon natural superficial deposits of Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

The British Geological Survey (BGS) identifies the site to be located upon a bedrock of Tyne Limestone Formation and Alston Formation - Limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 343 and 329 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.

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

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

2.2 Receptors

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

[2] www.magic.gov.uk accessed November 2021

Table 5 – Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Distance	Receptor Assessment
North Sea	**250m East**	• **Due to the proximity of site, there is a low risk of impact from site activities.** • **All HCI wastes are accepted treated, and stored in a building.** • **Surface water drainage systems are in place, runoff will be controlled via sewage system.**
A1 – Transport Link	**350m West**	• **Due to the proximity of site, there is a low medium of impact from site activities.** • **All HCI wastes are accepted treated, and stored in a building.** • **In the event of fire, it could be difficult to drive in due to short-term poor visibility from smoke and damage to vehicles from ash, which could result in short-term commercial impact and traffic / travel disruption.**
Rail Links	**2m East**	• **Due to the proximity of site, there is a low medium of impact from site activities.** • **All HCI wastes are accepted treated, and stored in a building.** • **In the event of fire, it could be difficult to drive in due to short-term poor visibility from smoke and damage to vehicles from ash, which could result in short-term commercial impact and traffic / travel disruption.**
Human Receptor **Residential properties on Newfield's Estate**	**362m South**	• **Due to the proximity of site, there is a risk of impact from site activities.** • **Dust, Nosie and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to the neighbouring businesses.** • **All HCI wastes are accepted treated, and stored in a building.**
Morrisons – Leisure Facility	**589m South**	• **Due to the proximity of site, there is a low risk of impact from site activities.**

		• Dust, Nosie and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to the neighbouring businesses. • All HCI wastes are accepted treated, and stored in a building. • In the event of fire, it could be difficult to drive in due to short-term poor visibility from smoke and damage to vehicles from ash, which could result in short-term commercial impact and traffic disruption.
School	**457m South**	• Due to the proximity of site, there is a low risk of impact from site activities. • Dust, Nosie and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to the neighbouring businesses. • All HCI wastes are accepted treated, and stored in a building.
Sensitive Receptors	**30m East**	• The location of the woodland and prevailing wind direction means there is a low risk of ash settlement and any potential wildlife habitats. • Due to its location, there is minimal risk of ash settlement and wildlife impact in the event of fire. • Due to the proximity of site, there is a low risk of impact from site activities. • Dust, Nosie and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to the neighbouring businesses. All HCI wastes are accepted treated, and stored in a building.
Commercial Business – Ramparts Industrial Estate	**0.1km**	• The site is located in Ramparts Industrial Estate that have varying industrial and commercial activities, with 2 Permitted Sites and 9 registered waste exemption activities within 1km of the site. • Low risk posed to these businesses from site activities.

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

3.0 Environmental Risk Assessment

3.1 Overview and Approach

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

3.1.1 Identification of Hazards

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

The EA Guidance states that an operator must:

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

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

3.1.2 Identification of Receptors

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

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

Waste activities on site are deemed as low risk as the site is surrounded by commercial activities, conducting various commercial and industrial operations. The site will operate under a robust accredited management system, a working plan and an Environmental Agency approved Fire Prevention Plan. Site activities are monitored daily through checks, with monthly audits to ensure controls are in place and procedures are adhered to. External monitoring is also carried out by independent consultants to monitor amenity risks such as dust and noise.

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

3.1.3 Identification of Potential Pathways

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

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

3.1.4 Assessment of Risks

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

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

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

3.1.5 Controlling Risks

The EA Guidance states:

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

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

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

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

- Odour;

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

Table 3-1 Odour Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			**Managing the Risk**	**Assessing the Risk**		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	**What is the overall risk**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk what do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Odours from the acceptance , treatment and storage of waste	*Site personnel and local human population*	Air	• No odorous wastes will be accepted at the site. • Strict waste acceptance procedures will be adhered to, to ensure only permitted wastes are accepted on site. • Although permitted to accept various waste types, the facility accepts only HCI wastes. Food waste or black bin bag waste is not accepted, these wate would be rejection upon identification. This reduces the risk of odorous waste being accepted onto site. • Although the Environmental Permit Waste Codes could allow for potentially odorous waste types entering site, the company have a strict acceptance policy based on the management of the Site 1. A revised EWC list is attached as Appendix 4 of this report. • As detailed in the OMP the site accepts the below wastes on a daily basis. This is evidenced in historic waste returns for Site 1. • 170407 mixed metals	Negligible	Odour nuisance and loss of amenity.	Not significant

			• 170904 mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03 • 170201 wood • 150101 paper and cardboard packaging • 170504 soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03 • 150106 mixed packaging • 170203 plastic • 200301 mixed municipal waste These wastes do not give rise to odour, to ensure odourous waste is not accepted, waste such as mixed packaging (plastic/carboards) is assessed at the time of enquiry, then checked at the time of collection for any contamination and odour prior to loading and depositing on site. • Any deviation from these codes, would assessed at the time of an enquiry. The waste will be fully assessed against the origin of the waste, the EWC codes, the process it arises from, the age of the waste and its prior storage conditions. • Stringent pre-acceptance, acceptance and rejection procedures will prevent any malodourous materials from entering site. • Any non-permitted wastes (including malodorous wastes), which are found following deposit or during subsequent storage and treatment operations, will be covered, segregated and **removed within 48hrs.**			

			• Odour abatement in the form of Airopure, is also on site to treat odorous waste as a short term measure until waste is removed. • The waste acceptance and rejection procedures are included in the EMS (Procedure SOP3.2/3.3 refers). • All vehicles delivering and collecting materials from the site are covered. • Storage of waste is for a limited period of time. • Odour is monitored on a daily basis during the daily site inspection. • In the event that odours are detected, investigations will be undertaken to determine the cause and appropriate remedial action taken. • The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures. • The facility will not give rise to reasonable cause for annoyance. In the unlikely event of any complaints, these will be dealt with in accordance with the sites complaints procedures.			

Table 3-2 Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			**Managing the Risk**	**Assessing the Risk**		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	**What is the overall risk**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk what do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Noise from vehicular movements, waste acceptance and treatment (site access road and yard)	*Site personnel and local human population*	Air.	• The site is located within a predominantly industrial setting and as such is not considered unduly sensitive in regard to noise. **Internal Acceptance and Treatment** • HCI Wastes are tipped and treated within a building which mitigates against noise from waste activities. **External Acceptance and Treatment** • Low volumes of soils and stones will be tipped externally in dedicated bays. • Inert wastes are bulked for removal and processing at the Operators other permitted facility, however wastes may be subject to low level screening and crushing on site. This will be	Mobile. Intermittent throughout the day. Medium.	Noise nuisance and loss of amenity.	Not significant

			undertaken once every 3 months as a maximum. Treatment will be undertaken in accordance with the site EMS and DEMP with the appropriate controls in place to manage any fugitive emissions. • Waste external treatment operations will only be carried out during operational hours. All equipment will be maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's guidance and will be maintained in good working order. • Processing equipment is hired in from permitted contractors (mobile plant permit) normally crusher and a screening possibly for soil. Under the management of a Mobile Plant Permit, strict controls are in place to notify the Local Authority of the plant movement, maintenance, noise and dust controls are required. Consideration must also be given in relation to the location fo the site and the heavily industrial activities surrounding the site. • The site is located within a mainly industrial area with both road and rail links within 2meters of the site boundaries. • The site is also located next to a permitted HWRC centre with a			

			high throughput of public vehicles, and company operational plant and equipment. **General Operational Controls – site infrastructure and plant** • All potentially noisy plant will be acoustically enclosed and / or fitted with attenuation. • Appropriate preventative maintenance will be provided for the various elements of the installation. This will ensure no deterioration of plant or equipment that would give rise to increases in noise. • All equipment has been designed in accordance with best practice and to ensure that any noise does not present an issue to the employees at the site under the Control of Noise at Work Regulations, and also to ensure that noise breakout does not lead to noise nuisance at the identified sensitive receptors. • All equipment will be maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's guidance and will be maintained in good working order. • The site will be operated so as to minimise noise emissions from			

			the site. Measures that will be taken at the site include: • the avoidance of dropping loads,containers,skips off from height; • the imposition of a speed limit for vehicles delivering waste to the site. This will reduce noise associated with high engine speeds; training of all personnel in the need to minimise site noise. • All personnel are responsible for monitoring and reporting excessive noise when carrying out their everyday roles; • regular maintenance of site surfaces to prevent the development of potholes. This will significantly reduce noise generated by vehicles, particularly empty vehicles exiting the site; • Any noise complaint received will be logged in the site diary. The Yard Supervisor will investigate the complaint and will take action to identify the source of the noise and implement remedial measures where appropriate. • The measures employed at the site to minimise the emission of noise will be regularly reviewed by the Site Manager and additional measures will be			

			employed where required. • All vehicles would be fitted with white noise reversing signals rather than the traditional 'beeper' warnings. • The facility will not give rise to reasonable cause for annoyance. In the unlikely event of any complaints, these will be dealt with in accordance with the sites complaints procedures.			

Table 3-3 Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			**Managing the Risk**	**Assessing the Risk**		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	**What is the overall risk**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk what do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
To Air:						
Dust from: Vehicle movements Waste storage and treatment Dusty wastes Waste deposition Waste surfaces During Dry and Dusty Conditions	*Site personnel , local receptors and local human population*	Air	• The site has water suppression controls to reduce the potential of any dust particles to be released to the air during acceptance, treatment and storage of waste accepted externally. There will be no acceptance or treatment of dust or powdered wastes on site. • Incoming wastes are inspected and validated prior to acceptance and would be rejected if too dusty. **Waste Tipping** **Preventative** • During waste acceptance a	Medium	Dust nuisance Harm to human health	Not significant

			dedicated tipping area is identified for the deposit and inspection of waste inside a building. **Internal Waste Storage and Treatment** Preventative – All HCI wastes are processed within a building. **Preventative-** • Wastes will be stored in the designated storage areas, with all HCI waste stored inside a building or in secure containers externally. out and becoming dusty. • Concrete panel walls are used for bay walls which act as containment and control of material on site internally. • All stockpiles on site are stored no higher than 4m in concrete walled bays in line with the FPP. This control measure prevents material getting blown offsite, wind whipping and containment. • All HCI wastes are treated within the building providing containment. External Storage and Treatment			

			• Concrete panel walls are used for bay walls which act as containment and control of material on externally. All externally store wastes are stored with a freeboard of 0.5 meters between bays. • Waste treatment is carried with mobile plant with enclosed conveyors, water suppression systems and low drop heights. **Waste Loading Internal** • Loading of processed material vehicles takes place inside an enclosed building reduce the risk of any dust arising from the movement and loading of waste. **Waste Loading External** • Low volumes of waste are stored externally, during loading care will be taken to manage any potential fugitive emissions using water suppression and vehicles carrying loads are covered or secured and sheeted. Consideration must also be given in relation to the location fo the site and			

			the heavily industrial activities surrounding the site. • The site is located within a mainly industrial area with both road and rail links within 2meters of the site boundaries. • The site is also located next to a permitted HWRC centre with a high throughput of public vehicles, and company operational plant and equipment. **Site Controls all activities** • A speed limit of 10mph is implemented for vehicles using the site. • Site staff have radios for communications to take action to address vehicles not adhering to the speed limit. • Access to cctv should the speed limit be breached can be used to take immediate action and report to management. • Green dust/debris netting is fitted around eastern boundary and site entrance/exit. • Site fencing or bay walls act as			

			a containment measure around the eastern, western and northern boundary. • Incoming and outgoing vehicles carrying loads are covered or secured and sheeted. **Housekeeping** • Site access roads and operational areas will be maintained and repaired to minimise emissions of dust due to uneven and poor surfacing. These are checked on a daily basis for damage with any remedial action logged on the electronic diary and emailed to senior management. • Any temporary repairs are made good within 24 hours and arrangements are made to have permanent repairs, if required, will be completed within one week. (Any substantial repair timescales may exceed this timescale dependant on weather conditions and work required), this would be tracked and recorded in the electronic site diary in the event until			

			complete. • Records of all repairs made are recorded in the site diary and contractor invoices/records are kept in the site office for inspection if required. • The entire site benefits from concrete surfacing throughout. • The site and entrance/exit routes are swept using a sweeper hired in if necessary. • Manual site cleaning is carried using brushes and water to clean working areas down at the start of the day and at the end of the working day. • During the day if dust is identified by the Site Manager, and site staff action will be taken to clean site access areas and operational areas will be swept where necessary to reduce dust emissions. If required, the site will be washed down in particularly dry conditions using the water cannons, mobile IBC or fire hoses installed. • External Roads are swept and cleaned on a monthly basis. • Plant cleaning and			

			maintenance are carried out every Monday as a routine measure. Records for each machine/plant are kept to evidence this. • Prior to leaving site vehicles on can be washed down using the site power washer if the site supervisor or driver identify dust or debris on the vehicle body or wheels. Water is directed and controlled via the site drainage system. • Detergents are not used. **Monitoring** **Proactive-** • Daily visual inspection around the perimeter of the site, site external site access areas and all operational areas of the site and the site boundary will be carried out by site personnel. This is recorded in the daily diary. • In very dry or windy conditions the frequency of these inspections will be increased, every 2 hours to check the site for signs of dust emissions and any impact off site. Load			

			acceptance and delivery is always visually checked and observed by a site operative who can assess the load, and to apply suppression if required before tipping to reduce and mitigate against dust impact arising from this activity. • Daily weather conditions are checked and recorded by the Site Manager both first thing in the morning then at noon. The supervisor (and key nominated staff) continue to monitor the weather conditions should they change drastically during the working day and review and implement control methods should dust be an issue. • The site has a windsock in place for the supervisor and staff to visually monitor wind direction during the day. • A key sensitive receptor is identified on the Eastern Perimeter. This receptor is checked daily and inspection/any findings recorded on the electronic diary. • Should any complaints or			

			visual inspections indicate emissions leaving site further monitoring will be carried out. A map of the Site and its surroundings identifies the off-site locations that shall be monitored, based on the nearest receptor areas. • The Site Manager or nominated trained personnel would carry out this monitoring. • The dust impacts (i.e. deposition, airborne particulate matter) will be monitored at external 4 key locations at 5minute periods. • The dust impacts will be assessed in accordance with the following scoring scheme: 0 - No dust detected 1 - Very faint, unlikely to cause annoyance 2 - Faint dust, unlikely to cause annoyance 3 - Distinct dust, likely to cause annoyance 4 - Visible dust in continuous plumes, likely to cause annoyance 5 - Large amounts of visible dust, likely			

			to cause annoyance 6 - Excessive amounts of dust and particles, highly likely to cause annoyance • The frequency of on-site and off-site inspections may be increased: • Upon receipt of material will be potential to generate significant amounts of dust is received at the Site; and/or • During periods of prolonged windy and/or dry conditions; • Or if complaints continued to be received. • Only employees with suitable training/competency will undertake the dust monitoring. • Quantitative monitoring is not proposed during routine inspections. In the event of a dust impact scoring 3 or greater arising from site activities , the full extent of the impact will be determined and notified immediately to the Yard Supervisor and the management team with action taken e.g.; increase water suppression or cease activity			

			(processing etc) Oher sources of dust will also be recorded should no impact be identified from the site, for example Local businesses, construction works, other wastes sites, external high traffic movements. All findings and monitoring would be recorded on the monitoring report form within the Dust Management Plan. The use of site CCTV can and Site Shield can also be used to investigate dust complaints and to review site or other external activities. • Site staff are trained to be aware of the weather conditions and the risks of impact both on and off site. They act on any visual signs of dust occurring and would implement further site controls such as further suppression, ceasing activities then inform the Site Manager. • In the event that significant visual dust is observed at the boundaries of the operational areas, action will be taken to			

			suppress the dust in the form of extra water suppression using the water cannon or fire hoses that access all areas of the site. • Should dust be a persistent issue due to severe dry periods or high winds the Site Manager would suspend waste activities immediately. This would be communicated to the EA. **Procedures and Recording Forms** • The management of dust emissions is detailed in Dust Management of the EMS. • The procedure for managing complaints is included in the EMS. • Individual Plant and Equipment Maintenance Forms **Water Supplies** • The site has as access to local external water supply for general everyday use. **Severe Drought Conditions** • In the event water supplies are unavailable the site would consider the cessation of			

			waste activities with direction of senior management or divert wastes to other sites. **Management of procedures** • The Site Manager (and other nominated trained members of staff) will be responsible for implementing risk management controls and site recording. • The facility will not give rise to reasonable cause for annoyance. In the unlikely event of any complaints, these will be dealt with in accordance with the sites complaints procedures.			
To Water						
Runoff from waste storage areas & site surfaces Percolation of contaminated water	Surface water: Groundwater within bedrock deposits.	Overland percolation through the ground	• All waste will be stored on an impermeable surface. All surface water drainage from the site is directed to the surface water system and discharged to an interceptor. • All site water falls to an interceptor on site located at the entrance of the site. The interceptor has a capacity alarm, shut off valve and will	Low	Contamination of surface water and groundwater.	Not significant

			be checked monthly for silt build up. • An external contractor currently provides support for the drainage system if required and can provide an emergency response in the event contaminated water is to be removed off site to a suitably permitted facility. • Regular maintenance of drainage system must be carried out to ensure the effectiveness of the above system. The interceptor will be checked on a monthly basis to check capacity and arrange for clearance if necessary. • Drains and gulley's will be kept free of debris to prevent blockages which also would impact the effectiveness of the system. • Interceptor wastes are removed to a suitably permitted facility with the relevant duty of care paperwork. • Site buildings and guttering is checked on a 3month basis and cleared if required. Records of checks and cleaning are kept on the diary system.			

			• Strict waste acceptance procedures will ensure that only permitted waste types are accepted on site. • In the event that non-conforming waste is delivered to site, it will be isolated and removed from site within 48hrs.			
Pests						
Birds, vermin and insects.	*Site personnel and local human population*	Via air (flies and birds) or over ground (vermin and birds).	Although permitted to accept various waste types, the facility accepts only HCI wastes. Food waste or black bin bag waste is not accepted, these wate would be rejection upon identification. This reduces the risk of pest activity on site. Waste are collected by company vehicles and are inspected by trained operative before collection and delivery to site. This further reduces the risk of the acceptance of non compliant or putrescible wastes. The company conducts pre- and collection discussions with customer with instructions of permitted wastes and the returns policy – if prohibited items are found when the skip is emptied you are likely to be charged	Negligible	Nuisance, loss of amenity and harm to human health.	Not significant

			extra and the restricted items returned to customer. Strict was acceptance procedures implemented. Any non-permitted wastes (including infested wastes), which are found following deposit or during subsequent storage and treatment operations, will be covered, segregated and removed within 48hrs. The waste acceptance and rejection procedures are included in the EMS (Procedure SOP3.2/3.3 refers). Robust housekeeping procedures in the form of detailed in the OMP, DEMP and FPP also reduce the risk of pest infestation and easy identification of problems or signs of pest activity. Surfaces used for the storage of waste are to be kept clean with robust housekeeping procedures in the form of the below are in place. • Daily condition of waste in bays – waste material checks ensure that wastes are in good condition and have not degraded causing dust/debris; • Daily checks on the volume of waste in bays – to ensure that bay storage limits are not			

			exceeded; • Daily inspections of the condition of impermeable areas – easy to conduct visual inspections and clean; • Daily inspections of the condition of bay walls – to ensure bays remain fit for purpose and control wastes; • Daily inspections of any evidence of dust/fluff build up on surfaces – to implement cleaning procedure and the potential risk of dust/debris arising from waste handling; • Daily plant and equipment checks (recorded) to identify dust/fluff build up on mobile plant – to minimise potential risk of dust and debris arising during plant movement; • Daily inspections of the condition of perimeter fencing – to ensure fencing is fit for purpose to prevent any potential windblown litter is controlled. Staff welfare/office areas are kept clean and free of waste and exposed food. The site is to be monitored daily for any visible signs of rodent or insect activity, such as runways, and the findings logged			

			in the site check sheet. The management of pests is detailed and supported by procedure SOP 3.14 of the EMS.			
Mud/Litter						
Litter from acceptance and storage of waste	*Local human population and wildlife.*	Airborne litter	• Due to the nature of the waste to be accepted on site, it is not anticipated that litter will pose a serious risk. However, the boundary of the site and its environs will be visually inspected daily which is formally recorded and any litter cleaned up. The site will benefit from a perimeter fence which will limit the potential for litter to escape off-site. • It will be the responsibility of the site staff to monitor the site for any signs of escaping materials either from within the site or from vehicles delivering or removing materials to and from the site. • Inspections will be carried out on a daily basis and a record maintained within the site diary.	Low	Nuisance and loss of amenity	Not significant

			• The management of litter is detailed further in the WP.			
Mud on roads	*Local human population*	Transferral of mud on vehicle wheels	• The site is fully surfaced with concrete with concrete access roads. It is therefore not expected that mud will feature as a problem on the site. The following measures will be taken to prevent the deposition or tracking of mud or debris from the site onto public areas or highways: • site surfaces will be maintained free of significant quantities of mud and debris; • all operational areas will be subject to monitoring by staff throughout the working day; and • all vehicles leaving operational areas will, before leaving the site, be checked to ensure that they are clear of loose waste and that any products being exported from the site are secure. • In the event that mud, debris or waste arising from the site is deposited onto public areas outside the site, the following remedial measures will be implemented:	Low	Mud on road, road traffic accidents.	Not significant

			• the affected public areas outside the site will be cleaned; and • traffic will be isolated from sources of mud and debris within the site to prevent further tracking of mud and debris, and measures will be taken to clear any such sources as soon as practicable.			

Table 3-4 Accidents Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			**Managing the Risk**	**Assessing the Risk**		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	**What is the overall risk**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk what do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Unauthorised waste	*Site personnel and local human population* *Local environment*	Via air (odours and dust) Overland (to sewer, surface water and groundwater)	• Upon delivery waste will be subject to strict waste acceptance procedures to identify, reject and/or segregate potentially non-conforming waste. • Only waste authorised by the permit will be accepted at the site. • All wastes will be subject to	Low	Water contamination Odour and dust nuisance, loss of amenity	Not significant

			inspection and checking against the declaration on the waste transfer documentation. • In the event that unauthorised waste is delivered to the site, the waste will be reloaded onto the delivery vehicle for removal from site or will be segregated and stored in a designated quarantine area prior to export from site. • Any non-permitted wastes (including malodorous wastes), which are found following deposit or during subsequent storage and treatment operations, will be covered, segregated and removed within 48hrs. • Odour abatement in the form of Airopure, is also on site to treat odorous waste as a short term measure until waste is removed. • The waste acceptance and rejection procedures are included in the EMS (Procedure SOP3.2/3.3 refers). • The site also has an Odour Management Plan in place as part of the management system. • The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures.			

Fire	*Site personnel and local human population* *Local environment*	Air, water runoff	Due to the nature of the waste activity the risk of Fire could be low. A brief summary of the measures which will be employed is as follows: • incompatible materials will not be accepted at the site; • EA approved FPP in place; • fire extinguishers will be provided at designated locations; • smoking will not be permitted in operational areas of the site; • working practices will ensure the assessment of fire hazards and training of employees in fire prevention, e.g. the use of fire extinguishers and emergency procedures; and • no wastes will be burned on the site and any fire at the site will be treated as an emergency. • In the event of a major fire, the following action will be taken: • the Site Manager /Senior and Fire Brigade will be notified immediately and the Environment Agency as soon as practicable; • the burning area will be isolated and attempts will be made to extinguish the fire utilising the	Low	Nuisance (smoke and fumes) and harm to human health. Water contamination (runoff)	Not significant

			onsite fire extinguishers, if safe to do so; and • the site and buildings will be evacuated; • all internal drains will be blocked to retain fire water.			
Spillage and Leakage	Local land quality, surface water and groundwater. *Site personnel, emergency services personnel and local human population*	Runoff and percolation through ground. Direct exposure and transport via air	To prevent loss of containment and minimise the risk and impact of releases the following measures will be implemented: • Containment system: any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals will be sited above ground on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bunded compound will be at least the equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. All filling points, vents and gauges will be located within the bund. • Storage vessels: storage tanks will be constructed to the appropriate British Standard; • Inspection: tanks will be inspected visually on a daily basis by site staff to ensure the continued integrity of the tanks, and identify the requirement for any remedial action;	Low	Contamination of groundwater and surface water. Harm to human health.	Not significant

			• Spill kits: materials suitable for absorbing and containing minor spillages will be maintained on site; and • Monitoring techniques: the site staff will undertake daily monitoring for evidence of spillage and leakage. • In the event of any potentially polluting leak or spillage occurring on site, the following action will be taken: • Minor spillages will be cleaned up immediately, using sand or proprietary absorbent. The resultant materials will be placed into containers and will then be removed from site and disposed of at a suitably permitted facility. The incident will be logged in the site diary. • Any dry/dusty wastes spilled on site will be quarantined immediately and controlled by the Site Manager. Wastes will be re bagged and stored within the container. • In the event of a major spillage, which is causing or is likely to cause polluting emissions to the environment, immediate action will be taken to contain the			

			spillage and prevent liquid from entering surface water or drains. The spillage will be cleared immediately and placed in containers for offsite disposal, and the Environment Agency will be informed. • The spillage procedure, included in the WP, provides further information with respect to spillages on site. • An emergency spillage management plan will be produced and will be incorporated within the accident management plan. • Wastes stored upon impermeable concrete hardstanding and at distance from any surface water drainage. • There are no significant quantities of chemicals kept onsite and therefore little potential for major spills. • Site procedures will be in place to ensure that spill kit inventories are routinely checked and replacements ordered as required.			
Security and Vandalism	Personnel on site, emergency service		The following security measures are in place:	Low	Nuisance and harm to human	Not significant

	workers.		• Security gates: the site entrance will be locked at all times when the facility is unattended and when the site is not in use; • CCTV is installed around the site with external monitoring by the Operator and the external Security Company. • Authorised access system: all visitors to the site will be required to register in the visitor's book and sign out again on exit to minimise the risk of unauthorised visitors being present on site; and • Monitoring techniques: operational procedures, including regular inspections, will ensure continual monitoring of security provision at the site. • In the event of a breach of security at the site, the cause will be investigated and appropriate mitigation measures implemented. Records to be maintained include inspections and maintenance of security fencing and gates, breaches of security, investigations and actions taken.		health. Contamination of land and surface water.	
Flooding	*Site personnel and local human population*	Overland	• There are no surface water features within the 250m site	Low	Inundation of site with flood water	Not significant

	Local environment		boundary. • According to the UK government Flood Map for Planning, the site lies within flood zone 1. This means the site has a very low risk of flooding. • Evacuation procedures will be implemented in the event of flooding. • The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures.			
Litter	*Local residents*	Windblown/Air	• The site access and concrete hardstanding shall be swept as necessary. • All processed waste storage takes place internally. • Vehicles delivering waste to the site / collecting waste are covered. • The site has robust housekeeping measures in place in the form of the below : • **Daily checks on the volume of waste in bays – to ensure that bay storage limits are not exceeded causing exceedance of storage and risk of litter escaping;** • **Daily inspections of the condition of impermeable areas – easy to conduct visual inspections and clean;**	Low: Little potential for waste to be generated	Nuisance	Very Low: – due to the proposed management techniques

			• **Daily inspections of the condition of bay walls – to ensure bays remain fit for purpose and control wastes;** • **Daily inspections of any evidence of litter around the buildings and site surfaces – to implement cleaning procedure and the potential risk of litter arising from waste handling;** • **Daily inspections of the condition of perimeter fencing – to ensure fencing is fit for purpose to prevent any potential windblown litter is controlled.** • **housekeeping rota to clean bays, surfaces, fencing.** • Any waste generated by the facility will be disposed of at the appropriate onsite location and subject to the general site waste management plan. • The site shall be inspected daily by the Site Manager and any litter or accumulated debris shall be dealt with immediately.			

4.0 HABITIATS RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 Sensitivity of receptors

The purpose of this assessment is to risk assessment to specifically identifying the habitats listed below, adequately assessing the risks, and propose preventative measures to mitigate them.

Designation	Site Name	Approximate distance from permit boundary (meters)
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast	160
Special Area of Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Northumberland Shore	160
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)	Berwick to St Mary's	680

SAC/SSSI

Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:

- Large shallow inlets and bays.
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. (Intertidal mudflats and sandflats)
- Reefs

- Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

Qualifying species: The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following species listed in Annex II:

- Grey seal Halichoerus grypus

Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)

The site became a MCZ in May 2019. This means that specific features within this area are protected and, where necessary, regulators will manage marine activities.

This area encompasses the Farne Islands common eider breeding site, and these islands together with Coquet Island are the main breeding areas for common eiders on the east coast of England and form the southern limit of regular breeding of the species on the western side of the North Sea. This area from Coquet to Berwick-upon-Tweed holds 26.2% of the English and 5.7% of the GB non-breeding population.

Appendix 2 – Citation SAC

Appendix 3 – Marine Conservation Zone Information

Conclusions

Mitigation and controls listed in the tables below, will avoid and reduce all potential impacts identified.

It is therefore concluded that with mitigation in place, there will be No Significant Effects upon the Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Area of Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) sites from the proposed facility.

Table 4-1 HABITATS 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? – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Odours from the acceptance and storage of waste	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SSSI - Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone	Air	All waste tipping and treatment of HCI waste is conducted within a secure building, this acts as a containment measure for the release of any potential odour when waste are handled. External wastes such as soil and stones are not odourous, do not create odour and will not increase the risk form eternal storage or treatment activities. No putrescible or readily degradable wastes will be accepted at the site. No odorous wastes will be accepted at the site. Strict waste acceptance procedures will be adhered to, to ensure only permitted wastes are accepted on site. The site will be monitored for odour daily recorded formally in the site inspection sheet. Personnel are trained to assess incoming waste and monitor for odour	Negligible	Disruption of habitats and breeding sites	Not significant

			throughout the working day. In the event that odours are detected, investigations will be undertaken to determine the cause and appropriate remedial action taken. • In the event that non-conforming waste is delivered to site, it will be isolated and removed from site within 48hrs. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures. The site has an Odour Management Plan to control the risk of odour and mitigation controls in place, with a robust complaint and monitoring schedule to identify odour issues that may impact habitats.			
Noise from vehicular movements (site access road and yard) Noise from operation of site plant.	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SSSI - Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone	Air.	The site is located within a mainly industrial area with both road and rail links within 2meters of the site boundaries. The site is also located next to a permitted HWRC centre with a high throughput of public vehicles, and company operational plant and equipment. The operator is responsible for the delivery's to and from site, low level traffic movements on site reducing traffic noise and any potential impact on sensitive receptors. HCI treatment is carried out on site within	Mobile. Intermittent throughout the day. Low risk	Noise nuisance and disruption to habitats and wildlife	Not significant

			an enclosed building which will mitigate against noise leaving site when tipping, handling and treatment wastes. Inert wastes are bulked for removal and processing at the Operators other permitted facility, however wastes may be subject to low level screening and crushing on site. This will be undertaken once every 3 months as a maximum. Treatment will be undertaken in accordance with the site EMS and DEMP with the appropriate controls in place to manage any fugitive emissions. As previously stated the site is in a very industrial area with the east coast mainline running east of the site, noise from low level crushing or screening would not impact sensitive receptors. Waste activities will be conducted only in line with prescribed planning hours. Limited plant on site, forklift and loading shovel. Onsite plant is bought in line with the company buying policy to purchase new machinery with reduced noise and emission technology, reducing the risk of impact on any bird species and habitats. All equipment will be maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's guidance and will be maintained in good working order. The site will be operated so as to minimise noise emissions from the site. Measures that			

			will be taken at the site include: • locating plant away from noise-sensitive receptors where possible; • the avoidance of dropping materials from height; • switching plant off when not in use; • enforcement of speed limit for vehicles delivering waste to the site. This will reduce noise associated with high engine speeds; training of all personnel in the need to minimise site noise. • All personnel are responsible for monitoring and reporting excessive noise when carrying out their everyday roles; • regular maintenance of site plant and machinery to minimise noise resulting from inefficient operation of pumps, generators and engines; • in the event that reversing alarms are found to give rise to complaints, alternative alarms or technology will be investigated; • regular maintenance of site surfaces to prevent the development of potholes. This will significantly reduce noise			

			generated by vehicles, particularly empty vehicles exiting the site; • consideration will be given to the fitting of noise suppression kits on items of plant and equipment, if required; and • all plant will be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations to minimise noise emissions. Any noise complaint received will be logged in the site diary. The Site Manager will investigate the complaint and will take action to identify the source of the noise and implement remedial measures where appropriate. The measures employed at the site to minimise the emission of noise will be regularly reviewed by the Site Manager and additional measures will be employed where required. The procedure for managing complaints is included in the EMS. The management of noise emissions is detailed further in the EMS SOP 3.11.			
To Air:						
Dust from: Vehicle movements Waste storage Dusty wastes Waste deposition	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SSSI -	Air	Due to the nature of the waste accepted at site, there is a potential for dust particles to be released as dust to air from treatment or handling. All tipping, storage and treatment of HCI	Low	Disruption to natural habitats and nesting birds	Not significant

Waste surfaces	Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone		waste is conducted inside the waste transfer building, with the exception of low levels of inert waste stored in external bays along the eastern perimeter of the site. These bays have a screen of 4m with 45degree metal screen angled above bays to continue waste and to prevent wind whipping and loss of any material in the bays. All wastes will be stored in designated areas located as far away as possible to the habitats. All incoming and outgoing loads are covered and secure; Daily monitoring of dust is conducted visually and recorded with a site specific DEMP to manage complaints, mitigation and trigger levels. Speed limits will be implemented for vehicles using the site. The storage of wastes on site benefits from concrete hardstanding throughout. Site surfacing is subject to a continuous maintenance programme of rolling repairs. Site access roads and operational areas will be maintained and repaired to minimise emissions of dust due to uneven and poor surfacing. All roads and operational areas will be swept where necessary to reduce dust emissions. Daily dampening of site surfaces during prolonged period of dry weather will be a daily appropriate measure implemented by			

			the TCM/Supervisor. Daily visual inspections of all areas of the site and the site boundary will be carried out by site personnel. In dry windy conditions the frequency of these inspections will be increased to every hour, this includes when loads are to be accepted or removed from site to assess the use of controls as detailed in the DEMP such as water suppression. Loading on a building or suspending acceptance/loading. In the event that significant visual dust is observed at the boundaries of the operational areas, action will be taken to suppress the dust in accordance with the DEMP and operations ceased.			
To Water						
Runoff from waste storage areas & site surfaces Percolation of contaminated water	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SSSI - Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone	Overland percolation through the ground or discharge surface waters	No surface water features within 1.2km with exception of the North Sea. The site is fully contained with a kerbed, impermeable surface leading to a three stage interceptor discharging to the NWL sewer. This prevents the release of any contaminated water that would enter any watercourses used by sensitive species or cause pollution or coastal features. The waste reception/treatment area of the site is falling towards a formal drainage point which is retained within the site's sealed water drainage system.	Low	Contamination of surface water and groundwater impacting natural habitats, fauna and flora	Not significant

			All waste will be stored and treated on an impermeable surface to prevent contamination to groundwater. Strict waste acceptance procedures will ensure that only permitted waste types are accepted on site. • In the event that non-conforming waste is delivered to site, it will be isolated and removed from site within 48hrs. Fuels are stored inside a building in bunded tanks for secondary containment. Any refiling or vehicle maintenance will be carried out in this building. Therefore the risk of pollution is low, where source pathway receptor path is broken. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures. Drainage infrastructure is checked weekly and the interceptor is maintained on a quarterly basis. Drainage and infrastructure is managed within Section 1.6 of the EMS.			
Pests						
Birds, vermin and insects.	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland	Via air (flies and birds) or over ground (vermin	Although permitted to accept various waste types, the facility accepts only HCI wastes. Food waste or black bin bag waste is not accepted, these wate would be rejection	Negligible	Disruption and loss of natural habitats impacting on	Not significant

	Coast SSSI - Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone	and birds).	upon identification. This reduces the risk of pest activity on stie. Waste are collected by company vehicles and are inspected by trained operative before collection and delivery to site. This further reduced the risk pf the acceptance of non compliant or putrescible wastes. The company conducts pre- and collection discussions with customer with instructions of permitted wastes and the returns policy – *if prohibited items are found when the skip is emptied you are likely to be charged extra and the restricted ite*ms returned to customer. Surfaces, storage areas and buildings used for the storage of waste are to be kept clean with robust housekeeping procedures in place detailed below; Robust housekeeping procedures in the form of detailed in the OMP, DEMP and FPP also reduce the risk of pest infestation and easy identification of problems or signs of pest activity. Surfaces used for the storage of waste are to be kept clean with robust housekeeping procedures in the form of the below are in place. • Daily condition of waste in bays –		nesting/breeding populations	

			waste material checks ensure that wastes are in good condition and have not degraded causing dust/debris; • Daily checks on the volume of waste in bays – to ensure that bay storage limits are not exceeded; • Daily inspections of the condition of impermeable areas – easy to conduct visual inspections and clean; • Daily inspections of the condition of bay walls – to ensure bays remain fit for purpose and control wastes preventing pest infestation from waste trapped behind bays or plant; • Daily inspections of any evidence of waste build up on surfaces – to implement cleaning procedure and the potential risk of residues, orhistoric wastes building up behind bay walls or plant, structures. • Daily plant and equipment checks (recorded) to identify residues, or historic waste build up on mobile plant – to minimise potential of pest infestation. Staff welfare/office areas are kept clean and free of waste and exposed food. The site is to be monitored daily for any visible signs of rodent or insect activity, such as runways, and the findings logged in the			

			site check sheet; If any signs of potentially problematic numbers of pests or vermin are discovered at the site, the Site Manager or designated person is to contact a pest contractor as soon as possible. The management of pests is further detailed in the EMS SOP3.13.			
Mud/Litter						
Litter from acceptance and storage of waste	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SSSI - Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone	Airborne litter	Due to the nature of the waste to be accepted on site, it is not anticipated that litter will pose a serious risk. However, the boundary of the site will be visually inspected daily which is formally recorded and any litter cleaned up. The site will benefit from a perimeter fence which will limit the potential for litter to escape off-site. The majority of all waste activities are enclosed and vehicle movements are located as far away from habitats as possible. All incoming and outgoing loads are covered and secure. It will be the responsibility of the site staff to monitor the site for any signs of escaping materials either from within the site or from vehicles delivering or removing materials to and from the site. A skip will be situated on site to accommodate on site waste. Inspections will be carried out on a daily basis	Low	Disruption and loss of natural habitats impacting on nesting/breeding populations	Not significant

			and a record maintained within the daily check sheets. The management of litter is detailed further in the EMS SOP 3.14.			
Mud on roads	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SSSI - Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone	Transferral of mud on vehicle wheels	The access site road **is** fully surfaced with concrete. It is therefore not expected that mud will feature as a problem on the site. The following measures will be taken to prevent the deposition or tracking of mud or debris from the site onto public areas or highways: the site will have the benefit of a dry wheel wash facilities, and power washer if required, with no detergents used & site surfaces will be maintained free of significant quantities of mud and debris; • all operational areas will be subject to monitoring by staff throughout the working day; and • all vehicles leaving operational areas will, before leaving the site, be checked to ensure that they are clear of loose waste and that any products being exported from the site are secure. In the event that mud, debris or waste arising from the site is deposited onto public areas outside the site, the following remedial measures will be implemented: the affected public areas outside the site will be cleaned; and traffic will be isolated from sources of mud and debris within the site to prevent further	Low	Disruption and loss of natural habitats impacting on nesting/breeding populations	Not significant

			tracking of mud and debris, and measures will be taken to clear any such sources as soon as practicable. The site DEMP covers the management and prevention of litter and mud arising form site activities and impact on external receptors.			

Table 4 – 2 HABITATS Accidents Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			**Managing the Risk**	**Assessing the Risk**		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	**What is the overall risk**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk what do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Unauthorised waste	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SSSI - Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone	Via air (odours and dust) Overland (to sewer, surface water and groundwater)	Although permitted to accept various waste types, the facility accepts only HCI wastes. Unpermitted wate such as asbestos, oils, hazardous liquids, clinical waste, food waste or black bin bag waste is not accepted, these wastes would be rejection upon identification. Wastes are collected by company vehicles and are inspected by trained operative before collection and delivery to site. This further reduced the risk pf the acceptance of non-compliant or putrescible wastes. The company conducts pre- and collection discussions with customer with instructions of permitted wastes and the returns policy – *if prohibited items are found when the skip is emptied you are likely to be charged extra and the restricted ite*ms returned to customer. Upon delivery waste will be subject to strict waste acceptance procedures to	Low	Disruption and loss of natural habitats impacting on nesting/breeding populations Risk of odour, contamination to water or land	Not significant

			identify, reject and/or segregate potentially non-conforming waste. Only waste authorised by the permit will be accepted at the site. All wastes will be subject to inspection and checking against the declaration on the waste transfer documentation. In the event that unauthorised waste is delivered to the site, the waste will be reloaded onto the delivery vehicle for removal from site, or will be segregated and stored in a designated quarantine area prior to export from site. The waste acceptance procedures are included in the EMS. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures.			

Fire	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SSSI - Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone	Air, water runoff	The Fire Prevention Plan is included in the site EMS. Robust turnover of incoming and processed mitigate against the risk of a fire on site and the long term impact a fire could impact on air quality. Internal site surfacing infrastructure will contain any contaminated fire water preventing any pollution risk to the ground water and source path way receptor to local water courses and habitats. In the event of a major fire, the following action will be taken: the Site Manager and Fire Brigade will be notified immediately and the Environment Agency as soon as practicable; the burning area will be isolated and attempts will be made to extinguish the fire utilising the onsite fire extinguishers, if safe to do so; and the site and buildings will be evacuated.	Low	Nuisance (smoke and fumes) and harm to habitats and health of birds , insects Water contamination (runoff) local water bodies	Not significant
Spillage and Leakage	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SSSI - Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone	Runoff and percolation through ground. Direct exposure and transport via air/land/water	To prevent loss of containment and minimise the risk and impact of releases the following measures will be implemented: Containment system: any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals will be sited above ground on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bunded compound will be at least the equivalent to the capacity	Low	Contamination of groundwater and surface water causing harm to habitats and health of birds , insects Water	Not significant

			of the tank plus 10%. All filling points, vents and gauges will be located within the bund. Site surfacing is fully impermeable, with the drainage system leading to a three stage oil separator interceptor , with a shut off valve to allow the closure of the interceptor to retain all fire water/contaminated water onsite. Planned preventive maintenance of all drainage and containment systems are in place. Storage vessels: storage tanks will be constructed to the appropriate British Standard; Inspection: tanks will be inspected visually on a daily basis by site staff to ensure the continued integrity of the tanks, and identify the requirement for any remedial action; Spill kits: materials suitable for absorbing and containing minor spillages will be maintained on site; and Monitoring techniques: the site staff will undertake daily monitoring for evidence of spillage and leakage. In the event of any potentially polluting leak or spillage occurring on site, the following action will be taken: Minor spillages will be cleaned up immediately, using sand or proprietary absorbent. The resultant materials will be		contamination (runoff) local water bodies	

			placed into containers and will then be removed from site and disposed of at a suitably permitted facility. The incident will be logged in the site diary. The spillage procedure, included in the EMS, provides further information with respect to spillages on site.			
Security and Vandalism	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SSSI - Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone		The following security measures are in place: Site perimeter: the site benefits from perimeter palisade fencing; Security gates: the site entrance barriers will be locked at all times when the facility is unattended and when the site is not in use; The site is monitored by an external security company 24 hours a day using CCTV with interactive movement sensors. If the movement sensors are triggered during out of hours key site personnel are automatically notified; Inspection: gates and fencing extending around the site will be inspected regularly by the operations staff to identify deterioration and damage, and the need for any repairs; Maintenance and repair: fencing and gates will be maintained and repaired to ensure their continued integrity. In the event that damage is sustained repairs will be made by the end of the working day. If this is not possible, suitable measures will be taken	Low	Contamination of land and surface waters, impacting on habitats	Not significant

			to prevent any unauthorised access to the site and permanent repairs will be affected as soon as practicable; Authorised access system: all visitors to the site will be required to register in the visitor's book and sign out again on exit to minimise the risk of unauthorised visitors being present on site; and Monitoring techniques: operational procedures, including regular inspections, will ensure continual monitoring of security provision at the site. In the event of a breach of security at the site, the cause will be investigated and appropriate mitigation measures implemented. Records to be maintained include inspections and maintenance of security fencing and gates, breaches of security, investigations and actions taken. Site Security procedures are in place supported by the site specific Fire Prevention Plan.			
Flooding	SAC - Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SSSI - Northumberland Shore (MCZ) - Marine Conservation Zone	Overland	According to the UK government Flood Map for Planning, a small part of the south of the site lies within flood zone 1. Land and property in flood zone 1 have a low probability of flooding. Evacuation procedures will be implemented in the event of flooding but flooding in not expected to impact upon the site as it is elevated.	Low	Inundation of site with flood water Contamination of land and surface waters which are habitats for birds,fish,insects	Not significant

			Sandbags and drainage controls on site to contain any water contaminated with wastes mixed with flood waters, the site is fully fenced, kerbed and netted to contain large particles of waste, the site fully concreted reducing source receptor**s** pathway to ground waters and local water courses. The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures.			

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke Waste

Reference	**EPR/KB3304KF/A001**
NGR	**NT 99181 55199**
Buffer (m)	**30**
Date report produced	**31/03/2021**
Number of maps enclosed	**4**

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
Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC)	1000	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast		
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)	1000	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Berwick to St Mary's		
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1000	Natural England
Northumberland Shore		
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)	200	Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC)
Marshall Meadows Bay to Berwick		

Where protected species are present, a licence may be required from Natural England to handle the species or undertake the proposed works.

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.

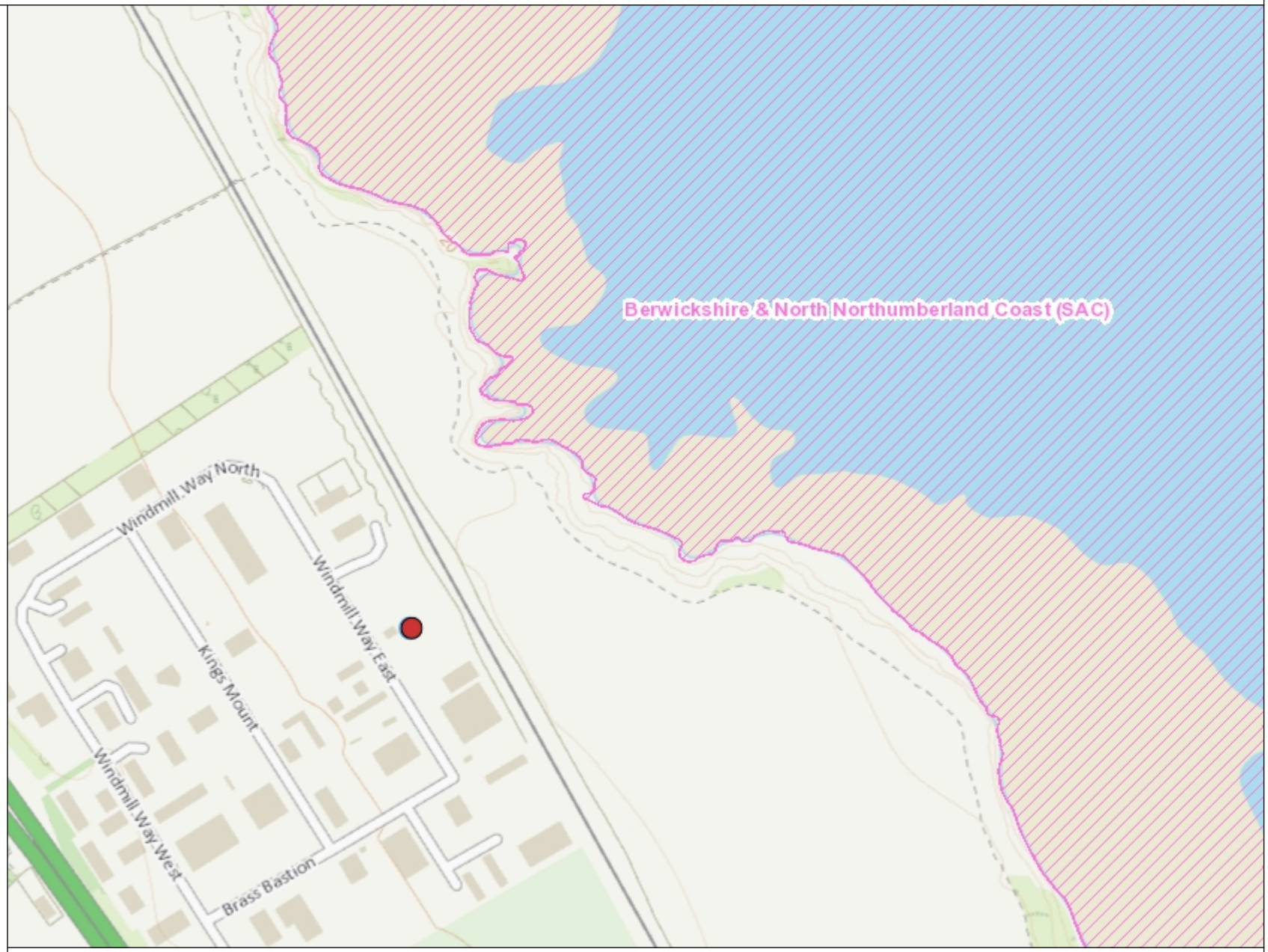
Please note the nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this report is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time it is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of this report and the submission of the permit application,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

SAC

Environment Agency

Legend

SAC (England)



1: 5,000

0 125

Metres

N

W E

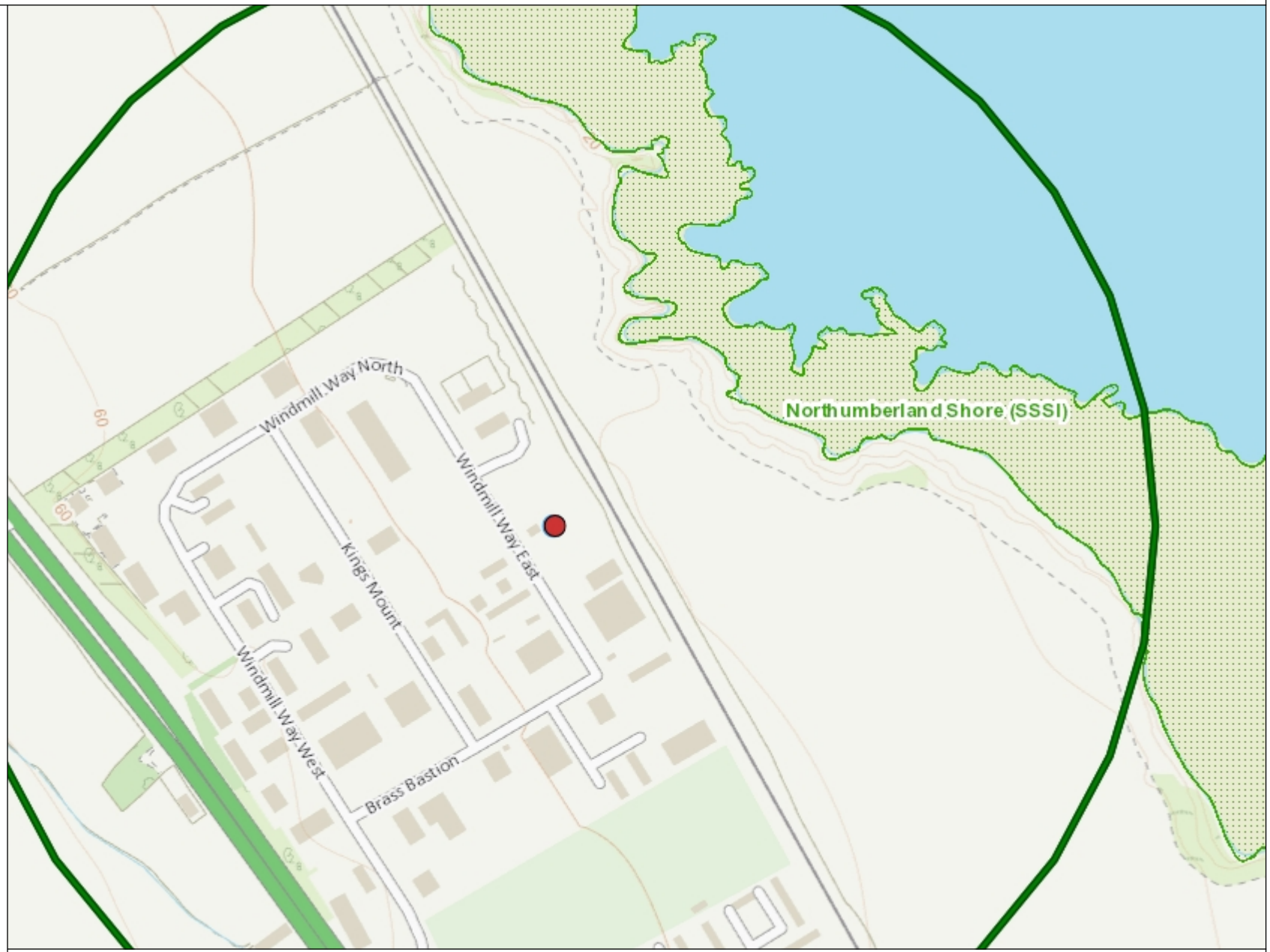
S

SSSI

Environment Agency

Legend

SSSI (England)



1: 5,000

0 125

Metres

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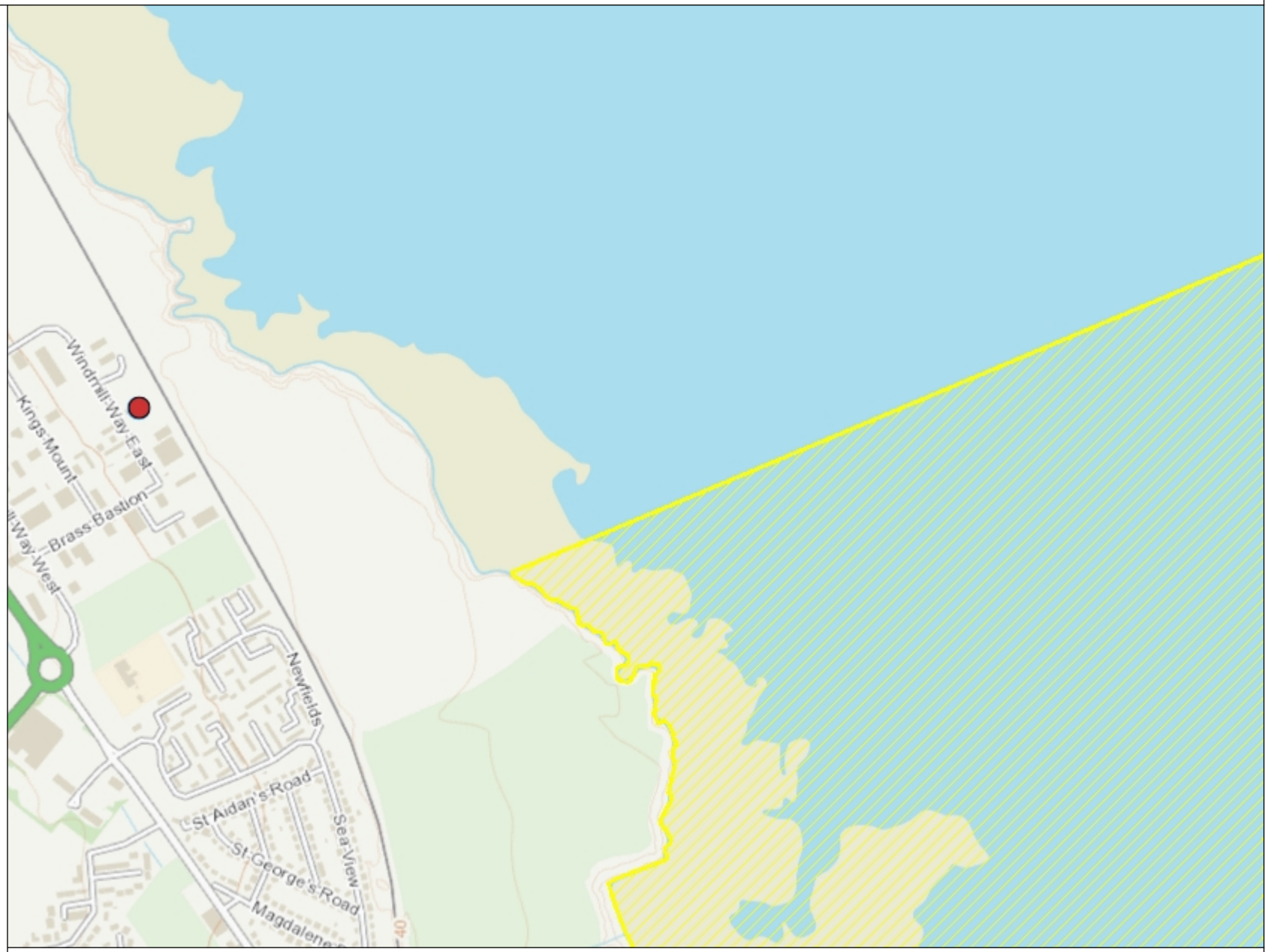
W E
S

MCZ

Environment Agency

Legend

Marine Conservation Zones



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Metres

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W E
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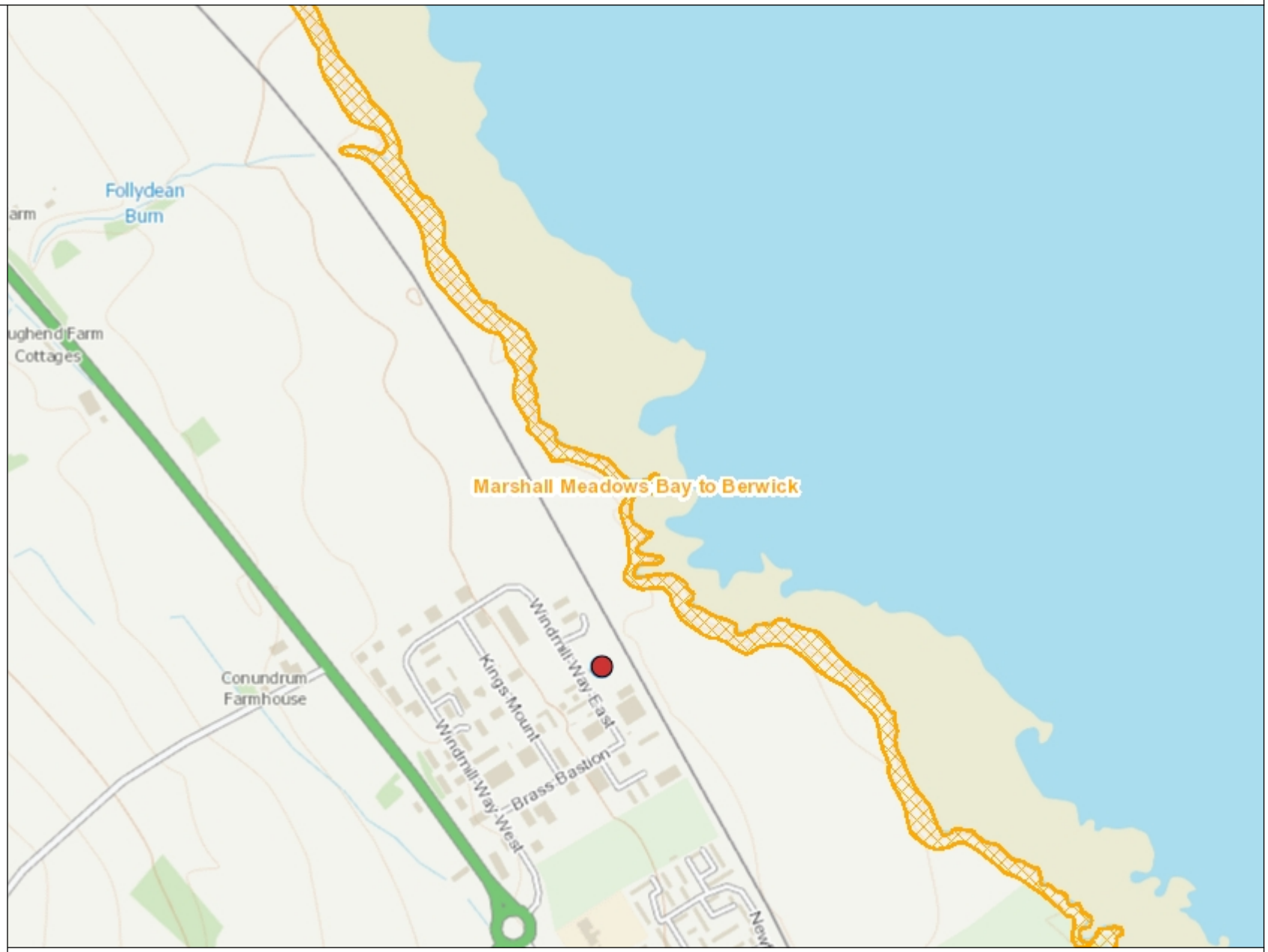
Local Wildlife Site

Environment Agency

Legend

Local Wildlife Sites



1: 10,000

0 250

Metres

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W E

S

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Berwick to St. Mary's Marine Conservation Zone

This document sets out why this site is important, the features protected and general management information.

31 May 2019

Common eider © Allan Drewitt

Overview

This site became a Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) in May 2019. This means that specific features within this area are protected and, where necessary, regulators will manage marine activities.

Where is the site?

The Berwick to St. Mary's MCZ is an inshore site located along the Northumberland coast in north-east England. The proposed area extends from Berwick-upon-Tweed in the north to St Mary's Island in the south and covers an area of 634 km^2.

Why is the site important?

MCZs, together with other types of marine protected areas, will form the UK contribution to an international network of protected sites in the north east Atlantic. The network will help to deliver the government's vision of clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas. MCZs protect typical, rare or declining habitats and species found in our seas.

Berwick to St Mary's MCZ holds nationally important numbers of breeding common eider. The area also supports regionally and nationally (England) important numbers of common eider in the non-breeding season.

This area encompasses the Farne Islands common eider breeding site, and these islands together with Coquet Island are the main breeding areas for common eiders on the east coast of England and form the southern limit of regular breeding of the species on the western side of the North Sea. This area from Coquet to Berwick-upon-Tweed holds 26.2% of the English and 5.7% of the GB non-breeding population.

The conservation aim of the proposal for both breeding and non-breeding common eider is to provide a critical seaward maintenance and foraging extension surrounding the breeding colony at Coquet Island and Farne Islands. The site would cover areas on which common eider are ecologically dependent, in this case for behaviours such as foraging, preening, bathing and displaying.

Designation of this site as a Marine Conservation Zone protects the following feature. You can find detailed explanations of MCZ features at http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4527.

Protected features	General management approach
Common eider (*Somateria mollissima)*	Recover to a favourable condition

Management of the site

Now that this site has been designated, some activities may need additional management. Activities and the management measures used to regulate them may need to change if new evidence becomes available.

Most marine activity is already regulated by the relevant regulatory bodies. There are existing byelaws and national laws that regulators use to manage fishing, coastal development, recreation and pollution. These also apply in MCZs.

Regulators will manage each site according to the features and activities in, or near, a specific area. Management measures will be implemented at sites most at risk of damage first, regulating only those activities which have a detrimental impact on the designated features. Any management measures that are required for MCZs will be applied on a case-by-case basis.

Management in MCZs can take several different forms, including introducing voluntary measures, use of the existing planning and licensing framework, specific byelaws and orders. There has to be public consultation on permanent byelaws and orders. For activities that already need a marine licence, regulators consider the MCZ in their decision making processes. Find out more about marine licensing in MCZs at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-conservation-zones-mczs-and-marine-licensing.

Regulators

This table lists the authorities responsible for MCZs and the activities they manage.

Lead regulator	What it manages
Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCAs) http://www.association-ifca.org.uk	• Fisheries in the inshore area (0-6 nautical miles (nm)) including commercial fisheries and recreational sea angling.
Marine Management Organisation (MMO) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/marine-management-organisation	• Fisheries within British limits around the coast of England. • Licensable activities such as construction, alteration or improvement of works, dredging and disposal, other removals or deposits, incineration or the scuttling of vessels within England's marine area. • Section 36 (of the Electricity Act 1989) Consents and Safety Zones for offshore renewable energy installations producing up to 100MW. • Activities requiring a marine wildlife licence.
Environment Agency (EA) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency	• Fisheries for migratory and freshwater fish. • Coastal protection and flood management. • Water quality, including environmental permits for discharges from terrestrial sources.
Oil and Gas Authority https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/	• Licensing for exploration and exploitation of oil and gas reserves.

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy **Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED) – Part of BEIS**	• Oil and gas related activities • Renewable energy related activities • Environmental approvals and consents for offshore oil and gas related activities, Carbon Capture and Storage and Gas Unloading and Storage, and decommissioning activities.
Harbour Authorities and Local Planning Authorities	• Harbour authorities have management responsibilities for ports and coastal waters within their limits. • Local planning authorities manage activities at the coast. These include coastal recreation, public rights of way (including the English Coastal Path), tourism, economic regeneration, flood protection, and planning and development on coasts and estuaries, including aquaculture in the intertidal zone.
Department for Transport (DfT) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport	• Policy on environmental impacts associated with ports and shipping, including pollution from ships. • Policy on maritime safety including navigation safety.
Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) - An Executive Agency of the Department for Transport https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/maritime-and-coastguard-agency	• Vessel safety consents, including certification of seafarers and equipment.
Natural England (NE) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england	• Establishment and management of the English Coastal path. • Activities requiring consents and ascents within or adjacent to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). • Activities requiring wildlife licences for terrestrial and intertidal species.
The Planning Inspectorate https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/planning-inspectorate	• Activities requiring Development Consent Orders under the Planning Act 2008, regarded as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects

Further information

Read about government policy on MCZs at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/marine-conservation-zone-designations-in-england

Read the advice provided by Natural England on MCZs at:
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5703660445368320

Common eider © Allan Drewitt

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to defra.helpline@defra.gov.uk

EC Directive 92/43 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

Citation for Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Name:	Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast
Unitary Authority/County:	Northumberland, Scottish Borders
SAC status:	English part designated on 1 April 2005 Scottish part designated on 17 March 2005
Grid reference:	NU206401
SAC EU code:	UK0017072
Area (ha):	65334.94
Component SSSI:	Bamburgh Coast and Hills SSSI, Burnmouth Coast SSSI, Castle Point to Cullernose Point SSSI, Howick to Seaton Point SSSI, Lindisfarne SSSI, Newton Links SSSI, Northumberland Shore SSSI, St Abb's Head to Fast Castle SSSI, The Farne Islands SSSI

Site description:

Whilst predominantly rocky, this extensive and diverse stretch of coastline has several characteristic, sediment-dominated embayments in north-east England, including Budle Bay, Beadnell Bay and Embleton Bay. Each of these areas is relatively exposed and uniform in nature and is characterised by crustacean /polychaete- and bivalve/polychaete-biotopes. In the subtidal zone, Beadnell and Embleton Bays form a sandy break in the otherwise continuous reef habitat in this site. These areas are characterised by extensive areas of clean sand with often dense populations of the heart urchin *Echinocardium cordatum*, and razor clams *Ensis siliqua* and *E. arcuatus*.

Stretches of the coast in England support a very extensive range of intertidal mudflats and sandflats, ranging from wave-exposed beaches to sheltered muddy flats with rich infaunal communities. Those in the Lindisfarne and Budle Bay area and on the adjacent open coast to the north are the most extensive in north-east England. They support the largest intertidal beds of narrow-leaved eelgrass *Zostera angustifolia* and dwarf eelgrass *Z. noltei* on the east coast of England, a diverse infauna, and some large beds of mussels *Mytilus edulis*. Some of the bays along the open coast have mobile sediments, with populations of sand-eels *Ammodytes* sp., small crustaceans and polychaete worms. More sheltered sediments have very stable lower shore communities of burrowing heart urchins and bivalve molluscs.

Moderately wave-exposed reef habitats occur throughout the site. The subtidal rocky reefs and their rich marine communities, together with the wide variety of associated intertidal reefs, are the most diverse known on the North Sea coast. Their remarkably varied nature is due to the wide range of physical conditions in the area, from wave-exposed locations on the open coast, through more sheltered reefs within bays, to those exposed to strong tidal streams in sounds and off headlands. There is also a diverse range of rock types, including soft limestones and hard volcanic rock. The Farne Islands are of special importance as they are among the very few rocky islands with extensive reefs in the enclosed North Sea. A large number of the species present are characteristic of cold water and several reach their southern or eastern limit of distribution within the area.

Caves occur throughout the site in both the intertidal and the subtidal zones in a range of different hard rock exposures. There are examples of partially submerged caves in the cliffs

north of Berwick and in the limestone at Howick (south of Craster), and there are submerged sea caves, tunnels and arches in the volcanic rock of the Farne Islands and around St Abb's Head. Caves occur in association with reefs, in both the intertidal and the subtidal zones. Depending on the depth of the cave and its morphology, the site supports a range of distinct biological communities.

The section of the site in north-east England is representative of grey seal *Halichoerus grypus* breeding colonies in the south-east of its breeding range in the UK. It supports around 2.5% of annual UK pup production.

Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:

- Large shallow inlets and bays.
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. (Intertidal mudflats and sandflats)
- Reefs
- Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

Qualifying species: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following species listed in Annex II:

- Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*

This citation relates to a site entered in the Register of European Sites for Great Britain.
Register reference number: UK0017072
Date of registration: 14 June 2005

Signed: Trevor Salmon

On behalf of the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Table 2.2. Waste types and quantities	
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 01	wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 03	wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals
01 03 06	tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05
01 03 09	red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 07
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 11	wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 12	tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste
02 01 04	waste plastics (except packaging)
02 01 07	wastes from forestry
02 01 10	waste metal
02 02	wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 03	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation
~~02 03 04~~	~~materials unsuitable for consumption or processing~~
02 04	wastes from sugar processing
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet
02 04 02	off-specification calcium carbonate
02 05	wastes from the dairy products industry
~~02 05 01~~	~~materials unsuitable for consumption or processing~~
02 06	wastes from the baking and confectionery industry
02 06 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 07	wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)
~~02 07 01~~	~~wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials~~
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation
~~02 07 04~~	~~materials unsuitable for consumption or processing~~
03	WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04

03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
03 03 07	mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
03 03 10	Fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation
04	WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
04 01	Wastes from the leather and fur industry
04 01 08	waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
04 01 09	wastes from dressing and finishing
04 02	wastes from the textile industry
04 02 21	wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
04 02 22	wastes from processed textile fibres
06	WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES
06 09	wastes from the MSFU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes
06 09 02	phosphorous slag
06 09 04	calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03
06 11	wastes from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacificiers
06 11 01	calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production
07	WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES
07 02	wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres
07 02 13	waste plastic
09	WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY
09 01	wastes from the photographic industry
09 01 07	photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
09 01 08	photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
09 01 10	single-use cameras without batteries
09 01 12	single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES
10 01	wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 01	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)
10 01 05	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form
10 01 07	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in sludge form
10 01 15	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 01 19	wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01 18
10 01 24	sands from fluidised beds
10 02	wastes from the iron and steel industry
10 02 01	wastes from the processing of slag
10 02 02	unprocessed slag
10 02 08	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
10 02 10	mill scales
10 02 14	filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13
10 02 15	other filter cakes
10 03	wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy
10 03 02	anode scraps
10 03 05	waste alumina
10 03 16	skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15
10 03 18	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17
10 03 24	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23
10 03 26	filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 25
10 03 28	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27
10 03 30	wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29

10 04	wastes from lead thermal metallurgy
10 04 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09
10 05	wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy
10 05 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 05 09	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08
10 05 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 05 10
10 06	wastes from copper thermal metallurgy
10 06 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 06 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 06 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 06 09
10 07	wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy
10 07 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 07 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 07 03	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 07 05	filter cakes from gas treatment
10 07 08	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07
10 08	wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy
10 08 09	other slags
10 08 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 08 10
10 08 13	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12
10 08 14	anode scrap
10 08 18	filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17
10 08 20	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19
10 09	wastes from casting of ferrous pieces
10 09 03	furnace slag
10 09 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05
10 09 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07
10 09 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13
10 09 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15
10 10	wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces
10 10 03	furnace slag
10 10 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 05
10 10 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07
10 10 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13
10 10 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 03	waste glass-based fibrous materials
10 11 10	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, other than those mentioned in 10 11 09
10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 11 16	solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15
10 11 18	filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 17
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 12 05	filter cakes from gas treatment
10 12 06	discarded moulds
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 12 10	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10.12 09

10 12 12	wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10.12.11
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them
10 13 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 13 04	wastes from calcination and hydration of lime
10 13 07	filter cakes from gas treatment
10 13 10	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09
10 13 11	wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10
10 13 13	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12
10 13 14	waste concrete
11	WASTES FROM CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENT AND COATING OF METALS AND OTHER MATERIALS; NON-FERROUS HYDRO METALLURGY
11 01	wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphating, alkaline degreasing, anodising)
11 01 10	filter cakes other than those mentioned in 11 01 09
11 01 14	degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13
11 02	wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes
11 02 03	wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
11 02 06	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05
11 05	wastes from hot galvanising processes
11 05 01	hard zinc
11 05 02	zinc ash
12	WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS
12 01	wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01 01	ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 03	non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 05	plastics shavings and turnings
12 01 13	welding wastes
12 01 17	waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16
12 01 21	spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20
15	WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
15 02	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST
16 01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport [including off-road machinery] and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13,14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres
16 02	wastes from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13

16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
16 03	off-specification batches and unused products
16 03 04	inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03
16 03 06	organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
16 06	batteries and accumulators
16 06 04	alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
16 06 05	other batteries and accumulators
16 11	waste linings and refractories
16 11 02	carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 01
16 11 04	other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03
16 11 06	linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 05
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	Wood
17 02 02	Glass
17 02 03	Plastic
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 04	metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	Aluminium
17 04 03	Lead
17 04 04	Zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	Tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06	insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 08	gypsum-based construction material
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION/INDUSTRIAL USE
19 01	wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste
19 01 02	ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
19 01 12	bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11

~~19 01 18~~	~~pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17~~
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
19 02 10	combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 04	vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification
19 04 01	vitrified waste
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02	non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	off-specification compost
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	paper and cardboard
19 12 02	ferrous metal
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 05	Glass
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	Textiles
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 02	Glass
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 10	Clothes
20 01 11	Textiles
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	Plastics
20 01 40	Metals
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	soil and stones
20 03	other municipal wastes
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	waste from markets
20 03 03	street-cleaning residues
20 03 07	bulky waste