

Non-Technical Summary

Crownhill Topsoil

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1. Introduction

Crownhill Topsoil (the trading name for Sole Trader Simon Stone) is a recycling company specialising in the production of soils and aggregates from inert wastes. The undertaking of this activity requires that an Environmental Permit application be submitted to Natural Resources Wales in order to obtain a Tier 2 bespoke permit based on Standard Rule Set SR2010_No12. As part of this application, NRW require a Non-Technical summary of the business, which must include;

- An explanation of exactly what is being applied for;
- A summary of the regulated facilities; and
- A summary of the key technical standards and control measures arising from the risk assessment.

1.1 Site

Crownhill's current base of operations is at Unit 21 within the Army Training Estate at Caerwent, Caldicot. The company is looking to move their operations to another site (Unit 1009) on the same estate. This site is a combination of covered and non-covered areas, hard covered and permeable areas within the secure confines of the Army Training Estate. The site is secure against unauthorised access with all traffic entering and leaving the site passing through a manned security barrier.

Please refer to Appendix A for a Site Location Plan.

2. Proposed Activities

Crownhill Topsoil provide recycled topsoil and aggregates to the construction industry. They provide a range of different quality soils, sands and aggregates to private and commercial customers. They are also process timber (untreated) via chipping, and sell on the resulting chippings. They are also looking to provide skip hire.

The key aspects of the activities undertaken are:

- Sourcing and collecting aggregates;
- Assessment of sourced material;
- Inspection of sourced material for possible contaminants;
- Grading the soil and aggregate using a screen;
- Testing soils and aggregates produced;
- Chipping Timber;
- Storage of graded aggregates, soil and timber;
- Loading and delivery of processed material to customers;
- Storage of empty skips (full skips not kept on site);
- Delivery and receipt of skips;

The materials it is intended to process fall into the European Waste Codes outlined in the table below:

Waste Code	Description of Waste
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
03 01 01	Waste bark and cork
03 03 01	Waste bark and wood
10 01 02	Bottom ash and slag
10 01 02	Pulverised fuel ash
10 01 15	Bottom ash and slag from incineration
10 11 12	Clean glass
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 13 14	Waste concrete
15 01 07	Clean glass
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 02 02	Clean glass
17 03 02	Bituminous Mixtures
17 05 04	Soil and stones
17 05 06	Dredged spoil
17 05 08	Track ballast
19 05 03	Compost from biodegradable waste
19 08 02	Washed sewage grit
19 09 02	Sludges from water clarification
19 12 05	Clean glass
19 12 09	Minerals
19 12 12	Treated bottom ash including IBA and slag
19 13 02	Solid wastes from soil remediation
19 13 04	Sludges from soil remediation
20 01 02	Clean glass
20 02 02	Soil and stones

2.1 Process

Most of the raw materials for the process are sourced through construction works, with some being Construction and Demolition Wastes and excavated soils from other construction works. A key control in the process is a duty of care check on the site from which wastes are received, this includes a site inspection for indicators of contamination, a review of ground investigation for the site and additional ground investigation, sampling and testing if required.

Once a duty of care check has been undertaken and materials have been proved to be clear of contamination, materials are imported to the facility and stored in managed stockpiles to a maximum volume of 25,000 tonnes. All waste storage and processing occurs within the large sheds present on site.

Crushing and screening equipment is then used to grade and blend the materials to form the end products, which are stockpiled in defined stockpiles. These are tested to BS5228 for Topsoil and to ensure compliance with the Specification of Highway Works. Chipping equipment is used to chip the timber, which is stored ready for sale.

This material will then be sold back into the construction industry, either collected from our facility by clients vehicles or delivered directly using our own fleet of vehicles.

3. Assessment

In support of this application, a number of technical assessments and reports have been prepared to demonstrate that the proposed activities will not give rise to unacceptable impact on human health and the environment.

3.1 Waste Management Plan

A Waste Management Plan has been drafted in accordance with Environment Agency guidance EPR6.14 How to comply with your environmental permit. The objectives of the WMP are to prevent or reduce waste production and its harmfulness and to ensure short and long term safe disposal of the extractive waste. The SWMP can be found in Appendix 1 of the Environmental Management System.

3.2 Environmental Risk Assessment

An environmental risk assessment has also been prepared, which assesses the risks posed by the following hazards:

- Hydrogeology (groundwater);
- Hydrology (surface water);
- Particulate matter (dust);
- Mud (on roads);
- Odour;
- Noise and vibration; and

- Accidents and their consequences.

This forms Sections 4 and 6 of the Environmental Management System.

4. Management

Operation of the site will be managed by Simon Stone, who holds an Environmental Permitting Operators Certificate, endorsed by the Chartered Institute of Waste Management. This is a competency certificate for operating a permitted waste and resources facility for "low risk tier" sites, e.g. inert waste transfer / treatment, in house storage, WEEE storage, or MRS (dry scrap - no free flowing liquid). Simon will be responsible for ensuring that all practices outlined in the Environmental Management System and Site Waste Management Plan are adhered to by all on site personnel. Simon will also monitor the works to ensure that all relevant health and safety requirements and quality standards are met.

5. Conclusion

The overall conclusion from the studies undertaken as part of this application is that there is unlikely to be a significant environmental impact as a result of the production of soils and aggregates at CrownHill TopSoil.

CrownHill are fully committed to ensuring the highest standards are met and will undertake its activities in a manner consistent with best industrial practices and in accordance with the company's management systems.

Appendix A – Site Location Plan