A2 Application form

Application for a permit

Local Authority - Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
Pollution Prevention and Control Act, 1999
Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (as amended)

Introduction

When to use this form
This regime is known as Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, LA-IPPC. Installations permitted under this regime are known as A2 installations. Use this form if you are sending an application for a 'Part A2' installation to a Local Authority under the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (as amended) ("the PPC Regulations").

Before you start to fill in this form
Please read the Defra general guidance manual issued for LA-IPPC and LAPPC. This contains a list of other documents you may need to refer to when you are preparing your application, and explains some of the technical terms used. You will also need to read the relevant sector guidance note, BREF note or Process Guidance note as relevant The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 can be obtained from The Stationary Office, or viewed on their website at: www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si2000/20001973.htm

Which parts of the form to fill in
You should fill in as much of this form as possible. The appropriate fee must be enclosed with the application to enable it to be processed further. When complete return to:

Insert local authority address

Other documents you may need to submit
There are number of other documents you may need to send us with your application. Each time a request for a document is made in the application form you will need to record a document reference number for the document or documents that you are submitting in the space provided on the form for this purpose. Please also mark the document(s) clearly with this reference number and the application reference number, if you have been given one, it will be at the top of the form overleaf. If you do not have either of these, please use the name of the installation.

Using continuation sheets
In the case of the questions on the application form itself, please use a continuation sheet if you need extra space; but please indicate clearly on the form that you have done so by stating a document reference number for that continuation sheet. Please also mark the continuation sheet itself clearly with the information referred to above.

Copies
Please send the original and 3 copies of the form and all other supporting material, to assist consultation.

If you need help and advice
We have made the application form as straightforward as possible, but please get in touch with us at the local authority address given above if you need any advice on how to set out the information we need.

LA-IPPC Application Form: to be completed by the operator		
For Local Authority use		
Application Reference: 47002	Officer Reference: AJM	Date received: 31 MARCH 2005

A1.1 Name of the installation

St Ives Coating Plant

A1.2 Please give the address of the site of the installation

Hanson Aggregates, St Ives Coating Plant. Meadow Lane, St Ives. Cambs. PE27 4LG

Postcode *PE27 4LG* Telephone *01480 492651*

Ordnance Survey national grid reference *8 characters, for example, SJ 123 456*

TL 326707

A1.3 Existing authorisations:

Please give details of any existing LAPC or IPC authorisation for the installation, or any waste management licences or water discharge consents, including reference number(s) and type(s):

Environmental Protection Act 1990 – Part 1 Authorisation 2/97 Hunts District Council

Waste Management Licensing Regs 1994. Exemption Registration No. BED/E/L/ARC004

Please provide the information requested below about the "Operator", which means the person who it is proposed will have control over the installation in accordance with the permit (if granted)

A2.1 The Operator – Please provide the full name of company or corporate body

Hanson Quarry Products Europe Limited

Trading/business name (if different)

Hanson Aggregates

Registered Office address

The Ridge, Chipping Sodbury, Bristol

LA-IPPC Application Form: to be completed by the operator		
For Local Authority use		
Application Reference:	Officer Reference:	Date received:

Postcode: *BS37 6AY*

Principal Office address (if different)

Postcode:

Company registration number

300002

A2.2 Holding Companies

Is the operator a subsidiary of a holding company within the meaning of Section 736 of the Companies Act 1985?

No ☒ X

Yes ☐ name of ultimate holding company

Registered office address

Postcode :

Principal Office address (if different)

Postcode :

Company registration number: 300002

A3.1 Who can we contact about your application?

LA-IPPC Application Form: to be completed by the operator		
For Local Authority use		
Application Reference:	Officer Reference:	Date received:

It will help is to have someone who we can contact directly with any questions about your application. The person you name should have the authority to act on behalf of the operator. This could be an agent or consultant rather than the operator.

Name *A.Smiles*

Position Anglia Unit Manager

Address *Needingworth Quarry, Needingworth Road, Bluntisham.*

Postcode : PE28 3RJ

Telephone number *07736 083444*

Fax number *01487 840242*

E. Mail address *alex.smiles@hansonplc.com*

LA-IPPC Application Form: to be completed by the operator		
For Local Authority use		
Application Reference:	Officer Reference:	Date received:

B1 About the Installation

Please fill in the table below with details of all the current activities in operation at the whole installation.

In **Column 1a *Activities in the stationary technical unit***
Please identify all activities listed in Schedule 1 to the PPC Regulations that are, or are proposed, to be carried out in the stationary technical unit of the installation.

In **Column 1b *Directly associated activities***
Please identify any directly associated activities that are, or are proposed, to be carried out on the same site which:

* have a technical connection with the activities in the stationary technical unit
* could have an effect on pollution

In **column 2a and b Schedule 1 references**, please quote the Chapter number, Section number, A(2) or B, then paragraph and sub-paragraph number as shown in Part 1 of Schedule1 to the PPC Regulations. For example, *Manufacturing glass, unless falling within Part A(1) of this Section, where melting capacity of the plant is more than 20 tonnes per day*, would be listed as Chapter 3, Section 3.3, Part A(2)(a).

B1.1 Installation table for new permit application

COLUMN 1a	COLUMN 2a
Activities in the Stationary Technical Unit	**Schedule 1 References**
Roadstone Coating process burning recovered fuel oil.	
Roadstone Coating, Mineral and other Processes that burn Recovered Fuel Oil as listed in Section 5.1 part A2 of Schedule 1 to the PPC regulations amended by the Waste Incineration Regulations 2002 (SI2980)	Section 5.1 Part A2 (b).

COLUMN 1b	COLUMN 2b
Directly associated activities	**Schedule 1 References**

B1.2 Why is the application being made?

☐ the installation is new

☒ It is an existing Part B process authorised under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 for which a substantial change is proposed and an LA-IPPC A2 permit is required.

B.1.3 Site Maps

Please provide:-

* A suitable map showing the location of the installation clearly defining extent of the installations in red

Doc Reference S1fc/166

* A suitable plan showing the layout of activities on the site, including bulk storage of materials, waste storage areas and any external emission points to atmosphere

Doc Reference S1fc/168

* A suitable plan showing the site drainage system and all discharge points to drainage or water courses.

Doc Reference S1/127b

B2 The Installation

Please provide written information about the aspects of your installation listed below. We need this information to determine whether you will operate the installation in a way in which all the environmental requirements of the PPC Regulations are met.

B2.1 Describe the proposed installation and activities and identify the foreseeable emissions to air, water & land from each stage of the process (this will include any foreseeable emissions during start up, shut down and any breakdown/abnormal operation)

The use of process flow diagrams may aid to simplify the operations

Doc Reference: *C218-24*

B2.2 Once all foreseeable emissions have been identified in the proposed installation activities, each emission should be characterised (including odour) and quantified.

- **atmospheric emissions** should be categorised under the following
(i) point source, (e.g. chimney / vent, identified by a number and detailed on a plan)
(ii) fugitive source (e.g. from stockpiles / storage areas).

If any monitoring has been undertaken please provide the details of emission concentrations and quantify in terms of mass emissions. If no monitoring has been undertaken please state this.

(Mass Emission - the quantification of an emission in terms of its physical mass per period of time. Eg. Grams per hour, tonnes per year)

- **water emissions** should be identified at discharge points and copies of any discharge consents from either the Environment Agency or sewerage undertaker should be submitted, detailing the permitted discharge limits.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B2.2*

B2.3 For each emission identified from the installations' activities describe the current and proposed technology and other techniques for preventing or, where that is not practicable reducing the emissions. If no techniques are currently used and the emission goes directly to the environment, without abatement or treatment this should be stated

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B2.3.*

B2.4 Identify the raw and auxiliary materials, other substances and water that you propose to use in carrying on the activities listed in the table in B1.1

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B2.4.*

B2.5 Characterise and quantify each waste stream from the installation and describe the proposed measures for waste prevention and reduction. Please also include waste management, issues storage and handling of the waste. For each waste stream identify if an environmental appraisal has been undertaken, and provide details, if not please state if an appraisal has been carried out. If you propose any disposal of waste explain why recovery of that waste is technically and economically impracticable and describe the measures planned to minimise the production of that waste and to avoid or reduce any impact on the environment.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B2.5.*

B2.6 Identify if there may be a discharge of any List I or List II substance and if any are identified, explain how the requirements of the Groundwater Regulations 1999 have been addressed (see attached lists). Also describe the current techniques used to prevent and reduce discharges to groundwater.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B2.6.*

B2.7 Provide a breakdown of the proposed energy consumption and generation by source and end-use and describe the proposed measures for improvement of energy efficiency. If you have entered a climate change levy agreement please provide details.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B2.7.*

B2.8 Describe the proposed systems to be used in the event of unintentional releases and their consequences. This must identify, assess and minimise the environmental risks and hazards, provide a risk based assessment of any likely unintentional releases, including the use of historical evidence. If no assessments have been carried out please state.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B2 .8.*

B2.9 Detail the following with respect to noise & vibration

1. The main sources of environmental noise and vibration as identified from your proposed installations' activities (including infrequent sources);

2. Identify the nearest noise sensitive locations and include any relevant environmental noise measurement surveys which have been undertaken;

3. The current and proposed technology and techniques for the control of noise.

If no assessment has been carried out, please state this.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B2.9.*

B2.10 Describe the proposed measures for monitoring all identified emissions including any environmental monitoring, and the frequency, measurement methodology and evaluation procedure proposed. (e.g.

particulate matter emissions, noise measurements, etc.) Include the details of any monitoring which has been carried out which has not been requested in any other part of this application. If no monitoring is proposed for an emission please state the reason.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B2.10.*

B2.11 Describe the proposed measures to be taken, to avoid any pollution risk to land and return the site of the installation to a satisfactory state upon definitive cessation of activities, you may wish to refer to the site report requested at B3.1 below.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B2.11.*

B2.12 Provide detailed procedures and policies of your proposed environmental management techniques, in relation to the installation activities described.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B2.12.*

B3 Site Report

B.3.1 Please provide a site report which demonstrates the condition of the land on the site of the installation. The report must identify any existing or potential sources of contamination, quantifying the presence of materials in, on or under the land which may constitute a pollution risk either in terms of toxic or polluting potential or the potential generation of toxic, flammable or asphyxiant gases. The report should consider, in relation to such sources the potential existence of pathways via which the contaminants travel and the proximity and nature of potentially sensitive receptors.

During consideration of the likely presence of materials and the design of any intrusive sampling strategies particular regard should be given to the locations and extent of any former or existing potentially contaminative uses and the locations, nature and likely emissions to land of processes forming part of the installation.

It is acceptable to provide site reports undertaken for other purposes, e.g. planning applications, which have been carried out up to 6 months prior to this application. Older site reports may be accepted where a further site survey and risk assessment based on the present condition of the site are submitted.

Note: As a first step you should undertake a desk study to produce the information necessary for the report. If that study suggests that there are matters which warrant more detailed investigation, then extensive site surveying work may be necessary.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B3.1.*

B4 Impact on the Environment

Please provide written information about the impact the installations' emissions may have on the environment as listed below:

Information required:

B4.1 Provide an assessment of the potential significant local environmental effects of the foreseeable emissions (for example, is there a history of complaints, is the installation in an air quality management area ?)

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B4.1.*

B4.2 Provide an assessment of whether the installation is likely to have a significant effect on sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) or European Sites and, if it is, provide an assessment of the implications

of the installation for that site, for the purposes of the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B4.2.*

B5 Environmental Statements and the Non Technical Summary

B5.1 Has an environmental impact assessment been carried out under The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment)(England & Wales) Regulations 1999, or for any other reason with respect to the installation.

No ☐
Yes X☐ Please supply a copy of the environmental impact assessment and details of any decision made

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B5.1*

B5.2 Please provide a non technical summary of all the information required above. This will enable the public to understand your installation and its environmental impact when viewing the public register.

Doc Reference: *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B5.2.*

B6 Statutory Consultees

We will use the information in this section to identify who we must consult about your proposals

B6.1 In which Primary Care Trust (formerly health authority)/Health Board area is the installation located?

Huntingdonshire Primary Care Trust

If premises are on a boundary please give names of all relevant authorities

B6.2 Could the installation involve the release of any substance into a sewer vested in a sewerage undertaker?

No ☐X
Yes ☐ *please name the sewerage undertaker*

B6.3 Are there any sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) or European Sites which are within 2 kilometres of the installation?

No ☐
Yes X☐ *please give names of the sites*

ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B4.2

B7 Planning Status

B7.1 Where the installation may involve a specified waste management activity we cannot issue a permit unless one of the following applies, please indicate which of the following applies to the installation. Note: In this instance your application may be referred to the Environment Agency for processing.

☐ You have planning permission
(Enclose copy of decision notice)

Doc Reference _____

☐ You have a certificate of lawful existing use of development
(Enclose copy of certificate)

Doc Reference _____

☐ You have an established use certificate
(Enclose copy of certificate)

Doc Reference _____

☐ The General Permitted Development Order 1995 applies Please give details
(Enclose copy of relevant paperwork)

Doc Reference _____

☐ Planning permission is not required - *please say why and enclose written confirmation from the planning authority*

Doc Reference _____

For further advice on the above planning issues, please contact the local planning authority.

B8 Additional information

Please supply any additional information which you would like us to take account of in considering this application.

Doc Reference *ST/LAIPPC/RCP section B8*

C1 Fees and Charges

The enclosed charging scheme leaflet gives details of how to calculate the application fee. Your application cannot be processed unless the application fee is correct and enclosed.

C1.1 Please state the amount enclosed as an application fee for this installation:

For the local authority

£ 1889.00 Cheques should be made payable to : Huntindonshire District Council

For the Environment Agency

£ 747.00 . Cheques should be made payable to :Environment Agency

We will confirm receipt of this fee when we write to you acknowledging your application.

C1.2 Please give any company purchase order number or other reference you wish to be used in relation to this fee.

C2 Annual charges

If we grant you a permit, you will be required to pay an annual subsistence charge, failure to do so will result in revocation of your permit and you will not be able to operate your installation.

C2.1 Please provide details of the address you wish invoices to be sent to and details of someone we may contact about fees and charges within your finance section.

The Ridge, Chipping Sodbury, Bristol

Postcode: BS37 6AY Telephone: 01454 316000

C3 Commercial confidentiality

C3.1 Is there any information in the application that you wish to justify being kept from the public register on the grounds of commercial confidentiality ?

No **X** ☐

Yes ☐

Please provide full justification, considering the definition of commercial confidentiality within the PPC regulations.

Doc Reference

C3.2 Is there any information in the application that you believe should be kept from the public register on the grounds of national security ?

No X ☐

Yes ☐

Do not write anything about this information on the form. Please provide full details on separate sheets, plus provide a copy of the application form to the Secretary of State for a Direction on the issue of National Security.

C4 Data Protection

The information you give will be used by the Local Authority to process your application. It will be placed on the relevant public register and used to monitor compliance with the permit conditions. We may also use and or disclose any of the information you give us in order to:

- consult with the public, public bodies and other organisations,
- carry out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues,
- provide public register information to enquirers,
- investigate possible breaches of environmental law and take any resulting action,
- prevent breaches of environmental law,
- assess customer service satisfaction and improve our service.

We may pass on the information to agents/ representatives who we ask to do any of these things on our behalf.

It is an offence under Regulation 32 of the PPC regulations, for the purpose of obtaining a permit (for yourself or anyone else) to:

- make a false statement which you know to be false or misleading in a material particular,
- recklessly make a statement which is false or misleading in a material particular.

If you make a false statement

- we may prosecute you, and
- if you are convicted, you are liable to a fine or imprisonment (or both).

C5 Declaration

C5.1 Signature of current operator(s)*

I / We certify that the information in this application is correct. I / We apply for a permit in respect of the particulars described in this application (including supporting documentation) I / We have supplied.

Please note that each individual operator must sign the declaration themselves, even if an agent is acting on their behalf.

For the application from:

Installation name: ST IVES COATING PLANT

Signature: A Smiles.

Name: ALEX SMILES

Position ANGLIA UNIT MANAGER

Date 27/3/05.

Signature _____

Name _____

Position _____

Date _____

** Where more than one person is defined as the operator, all should sign. Where a company or other body corporate – an authorised person should sign and provide evidence of authority from the board of the company or body corporate.*

Document WH/LAIPPC/RCP

Supplementary Technical Information.

Application to
Huntingdonshire District Council.
for an LA-IPPC A(2) Permit
to continue to burn Recovered Fuel oil
on a Roadstone Coating Plant.

at

St Ives Coating Plant
Meadow Lane
St Ives
Cambridgeshire
PE27 4LG

Operated by Hanson Aggregates.

Under section 5.1 part A(2)(b).
of schedule 1 to the Pollution, Prevention and Control
(England and Wales)Regulations 2000 (S12000 No1973)
amended by Waste incineration regulations 2002 (SI 2980)

March 2005

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Appendices

Reference	Description	Location
S1fc/166	Site Location Plan	Appendix 1
C218_24	Process Flow Sheet	Appendix 2
S1fc/168	Site Layout	Appendix 3
EMW\EMW\12\203	Site Discharge Letter	Appendix 4
14.1F2,5,6 & 7	Emergency Response Plan	Appendix 5
7.2F1	Environmental Impact Assessment	Appendix 6
S1fcg/127	Site Drainage Plan	Appendix 7
SSS1 St Ives Coated	SSSI sites within 2 miles radius	Appendix 8

B1.2 - Introduction to this Application

This application relates to an application for an A2 permit for a Roadstone Coating Process burning recovered fuel oil to replace an existing LAPPC Part B permit. In addition there are a number of outstanding issues needing clarification within the final draft of Sector Guidance Note SG9 circulated on 17th November 2004 and currently under its final consultation review until 28th January 2005. We have not been able to assess the outcome of final published guidance prior to making this application. This application has been made based on current draft Guidance.

The Installation Site Status

The roadstone coating process at St Ives currently operates under an existing LAPPC Part B Permit No 2/97, issued by Huntingdonshire District Council.

The application is being made for the process area outlined in red on the attached plan. It is envisaged that after a technical connection to other plant has been identified an A2 LA-IPPC process boundary will be established. When the A2 permit has been approved, the existing LAPPC part B Permit will then be appropriately varied to cover the remaining activities.

To adequately assess a technical connection, it is clear that a roadstone coating process is a self contained installation complete with its own ancillaries, but fed with a variety of sized aggregates from a variety sources.

According to draft SG9 guidance, a stone store or screen house that supplies several different uses is unlikely to be part of the A2 process. The dedicated imported road stone aggregate stock bays together with the screen house storage bins and main site toast rack storage areas would therefore be places where the technical connection from the part B process can be considered broken.

B2.1 - Description of the Roadstone Coating Plant Installation

The roadstone coating plant at the site is independently fed with aggregates processed at other quarries.

- The ACP Asphalt Plant, is fed from the concrete aggregate storage bays via front end loader into covered cold feed bins. The cold feed hoppers discharge onto the dryer feed conveyer using proportioning feeders.

This feed area is proposed as the technical connection to the roadstone processes.

The proposed area of the A2 installation is shown on the site location plan, drawing No. S1fc/166 with the installation boundary marked.

The following drawings should be read in conjunction with the following text. The process flow sheet, drawing No. C218_24 and the site layout, drawing No. S1fc/168.

ACP Plant

The ACP roadstone coating plant was installed during 1997 and has continued to operate at the specified production rates burning RFO as the major fuel under the LAPPC Part B Permit.

Single sized aggregates previously fed into the cold feed bins, are fed through proportioning feeders and connecting conveyers into the rotary dryer. Imported aggregates such as hardstone and sand delivered by road vehicles are also stored within the dedicated storage bays.

The rotary dryer cascades the product through the hot gases and is fired by an efficient forced draft burner designed to burn gas oil at a maximum rate of 2000 litres/hr (20mw) with an exhaust volume of 76500 m^3/hr at operating temperature.

Heated aggregates and sand leaving the dryer, are then fed into an elevator which conveys it up to an enclosed screen which separates the material into seven different sizes. The separate sizes are held in storage bins until they are drawn off according to the particular recipe being prepared, via a weigh-hopper into a 3 tonne multi-paddle mixer box, together with heated bitumen and additives.

Final coated products are then discharged from the mixer into a skip system which delivers the coated product into any one of 4 mixed material hot storage silos which have a total capacity of 180 tonnes. The silos are designed to store the product for up to 24hours, depending upon the specific product, at the design temperature.

The exhaust and collection plant comprises a terminal fabric filter to control particulate emissions to air, preceded by a skimmer pre cleaner that collects and separately returns +75micron course dust into the product stream at the dryer outlet.

Filtered exhaust gases are passed though a 18 m high exhaust stack with particulate releases to atmosphere to comply with the current limit of 100mg/m^3.

Imported and reclaimed fillers stored within silos are fed into the process through separate variable flow filler weigh conveyers designed to metre the filler into the product at the mixer unit to complete the coated recipe in sequence with the addition of bitumen.

Imported fillers are delivered to site in bulk carrier tankers and transferred via pneumatic pipe work into 2 x 40t capacity imported filler silos. Reclaimed filler collected within the terminal filter is fed through screw conveyers and a pneumatic conveying system into 2 x 40t capacity reclaimed filler silos. All silos are vented and protected from over filling.

Excess filler dust from the reclaimed filler silo may be separately loaded from the process into sealed bulk tankers for sale from site or disposal.

Recycled Asphalt Planings (RAP) are introduced into the process directly into the mixer from a dedicated feed hopper and conveyer.

Fibre granulates are received from a bulk tanker and transferred into a 10 tonne capacity fibre granulate silo which is vented and protected from over filling. Stored granulate is then fed into a weighing vessel for sequential addition into the coated mix.

Various grades of bitumen are stored within 4 x 70t capacity electrically heated and insulated tanks. All storage tanks having continuous level indication with high level alarm, low level safety cut out and over temperature protection. Bitumen is introduced into the product at the mixer by a heated pumping system and weigh hopper.

RFO and gas oil fuels are stored within separate vertical storage tanks having contents gauges and are contained within a fully bunded area.

B.2.2 - Potential releases

Releases to Air

- Fugitive dust emissions from the handling and storage of gravel, hardstone and other single sized aggregates including sand.
- Handling aggregates during drying, screening, weighing and mixing processes.
- Handling filler powders, bitumen and other additives during weighing and mixing.
- Cleaned air from the terminal dust collection plant and exhaust stack, drawn from the rotary dryer and mixer containing <50mg/m^3 particulate to meet the 100mg/m^3 limit.
- Products of combustion from the exhaust stack from gas oil, including oxides of Sulphur, Nitrogen and Carbon.
- Products of combustion from the exhaust stack from RFO, including oxides of Sulphur, Nitrogen, Carbon, Chlorine, Fluorine, heavy metals and dioxins.

Table B2.2.1 ACP Roadstone Coating Plant Air Release Points

Release Point and Abatement	Prescribed Substance	Assessment of Release to Air	Expected Emission	Release Condition
Access roads – Surfaced and regularly cleaned.	Particulate.	Negligible, fugitive emissions only. Wet dust suppression by water bowser.	Negligible emissions	Fugitive
Imported material - Cold feed hoppers covered on 3 sides and roof.	Particulate.	Contained during loading. Many Aggregates and sand from wet process or wetted.	Negligible emissions	Fugitive
Rotary dryer – Totally enclosed and vented to filtration plant.	Particulate. Products of combustion.	Well contained and under suction.	Negligible emissions	Fugitive
Weighing system – Encapsulated and Vented to filtration plant	Particulate.	Encapsulated, contained And vented. Contained within sheeted building.	Negligible emissions	Fugitive
Overflow from hot bins - Minimised by level indication and control.	Particulate.	)Sealed overflow chutes) to collection hopper.) Suppression sprays.	Negligible emissions	Fugitive
Fibre granulate silo Imported filler silo	Particulate.	Vented to pulse jet filters Interlocked with feed system.	<50mg/m^3	Point source
Mixer discharge.	Particulate.	Enclosed within a building.	Negligible emissions	Point source
Reclaimed filler silo	Particulate.	Protected by high level alarms and continuous level indication.	Negligible emissions	Point source
Excess dry dust from dust collection plant.	Particulate	Removed via specialist tanker.	Negligible emissions	Point source

Release Point and Abatement	Prescribed Substance	Assessment of Release to Air	Expected Emission	Release Condition
Exhaust stack - 18 metre high chimney.	Particulate.	Releases to air controlled by reverse air cleaned – Fabric filtration plant.	50mg/m^3 for 100mg/m^3 limit.	Exhaust vol. 870nm^3/min @STP Point source
	SO2	Controlled by limits in fuel and plant abatement.	<50mg/m^3 WID compliant	
	CO and TOC	No site data but will be compliant after upgrade to 850°C for 2s	850°C for 2s Upgrade req'd.	
	NOx	No site data but industry tests confirm compliance	<400mg/m^3 WID compliant	
	Dioxins	No site data but industry tests confirm compliance	<0.1ng/m^3 WID compliant	
	HCl	Controlled by limits in fuel and plant abatement.	<10mg/m^3 WID compliant	
	HF	Controlled by limits in fuel and plant abatement.	1mg/m^3 WID compliant	
	Cadmium Cd and Tl	Controlled by abatement. Emissions negligible.	<0.05mg/m^3 WID compliant	
	Nickel	) Controlled by plant abatement. Site tests indicate negligible emissions. <0.25mg/m^3	) <0.5mg/m3) WID) Compliant	
	Lead			
	Chromium			
	Copper			
	Vanadium			

Releases to Water

Within the road stone process, water is typically used for dust collection, conditioning of aggregate stockpiles. In particularly dry weather, static water sprays are used to condition traffic routes to prevent dust arising. The vast majority of this water is lost to natural evaporation or lost during the drying process. Hence, the main source of water is surface water run off during wet weather.

Surface water run off is collected, put through petrol/oil interceptor solid settlement facilities. The Environment Agency considered the need for a discharge consent, but concluded that providing certain conditions were met it would be unnecessary. A copy of the letter can be found in appendix 4. When discharge occurs, samples are taken and analysed for compliance purposes.

Oil absorbent booms, pillows and pads are readily available should any oil be present in the water. The disposal of these is via a specified method and by a registered waste carrier.

Water Management

Natural water drainage takes place from the installation and its boundary along drainage channels to the settlement facility before discharge. A copy of the site drainage plan S1fc/127 is shown in appendix 7.

Borehole water is stored in a 30000 litre tank and used for dust suppression via the sprinkler system around the site.

Odour Assessment and Prevention.

Odours from roadstone plants typically arise from unusual operating circumstances or plant malfunctions often due to a number of sequential circumstances. Odour may arise within typical plants from: -

- Bitumen fumes arising from overheating within storage tanks
- Poor combustion conditions from the dryer burner.
- Accidental addition of liquid additives into hot bitumen.
- Accidental addition of liquid additives into hot coated products.

Modern fully enclosed plants are designed to include techniques to minimise odours at source within the process. In addition modern QA control and PC monitoring systems also ensure tight temperature control of all ingredients to ensure product quality and to save energy.

Control of particulate emissions, products of combustion and associated additives; are by containment at source within encapsulated enclosures ventilated by extraction through stages of collection and filtration followed by dispersal from an exhaust stack of the correct height, typically calculated using a standard methodology that takes account of the pollutants being discharged, surrounding topography and adjacent buildings and structures.

As a function of the exhaust plant design, less than 6% of the total exhaust volume from a typical roadstone process is used to collect emissions from the mixer where bitumen is added to the product. Hence, the likelihood of any offending bitumen fume laden being discharged to the atmosphere is extremely low.

Each bitumen tank is fitted with efficient temperature control and over temperature protection devices to ensure that storage temperatures are maintained below the critical level set in PG3/15a(04). In addition, incoming tankers will be inspected to ensure that the material is at the correct temperature.

Overheating of the product leading to the creation of bitumen fume and subsequent odour is eliminated at the plant by accurate material temperature control. This is also required by ever tightening product specifications. To enable such control the plant is operated under a rigid computer controlled QA system where the final mix temperature is controlled to within +/-10^{0}C of the target product temperature and well below fuming levels.

The addition of unsuitable additives into hot bitumen and aggregate mixes would not only render the material to be useless, it would also put the plant at a serious risk to fire damage. For these reasons additives are carefully chosen and where they are used, the operating program ensures that the temperature is acceptable before allowing the material into the final mix.

Final weighing and mixing of the coated product takes place within sheeted buildings to contain at source any accidental emission or fume problem. Transfer of hot coated materials by the skip system and final storage within heated silos is well contained.

With these BAT solutions for odour in place, it is expected that there will be no reasonable cause for annoyance.

B2.3 - Techniques for Preventing or Reducing Emissions.

ACP Plant

Imported single sized aggregates and sand are stored within three sided stock bays having three walls and a roof where fine materials are concerned. Stocks are suppressed with water when necessary.

The cold feed hoppers are enclosed with wing plates to prevent spillage and covered within an enclosure comprising three sides and a roof. Each hopper is complete with variable speed belt feeders discharging onto the feed conveyers to the rotary dryer.

The rotary dryer is fully sealed and operated under variable suction control to ensure maximum thermal efficiency and negative pressure within the feed and discharge sections at all times. The burner primary air fan control system maintains correct air to fuel ratios over its turndown range to maintain optimum combustion efficiency.

The dryer is a contra flow design with cascade lifter patterns to achieve optimum thermal efficiency. High abatement of acidic gases and heavy metals takes place during the drying process as the burner flame comes into direct contact with the aggregate product.

The fuel system serving the burner has separate feed systems for Gas oil and RFO. The changeover system allows the burner to be started up and shut down on gas oil and after a predetermined time the heated RFO system is warmed through and initiated for normal operation. This eliminates the potential for smoke emissions due to poor combustion during burner start up and under low fuel flow operation.

The dry product feed from the dryer and weighing conveyor are fully enclosed into the mixing unit which is also fully encapsulated and vented into the main plant exhaust system. Some 10,000m^3/hour is exhausted from these enclosures into the main filtration plant. The burner/drier through to the discharge from the mixer are all located within a fully sheeted building.

The exhaust and collection system comprises a terminal fabric filter preceded by a skimmer pre separator designed to return all coarse particles and grits above 75 microns, continuously back into the process at the mixer.

The bag filter house is fully insulated and utilises aramid high temperature filter cloth with sufficient area to handle the design exhaust gas volumes. The filtration equipment is well able to meet the particulate emission limit of <100mg/m^3 at 273°k and 101.32kpa. Filter bags are divided into sections and each section cleaned in turn by a fan assisted reverse air cleaning system.

Separate sensors provide exhaust gas temperature protection to prevent damage to the filter media and the risk of fire. The 18 m chimney has an efflux velocity of 16 m/s at full thermal load.

Imported and reclaimed filler silos have level indication with both high and low level alarms. Each silo is fully enclosed and vented to air through proprietary pulse jet cleaned filters or vented to the main exhaust plant. Mechanical integrity of each vessel is maintained by a self sealing pressure relief valve which is inspected regularly.

Reclaimed filler dusts collected from the main plant filter and stored within the reclaimed filler silo are primarily returned into the process by the filler return system. Excess reclaimed fillers may be fed into bulk tankers for sale from the site or to waste disposal.

Bitumen is stored within 4 x 70t capacity vertical bitumen tanks, electrically heated at the recommended temperature range outlined in the Permit to prevent the release of fume from the tanks. Each tank is fitted with continuous level indication. In addition safety features will be in place including, high temperature back up protection, low level electrical cut out and high level indication systems.

The fibre granulate silo is vented by a pulse jet filter and the vessel protected by a high level and high pressure indication system.

Gas oil and RFO are stored within two vertical storage tanks each having continuous level indicators. Both tanks are contained within a bunded area.

In compliance with modern QA techniques, all sections of the process are continuously monitored for product quality, plant safety and environmental performance by PC driven hardware and software systems.

Process status includes the combustion and filtration equipment, which is continuously displayed in colour graphics on one or more monitors in the plant control room with separate back up pages containing vital historic and inventory information and a number of fault logs.

The control system prevents loss of product and secondary nuisance. Should any section of the plant fail for any reason or a fault condition arises, automatic fail safe trip systems are initiated to trip out the faulty motor or electrical device. This also trips out the affected preceding section of the process to prevent plant damage, danger to life and secondary environmental nuisance. Fault alarms are also initiated, both visually and audibly in the control room and remotely as required. In addition, a data logging system continuously records all aspects of the plant operation.

Proposed techniques for full compliance with draft SG9.

To comply with the combustion requirement to reach 850°C for 2s two techniques are currently being investigated: -

- After burning by raising the exhaust gas temperature after the filtration plant.
- Pre heating the gases before the flame enters the drying process.

Continuous monitoring of pollutants and combustion gases in the exhaust stream, is a proven science. MCERTS instruments are available for operation with associated PC driven plant fuel flow status programs to allow correction of instantaneous readings when handling varying proportions of RFO and gas oil.

B2.4 - Raw Materials

Raw materials used in the production of coated roadstone products are as follows: -

- Imported hardstone, gravel, and other specialist aggregates.
- Imported fillers.
- Fibre additives.
- Bitumen.
- Bitumen additives.
- Colour additives.
- Fuel oils including gas oil and RFO.
- Water

Raw materials are contained by necessity within enclosures, tanks or silos to prevent loss or spillage and are separated from any water source.

Water is used in limited quantities as a dust suppressant to prevent both fugitive dust nuisance when handling and discharging dry aggregates and to collect dust generated by the plant

B2.5 - Waste Streams

The largest waste stream from the process is reclaimed limestone filler dust. The material is drawn from the product during the drying process, transfer points and the mixer into the exhaust dust collection system. The reclaimed filler is stored within dedicated silos for re-use in the product.

Since the plant first opened all reclaimed filler has been successfully used in the production of coated materials and none has needed to be disposed of.

500 t per annum of end of run mixed aggregates are discharged from the plant and returned to aggregate stocks for re-use.

Rejected and returned loads of coated materials are received back on site and stored in a designated area for recycling.

B2.6 - Water Discharges and Groundwater Regulations

As fully described within Sections B2.2 and B2.3, handling of fuel oils, bitumen, fillers and additives are carried out within encapsulated enclosures within the process and isolated from all water supplies. There is a limited water supply to suppress dry aggregates but the majority will be evaporated in the drying process.

Therefore there are no discharges of substances contained within List 1 or List 11.

The areas around the roadstone plant and stock bay buildings are surfaced with impermeable concrete or asphalt surfaces to adequately handle run off water.

B2.7 - Energy Consumption

Electrical energy is used to drive the various sections of the installation and also to provide heating to bitumen tanks and hot storage silos. The average electrical consumption is monitored at between *4.5 and 6 KWH/tonne of product*.

Electric motors and drives are inspected regularly and repaired or maintained when necessary to ensure peak efficiency and availability.

Regarding fuel oil sources, RFO is a well proven alternative fuel which is burned after an initial start up procedure on gas oil. The dryer is an efficient heat exchanger with a thermal efficiency approaching 85% if heat for moisture removal is considered as useful heat. This is enabled by accurate burner control through a 10:1 turn down and corresponding exhaust gas control to ensure consistent product temperatures. Average oil consumption is very good at between 9litres/tonne and 11litres/tonne depending on the moisture content in the feed aggregate and the final product temperature.

Daily plant operational monitoring and regular maintenance is carried out on the burner unit and its supportive twin fuel supply systems to ensure peak performance. Similarly dryer performance and air flows are continuously monitored and the dryer internals regularly inspected for cascade lifter deterioration to allow rapid restoration to maintain thermal efficiency.

The industry benchmark consumption for Asphalt Coating Plants is108.2kw/tonne. The actual energy consumption has been reasonably close to the benchmark figure during the last two years, with fuel use as follows: -

Year	2003	2004
Electrical power.	*13.2*	*14.3*
Heating fuels	*101.34*	*103.24*
Total KWh/tonne	*114.34*	*117.54*

B2.8 - Action to Control Unintentional Release to Air

Excess releases to air or water across the process boundary are rare, but the most likely release from the installation is from handling limestone filler, both when loading into the reclaimed filler silo and during discharge from the silo, either into tankers for sale or through the wet conditioner.

However with the appropriate techniques in place, the mechanical integrity of the process is assured and emissions across the site boundary from the plant process are most unlikely. However an Emergency Response Procedure (ERP) is contained within the Hanson Environmental Management System.

A copy of the ERP can be found in appendix 5 and includes: -

Essential repairs to vital equipment associated with the control of emissions, will be carried out as a matter of priority and urgency.

Should the emissions persist then the offending section of the plant will be shut down until the appropriate repairs have been carried out.

In the unlikely that such failures give rise to emissions across the site boundary, then the plant will be shut down and the incident reported to Huntingdonshire District Council.

B2.9 - Noise and Vibration

Vibration

The processes undertaken as part of the production of coated materials do not generate levels of vibration outside the process boundary at levels that are perceivable by the human body. As a result no impact on the surrounding environment from vibration is anticipated.

Noise

Planning permission, which incorporates the roadstone coating plants, requires the implementation of a noise monitoring scheme. The associated noise monitoring confirms there are no noise impacts from the roadstone plant.

B2.10 - Monitoring and Inspections

Nominated members of staff carry out daily visual assessments at strategic positions as required by the existing Part B permit or Environmental Management System.

Continuous indicative emission monitors are installed complete with data logging to record indicative measurements of dust particulate. The monitoring equipment is calibrated once per year by an extractive sampling test carried out by a known accredited test laboratory. Sampling points and an access platform are provided at the chimney to complete sampling tests.

Annual extractive monitoring for particulate are undertaken by an external consultant with the results being forwarded to Huntingdonshire District Council.

Extractive monitoring also includes final emissions and abatements of acidic gases heavy metals together with airflow conditions including oxygen levels.

The oil quality test certificates supplied with each delivery of RFO are retained and a calculated assessment of emissions presented to Huntingdonshire District Council every three months.

All deliveries of imported filler will be observed and logged in the environmental Log-book together with the time in and time out of the delivery tanker.

The plant control system includes constant monitoring of all operational functions of the process.

B2.11 - Site Closure Plan

Removal of the plant installation will involve standard dismantling, recycling and disposal techniques. The plant in its entirety will be removed from site from its foundation pads upward.

The water pipework system will also be removed together with cables and control gear after appropriate isolation.

After removal of the fuel tanks and bitumen tanks, the area will be investigated for deposits of bitumen or fuel spillages within the surrounding areas before finally knocking out the cement structures of the bunds.

Cable and other pipework trenches will be cleared and filled in to assist in levelling and grading the whole site area to restoration.

No other significant environmental risks have been identified during the site closure process.

B2.12 - Environmental Management System

Hanson has formalised its commitment towards safeguarding the environment in an Environmental Management System (EMS) that, at a corporate level, is certified as compliant with BS EN ISO 14001: 1996. The system is audited by the British Standards Institute (BSI). Within the EMS document there are numerous sections which encompass the following features: -

- Procedures, Guidance notes and forms
- Legislation tracking
- Continual improvement
- Objectives and targets
- Incident and complaint reporting
- Environmental impact assessment
- Emergency response procedures
- Environmental alerts
- Environmental reporting
- Training
- Biodiversity, and geodiversity

The techniques and procedures within the EMS are in current use on all Hanson sites, including St Ives and will continue to be implemented in connection with the roadstone coating plants.

Furthermore, St Ives is an accredited site in its own right and is regularly audited by independent consultants commissioned by Hanson as well as routine BSI audits.

This document exists in an electronic format, which can be made available on request.

B2.13 - Methods of Operation to Ensure BAT

As generally outlined within section B2.3, the whole of the product flow within the road stone plant at St Ives, from the drying and heating process onwards is encapsulated within sheeted structures to ensure control of nuisance emissions at source.

Good process design along with comprehensive monitoring and interlocking control systems ensure that the plant operates at its optimum performance especially in terms of safety and environmental performance. As a result the site has a proven compliance with its LAPPC permit.

The automatic systems are backed up by regular inspections by site personnel to ensure the plants are operating normally and within acceptable environmental standards.

The site operates a well equipped workshop and employs maintenance staff. This ensures routine preventative maintenance is undertaken, there is a fast response to plant problems that could lead to abnormal emissions and plant improvements are promptly undertaken as and when they are highlighted.

Having identified installation strengths in design and control of emissions it is recognised that accidental emissions can arise for which there is an ERP as stated in section B2.8.

B3.1 - Site Report

The area around the roadstone coating plants is extensively surfaced over with impermeable concrete or asphalt surfacing. This coupled with the comprehensive drainage system around the coating plants prevents any accidental spillages from penetrating the ground below.

Adequate surfaced traffic routes are well established to and from the plant, complete with hard standing for loading of the product and offloading selected aggregates, imported fillers, bitumen, bitumen additives and fuel oil all received in bulk by road vehicles.

Ground water drainage from the site flows into purpose built water treatment areas. A flow sheet for the water treatment system and a site layout is included in appendix 7.

Regarding the current operation of the roadstone plant, the largest commodity stored within the process is imported gravel or hardstone aggregates and sand together with smaller quantities of specialist aggregates. Most of these materials are well contained within three sided covered bays and well suppressed. Ground water is effectively handled naturally by drainage and collected within the water treatment system.

Bitumen storage is contained within a number of sealed and vented tanks. Spillage of bitumen would have a local nuisance value but accidental flow is impeded as it rapidly cools and solidifies. The long term risk to ground contamination is therefore extremely low.

Storage of gas oil and RFO fuels is within dedicated steel tanks that are contained within fully bunded areas designed to contain all possible spillage problems.

In consideration of the above, it is concluded that in implementing the groundwater regulations 1998, there will be no discharge of List I substances to groundwater and no pollution of groundwater by List II substances.

B4.1 - Impact on the Environment

As outlined within the release to air tables B2.2.1 and B2.2.2, normal production gives rise to predictable pollutant emissions when burning RFO based on many years of operational experience. Test results clearly show that the plant is capable of operating at a small fraction of the emission limits set within the LAPPC Permit and it is now seen that the plant already complies with many of the more stringent emission limit values set in WID especially with regard to acidic gas and metal substance limits.

With well proven BAT abatement techniques in place and in view of the reality that the company are not making any changes to this process as a consequence of this application, these roadstone plants have not and will not affect the local air quality standards in the area. Furthermore, the plant has had no attributable environmental impacts on water quality or ground contamination. This position is not expected to alter if the use of RFO as a fuel for the coating plants continues.

When the more stringent standards of WID are imposed, the company will be required to ensure that pollutants are controlled to new lower standards to provide operating tolerances against even lower limit standards. This will further reduce the potential for the roadstone plants to affect air quality.

The Hanson EMS requires a full environmental impact assessment is carried out for all the activities conducted at the site. The procedure requires an assessment of normal, abnormal and emergency operating conditions. Where a high risk is identified then improvements must be implemented. Where a residual risk remains with significant potential impacts then an emergency response plan to cover these situations must be prepared.

A copy of the risk assessment for this site can be found in appendix 6.

B4.2 - Effect on SSSI's

Table B4.2.1 below details the SSSI's within a 2km radius of the site, there areas of special interest, the potential way we may affect the site and the residual risk.

Table B4.2.1 SSSI Impact Assessment

Name	Reason SSSI Declared	Potential Impacts	Residual Risk

The assessment shows that at current emission levels there will therefore be no significant environmental impact on the surrounding SSSI's. Hence this A2 application does not require any changes to be made to the process to protect these locations.

B5.1 - Environmental Statements

There have been no planning applications regarding the roadstone coating plants at in the last 10 years for which an environmental assessment was required.

B5.2 - Non Technical Summary

The manufacture of Roadstone products, is a relatively simple process and involves mixing natural stone aggregates and sand with bitumen and other additives. The mixing process must take place when the ingredients are hot and when all the moisture has been driven off to ensure good adhesion and produce an acceptable coated product. Although the whole process takes place within encapsulated enclosures and sheeted buildings, there are controlled emissions from the plant through an extraction and ventilation system that filters all pollutants before release to atmosphere to stringent emission limit standards.

The roadstone plants described above have been in operation for many years and have proven to operate within all national emission limit standards. Indeed the actual emissions levels are regularly monitored and consistently found to be significantly less than the limits in the LAPPC permit set by Huntingdonshire District Council.

Furthermore the company operates an Environmental Management System to ensure the roadstone coating plants are operated to the highest environmental standards. The system also ensures that the plant is continually improved as technology advances and environmental controls tightened.

Recovered fuel oil has been used in this plant for many years and indeed used throughout the roadstone industry for the last 30 years. It has now been judged by a European Directive to be a waste product and can only continue to be burnt in the plant under new and more stringent regulations set out in the Incineration of Waste Directive.

The Incineration of Waste Directive will continue to be regulated by Huntingdonshire District Council under a new set of regulations and it is under these regulations that the Company is now required to submit this application for a new IPPC Permit before 31st March 2005.

This application does not require any changes to be made in the asphalt process and the plant will continue to operate within its current level of high environmental performance at all times. Therefore there will be no environmental impact on the neighbourhood as a consequence of this application.

However the new regulations are likely involve installing new combustion and monitoring equipment in order to ensure full compliance before the 28th December 2005.

The present consideration is that the additional combustion and monitoring equipment will prove to be extremely costly and in addition the government are planning to impose an additional fuel tax when burning this recovered fuel oil. These combined additional costs may be too high to allow the company to continue with the project and it may well prove to be more commercially viable to change back to burning gas oil.

For these reasons, the company will continue to burn recovered fuel oil as they have done until 28th December 2005. During the next few months, they will continue to assess the situation as to whether it is financially viable to upgrade the plant for full compliance of the Incineration of Waste Directive.

If the company decide that upgrade costs and additional tax costs cannot justify the continued use of recovered fuel oil, then they will revert back to burning gas oil as the main fuel and this application will be cancelled and the existing permit will continue to be regulated by Huntingdonshire District Council as it is now.

B8 – Additional Information

The national situation

The Roadstone Industry have successfully used recovered fuel oil (RFO) throughout the UK for some 30years under LAPPC Part B regulations, without a substantial infraction and in full compliance with the emission standards set within successive process guidance notes including the latest PG3/15A(04), with some considerable tolerance.

The Roadstone sector usage of RFO displaces some 200,000tonnes /annum of proprietary gas oil and is supported by an efficient fuel suppliers within the Oil Recycling Industry to ensure the Best Environmental Option currently available for RFO disposal in the UK.

There are no alternative disposal routes immediately available to adequately handle the disposal of a total national arising of 400,000tonnes/ annum of recovered oils currently collected. Except for use as a recovered fuel oil within road stone and similar drying processes and power generation plants for which WID compliance will apply.

Furthermore, it is understood that other alternative disposal routes, eventually becoming available for combustion of RFO within industrial processes, will seriously affect the oil recovery and recycling industry causing an irreversible restructuring of the recovered oil distribution business within the UK.

It may take some considerable time for recovered oil collectors and distributors to safely respond to any changeover scenario. In addition to safe handling of a relentless weekly recovered oil arising of 8 million litres/week, local distributors will need to change from serving over 200 well spread and established combustion plants, to some 12 vastly larger combustion plants. Invariably this will involve long haul transport of oil across the nation for which vast oil storage by the end user will become a necessity to ensure continuity of both supply and collection of recovered oil to maintain the Best Environmental Option.

The Roadstone industry situation

Roadstone operators are now legally required by the Incineration of Waste Directive 2000/76/E and the subsequent Waste Incineration Regulations 2002 to submit an LA-IPPC part A(2) application by 31st March 2005 to allow the continued use of RFO in production processes for full compliance with new limit standards by 31st December 2005.

It is not our intention to substantially change the process and we do not expect increases in pollutant releases to air, land or water as a consequence of this application for an A2 Permit. Full compliance with draft Sector guidance note SG9 will involve the eventual addition of revised combustion and monitoring techniques to ensure air emissions remain within the specified limit values. In many cases, road stone coating plants can already meet a number of the proposed stringent limits contained within WID.

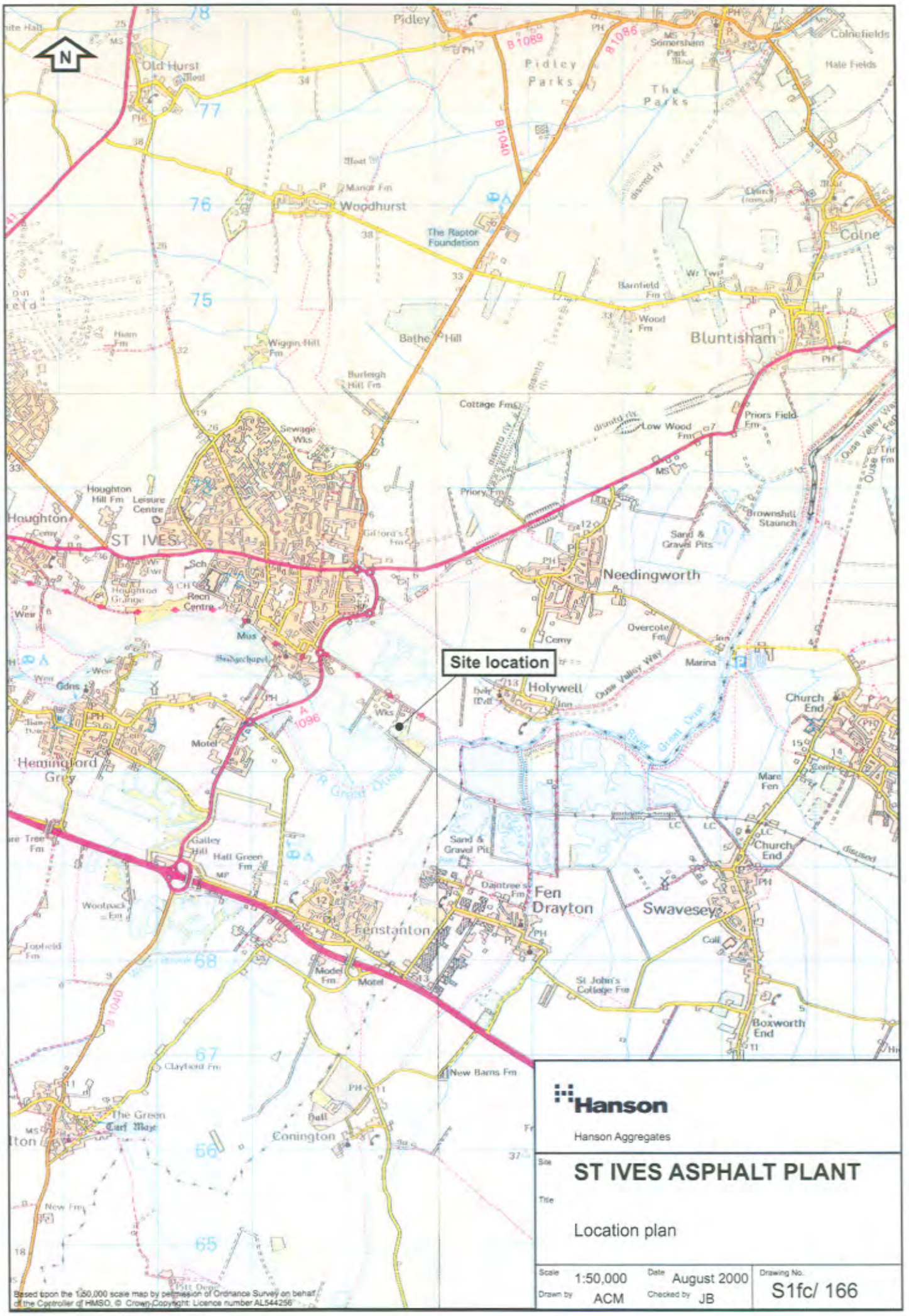
However, these revised combustion techniques for full compliance will prove to be extremely costly and in the long term may not justify the fuel cost savings being achieved by using RFO when compared with the cost of virgin fuels. Especially when considering a threatened fuel tax in excess 4p/litre, currently derogated, but planned to be imposed by HM customs and Excise in January 2007.

In addition there are a number of outstanding issues needing clarification within the final draft of Sector Guidance Note SG9 circulated on 17th November and currently under its final consultation review until 28th January 2005. We have not been able to assess the

outcome of final published guidance prior to making this application. Hence, this application has been made based on current draft guidance.

For all the reasons outlined above, there may also be requests for an extension to the final WID compliance date of 28th December 2005, to allow industry including the oil recovery market to adequately respond to any upgrade or restructuring scenario.

The Quarry Products Association have formally requested defra to allow a procedure being considered by SEPA covering plants already operating in Scotland to be extended to England and Wales. Where, if an existing installation burning RFO wishes to continue operation under LAPPC part B standards until 28th December 2005 but does not wish to apply for operation beyond that date. It does not require to complete an A2 Application but merely to write to the appropriate regulator to advise their intention.



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Hanson

Hanson Aggregates

Site: **ST IVES ASPHALT PLANT**

Title: Location plan

Scale	Date	Drawing No.
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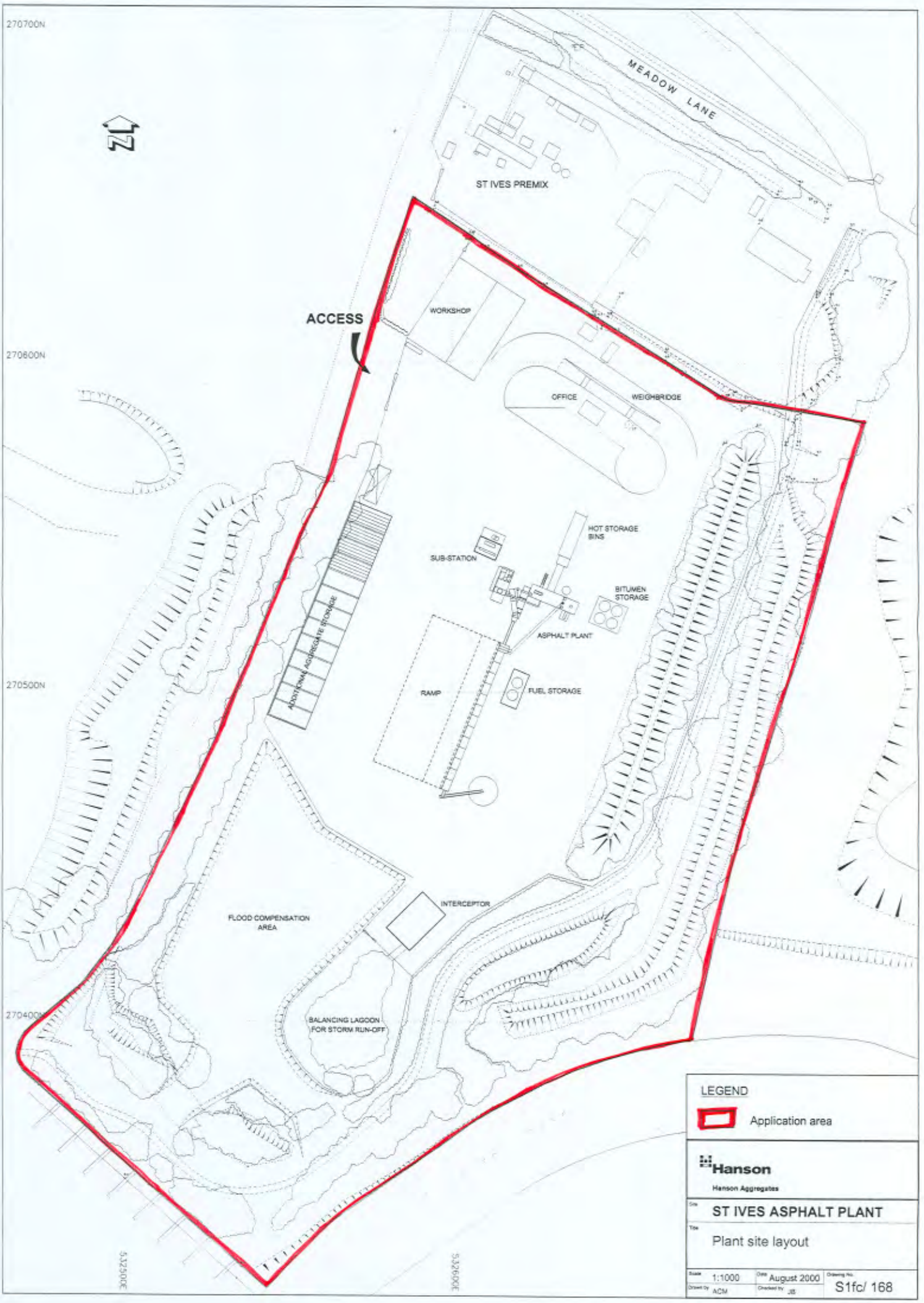
Drawn by: ACM	Checked by: JB	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MEADOW LANE
ST IVES PREMIX
ACCESS
WORKSHOP
270600N
OFFICE
WEIGHBRIDGE
HOT STORAGE BINS
SUB-STATION
BITUMEN STORAGE
ASPHALT PLANT
ADDITIONAL AGGREGATE STORAGE
RAMP
FUEL STORAGE
270500N
INTERCEPTOR
FLOOD COMPENSATION AREA
BALANCING LAGOON FOR STORM RUN-OFF
270400N
532500E
532600E
LEGEND
Application area
Hanson
Hanson Aggregates
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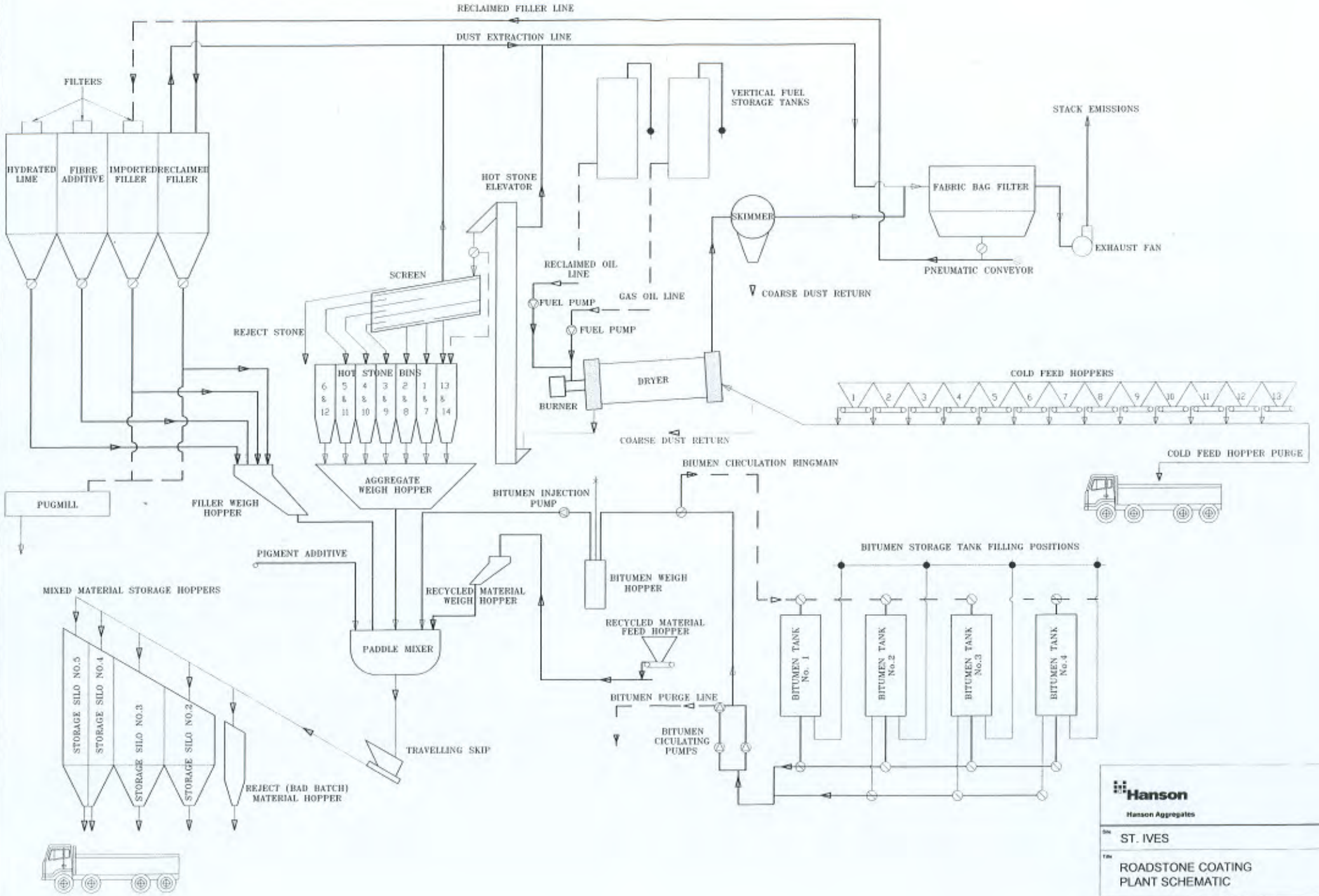
Drawn by ACM
Checked by JS



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Hanson Aggregates

Site: ST. IVES

Title: ROADSTONE COATING PLANT SCHEMATIC

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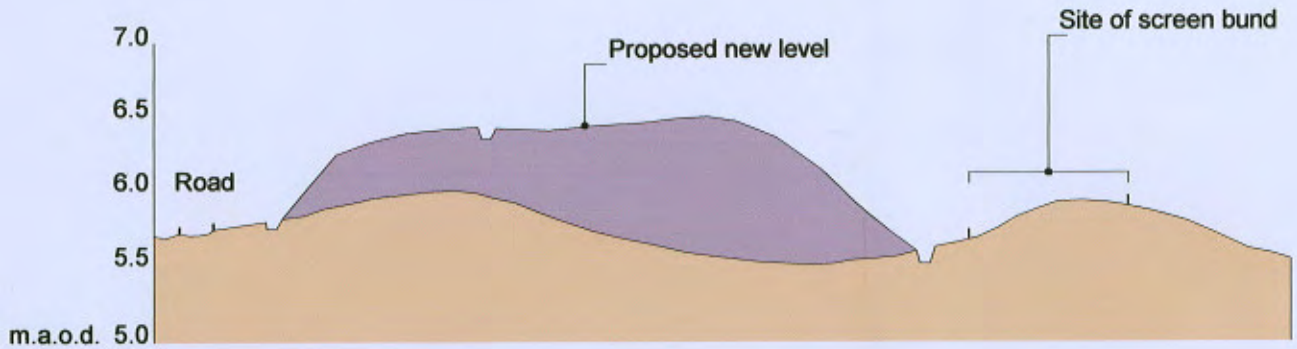
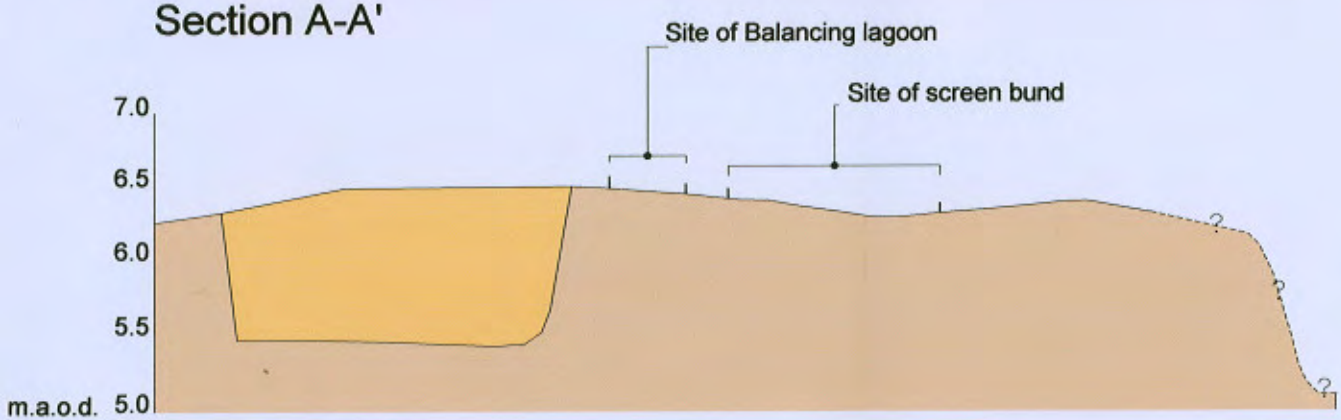
Drawn By: M.B.	Checked By:	



Section A-A'



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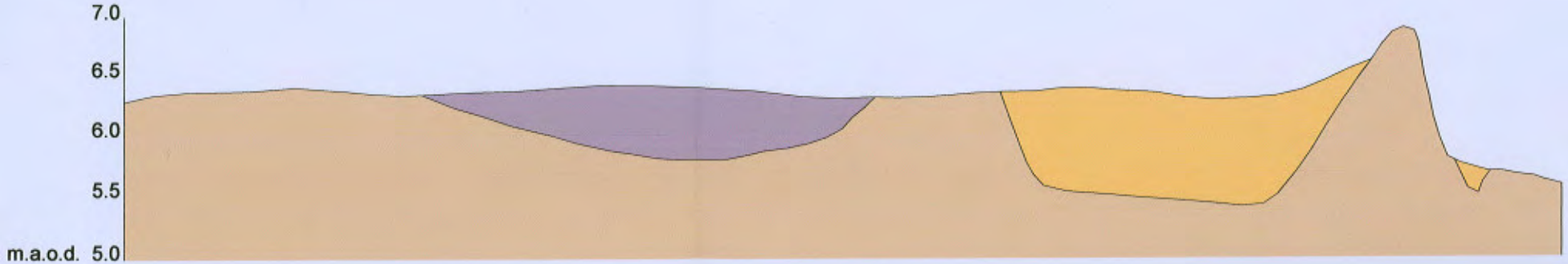


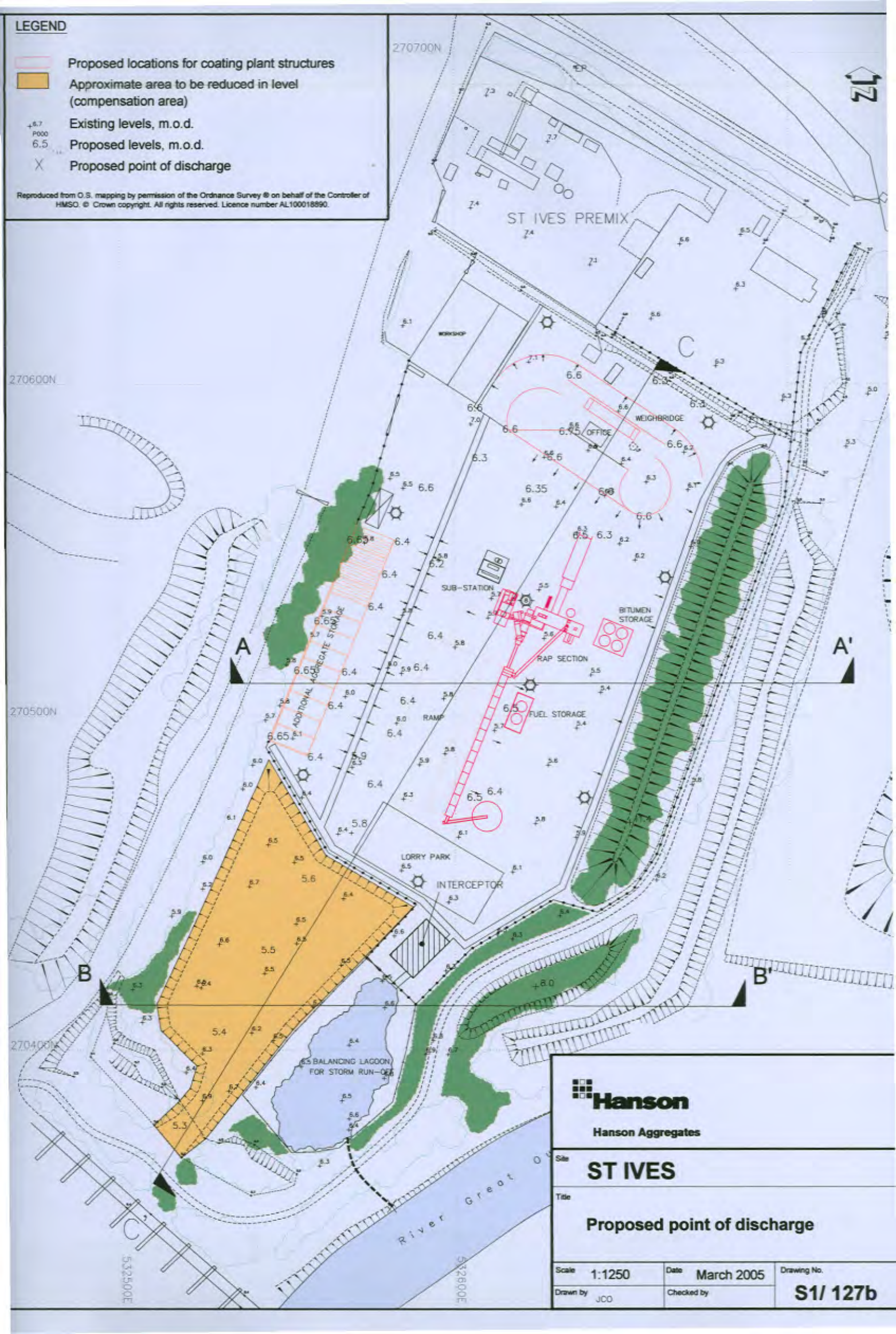
Section C-C'

MEADOW LANE COATING PLANT: Cross Sections

Made ground

Area to be reduced in height

Scale: horizontal 1:1250
vertical 1:50


LEGEND
Proposed locations for coating plant structures
Approximate area to be reduced in level (compensation area)
Existing levels, m.o.d.
Proposed levels, m.o.d.
Proposed point of discharge
Reproduced from O.S. mapping by permission of the Ordnance Survey ® on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL100018890.
270700N
270600N
270500N
270400N
532500E
532600E
ST IVES PREMIX
WORKSHOP
WEIGHBRIDGE
OFFICE
SUB-STATION
BITUMEN STORAGE
RAP SECTION
FUEL STORAGE
RAMP
ADDITIONAL AGGREGATE STORAGE
LORRY PARK
INTERCEPTOR
BALANCING LAGOON FOR STORM RUN-OFF
River Great O
A
A'
B
B'
C
C'
Hanson
Hanson Aggregates
Site
ST IVES
Title
Proposed point of discharge
Scale 1:1250
Date March 2005
Drawing No. S1/ 127b
Drawn by JCO
Checked by

Our ref EMW\EMW\12\203
Your ref SI/RGW/AEY

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Date 26 August 1997

Mr R G Woodbridge
ARC Central
Ashby Road East
Shepshed
Loughborough
Leicestershire
LE12 9BU

Dear Mr Woodbridge

RE INTERMITTENT DISCHARGE OF SITE DRAINAGE FROM COATING PLANT, ST IVES.

Thank you for your letter of the 19th August 1997 regarding the discharge of surface water from the proposed coated stone plant at Meadow Lane, St Ives.

I confirm that our formal consent will not be required for this discharge at present. The discharge should however meet the following conditions:

1. The pH of the discharge should be in the range 5-9
2. There should be no visible oil or grease
3. The level of suspended solids should be less than 50mg/l
4. The discharge should have no detrimental environmental impact.

If we can be of any further assistance please contact our Bedford Office, telephone 01234 262622.

Yours sincerely

MIKE SARGEANT
Catchment Quality Officer (South)

GEOLOGY DEPT.
29 AUG 1997

Please ask for Liz Williams on extension 2113

The Environment Agency
Bromholme Lane, Brampton, Huntingdon, Cambs, PE18 8NE
Tel 01480 414581, Fax 01480 413381, GTN 7-50 X 4800

Hanson Quarry Products Europe

SHE Management System

Environmental Emergency
Instruction Sheet

Form 14.1F2

Site St Ives Coated Activity Coated Division Central

Document Completed by Alex Smiles Date of Completion 25/7/02

Environmental Instructions

Pollutant	Instruction
Suspended Solids	If possible, stop the discharge. If storage capacity is limited or if discharge cannot be stopped, arrange for a gully sucker/licenced waste tanker to empty the system as soon as possible.
Fat/Oil/Grease (FOG)	Deploy absorbing pads/materials onto the area contaminated. Upon entering a water system deploy a boom to contain the FOG and prevent it spreading. If there is evidence of water course contamination deploy a boom across the watercourse downstream of the discharge point.
Acid/Alkali	Deploy absorbing pads/materials onto the area contaminated. Upon entering a water system contain the pollution if possible by stopping any discharge. Add a neutralising agent into the pit/lagoon until the pH is within the discharge consent. Typically the pH should be between 6 and 9.
Other	Consult COSHH data sheets and seek specialist advice.

Disposal Instructions

Material	Instruction
Suspended Solids	Place the water contaminated with solids in a contained settlement area on site (eg. Silt pond) or dispose via a licensed site.
Fat/Oil/Grease	All contaminated materials come under the Special Waste Regulations and must be disposed of by a correctly licensed contractor. This will involve the use of a Conveyance Note.
Acid/Alkali	Small spills can be placed in an empty waste battery skip. Large spills – consult the Environment Agency prior to disposal.
Other	Seek specialist advise prior to disposal

Site St Ives Coated Activity Coated Division Central

Document Completed by Alex Smiles Date of Completion 25/7/02

SPILLAGES OF FUEL AND CHEMICALS & OTHER HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING SUBSTANCES

Any persons causing or discovering a spillage:-

1) Keep people at a safe distance and observe all safety precautions, e.g. No smoking/naked lights etc.

2) If practical and safe to do so, isolate and stop the cause of the spillage and treat it with the appropriate absorbent materials.

3) Inform the Manager/Foreman of the situation - Ext. No./Radio 07979 630500

The Manager/Foreman will:-

1) Consult Forms 14.1F1 (data sheet) and 14.1F2 (instruction sheet) and follow the Emergency Procedures outlined for a spillage of the substance involved. If further information is required consult the COSHH Register located in the Unit/Site office.

2) Proceed to the incident and assume control of the situation.

3) Check all personnel are safe and following the health and safety guidelines detailed in the COSHH register and managers rules.

4) Ensure the source of the spillage has been isolated.

5) Control the spread of the substance to the minimum possible area by the use of sand/dust bunds or the appropriate materials detailed on the Emergency Data Sheet.

6) Ensure every effort is made to prevent the spillage entering any surface water treatment system, site dewatering system, local watercourse or groundwater.

7) If the spillage enters any water treatment system refer to Emergency Response Plan 2.

8) Once the spillage has been fully absorbed, all contaminated materials must be collected and placed in a suitable container/skip ready for disposal by a licensed waste contractor.

9) Inform the Senior Manager of the incident, if unavailable, follow the priority contact list detailed on the Emergency Data Sheet.

10) Contact Emergency Services/Specialist Contractors if required.

11) Ensure the Duty of Care and Special Waste Regulations are strictly adhered to.

12) Ensure Environmental incident report forms 16.2F1A and B are completed.

Hanson Quarry Products Europe

SHE Management System

Emergency Response Plan 4

Form 14.1F6

Responsibility: Responsible Manager
Delegated responsibility:
Frequency of issue: Updated as required
Retention period: Current

Site St Ives Coated Activity Coated Division Central

Document Completed by A.Smiles Date of Completion 25/7/02

CONTAMINATION OF WATER SYSTEM

Any Person Discovering Contamination:-

1) If possible ensure the system is not discharging into a watercourse by closing the discharge valve or switching off the pump.

2) Inform the Manager/Foreman of the situation - Ext. No./Radio 07979 630500

3) If the system is still discharging into a watercourse or groundwater, stress this point to the Manager/Foreman.

The Manager/Foreman will:-

1) Consult Forms 14.1F1 (data sheet) and 14.1F2 (instruction sheet) and follow the Emergency Procedure outlined for a spillage of the substance involved. If further information is required consult the COSHH Register located in the Unit/Site office.

2) Proceed to the incident and assume control of the situation.

3) Check all personnel are safe and following the health and safety guidelines detailed in the COSHH register and managers rules.

4) Ensure the system is not discharging into a watercourse or groundwater.

5) Assess the nature and severity of the Contamination.

6) Follow the action detailed on the Emergency Data and Instruction Sheet for the particular substance involved.

7) Inform the Unit Manager of the incident, if unavailable, follow the priority contact list detailed on the Emergency Data Sheet.

8) Contact Emergency Services/Specialist Contractors if required.

9) Any Contaminated materials should be collected and placed in a suitable container/skip ready for disposal by a licensed waste contractor.

10) Ensure the Duty of Care and/or Special Waste Regulations are strictly adhered to.

11) Ensure Environmental Incident report forms 16.2F1A and B are completed.

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Hanson Quarry Products Europe

SHE Management System

Emergency Response Plan 5

Form 14.1F7

Responsibility: Responsible Manager
Delegated responsibility:
Frequency of issue: Updated as required
Retention period: Current

Site St Ives Coated Activity Coated Division Central

Document Completed by A.Smiles Date of Completion 25/7/02

UNCONTROLLED DUST EMISSIONS
(SPILLAGE OF DRY FINE MATERIALS)

Any persons causing or discovering an unexpected severe emission will:-

1) If practical and safe to do so, isolate and stop the cause of the emission.

2) Inform the Manager/Foreman of the situation – Ext No/Radio 07979 630500.

2) If the emission is continuing, stress this point to the Manager/Foreman.

The Manager/Foreman will:-

1) Proceed to the incident and assume control of the situation.

2) Check all personnel are safe and following any health and safety guidelines and managers rules. Issue further instructions as necessary.

3) Ensure that the source of the spillage has been isolated, and stopped if possible. Refer to the following site specific emergency or shut down procedures as appropriate:

.....

.....

.....

4) If the emission is the result of and/or has caused a spillage, condition the spillage with water if safe to do so. Quarry products should be cleared using mobile plant and placed on the quarry tip. Other materials should be placed in the relevant waste disposal skip and/or dealt with by a special contractor if necessary (see Emergency Data Sheet).

5) If the emission is caused by material being whipped from surfaced areas or haul roads damp down using road sprays and/or water bowser and arrange for a road sweeper to attend site and clear it up. If practical, dust emissions from working areas should be damped down.

6) For sites authorised under EPA legislation, make an appropriate entry in the site EPA log. Contact the local EHO and any relevant persons if the emission has had any detrimental effect beyond the sites operational boundaries.

7) Inform the appropriate manager, and other personnel as necessary, as indicated on the Emergency Data Sheet.

8) Ensure that Duty of Care and/or Special Waste Regulations are complied with if necessary.

9) Ensure Environmental Incident/Complaint Record forms 16.2F1A and B are completed.

Environmental Impact Assessment Record – Operations

Form 7.2F1

Hanson

Site	St Ives Coating Plant
Activity	Asphalt
Division	Central East
Assessor	A.Smiles
Site Issue No.	2
Date	12/5/04

Explanation

This form provides the basis for the impact assessment of each activity under normal, abnormal and where appropriate emergency conditions.

Normal - day to day working conditions and common weather conditions with usual controls in place.
Abnormal - reasonably foreseeable conditions where emissions or impacts may be greater than under 'normal' circumstances. These may include startup or shutdown of process equipment, breakdown of control equipment or adverse weather conditions.
Emergency - a circumstance in which an unexpected sudden severe environmental impact may occur which needs procedures to ensure environmental impact is avoided or minimised.

The sources likely to result in environmental impact are listed on the form under the relevant environmental aspect.

Source - a process, occurrence or substance which can result in the environmental aspect.
Environmental aspect - an element of the company activities, products or services which can interact with the environment.
Environmental impact - a change to the environment resulting from the company activities, products or services.
Site specific sources not identified on the list should be entered in the blank spaces.

Table 1: Significance of Impact

Damage Sensitivity - Public Environment Resource	Limited on site damage Insignificant off site damage	Limited off site damage	Significant damage to Local resource/ third party	Significant damage to regional/ national resource
No public interest	0	0	1	2
Limited local concern	0	1	2	2
Very sensitive local issue	1	2	2	3
Very sensitive regional/ national issue	2	2	3	3

Result:
0 = Not significant 1 = Limited significance 2 = Significant 3 = Highly significant

Table 2: Legal compliance

	Score
Compliant or not relevant	0
Occasional Minor breach	1
Enforcement likely	2
Prosecution or revocation likely	3

Impact assessment

For each source it is necessary to identify the significance of the impact using the scoring in the adjacent tables.

1. Determine if the source is relevant to the site, if not enter N/A.
2. Assign scores using the two tables for normal and abnormal conditions.
3. Enter in column S on the form the highest score from the two tables for each of normal and abnormal conditions
4. Consider whether the source may result in an emergency
5. In column **P** enter **Y** if procedures are in place to deal with the emergency. Enter **N** in column **P** if emergency procedure is needed.

	Source of impact	Normal Comment	S	Abnormal Comment	S	Emergency Comment	P
	GENERATION OF AIRBORNE DUST **The generation of airborne dust can result in nuisance and in severe cases vegetation cloaking. Assessment is undertaken visually taking into account weather conditions and locations of public sensitivity**						
.1	Entrance/exit/access road		0		0		Y
.2	Internal/plant area roads		0		0		Y
.3	Haul roads	N/A					
.4	Soil stripping and placement	N/A					
.5	Drilling	N/A					
.6	Blasting	N/A					
.7	Fixed plant crushers, conveyors, transfer points		0		0		Y
.8	Silos		0		0		Y
.9	Storage and handling - (-3mm materials)		0		0		Y
.10	Stockpiles		0		0		Y
.11	Stack emissions		0		1		Y
.12	Production waste – handling/tipping		0		0		Y
.13							
.14							
	GASEOUS EMISSIONS **Gaseous emissions can contribute to atmospheric pollution and global warming. Odour can be perceived as a nuisance. Emissions are assessed on visual inspection, performance specification and statutory monitoring.**						
.1	Vehicle exhaust		0		0		Y
.2	Burning waste	N/A					
.3	Mobile plant exhaust		0		0		Y
.4	Emissions from stacks		0		2		Y
.5	Odour		0		1		Y
.6	Blasting flume	N/A					
.7							

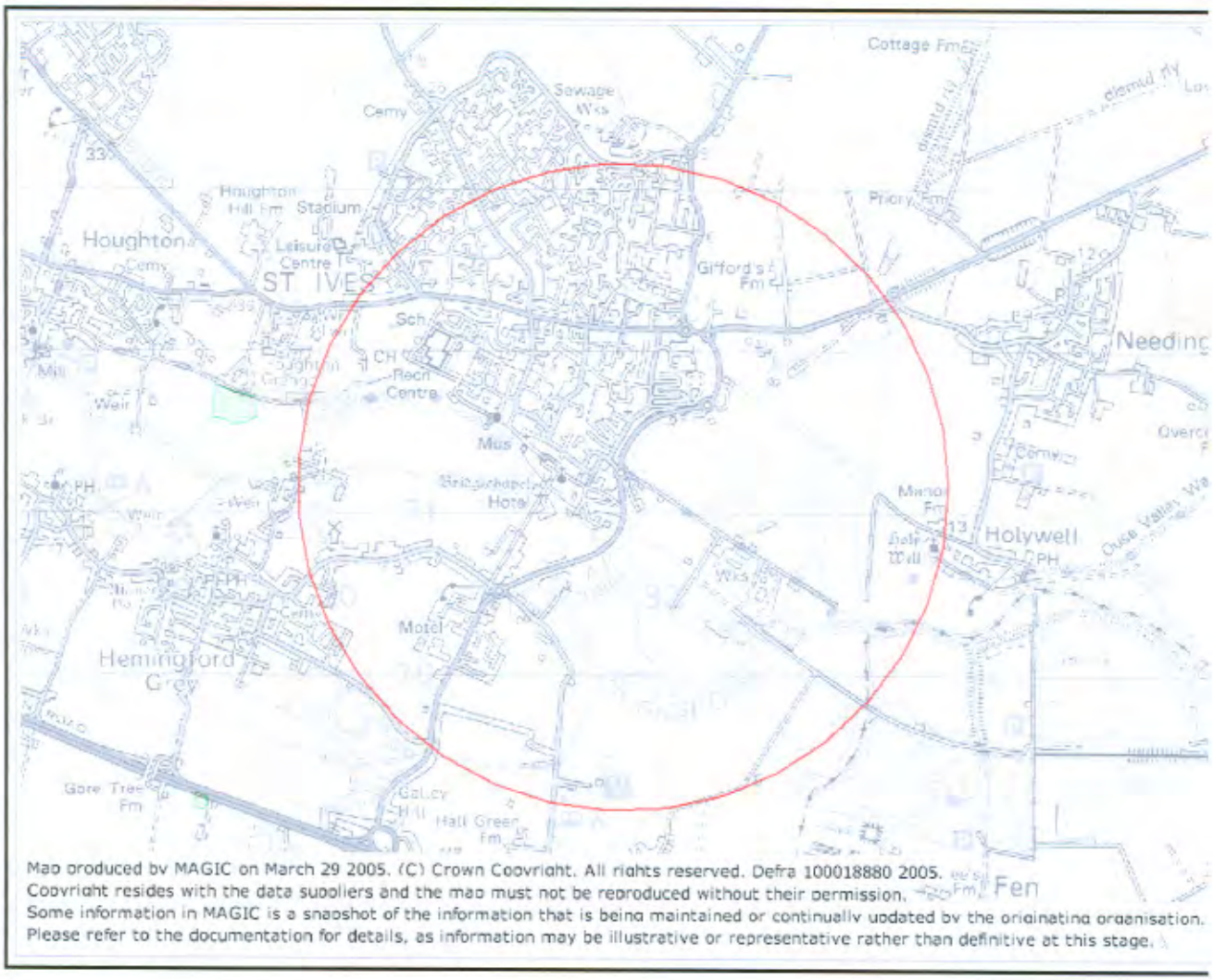
	Source of impact	Normal Comment	S	Abnormal Comment	S	Emergency Comment	P
.8							
	WATER MANAGEMENT Concerns include the quality of discharges to ground and surface waters and surface water run off which may cause nuisance or damage to third party property. The quantity of water used also has an impact on water resources						
.1	Mains water usage		0		0		Y
.2	Abstraction		0		0		Y
.3	Dewatering	N/A					
.4	Discharge quality		0		1		Y
.5	Discharge volume		0		0		Y
.6	Surface drainage pattern		0		0		Y
.7	Runoff from extraction area	N/A					
.8	Runoff from plant area		0		0		Y
.9	Runoff from access roads		0		0		Y
.10	Obstructions in the flood plain	N/A					
.11	Silt ponds	N/A					
.12	Septic tank discharge		0		0		Y
.13							
.14							
	FUEL AND CHEMICAL SPILLAGE (including solid and liquid dyes and pigments) **Under normal circumstances fuel and chemicals present little impact but these are significant potential impacts on ground and surface water as a result of spillage. It is necessary to consider existing as well as possible future spillage or leakage and the risk of spillage reaching ground and surface water.**						
.1	Bulk storage of fuel and chemicals		0		1		Y
.2	Storage of fuel, oil and chemicals in drums		0		1		Y
.3	Use of mobile fuel storage	N/A					
.4	Vehicles and plant maintenance work		0		0		Y
.5	Delivery of fuel and oils		0		0		Y
.6	Refuelling of machines		0		0		Y
.7	Vehicle washing		0		1		Y
.8	Handling of waste oils		0		1		Y

	Source of impact	Normal Comment	S	Abnormal Comment	S	Emergency Comment	P
.9	External fuel pipes (underground)	N/A					
.10	External fuel pipes (exposed)		0		1		Y
.11							
.12							
	TRAFFIC GENERATION **The use of the local highways by transport can result in highway hazards and nuisance. The assessment of significance of impact will be based on experience of the site specific circumstances.**						
.1	Carriage of mud and dust off site		0		0		Y
.2	Mud and dust from inadequate sheeting		0		0		Y
.3	Erosion of verges		0		1		Y
.4	Erosion of road surface		0		1		Y
.5	Use of sensitive routes		0		1		Y
.6							
.7							
	NOISE AND VIBRATION GENERATION **Noise and vibration may result in nuisance to local residents. Noise impact is assessed by observation and as necessary monitoring.**						
.1	Fixed plant (including semi mobile items e.g. pumps and generators)		0		1		Y
.2	Mobile plant (including reversing alarms)		0		0		Y
.3	Soil moving and restoration	N/A					
.4	Lorry movements (external)		0		1		Y
.5	Extraction operations	N/A					
.6	Blasting	N/A					
.7	Drilling	N/A					
.8	Internal Haulage		0		1		Y
.9	Secondary breaking	N/A					
.10	Handling and loading		0		1		Y
.11							
.12							

	Source of impact	Normal Comment	S	Abnormal Comment	S	Emergency Comment	P
	WASTE GENERATION **The generation of wastes results in the loss of resources. Unless properly managed wastes can result in pollution. Assessment of impact should consider how site practices minimise waste, optimise reuse and recycling and ensure proper disposal in accordance with the Duty of Care. The proper handling of waste is essential to comply with legislation.**						
.1	Process waste		0		1		Y
.2	Used drums and containers		0		0		Y
.3	Office and canteen waste		0		1		Y
.4	Used tyres		0		0		Y
.5	Wood		0		0		Y
.6	Laboratory waste		0		0		Y
.7	Scrap metal		0		0		Y
.8	Waste oil		0		1		Y
.9	Batteries		0		0		Y
.10	Other special wastes	N/A					
.11	Septic waste		0		0		Y
.12	Litter		0		0		Y
.13							
.14							
.15							
	ENERGY USAGE **Energy is consumed for most operations. Significance should be judged on the basis of consumption records and the practical opportunity to reduce consumption.**						
.1	Lighting		0		0		Y
.2	Heating		0		0		Y
.3	Mobile plant operation		0		1		Y
.4	Fixed plant operation		0		1		Y
.5							
.6							

Source of impact		Normal Comment	S	Abnormal Comment	S	Emergency Comment	P
	VISUAL INTRUSION **Visual intrusion is caused when visible operations or structures detract from the surroundings. Assessment of impact is based on the degree to which the detraction occurs from sensitive locations.**						
.1	Buildings and fixed plant		0		1		Y
.2	Stockpiles		0		1		Y
.3	Scrapyards		0		1		Y
.4	Vegetation		0		1		Y
.5	Site lighting		0		1		Y
.6	Entrance/exit/access road		0		0		Y
.7	Mineral extraction operations	N/A					
.8	Stack emissions		0		1		Y
.9	Screen banks		0		1		Y
.10	Tips	N/A					
.11							
.12							
0	**LANDSCAPE AND LAND BOUNDARY FENCING/HEDGES ETC MANAGEMENT** **Landscape and land management include landscaping, restoration and aftercare. These works should normally provide positive environmental impact. In cases of poor practice significant negative impacts may be caused if works are not undertaken with due care.**						
0.1	Soil handling technique	N/A					
0.2	Trafficking on soils	N/A					
0.3	Soil Storage	N/A					
0.4	Vegetation establishment	N/A					
0.5	Vegetation/Agricultural aftercare	N/A					
0.6	Tree planting	N/A					
0.7	Tree aftercare	N/A					
0.8	Protection of rights of way	N/A					
0.9	Boundaries, fences, hedges	N/A					
1	**CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT**						

	Source of impact	Normal Comment	S	Abnormal Comment	S	Emergency Comment	P
	Effects on conservation resources that is ecological, geological, historical and archaeological resources, are generally site specific. In respect of ecological resources time of year is critical to minimise the impact of operations. Assessment should be made based on the identified resources at the site, which should be listed below.						
1.1	Hedge and tree removal	N/A					
1.2	Disturbance of banks and grasslands	N/A					
1.3	Dewatering ponds	N/A					
1.4	Habitat disturbance	N/A					
1.5	Wildlife disturbance	N/A					
1.6	Archaeological disturbance	N/A					
1.7	Geological disturbance	N/A					
1.8							
1.9							
2	**POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS** Record here any positive environmental effects noted during the impact assessment process.						
2.1							
2.2							
2.3							
2.4							
2.5							
2.6							
2.7							



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POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999
Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000, Regulation 28(2)

PPC Permit ref: PPC 2/97 Information Request ref: PPC 2/05

Request for Information Notice

From: Huntingdonshire District Council Council ("the Council")

To: (1)
Hanson Aggregates, St Ives Coating Plant, Meadow Lane, St Ives, Cambridgeshire PE27 4LG

The Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Regulation 28(2) of the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000(2) ("the 2000 Regulations"), hereby requires you :-

(a) to furnish the Council at the address set out below the information specified in the Schedule attached to this Notice ("the Schedule"), being information which the Council reasonably considers that it needs for the purpose of the discharge of its functions under the 2000 Regulations; and

(b) to furnish that information ~~[in writing / in electronic format compatible with system]~~ within the period specified in the Schedule.

(3)

Signed on behalf of the Council Elizabeth A Wilson

Designation Director of Operational Services

An authorised officer of the Council

Dated 13 April 2005

(1) The operator at the address shown on their permit / application.
(2) S.I. 2000 No. 1973 to which there are amendments not relevant to this information notice.
(3) Enter council address

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PPC Permit ref: PPC 2/97

Information Request ref: PPC 2/05

Schedule

Information to be supplied to the Council	Format of the submission	Deadline for the submission
SITE CONDITION REPORT - Submit a site condition report describing the condition of the site of the installation and identify any substances in, on or under the land which may constitute a pollution risk. The report shall include any pollution incidents such as spillages that have occurred at the site and details of measures put in place to mitigate their effects. The report shall cover all of the land on which the activities of the installation may take place. This shall include any land that is integral to the satisfactory operation of the installation; for example, areas needed for the movement of materials by vehicles or other means, and the areas around associated pipe work. The site operator shall first commission a desktop study to produce the information necessary for the report. Only if the study suggests that matters which warrant more detailed investigation, should it be necessary to consider more details, targeted site survey work. Further information can be found at the following web sites: www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/444217/444663/298441/horizontal/534710 and www.defra.gov.uk/environmen/pc/ippcguide/ippced3.htm (page 74). NOISE SURVEY - Measure the background noise level and the rating noise level during the quietest time of the night at the nearest residential neighbours, in accordance with BS4142.	Written or electronic	1 AUGUST 2005

Dated 13 April 2005

Signed Elizabeth A Wilson

Designation Director of Operational Services

An authorised officer of the Council

Guidance for Operators receiving a Request for Information Notice

(This guidance does not form part of the Request for Information Notice, but it is for the guidance of those served with the notice.)

1. Dealing with a Request for Information Notice

This notice requests information, which the Council considers it requires for the purposes of the discharge of its functions under the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000.

The [legal person/individual] named in this notice is required to supply the information detailed in the Notice or attached Schedule within the timescale specified.

If you have recently applied for a permit under the LA-IPPC or LAPPC regimes, the information to be provided will assist the Council in the swift determination of the application.

If you fail to provide the information specified in the notice by the given date, it is open to this authority to deem your application for a permit to have been withdrawn (Schedule 4, paragraph 4 of the PPC regulations).

2. Exclusion from registers of certain confidential information

(a) Commercial Confidentiality

An operator may request certain information within an application or associated request for information to remain confidential i.e. not be placed on the public register. The operator must request the exclusion from the public register of commercially confidential information at the time of supply of the information requested by this notice. The operator should provide clear justification for each item wishing to be kept from the register. The amount of information excluded from the register should be kept to the minimum necessary to safeguard the operator's commercial advantage. It may assist the local authority if the information the operator considers to be commercially confidential is submitted in a way which will allow it to be easily removed should the request be granted, for example on separate pages, marked 'claimed confidential'. The onus is on the operator to provide a clear justification for each item to be kept from the register. It will not simply be sufficient to say that the process is a trade secret.

The general principle is that information should be freely available to the public. Information that maybe considered commercially confidential is that which if it "were being contained within the register would prejudice to an unreasonable degree the commercial interests of an individual or other person" (regulation 31(12) of the 2000 Regulations).

Local authorities will also take into account whether the information at issue could be obtained or inferred from other publicly accessible sources.

The local authority will determine this request within 28 days of the date of such an application and will issue a Determination Notice detailing their decision. The notice may specify a time period over which the information is to remain comercially confidential (if not specified, it will be four years beginning with the date of the determination). The operator may appeal to the Secretary of State within 21 days of the notification of the decision.

If the application is granted the local authority will place a statement on the public register indicating the existence of information which has been withheld and stating the reasons why, [plus whether this information is relevant to a permit condition, and whether the permit condition has been complied with].

The local authority may consider that certain areas of the information are commercially confidential, and others are not. If this is the case it will be stated in the determination notice. The operator may appeal against this in the normal manner.

Further guidance on commercial confidentiality can be found in Chapter 8 of the LA-IPPC and LAPPC Guidance.

(b) National Security

Information may be excluded from the public register on grounds of national security. If it is considered that the inclusion of the information requestedby this notice on a public register is contrary to the interests of national security, the operator may apply to the Secretary of State, specifying the information and indicating the apparent nature of risk to national security. The operator must inform the local authority of such an application, who will not include the information on the public register until the Secretary of State has decided the matter

Offences

Failure to comply with a Request for Information Notice is an offence under regulation 32(e) of the 2000 Regulations. A person guilty of an offence under this regulation could be liable (i) on summary conviction, a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (currently £5000); or (ii) on conviction, to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or both.

Hanson Aggregates
St Ives Asphalt Plant
Meadow Lane
St Ives
Cambridge
PE27 4LG

8 August 2005

Site Condition Report for St Ives Asphalt Plant

Site Details

Operation – Coated Stone Plant
Commissioning date – Oct 1997

Original site condition prior to construction – Made up ground following extraction of sand and gravel to a depth of 6m. Back fill consisting mainly of clay. This point is worthy of note since any release of pollutants to ground would be stopped by this clay barrier.

The plant structure is built on concrete rafts supported by piles sunk down into the bedrock.

The rest of the site for operational use is surfaced with a minimum of 120mm of macadam.

Site drainage is detailed on plan S1fcg/127 supplied with application.

All surface water drainage is discharged after passing through a 3 stage settlement facility which also acts as a petrol separator. Bespoke oil absorbent pillows and booms are deployed within the separators to remove any traces of oil prior to discharge. Disposal of these devices is by registered disposal company (Duston Oils) in designated bins. The discharge from the facility is visually monitored by the site supervisor.

No significant spillages of pollutants have been reported since the plant opened in 1997. There have been no reports to the Environment Agency regarding pollutants being detected in the surrounding areas since the plant was commissioned.

Substance storage on site as detailed on plan

1 - Burner Fuels – RFO as a primary fuel with Gas Oil as back up and for start up / shut down & mobile plant use.

Storage tank detail - Two 50000 litre steel tanks contained within purpose built impermeable concrete bund with sufficient capacity to contain 50000 litres.

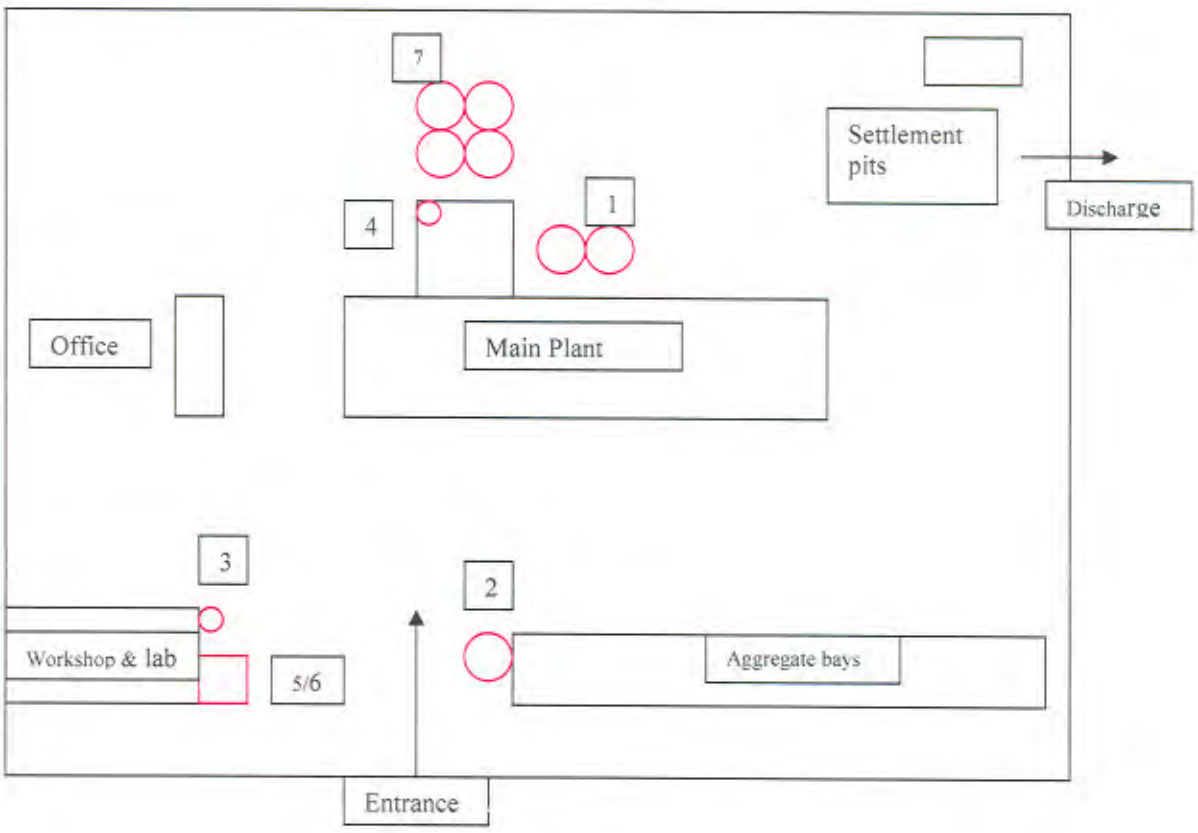
Pipework (2" steel) from the tanks travels over the bund and above ground to the burner. Valves are situated adjacent to the tanks to isolate the fuel should it be required. The valves are closed during long periods of inactivity e.g. bank holidays, breakdowns in order to minimise the possibility of prolonged leakage should any of the pipes fail.

Condition of facility – Tanks, pipework and bund in good condition. No indication of leaks or spillage. Non-contact tank contents gauges installed to eliminate danger of overfilling - all working. All surfacing around facility in good condition.

2 - HGV fuel facility – Derv supplied to Hanson franchise vehicles.

Storage tank detail – One 60000 litre steel tank contained within purpose built impermeable concrete bund with sufficient capacity to contain 60000 litres. Pipework to pump facility contained within steel channel which is itself contained within concrete, with removable lids for inspection purposes. The whole refuelling area is surfaced with macadam.

Site Layout


7
Settlement pits
Discharge
1
4
Office
Main Plant
3
2
Workshop & lab
5/6
Aggregate bays
Entrance

ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY

FOR

HANSON, ST IVES

Report by: O Davey

Reviewed by: K Lockyer

Alderley Environmental Ltd
Arnolds Field Estate
WICKWAR
Wotton-under-Edge
Gloucestershire GL12 8JD

Tel: 01454 292317
Fax: 01454 299918

Client Ref:	131835377
AEL Ref:	8651
Test Date:	1st June 2005

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Hanson, St Ives, produce asphalt for road construction. Materials (stone, sand etc) are mixed, in the correct quantities, and dried in a rotary dryer utilising recovered oil as a fuel. This dry mix is combined with Bitumen to produce the asphalt product.

As part of an IPPC application Hanson, St Ives required an environmental noise survey to determine the impact of the noise produced by the coating plant. Sites for noise measurements were chosen next to the rotary drier, thirty metres away on the bund and approximately ½ mile away towards Holywell.

1.2 Summary

The results from the environmental noise survey show that Hanson, St Ives are not seriously impacting on their local environment in terms of the noise that is produced by their asphalt plant. It was found that the L_{eq} value was only 1.4dB(A) above the calculated background level at a point approximately half a mile towards Holywell.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The environmental noise levels were recorded at three locations for an appropriate period taking into account factors such as traffic and weather conditions.

The instrument used to record the sound levels was a hand held Bruel & Kjaer Type 2231 Modular Precision Sound Level Meter and microphone, fitted with a wind guard. It was calibrated with a Bruel & Kjaer Type 4230 Acoustic Calibrator.

Three values were recorded during the survey; these are:

L_{eq} value – Equivalent continuous sound level (dBA).

L_{90} value – dB(A) level exceeded 90% of the sampling period.

Min L Value – Minimum dB(A) level reached during the sampling period.

3.0 RESULTS

Date: 1st June 2005

June Environmental Noise Survey (01/06/05)

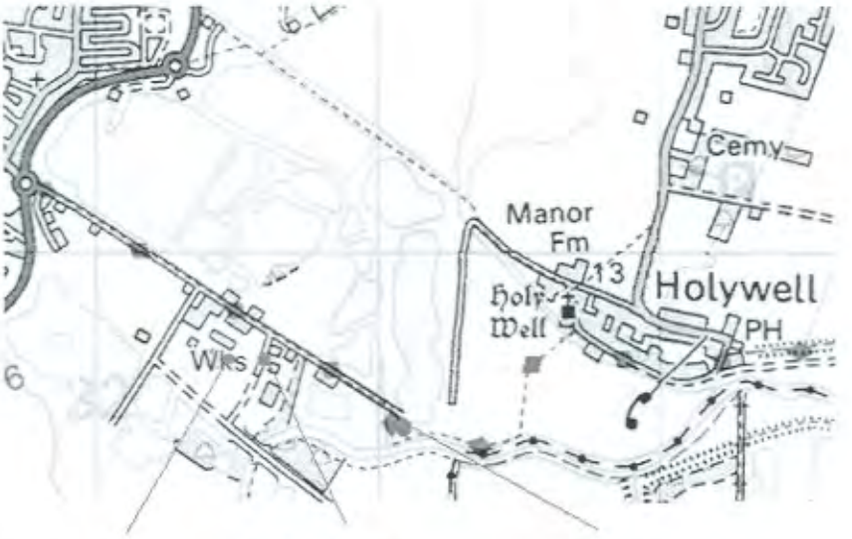
Time	Location	Comments	L_{EQ}	L_{90}	Min L
12:28	1. Next to rotary drier	Noise dominated by asphalt plant, primarily the rotary drier. Noise was loud and constant.	90.3	90.1	89.6
11:43	2. ~30m away, on bund, towards Holywell	Short measurement taken to record sound level when no lorries were moving.	69.8	68.6	67.6
11:47 – 12:17	2. ~30m away, on bund, towards Holywell	Plant running normally. Lorries moving during half hour measurement period.	68.5	66.6	65.2
12:48 – 13:18	3. ~½ mile away, in a field towards Holywell	Plant running normally. Noise contributions from asphalt plant, nearby roads, trees and birdsong.	42.5	41.1	40.1

The weather was overcast but not raining at the time of the measurements. There was a slight south-westerly wind.

4.0 DISCUSSION

The results contained herein show that Hanson, St Ives have very little impact on the noise levels in the direction of the village of Holywell. At the measurement location approximately halfway between the asphalt plant and Holywell the background (L_{90}) noise level was found to be 41.1dB(A). This compared to an L_{eq} (essentially the average) value of 42.5dB(A) only 1.4dB(A) above the background noise level.

5.0 LOCATION MAP



1. Next to rotary drier 2. On bund 3. ~ ½ mile away