Appendix 1

Detailed Information Relating to Proposed Energy From Waste Facility

MEMORANDUM

To:	Will Gardiner	**Organisation:**	Jersey TTSD
cc:		**Organisation:**	
From:	James Yates	**Our Ref:**	**S0871-0010-1315**
Date:	03/04/07	**No. of Pages:**	2
Subject:	Population matrix for the proposed EfW and BWF.		

Dear Will,

The population matrix is attached with this memo as an Excel spreadsheet. A drawing showing all five buildings/locations is also attached.

A number of assumptions have been made whilst constructing the matrix, but in general it is based on worst case scenario, i.e. the maximum number of people that may be simultaneously present on site in any hour of the day. All assumptions made are listed between row 43 and 54 (column A) in the spreadsheet. The matrix is setup for weekdays. For weekends assume that during night shifts only 2 members of staff will be present, whilst up to 6 staff will be present during day shifts.

Description of Buildings on Site

The table below summaries the type of building construction, total footprint, total accessible area, and percentage of time spent outdoors by persons using that particular building.

Summary of Building Details

Building	Construction	Total Footprint, [m^2]	Accessible Area, [m^2]	Percentage of Time Spent Outdoors, [%]
Turbine Hall (Red Hatchings)	Steel formwork with external cladding	290	130	<5
FGT/Boiler Hall (Orange Hatchings)	Steel formwork with external cladding	2380	2440	<5
Tipping Apron/Bunker (Blue Hatchings)	Steel formwork with external cladding	1370	810	<20
Offices/Control Room/Workshops (Green Hatchings)	Steel formwork with external cladding	110	460	<5
BWF (Purple Hatchings)	Steel formwork with external cladding	1290	1040	<20

The following assumptions have been made in order to complete the above table:

1) The “total footprint” is defined as the total building area when viewed from above.
2) The “accessible area” is defined as the total area within the building which can be accessed on foot, i.e. equal to the summation of: the total area of each floor within a building minus the area used by equipment and machinery on each floor.
3) The office/control room/workshop building contains six floors. The average accessible area is assumed to be 70% for each floor.
4) The FGT/boiler hall is assumed to be a three storey building. Total area of the ground, first, and second floors are 2380 m^2, 1200 m^2 and 1200 m^2 respectively. Machinery and equipment use approximately 1340 m^2, 500 m^2 and 500 m^2 on each of the three floors respectively. The total accessible area is therefore 2440 m^2.
5) Turbine hall, BWF and EFW tipping apron/bunker are assumed to be single storey building.

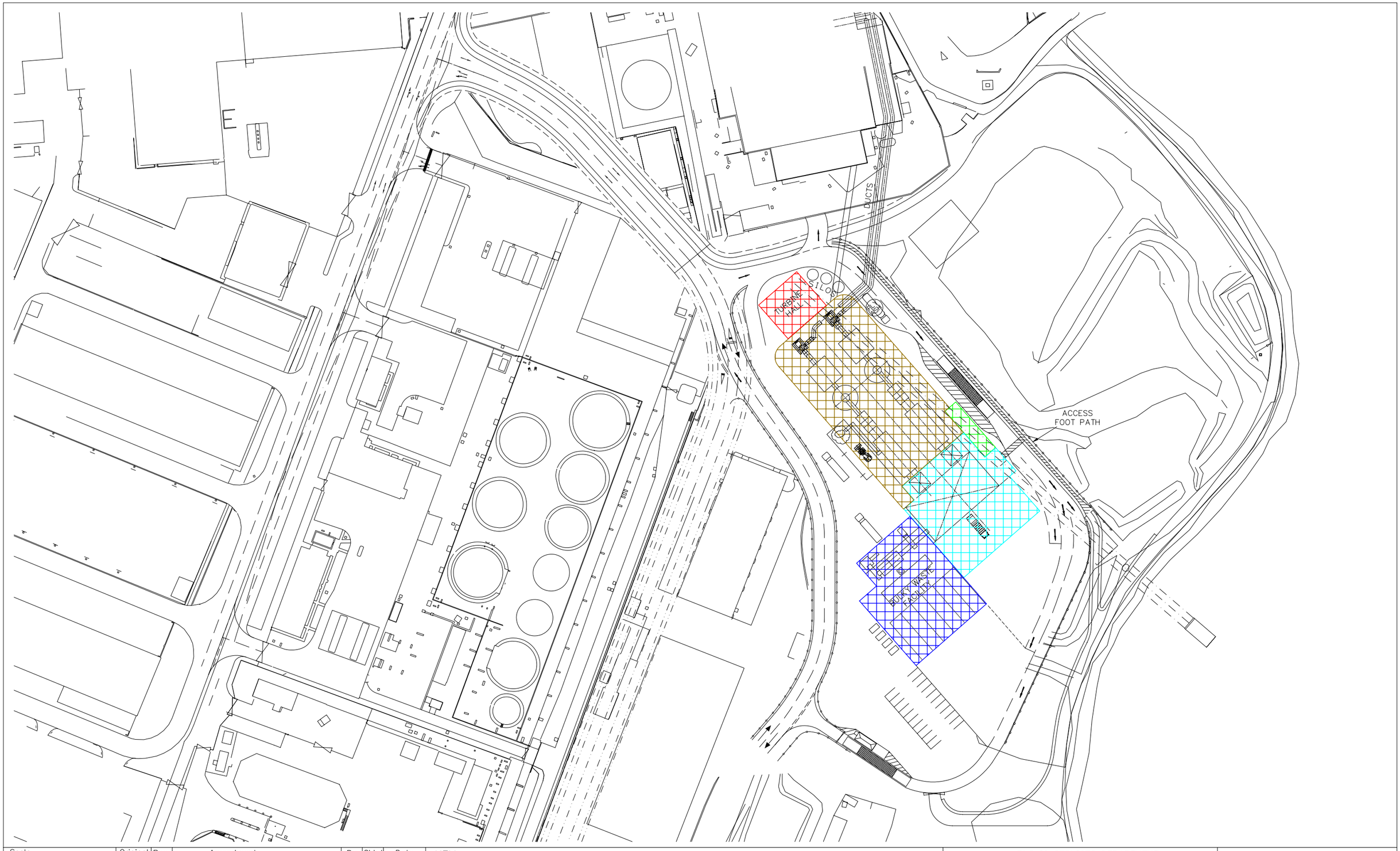
Reference Note			Percentage of Time Outside	Hour Start-Hour End 00:00 01:00	01:00 02:00	02:00 03:00	03:00 04:00	04:00 05:00	05:00 06:00	06:00 07:00	07:00 08:00	08:00 09:00	09:00 10:00	10:00 11:00	11:00 12:00	12:00 13:00	13:00 14:00	14:00 15:00	15:00 16:00	16:00 17:00	17:00 18:00	18:00 19:00	19:00 20:00	20:00 21:00	21:00 22:00	22:00 23:00	23:00 00:00
1		**Total No. of People on Site**		**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**10**	**24**	**29**	**26**	**25**	**27**	**25**	**23**	**18**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
2		**Total Staff**		**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
3		**Total Visitors + Deliveries**		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**15**	**20**	**17**	**16**	**18**	**16**	**14**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
		Turbine Hall (Red Hatchings)																									
4		Occasional roundsman	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		FGT/Boiler Hall (Orange Hatchings)																									
		Occasional roundsman	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	STAFF	**EfW Apron/Bunker (Blue Hatchings)**																									
		Ground Staff	<5									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
		Offices/Control Room/Workshops (Green Hatchings)																									
		[Offices]																									
		Site Manager	<5										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
		Receptionist	<5										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
		Control Room Operator	<5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Maintenance (Electrical Engineer)	<5										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
		Maintenance (Mechanical Engineer)	<5										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
		Bulky Waste Facility (Purple Hatchings)																									
5		Ground Staff	<5									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
6		Machine Operator	<5									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
	Deliveries	**Waste Deliveries**																									
7		EfW Tipping Apron	<20									1	2	4	3	2	3	2	2	1							
8		BWF Tipping Apron	<20									3	8	10	8	7	8	8	7	3							
	Others	**Others**																									
9		General Delivery 1	<20										1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1							
		Commercial visitors	<10										1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1							
		TTSD officers	<5										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
		Weighbridge Operator	<5									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
10		School Parties (Occasional)	<10												25	25	25	25									

Reference List

1. Lists the total number of people on site at any point within a particular hour. This value includes all staff, deliveries and others; but excludes school parties and occasional roundsmen as these are occasional activities .
2. Lists the total number of staff present on site at any particular point within an hour. This does not include occasional roundsmen.
3. Lists the total number of visitors and delivery persons on site at any point within an hour. Does not include school parties as these are occasional activities.
4. Occasional roundsmen carry out periodic inspections of an area or building, and as such will only spend a fraction of time in that particular location. As such occasional roundsmen have not been included in any totals.
5. It is assumed that only one member of ground staff will be present at any hour within the day. Working hours are 0800 to 1700, seven days per week.
6. It is assumed that only one machine operator will be present at any hour within the day. Working hours are 0800 to 1700, seven days per week.
7. Values based on approximately 90 vehicles using the facility over 9 hours each day, distributed accordingly.
8. Values approximately based on an hourly peak of 60 vehicles, and distributed accordingly. An elevated peak flow of 60 vehicles per hour has been used as this value will allow for vehicles using the facility with additional passengers.
9. General deliveries include PAC and lime deliveries, ash removal etc.
10. It is assumed that occasionally school parties will visit the facility. However since these are occasional activities school party figures have not been included in any total value presented.

Additional Note

For weekend figures assume that only two members of staff will be present during a night shift, whilst during a day shift up to 6 members of staff will be present. No general deliveries can be assumed to take place over weekends.



Scale: 1:1250 DO NOT SCALE	Original Size A3	Rev.	Amendment	By	Chkd	Date
Drawn By: RK	Date: 02.4.07	A1	PRELIMINARY	RK	JJA	02.4.07
Checked By: JJA	02.4.07					
CAD Ref.: 871-015-A1						

KEY:

- TURBINE HALL
- FGT/BOILER HALL
- APRON/BUNKER
- OFFICES/PLANT ROOM
- BULKY WASTE FACILITY

Client	PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Site	LA COLLETTE II – JERSEY
Project	WASTE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION
Title	PROPOSED PLANT LAYOUT

Office of Issue	Telephone No.	Drawing No.	Revision
STOCKPORT	0161-476 0032	871-015	A1

FICHTNER
CONSULTING ENGINEERS LIMITED
8 Acorn Business Park, Heaton Lane
Stockport, Cheshire SK4 1AS
Tel: 0161-476 0032 Fax: 0161-474 0618

Appendix 2

Meteorological Data for Jersey

The meteorological data in this Appendix has been provided by the Meteorological Section of the Planning and Environment Department of the States of Jersey.

The data on the following pages presents two analyses of the Pasquill Gifford stability categories:

- The No Sea Effect file contains categories assessed as if at an inland station and is based on hourly data from Jersey Airport.
- The Wind Over Sea file contains categories assessed with the Met. data from Jersey Airport transposed to the La Collette area and account taken of the wind direction with regard to the underlying terrain - i.e. winds between 130 and 250 have been assumed to be of maritime origin. According to the UKMO, Category D is normally used to describe atmospheric stability at a coastal site with an onshore wind during the day.

No Sea Effect

Percentage Frequencies of Pasquill-Gifford stability categories - Jersey Airport (49.2 N 02.2 W) for the period 1997 - 2006

Stab Cat.	Wind speed	Calm	Wind Direction 341 - 010	011 - 040	041 - 070	071 - 100	101 - 130	131 - 160	161 - 190	191 - 220	221 - 250	251 - 280	281 - 310	311 - 340	Total
A	Calm	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.30%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.08%	0.03%	0.02%	0.32%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	ALL	0.30%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.08%	0.03%	0.02%	0.61%
A/B	Calm	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.07%	0.05%	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%	0.04%	0.04%	0.03%	0.05%	0.14%	0.06%	0.03%	0.63%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.39%	0.32%	0.20%	0.19%	0.33%	0.24%	0.18%	0.08%	0.17%	0.58%	0.30%	0.16%	3.13%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	ALL	0.10%	0.46%	0.37%	0.24%	0.23%	0.38%	0.28%	0.21%	0.11%	0.21%	0.72%	0.36%	0.19%	3.86%
B	Calm	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.07%	0.03%	0.02%	0.31%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.11%	0.07%	0.05%	0.06%	0.07%	0.08%	0.06%	0.06%	0.10%	0.20%	0.13%	0.07%	1.06%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.78%	0.62%	0.53%	0.47%	0.44%	0.46%	0.34%	0.20%	0.24%	0.62%	0.64%	0.33%	5.66%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	ALL	0.17%	0.91%	0.71%	0.61%	0.54%	0.53%	0.56%	0.43%	0.28%	0.36%	0.89%	0.80%	0.42%	7.20%
B/C	Calm	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.20%	0.15%	0.12%	0.10%	0.10%	0.14%	0.19%	0.13%	0.21%	0.41%	0.29%	0.16%	2.21%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	ALL	0.00%	0.20%	0.15%	0.12%	0.10%	0.10%	0.14%	0.19%	0.13%	0.21%	0.41%	0.29%	0.16%	2.21%
C	Calm	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.01%	0.03%	0.08%	0.04%	0.02%	0.37%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.14%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.10%	0.13%	0.15%	0.11%	0.20%	0.36%	0.20%	0.10%	1.83%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.25%	0.26%	0.21%	0.19%	0.20%	0.25%	0.38%	0.34%	0.42%	0.68%	0.41%	0.22%	3.81%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.38%	0.42%	0.93%	0.63%	0.45%	0.44%	0.54%	0.39%	0.30%	0.60%	0.65%	0.26%	6.02%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.03%	0.05%	0.50%	0.20%	0.07%	0.13%	0.17%	0.18%	0.18%	0.34%	0.23%	0.07%	2.17%
	ALL	0.09%	0.82%	0.88%	1.77%	1.16%	0.85%	0.99%	1.28%	1.04%	1.12%	2.07%	1.53%	0.67%	14.28%
C/D	Calm	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.11%	0.08%	0.06%	0.03%	0.05%	0.08%	0.11%	0.08%	0.12%	0.23%	0.14%	0.10%	1.19%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	ALL	0.00%	0.11%	0.08%	0.06%	0.03%	0.05%	0.08%	0.11%	0.08%	0.12%	0.23%	0.14%	0.10%	1.19%
D	Calm	0.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.06%	0.07%	0.05%	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	0.06%	0.08%	0.06%	0.61%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.19%	0.23%	0.21%	0.21%	0.16%	0.19%	0.12%	0.15%	0.16%	0.22%	0.24%	0.22%	2.29%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.37%	0.49%	0.52%	0.59%	0.34%	0.41%	0.50%	0.48%	0.49%	0.75%	0.69%	0.44%	6.05%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	1.22%	1.31%	2.21%	2.21%	1.16%	1.69%	3.23%	2.94%	2.78%	3.62%	2.58%	1.60%	26.55%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.58%	0.50%	0.90%	0.56%	0.33%	0.95%	1.97%	2.32%	2.59%	3.31%	2.11%	0.90%	17.03%
	ALL	0.43%	2.41%	2.60%	3.89%	3.60%	2.03%	3.29%	5.85%	5.93%	6.07%	7.95%	5.70%	3.23%	52.97%
E	Calm	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.20%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.07%	0.11%	0.11%	0.10%	0.06%	0.07%	0.08%	0.07%	0.09%	0.10%	0.12%	0.09%	1.06%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.55%	0.89%	1.10%	1.42%	0.64%	0.50%	0.53%	0.59%	0.45%	0.58%	0.82%	0.91%	8.97%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	ALL	0.00%	0.64%	1.03%	1.23%	1.53%	0.70%	0.58%	0.63%	0.67%	0.55%	0.71%	0.96%	1.02%	10.24%
F	Calm	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.52%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.13%	0.12%	0.09%	0.08%	0.10%	0.10%	0.09%	0.07%	0.09%	0.09%	0.17%	0.19%	1.30%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.53%	0.62%	0.52%	0.45%	0.34%	0.29%	0.29%	0.25%	0.24%	0.31%	0.54%	0.69%	5.07%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	ALL	0.52%	0.66%	0.74%	0.61%	0.54%	0.44%	0.39%	0.38%	0.32%	0.33%	0.40%	0.70%	0.87%	6.89%
G	Calm	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	ALL	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%
ALL	Calm	2.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.18%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.33%	0.34%	0.25%	0.24%	0.26%	0.27%	0.24%	0.19%	0.27%	0.55%	0.44%	0.36%	3.74%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	1.43%	1.46%	1.20%	1.12%	1.07%	0.98%	0.87%	0.72%	0.95%	1.77%	1.52%	1.33%	14.43%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	2.14%	2.40%	2.48%	2.77%	1.71%	1.75%	1.94%	1.74%	1.81%	3.05%	2.85%	2.05%	26.70%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	1.71%	1.82%	3.20%	2.87%	1.67%	2.21%	3.88%	3.42%	3.20%	4.46%	3.37%	1.96%	33.76%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.61%	0.56%	1.41%	0.77%	0.40%	1.09%	2.14%	2.50%	2.77%	3.65%	2.34%	0.98%	19.20%
	ALL	2.18%	6.23%	6.57%	8.54%	7.76%	5.11%	6.31%	9.08%	8.57%	9.00%	13.47%	10.51%	6.68%	100.00%

Wind Over Sea

Percentage Frequency of Pasquill - Gifford stability categories - Jersey Airport (49.2 N 02.2 W) for the period 1997 to 2006

Stability Cat.	Wind Spee	Calm	341 - 010	011 - 040	041 - 070	071 - 100	101 - 130	131 - 160	161 - 190	191 - 220	221 - 250	251 - 280	281 - 310	311 - 340	Total
							Wind Direction								
A	Calm	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	All	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%
B	Calm	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.02%	0.02%	0.17%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.10%	0.13%	0.07%	0.05%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.04%	0.02%	0.52%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	All	0.00%	0.12%	0.15%	0.09%	0.08%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.05%	0.04%	0.72%
C	Calm	0.58%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.12%	0.10%	0.08%	0.09%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.30%	0.15%	0.08%	0.95%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.54%	0.37%	0.29%	0.30%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	0.59%	0.30%	3.53%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.67%	0.61%	0.49%	0.44%	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.68%	0.40%	4.33%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	0.13%	0.08%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.34%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	All	0.58%	1.36%	1.11%	0.98%	0.92%	0.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.26%	1.44%	0.79%	9.72%
D	Calm	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.42%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.05%	0.07%	0.05%	0.03%	0.13%	0.16%	0.13%	0.11%	0.16%	0.06%	0.08%	0.06%	1.10%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.28%	0.36%	0.34%	0.35%	0.64%	0.72%	0.62%	0.50%	0.75%	0.35%	0.39%	0.34%	5.62%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	1.18%	1.31%	1.43%	1.67%	1.29%	1.53%	1.76%	1.53%	1.67%	1.96%	1.84%	1.18%	18.34%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	1.60%	1.71%	2.97%	2.70%	1.64%	2.22%	3.90%	3.43%	3.22%	4.47%	3.36%	1.90%	33.12%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.59%	0.50%	1.37%	0.72%	0.39%	1.07%	2.16%	2.51%	2.78%	3.67%	2.34%	0.95%	19.05%
	All	0.42%	3.70%	3.95%	6.16%	5.48%	4.10%	5.70%	8.56%	8.07%	8.58%	10.51%	8.00%	4.43%	77.65%
E	Calm	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.04%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.30%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.38%	0.47%	0.42%	0.34%	0.26%	0.22%	0.20%	0.18%	0.17%	0.22%	0.39%	0.50%	3.75%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.26%	0.45%	0.50%	0.61%	0.27%	0.23%	0.19%	0.22%	0.15%	0.22%	0.35%	0.44%	3.89%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.08%	0.06%	0.07%	0.06%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	0.36%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.03%	0.06%	0.05%	0.05%	0.01%	0.03%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.29%
	All	0.00%	0.76%	1.07%	1.07%	1.08%	0.56%	0.49%	0.45%	0.44%	0.36%	0.48%	0.79%	1.04%	8.59%
F	Calm	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.12%	0.11%	0.08%	0.07%	0.09%	0.10%	0.07%	0.06%	0.08%	0.08%	0.15%	0.17%	1.20%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.13%	0.12%	0.07%	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.04%	0.04%	0.06%	0.12%	0.16%	0.98%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	All	0.40%	0.25%	0.23%	0.16%	0.14%	0.15%	0.15%	0.13%	0.10%	0.12%	0.14%	0.27%	0.34%	2.57%
G	Calm	0.72%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.72%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.04%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.13%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	0.05%	0.04%	0.07%	0.06%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.30%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	0.02%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.18%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	All	0.00%	0.08%	0.11%	0.14%	0.12%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	0.09%	0.66%
ALL	Calm	2.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.19%
	1 - 3 kt	0.00%	0.34%	0.34%	0.25%	0.24%	0.26%	0.27%	0.24%	0.19%	0.27%	0.55%	0.44%	0.36%	3.77%
	4 - 6 kt	0.00%	1.44%	1.47%	1.21%	1.12%	1.08%	0.99%	0.88%	0.73%	0.96%	1.78%	1.53%	1.34%	14.53%
	7 - 10 kt	0.00%	2.15%	2.42%	2.50%	2.79%	1.72%	1.77%	1.95%	1.75%	1.82%	3.07%	2.87%	2.07%	26.89%
	11 - 16 kt	0.00%	1.72%	1.83%	3.22%	2.89%	1.68%	2.23%	3.91%	3.44%	3.23%	4.49%	3.39%	1.97%	34.00%
	17 - 98 kt	0.00%	0.62%	0.56%	1.42%	0.77%	0.40%	1.10%	2.16%	2.52%	2.79%	3.67%	2.35%	0.98%	19.33%
	All	1.48%	6.27%	6.62%	8.60%	7.81%	5.15%	6.36%	9.14%	8.63%	9.07%	13.57%	10.59%	6.72%	100.00%

Appendix 3

Information Relating to Other Existing Land Use at La Collette

The information in this Appendix has been collated by the States of Jersey.

	Location	General description	Construction	Floor area	Estimated time that people spend outdoors
Abattoir	A	Islands Abattoir	Concrete walls steel framed roof	1000 m2	Minimal time for loading and unloading livestock.
Green waste timber reception	B	Reception and shredding of green waste.	Portacabin accomodation.	6300m2	Area for public and contractors to dispose of green waste. Area where primary shredding takes place. Public / contractors approx 5 to 10 minuites. Own staff 8 hours per day.
Green waste processing	C	Composting slab	Concrete slab, portacabin accomodation.	7000m2	No contractors. Own staff can spend 8 hours per day when turning or screening.
Inert waste disposal	D	Inert waste tip head.	Reclaimed land - small steel	tip head 850 m	Public / contractors spend between 5 and 10 minuites on tip head. TTS staff up to 8 hours a day.
Aggregate recycling contractor	E	Area for processing aggregates.	Reclaimed land surrounded by earth banks, portacabin accomodation.	11350 m2	Public / contractors spend between 5 and 10 minuites on tip head. AAL staff up to 8 hours a day.
Third party parking	F	Heavy goods vehicle parking area.	Reclaimed land surrounded by earth banks.	2550m2	Minimal time spent on site.
Asbestos reception	G	Asbestos reception, bagginng and storage area.	Reclaimed land surrounded by earth banks, portacabin accomodation.	2000m2	Public / contractors spend between 5 and 10 minuites on tip head. Asbestos specialists staff up to 8 hours a day.
Baled Waste Storage	H	Area for storing non-inert waste	Reclaimed land surrounded by earth banks. Some below ground level.	2400m2	TTS staff can spend up to 8 hours per day when emptying bays.

03 April 2007

Scale: 1:4312

mapping@gov.je

Jersey Mapping

States of Jersey

Employees - Weekdays

HSI ref no	Building type	Property Name	Unit Name	00:01 - 01:00	01:01 - 02:00	02:01 - 03:00	03:01 - 04:00	04:01 - 05:00	05:01 - 06:00	06:01 - 07:00	07:01 - 08:00	08:01 - 09:00	09:01 - 10:00	10:01 - 11:00	11:01 - 12:00	12:01 - 13:00	13:01 - 14:00	14:01 - 15:00	15:01 - 16:00	16:01 - 17:00	17:01 - 18:00	18:01 - 19:00	19:01 - 20:00	20:01 - 21:00	21:01 - 22:00	22:01 - 23:00	23:01 - 00:00
1	Concrete	Victoria Pier	Pier Head Offices							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
2	Granite structure	Victoria Pier arches	Aquamar Fisheries	Included in row 9				4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4							
3		Victoria Pier arches	Premier Service Marine Engineers									3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3							
			Premier Service Marine Engineers Fuel Berth	in course of construction							4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
4	Masonry structure sheet metal roof	Victoria Pier	Aquamar Fisheries					4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4							
4		Victoria Pier	Batterix & Sons Ltd						2	2	2	2	2	2	2								1	1			
4		Victoria Pier	De La Haye Fisheries				8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8			
4		Victoria Pier	Airo Shipping Ltd	to be entered																							
4		Victoria Pier	Fresh Fish Co Ltd					2	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6									
4		Victoria Pier	Jersey Fisherman's Association	to be entered						3	3	3	3	3	3												
5	Portacabin	Victoria Pier walkway portacabin office	Huelin Renouf								2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
6	Industrial shed sheet metal clad/mason	Victoria Pier warehouse and trailer park	Huelin Renouf								30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30								
6		Victoria Pier	Voisin									6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6							
7	Portacabin	Victoria Pier portacabin	Voisin									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
8	Industrial shed /sheet metal clad	Victoria Pier maintenance shed	Huelin Renouf	Included in row 16																							
9	Portacabin	Victoria Pier	Victoria Pier Cafe (Portacabin)							1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2										
10	Portacabin	Victoria Pier	Fresh Fish Mobile (Friday only)									1	1	1	1	1	1										
11	Steel structure	Victoria Pier cement silos	Ronez									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
12	Industrial shed	States of Jersey Abattoir	States of Jersey Abattoir							4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	4	2							
13	Masonry concrete structure	Power Station	JEC Power Station	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
14	Industrial shed sheet metal/masonry	JEC	JEC Energy Division							7	40	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	7	1	1					
15	Industrial shed sheet metal	Bus Garage & Workshop (La Collette)	Connex	6	4	4			5	23	43	22	30	20	29	24	30	52	37	16	3	14	8	9	4	4	5
16	Open air - portacabin offices	Reclamation site	Green waste timber reception						3	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	4	2	4								
16		Reclamation site	Green waste processing						2	2	1	2	2		1	2		2	2								
16		Reclamation site	Inert waste disposal							1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3							
16		Reclamation site	Aggregate recycling contractor								10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5								
16		Reclamation site	Third party parking						4	4	15	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	5								
16		Reclamation site	Asbestos reception								5	5	5	5	5	3	2	2	2								
16		Reclamation site	Baled waste storage								6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6								
17	Masonry structure	Fuel Company	PDJ Esso								10	14	14	14	14	11	11	14	14	14							
18	Masonry structure	Fuel Company	Total							2	2	10	10	10	15	10	10	10	10	10							
19	Masonry structure	Fuel Company and storage site	Fuel Supplies									35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35							
20	Industrial buildings sheet metal/masonr	Gas Company	Jersey Gas Co								3	11	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	3	1	2					
21	Industrial shed sheet metal/masonry	La Collette Depot	T&TSd Depot							78	19	30	30	30	30	30	47	56	18	32	19	4	4	2	2	2	
21		La Collette Depot	Paul Davis Freight Services								9	3	3	3	3	3	3	9									
21		TTS Port Engineering	TTS Port Engineering									45	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	45							
21		Housing Depot	Housing Depot							14	22	3	3	3	2	2	8	1	1	22							
22	Industrial shed sheet metal /masonry	Driver and Vehicle Standards Department	Driver and Vehicle Standards Department	to be checked							6	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16				
23	Industrial shed sheet metal/masonry	La Collette Marine Hydraulics	La Collette Marine Hydraulics									4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4							
23		La Collette GT Marine Workshop	La Collette GT Marine Workshop								3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3						
24	Open air	Boat Park																									
25	Industrial shed sheet metal/masonry	Fishermans Quay F1 - F25	Barraques							6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6						
26	Portacabin	Boat Hoist Office	Jersey Harbours									3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3							
26		Sea Fisheries Office	Sea Fisheries Office									5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5						
27	Industrial shed sheet metal/masonry	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 1 La Collette Factory Ashley & Co Ltd								5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5						
27		La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 2 La Collette Factory CTS Computing									4	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12						
27		La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 3 La Collette Factory Pioneer Commercials										Vacant														
27		La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 4 La Collette Factory R R Whittingham								14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
27		La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 5 La Collette Factory Sonic Cleaning Services									7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	5							
28	Open air	La Collette Boat Park	L1A Boat Park (Part)																								
29	Industrial shed sheet metal clad	La Collette CI Marine (Sunseeker) Workshop	La Collette CI Marine Workshop									3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3							
30	Industrial shed sheet metal/masonry	C I Welding Factory	La Collette Cold Store Limited						10	7	11	11	10	10	10	10	8	8									
30		C I Welding Factory	Edmundson Electrical Limited								10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10							
30		C I Welding Factory	Romerils Warehouse 2								10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4							
30		C I Welding Factory	Offshore Nautical (CI) Ltd (Port Fairline)	4							16	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	4	4	4	4	4
30		C I Welding Factory	Rosden Glass Fibre									14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30		C I Welding Factory	Waverley Coaches									11	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	11				
30		C I Welding Factory	Advanced Stainless Steel Installations Ltd									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
31	Industrial shed sheet metal/masonry	Warehouse	Romerils Warehouse 1								8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
31		Warehouse	Romerils trade counter								14	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
31		Warehouse	M&S (Le Riche Group Limited)	Vacant																							
32		Animal Waste Plant	Animal Waste Plant	To be vacated in near future																							
33	Open air	La Collette Harbour	Tanker berth	2 landside emplolyees for the duration of the fuel discharge																							
34	Open air	La Collette Marina																									
35	Open air	La Collette Marina	Race Starter Hut	to be entered																							
	Open air	Parking	Trailer Parks																								
			Car Parks																								
		Other activities	Public Events																								
			Port activities																								
			TOTAL	12	6	6	10	20	46	177	392	482	455	446	459	439	465	491	415	392	130	73	61	32	18	13	11

Information based on that supplied on 17/05/2007

Employees - Weekends

HSI ref no	Property Name	Unit Name		00:01 - 01:00	01:01 - 02:00	02:01 - 03:00	03:01 - 04:00	04:01 - 05:00	05:01 - 06:00	06:01 - 07:00	07:01 - 08:00	08:01 - 09:00	09:01 - 10:00	10:01 - 11:00	11:01 - 12:00	12:01 - 13:00	13:01 - 14:00	14:01 - 15:00	15:01 - 16:00	16:01 - 17:00	17:01 - 18:00	18:01 - 19:00	19:01 - 20:00	20:01 - 21:00	21:01 - 22:00	22:01 - 23:00	23:01 - 00:00
1	Victoria Pier	Pier Head Offices								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2	Victoria Pier arches	Aquamar Fisheries																								
3	Victoria Pier arches	Premier Service Marine Engineers										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
		Premier Service Marine Engineers Fuel Berth									4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
4	Victoria Pier	Aquamar Fisheries										1	1	1	1	1										
4	Victoria Pier	Batterix & Sons Ltd							2	2	2	2	2	2	2								1	1		
4	Victoria Pier	De la Haye Fisheries										8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
4	Victoria Pier	Alro Shipping Ltd																								
4	Victoria Pier	Fresh Fish Co Ltd						2	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6								
4	Victoria Pier	Jersey Fishermans Association								3	3	3	3	3	3											
5	Victoria Pier walkway portacabin office	Huelin Renouf									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
6	Victoria Pier warehouse and trailer park	Huelin Renouf									30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30						
6	Victoria Pier	Voisin																								
7	Victoria Pier portacabin	Voisin										1	1	1	1											
8	Victoria Pier maintenance shed	Huelin Renouf		refer to row 16								2	2	2	2											
9	Victoria Pier	Victoria Pier Cafe (Portacabin)									2	2	2	2	2											
10	Victoria Pier	Van Ground Site Fresh Fish Mobile										2	2	2	2	2	2									
11	Victoria Pier cement silos	Ronez																								
12	States of Jersey Abattoir	States of Jersey Abattoir																								
13	Power Station	JEC Power Station		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
14	JEC	JEC Energy Division																								
15	Bus Garage & Workshop (La Collette)	Connex		6	4	4			4	14	10	5	3	2	13	8	10	16	4	1	3	12	8	9	4	4	5
16	Reclamation site	Green waste timber reception									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
16	Reclamation site	Green waste processing								2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2									
16	Reclamation site	Inert waste disposal																								
16	Reclamation site	Aggregate recycling contractor																								
16	Reclamation site	Third party parking																								
16	Reclamation site	Asbestos reception																								
16	Reclamation site	Baled waste storage																								
17	Fuel Company	PDJ Esso																								
18	Fuel Company	Total																								
19	Fuel Company and storage Site	Fuel Supplies										8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8						
20	Gas Company	Jersey Gas Co									1	2	2													
21	La Collette Depot	T&TSd Depot										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
21	La Collette Depot	Paul Davis Freight Services																								
21	TTS Port Engineering	TTS Port Engineering										5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5						
21	Housing Depot	Housing Depot																								
22	Driver and Vehicle Standards Department	Driver and Vehicle Standards Department		to be checked								16	56	56	56	56	18	56	56	20	8	6	6			
23	La Collette Marine Hydraulics	La Collette Marine Hydraulics										1	1	1	1											
23	La Collette GT Marine Workshop	La Collette GT Marine Workshop											1	1	1	1										
24	Boat Park																									
25	Fishermans Quay F1 - F25	Barraques								6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6						
26	Boat Hoist Office	Jersey Harbours																								
26	Sea Fisheries Office	Sea Fisheries Office																								
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 1 La Collette Factory Ashely & Co Ltd									5	5	5	5	5											
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 2 La Collette Factory CTS Computing										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 3 La Collette Factory Pioneer Commercials		Vacant																						
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 4 La Collette Factory R R Whittingham									3	3	3	3	3	3										
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 5 La Collette Factory Sonic Cleaning Services										1	1	1												
28	La Collette Boat Park	L1A Boat Park (Part)																								
29	La Collette CI Marine (Sunseeker) Workshop	La Collette CI Marine Workshop																								
30	C I Welding Factory	La Collette Cold Store Limited							10	7	11	11	10	10												
30	C I Welding Factory	Edmundson Electrical Limited									1	1	1	1	1	1										
30	C I Welding Factory	Romerils Warehouse 2																								
30	C I Welding Factory	Offshore Nautical (CI) Ltd (Port Fairline)									3	3	3	3	3	3										
30	C I Welding Factory	Rosden Glass Fibre										5	5	5	5	5										
30	C I Welding Factory	Waverley Coaches										11	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	11				
30	C I Welding Factory	Advanced Stainless Steel Installations										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
31	Warehouse	Romerils Warehouse 1																								
31	Warehouse	Romerils trade counter									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
31	Warehouse	M&S (Le Riche Group Limited)		Vacant																						
32	Animal Waste Plant	Animal Waste Plant																								
33	La Collette Harbour Sites LC2 - LC21	Tanker Berth																								
34	La Collette Marina																									
35	La Collette Harbour Sites LC2 - LC21	Race Starter Hut																								
	Parking	Trailer parks																								
		Car Parks																								
	Other activites	Events																								
		Port activities																								
		TOTAL		8	6	6	2	4	20	39	98	162	194	191	191	170	120	160	142	103	40	40	43	27	13	6	7

Information based on that supplied on 17/05/2007

Visitors - Weekdays

HSI ref no	Property Name	Unit Name		00:01 - 01:00	01:01 - 02:00	02:01 - 03:00	03:01 - 04:00	04:01 - 05:00	05:01 - 06:00	06:01 - 07:00	07:01 - 08:00	08:01 - 09:00	09:01 - 10:00	10:01 - 11:00	11:01 - 12:00	12:01 - 13:00	13:01 - 14:00	14:01 - 15:00	15:01 - 16:00	16:01 - 17:00	17:01 - 18:00	18:01 - 19:00	19:01 - 20:00	20:01 - 21:00	21:01 - 22:00	22:01 - 23:00	23:01 - 00:00
1	Victoria Pier	Pier Head Offices																									
2	Victoria Pier arches	Aquamar Fisheries																									
3	Victoria Pier arches	Premier Service Marine Engineers										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
		Premier Service Marine Engineers Fuel Berth	not known new business																								
4	Victoria Pier	Aquamar Fisheries																	30	30							
4	Victoria Pier	Batterix & Sons Ltd																									
4	Victoria Pier	De La Haye Fisheries										4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4							
4	Victoria Pier	Airo Shipping Ltd																									
4	Victoria Pier	Fresh Fish Co Ltd																									
4	Victoria Pier	Jersey Fishemans Association																									
5	Victoria Pier walkway portacabin office	Huelin Renouf	tbc								2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
6	Victoria Pier warehouse and trailer park	Huelin Renouf									4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4							
6	Victoria Pier	Voisin										3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3							
7	Victoria Pier portacabin	Voisin																									
8	Victoria Pier maintenance shed	Huelin Renouf																									
9	Victoria Pier	Victoria Pier Cafe (Portacabin)	Estimate							20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20										
10	Victoria Pier	Fresh Fish Mobile (Friday only customers numbers vary - estimate)										12	12	12	12	12	12										
11	Victoria Pier cement silos	Ronez										4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4						
12	States of Jersey Abattoir	States of Jersey Abattoir								2	2	2	2	2	2	2											
13	Power Station	JEC Power Station									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
14	JEC	JEC Energy Division										4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4								
15	Bus Garage & Workshop (La Collette)	Connex																									
16	Reclamation site	Green waste timber reception									4	5	4	7	13	6	5	8	8								
16	Reclamation site	Green waste processing																									
16	Reclamation site	Inert waste disposal									9	13	13	12	14	14	11	13	13	5							
16	Reclamation site	Aggregate recycling contractor																									
16	Reclamation site	Third party parking								2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Reclamation site	Asbestos reception										3	3	3	3												
16	Reclamation site	Baled waste storage																									
17	Fuel Company	PDJ Esso																									
18	Fuel Company	Total										8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
19	Fuel Company and storage site	Fuel Supplies										3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3							
20	Gas Company	Jersey Gas Co									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
21	La Collette Depot	T&TSd Depot																									
21	La Collette Depot	Paul Davis Freight Services									5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5									
21	TTS Port Engineering	TTS Port Engineering										5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5							
21	Housing Depot	Housing Depot										3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3							
22	Driver and Vehicle Standards Department	Driver and Vehicle Standards Department																									
23	La Collette Marine Hydraulics	La Collette Marine Hydraulics										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
23	La Collette GT Marine Workshop	La Collette GT Marine Workshop										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
24	Boat Park		see row 75																								
25	Fishermans Quay F1 - F25	Barraques																									
26	Boat Hoist Office	Jersey Harbours										10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10							
26	Sea Fisheries Office	Sea Fisheries Office										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	12				
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 1 La Collette Factory Ashley & Co Ltd									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 2 La Collette Factory CTS Computing																									
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 3 La Collette Factory Pioneer Commercials	Vacant																								
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 4 La Collette Factory R R Whittingham									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 5 La Collette Factory Sonic Cleaning Services										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
28	La Collette Boat Park	L1A Boat Park (estimate only)										100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
29	La Collette CI Marine (Sunseeker) Workshop	La Collette CI Marine Workshop										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
30	C I Welding Factory	La Collette Cold Store Limited												3	3	3											
30	C I Welding Factory	Edmundson Electrical Limited									6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6							
30	C I Welding Factory	Romerils Warehouse 2									6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6							
30	C I Welding Factory	Offshore Nautical (CI) Ltd (Port Fairline)									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
30	C I Welding Factory	Rosden Glass Fibre										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3				
30	C I Welding Factory	Waverley Coaches																									
30	C I Welding Factory	Advanced Stainless Steel Installations										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
31	Warehouse	Romerils Warehouse 1										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
31	Warehouse	Romerils trade counter									12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12							
31	Warehouse	M&S (Le Riche Group Limited)	Vacant																								
32	Animal Waste Plant	Animal Waste Plant																									
33	La Collette Harbour Site	Tanker Berth																									
34	La Collette Marina			10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	10	10	10	10
	La Collette Harbour Sites LC2 - LC21	LC4 Race Starter Hut																									
	Parking	Trailer parks																									
		car parks																									
	Other activites	Events																									
		Port activities																									
		TOTAL		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	34.0	88.0	458.0	455.0	460.0	468.0	458.0	449.0	422.0	447.0	430.0	325.0	316.0	316.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0

Information based on that supplied on 17/05/2007

Visitors - Weekends

HSI ref no	Property Name	Unit Name	00:01 - 01:00	01:01 - 02:00	02:01 - 03:00	03:01 - 04:00	04:01 - 05:00	05:01 - 06:00	06:01 - 07:00	07:01 - 08:00	08:01 - 09:00	09:01 - 10:00	10:01 - 11:00	11:01 - 12:00	12:01 - 13:00	13:01 - 14:00	14:01 - 15:00	15:01 - 16:00	16:01 - 17:00	17:01 - 18:00	18:01 - 19:00	19:01 - 20:00	20:01 - 21:00	21:01 - 22:00	22:01 - 23:00	23:01 - 00:00
1	Victoria Pier	Pier Head Offices																								
2	Victoria Pier arches	V6 Vivier Aquamar Fisheries																								
3	Victoria Pier arches	Premier Service Marine Engineers									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
		Premier Service Marine Engineers Fuel Berth	not known new business																							
4	Victoria Pier	Aquamar Fisheries																								
4	Victoria Pier	Batterix & Sons Ltd																								
4	Victoria Pier	De La Haye Fisheries																								
4	Victoria Pier	Airo Shipping Ltd																								
4	Victoria Pier	Fresh Fish Co Ltd																								
4	Victoria Pier	Jersey Fishermans Association																								
5	Victoria Pier walkway portacabin office	Huelin Renouf								2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
6	Victoria Pier warehouse and trailer park	Huelin Renouf																								
6	Victoria Pier	Voisin																								
7	Victoria Pier portacabin	Voisin																								
8	Victoria Pier maintenance shed	Huelin Renouf																								
9	Victoria Pier	Victoria Pier Cafe (Portacabin)								20	20	20	20	20												
10	Victoria Pier	Fresh Fish Mobile (customer numbers vary - estimate)									12	12	12	12	12	12										
11	Victoria Pier cement silos	Ronez																								
12	States of Jersey Abattoir	States of Jersey Abattoir																								
13	Power Station	JEC Power Station																								
14	JEC	JEC Energy Division																								
15	Bus Garage & Workshop (La Collette)	Connex																								
16	Reclamation site	Green waste timber reception								5	9	7	24	30	34	21	25	21	9							
16	Reclamation site	Green waste processing																								
16	Reclamation site	Inert waste disposal																								
16	Reclamation site	Aggregate recycling contractor																								
16	Reclamation site	Third party parking																								
16	Reclamation site	Asbestos reception																								
16	Reclamation site	Baled waste storage																								
17	Fuel Company	PDJ Esso																								
18	Fuel Company	Total																								
19	Fuel Company and storage site	Fuel Supplies																								
20	Gas Company	Jersey Gas Co																								
21	La Collette Depot	T&TSd Depot																								
	La Collette Depot	Paul Davis Freight Services																								
	TTS Port Engineering	TTS Port Engineering									5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5							
	Housing Depot	Housing Depot																								
22	Driver and Vehicle Standards Department	Driver and Vehicle Standards Department																								
23	La Collette Marine Hydraulics	La Collette Marine Hydraulics										3	3	3												
23	La Collette GT Marine Workshop	La Collette GT Marine Workshop										3	3	3	3											
24	Boat Park		see row 75																							
25	Fishermans Quay F1 - F25	Barraques																								
26	Boat Hoist Office	Jersey Harbours																								
26	Sea Fisheries Office	Sea Fisheries Office																								
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 1 La Collette Factory Ashley & Co Ltd								1	1	1	1	1												
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 2 La Collette Factory CTS Computing																								
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 3 La Collette Factory Pioneer Commercials	Vacant																							
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 4 La Collette Factory R R Whittingham																								
27	La Collette Factory Units 1-5	Unit 5 La Collette Factory Sonic Cleaning Services																								
28	La Collette Boat Park	L1A Boat Park (estimate only)									100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
29	La Collette CI Marine (Sunseeker) Workshop LB3	La Collette CI Marine Workshop LB3																								
30	C I Welding Factory	La Collette Cold Store Limited										3	3	3												
30	C I Welding Factory	Edmundson Electrical Limited								6	6	6	6													
30	C I Welding Factory	Romerils Warehouse 2																								
30	C I Welding Factory	Offshore Nautical (CI) Ltd (Port Fairline)								1	1	1	1	1	1											
30	C I Welding Factory	Rosden Glass Fibre										2	2	2	2											
30	C I Welding Factory	Waverley Coaches																								
30	C I Welding Factory	Advanced Stainless Steel Installations																								
31	Warehouse	Romerils Warehouse 1																								
31	Warehouse	Romerils trade counter								10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10							
31	Warehouse	M&S (Le Riche Group Limited)	Vacant																							
32	Animal Waste Plant	Animal Waste Plant																								
33	La Collette Harbour Sites LC2 - LC21	Tanker Berth																								
34	La Collette Marina		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	10	10	10	10
35	La Collette Harbour Sites LC2 - LC21	LC4 Race Starter Hut																								
	Parking	Trailer parks																								
		car parks																								
	Other activities	Events																								
		Port activities																								
		TOTAL	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**55.0**	**368.0**	**377.0**	**394.0**	**394.0**	**371.0**	**352.0**	**344.0**	**340.0**	**328.0**	**300.0**	**300.0**	**300.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**

Information based on that supplied on 17/05/2007

Annex 1

Planning Advice for Developments Near Hazardous Installations

PADHI – HSE'S LAND USE PLANNING METHODOLOGY

FULL CONTENTS

1. Introduction

1.1 What can I use this guide for?

Are you thinking of developing a site near to a major hazard chemical installation or pipeline? Then it is likely that the planning authority (PA) will have a statutory duty to refer the planning application to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). When HSE is consulted by the PA we will respond that we 'advise against' or 'don't advise against' the granting of planning permission on health and safety grounds that arise from the possible consequences of a major accident at the hazardous installation. The planning authority takes this advice into account when they make a decision on the planning application.

This guide is designed to help planners and developers who want to work out for themselves what the likely response of HSE will be if HSE were to be consulted about a planning proposal. In some cases it may be that working through the procedure in this guide will allow you to modify the size, layout or location of the proposed development such that HSE would not advise against the proposal. HSE uses this procedure to arrive at the advice we give to planning authorities.

Please note that use of the information in this guide in composing a planning proposal in no way assures a HSE response of "don't advise against". There is still a statutory requirement for the PA to formally consult HSE and, at the time it is formally consulted, HSE's advice will be based on:

- **the proposal as submitted**
- **current HSE methodology**
- **the latest assessment of risks**

Please also note that PADHI is not used for developments in the vicinity of Licensed Explosive sites or Nuclear sites.

1.2 Background to HSE's involvement in land use planning

HSE sets a consultation distance (CD) around major hazard sites and pipelines after assessing the risks and likely effects of major accidents at the installation or pipeline. Major hazards comprise a wide range of chemical process sites, fuel and chemical storage sites, pipelines, explosive sites and nuclear sites. The PA is notified of this CD and has a statutory duty to consult HSE on certain proposed developments within it (see Annexe 1). Planning authorities have consulted HSE for many years on planning applications and enquiries within the consultation distances of hazardous installations.

Over the years HSE has developed the way it deals with consultations. HSE's approach balances the principle of stabilising & not increasing the numbers at risk with a pragmatic awareness of the limited land available for development in the UK. An HSE discussion document in 1989 ("Risk criteria for land-use planning in the vicinity of major industrial hazards", ISBN 0 11

885491 7, available from HSE Books) set out the basis of HSE's approach at that time. Between 1989 and 2003 the way HSE has implemented this approach has evolved with the PADHI codified approach now having been adopted. Pre-PADHI, HSE staff in local offices used a codified matrix from which the majority of consultations could be quickly turned around with either an "allow" or "refuse" decision. However, the system still required a significant number of consultations to be forwarded to a central HSE team of specialist risk assessors for assessment. The need for this risk assessment work both resulted in a lengthy turnaround time on these consultations and was extremely resource intensive for HSE. Following a review of its position on land use planning around hazardous installations HSE developed a comprehensive, codified methodology, PADHI, which allows all consultations to be dealt with at a local level, significantly speeding up the provision of advice to PAs. This change is in line with HSE's long term aim of progressively codifying its methodologies to enable land use planning (LUP) decision making to move from HSE HQ to HSE local offices to, possibly, PAs.

HSE's involvement in the LUP process is being further reviewed by a HSE project, the "Fundamental Review of Land Use Planning", which is taking account of developments within Europe and the related "Seveso" directives. The fundamental review team can be contacted via the email address FRLUP@hse.gsi.gov.uk (NB. Please do **not** use this address as a general contact for PADHI queries. See Annexe 3 for HSE local office contact details).

1.3 What is PADHI?

PADHI (Planning Advice for Developments near Hazardous Installations) is the name given to the methodology and software decision support tool developed and used in HSE. It is used to give LUP advice on proposed developments near hazardous installations. The PADHI methodology and software was developed as an integrated system for use by staff in the Hazardous Installations Directorate of HSE. PADHI was developed in 2001 – 2002 and fully introduced in November 2002.
NB. Improvements to the methodology are ongoing and this guide may not fully reflect these. It is accurate as of 07/03/2003. This guide sets out the methodology but does not give access to the software. It is possible to use the methodology without the software aids, but the process is rather more laborious. HSE and its software systems developer are assessing the viability of an internet accessible version of the PADHI software.

PADHI uses two inputs to a decision matrix to generate the response:

- the first is which zone the development is located in of the 3 zones (that make up the CD) that HSE sets around the major hazard site. (see section 2.2.)
- the second is the 'Sensitivity Level' of the proposed development which is derived from an HSE categorisation system of "Development Types". (see section 4.)

The matrix will generate either an 'Advise Against' or 'Don't Advise Against' response that HSE then sends to the PA.

Additionally there is guidance in the form of 'rules' on how to deal with the more complex cases where:

- the development is located in more than one zone
- more than one hazardous installation is involved
- the proposal is for more than one development type (using HSE's categorisation method)
- there is an existing permitted use of the land

HSE deals with pre-planning enquiries (PPEs) in a similar way as formal consultations from PAs, provided sufficient information is available. Any decision on a PPE will be conditional on the assessment of the formal planning application which will be made using the information that is appropriate and relevant when HSE is consulted by the PA. Using this guide could be regarded as doing your own PPE.

1.4 What PADHI does not deal with

There are a number of aspects of HSE's land use planning and major hazards work that PADHI, and hence this guide, does not deal with.

1. **Applications for Hazardous Substances Consent** – Requires the specialist skills and knowledge of HSE risk assessors to determine the potential risks and consequences from the hazardous substances in the Consent application. HSE advises the Hazardous Substances Authority if they should grant consent. HSE will also set a CD and the three zones for LUP purposes for these sites.
2. **Notification of Hazardous Pipelines by pipeline operators**– Requires the specialist skills and knowledge of HSE Pipelines Inspectors to determine if the potential consequences of the pipeline being approved are acceptable. HSE will then determine the sizes of the 3 zones to be used for LUP purposes basing their assessment on the pipeline details notified to HSE by the pipeline operator.
3. **Licensed Explosive Sites** - Requires the specialist skills and knowledge of HSE's Explosives Inspectors to determine if the potential consequences of the explosives site being approved are acceptable. They will also determine the safeguarding zones and then advise on any planning consultations within those zones.
4. **LUP Consultations on applications for developments in the vicinity of Nuclear Installations or Licensed Explosives sites** – Such consultations are forwarded by the PA to the local HSE office as normal but are assessed by HSE's Nuclear or Explosives Inspectors as appropriate.
5. **Developments near pipelines**, **where the pipelines have sections with additional protection measures -** PADHI uses the 3-zones set by HSE that are based on the details given in the pipeline notification. This covers the whole length of the pipeline and is unable to accommodate isolated local variation. If subsequently advice for a planning application is 'advise against', then the option is given to you to check with the pipeline operator if the pipeline has additional protection (e.g. as thicker walled pipe) near the proposed development.

If so, then HSE risk assessors are willing to reconsider the case using the details of the pipeline specification relevant to the pipeline near the development.

6. **Notifications to HSE for other purposes, e.g. of construction work or the establishment of a factory/workplace etc.** – These are non-LUP related and are dealt with routinely by the HSE office.

2. Getting started

2.1 Do you really need to use PADHI?

First check with the planning authority in the proposed development's locality that the development site falls at least partly within the consultation distance of a major hazard. The local authority has a list of major hazard sites and pipelines and the constraints imposed by the consultation zones set by HSE. Make sure you get details of all the major hazards that affect your development. Not all chemical plant, storage sites or pipelines are major hazards or have CDs set. HSE is not normally interested in proposed developments which are outside a CD. If it is an explosives site or a nuclear site then you cannot use PADHI; you will need to consult HSE in the normal way.

Secondly check if your development is of a type that needs to be referred to HSE (Annexe 1). This is based on the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 (as amended) and the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Act 1992 (as amended).

2.2 Do you have enough information?

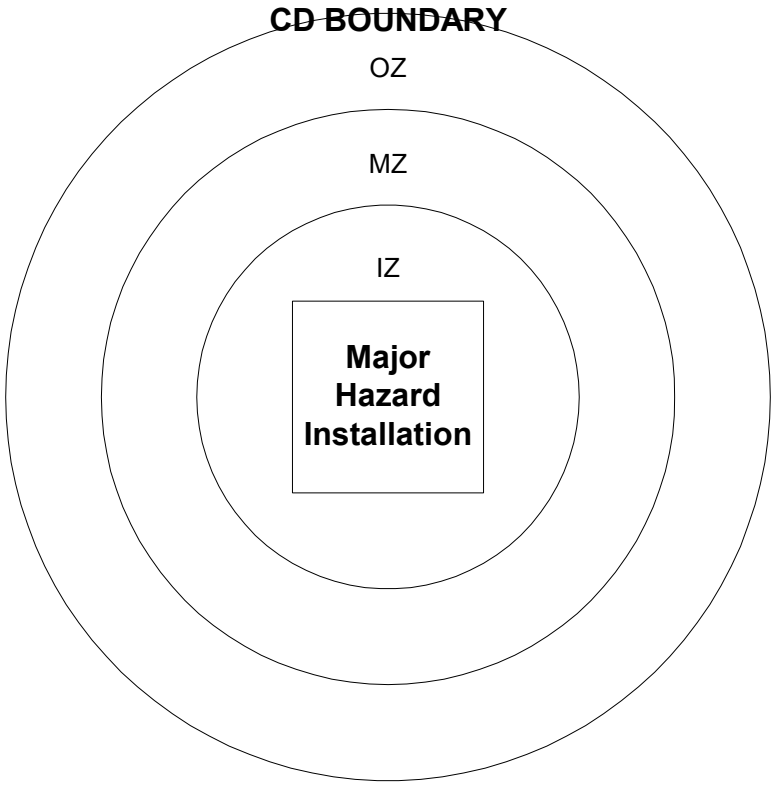
To use PADHI you will need the following information:

- the location of the proposed development in relation to the hazardous installation
- sufficient details of the proposed development to categorise it into one of HSE's Development Types to derive a Sensitivity Level.

You will need to check what development types are contained in the proposal. Different development types require different sorts of information.

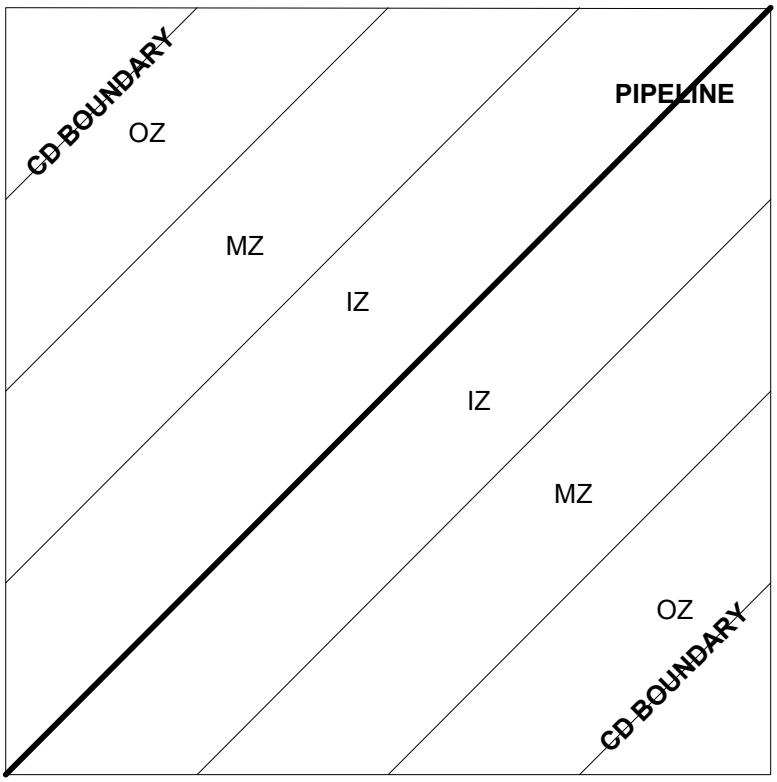
Location

If it is within the consultation distance you will need to know which zone it is in. PADHI uses a '3-zone' system. (There are normally 3 zones set by HSE: 'Inner' (IZ), 'Middle' (MZ) and 'Outer' (OZ); but occasionally fewer.) The zones are normally determined by a detailed assessment of the risks and/or hazards of the installation which takes into account the following factors; the hazard ranges and consequences of the toxic and/or flammable substances present; the volume of those substances for which the site has consent and the method of storage. The risks and hazards from the major hazard are greatest in the Inner zone and hence the restrictions on development are strictest. The 'Consultation Distance' (CD) is all the land enclosed by all the zones and the installation itself.



First check if the PA has a 3-zone map for the installation(s) – HSE has only recently started to issue these details to PAs to support the CD information. If not you will have to request them from the HSE office that deals with that planning authority (see Annexe 3 for HSE office addresses). It is HSE's long term objective to make 3 zone maps publicly available for all Major Hazard Installations **but please note that at present HSE may not be able to provide certain maps**. HSE has to give priority to statutory consultations and due to resource constraints and an ongoing update of many assessments **HSE is currently unable to produce 3 zone maps purely in response to pre-planning enquiries**.

Please note that HSE does not maintain a detailed record of the pipeline network. If you require pipeline zone details you should in the first instance contact the PA who should have a record of the routes of all notified pipelines within their area. If you obtain the name and four digit ID number of the pipeline from the PA and contact the relevant HSE office with this information they will then be able to provide you with the pipeline's zone details (as measured from the centre line of the pipeline – see below).



Development details

The details of the development will determine the Development Type and subsequently its Sensitivity Level. This is dealt with in detail in the section on Processing a planning enquiry.

2.3 The decision process

The decision for HSE to Advise Against or Don't Advise Against a proposed development is arrived at in PADHI using a decision matrix. Without the use of the software tool the decision-making process will have to be worked through manually. The decision depends on the Sensitivity Level and the Zone.
A single consultation may consist of a number of different Development Types and may lie within more than one zone of one or more hazardous installations or pipelines. In this case each combination of zone and Sensitivity Level needs to be considered. If any combination of zone and Sensitivity Level leads to an Advise Against decision **then the overall decision for the whole proposal will be Advise Against.**

An Advise Against decision may be changed to Don't Advise Against in some cases where the development is a small extension to an existing development or it is replacing an existing development. The PADHI rules set out the details. It may be possible for you to change the details of the proposal or omit the development that lead to the Advise Against decision, and so change the overall decision for the proposal.

3. Processing a planning enquiry

3.1 What is a development in PADHI?

Many consultations are straightforward and consist of, say, ten detached houses being built on a 'green field' site. However, some can be more complex. A complex example could be for a large development with a sports centre, a fast-food restaurant, two DIY superstores and a nursery, to be built on land that is currently a school and within the Consultation Distance of three major hazard sites!

So, how is this dealt with? The first step for all consultations is to **check if it** is:

- appropriate (see Annexe 1)
- includes enough information (see Annexe 2)is within the CD of a pipeline and / or a hazardous installation (as opposed to just an explosive and / or nuclear site which PADHI does not deal with). (CDs are defined and information is provided on obtaining CD details under section 2.2.)

In cases which involve at least one hazardous installation and / or pipeline, the next stage is to determine how many different 'Development Types' occur in the consultation. Each different development type is treated as a separate development related to the overall consultation. Remember that to arrive at a decision using PADHI, a consultation requires at least one 'development', and in reality, most consultations will only have one. However, some consultations will have more (in theory they could have 10 or more; but in practice 2 or 3 will usually be the maximum).

3.2 Identifying developments

The identification of the number and type of developments is a very important stage. You must consider the whole of the proposal and decide how many different development types there are. Take account of all proposed new buildings (or extension, change of use of land, etc.). Use the 'Development Type' (e.g. D2.1 – Housing, or D2.5 – Outdoor use by the public) set out in the Development Type tables as the criteria to divide up the plot of land that is being consulted upon. On a consultation for a large plot of land there may be buildings etc. of the same PADHI development type, but which are physically separated from each other - these need to regarded as being grouped together as one, to determine the Sensitivity Level and subsequently to determine the advice.

Where there is more than one development and a particular development only occupies one part of the consultation site, don't forget to later check which of the 3 zones it is in; it could be different to other developments if a zone boundary crosses the consultation site!

3.3 Assessing developments

Each development needs to be assessed using the PADHI methodology. You will need to :

- identify the development type
- identify the zone(s) the development is located in (see Rule 2, 'Multiple major hazards' below)
- use the Decision matrix
- apply any zoning or modification rules if they are appropriate to arrive at a decision. This decision for the development will be 'Advise Against' or 'Don't Advise Against'.

This process is repeated for all the developments you identified. An 'Advise Against' decision for any single development will dominate the final PADHI advice for the overall consultation and lead to the whole consultation being advised against. It is at this point that you might identify ways of changing your proposed development to make it acceptable.

4. Development Type Tables

4.1 Introduction to Sensitivity Levels

The Sensitivity Levels are based on a clear rationale in order to allow progressively more severe restrictions to be imposed as the sensitivity of the proposed development increases. There are 4 sensitivity levels:

- Level 1 - Based on normal working population.
- Level 2 - Based on the general public - at home and involved in normal activities.
- Level 3 - Based on vulnerable members of the public (children, those with mobility difficulties or those unable to recognise physical danger).
- Level 4 - Large examples of Level 3 and large outdoor examples of Level 2.

Development Types are used as a direct indicator of the Sensitivity level of the population at the proposed development. Exceptions are made for some very large or very small developments by assigning them a higher or lower Sensitivity Level than normal for their Development Type.

The tables below expand on the four basic Development Types:

1- People at work, Parking
2 - Developments for use by the general public
3 - Developments for use by vulnerable people
4 - Very large and sensitive developments

They show the Development Types (first column) with examples of each type of development given in column 2 (these are a guide – they are not exhaustive). Fuller details that are needed to determine the Sensitivity level of any particular development proposal are given in column 3. As a general principle the Sensitivity level is decreased by one for small examples of a type of development and increased for large and very large examples of a type of development or where particular features of the development increase the risk to the population. These exceptions are identified in the tables under the EXCLUSIONS for each type of development (and identified as x1, x2 etc). The Justification column shows the rationale for the allocation of sensitivity level to each development type.

DEVELOPMENT TYPE TABLE 1: People at work, Parking

DT1.1 – Workplaces
DT1.2 – Parking Areas

DEVELOPMENT TYPE	EXAMPLES	DEVELOPMENT DETAIL AND SIZE	JUSTIFICATION

DT1.1 - WORKPLACES	Offices, factories, warehouses, haulage depots, farm buildings, non-retail markets, builder's yards.	Workplaces (predominantly non-retail), providing for less than 100 occupants in each building **and** less than 3 occupied storeys – **Level 1**	Places where the occupants will be fit and healthy, and could be organised easily for emergency action. Members of the public will not be present or will be present in very small numbers and for a short time.
	EXCLUSIONS		
		DT1.1 x1 Workplaces (predominantly non-retail) providing for 100 or more occupants in any building **or** 3 or more occupied storeys in height - **Level 2** (except where the development is at the major hazard site itself, where it remains Level 1).	Substantial increase in numbers at risk with no direct benefit from exposure to the risk.
	Sheltered workshops, Remploy.	**DT1.1 x2** Workplaces (predominantly non-retail) specifically for people with disabilities **- Level 3**.	Those at risk may be especially vulnerable to injury from hazardous events and / or they may not be able to be organised easily for emergency action.
DT1.2 - PARKING AREAS	Car parks, truck parks, lock-up garages.	Parking areas with no other associated facilities (other than toilets) – **Level 1**	
	EXCLUSIONS		
	Car parks with picnic areas, or at a retail or leisure development, or serving a park and ride interchange.	**DT1.2 x1** Where parking areas are associated with other facilities and developments the sensitivity level and the decision will be based on the facility or development.	

DEVELOPMENT TYPE TABLE 2: Developments for use by the general public

DT2.1 – Housing
DT2.2 – Hotel/Hostel/Holiday Accommodation
DT2.3 – Transport Links
DT2.4 – Indoor Use by Public
DT2.5 - Outdoor Use by Public

DEVELOPMENT TYPE	EXAMPLES	DEVELOPMENT DETAIL AND SIZE	JUSTIFICATION

DT2.1 - HOUSING	Houses, flats, retirement flats/ bungalows, residential caravans, mobile homes.	Developments up to and including 30 dwelling units **and** at a density of no more than 40 per hectare – **Level 2**	Development where people live or are temporarily resident. It may be difficult to organise people in the event of an emergency.
	EXCLUSIONS		
	Infill, backland development.	**DT2.1 x1** Developments of 1 or 2 dwelling units - **Level 1**	Minimal increase in numbers at risk.
	Larger housing developments.	**DT2.1 x2** Larger developments for more than 30 dwelling units – **Level 3**	Substantial increase in numbers at risk.
		DT2.1 x3 Any developments (for more than 2 dwelling units) at a density of more than 40 dwelling units per hectare - **Level 3**	High-density developments.
DT2.2 - HOTEL/HOSTEL/ HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION	Hotels, motels, guest houses, hostels, youth hostels, holiday camps, holiday homes, halls of residence, dormitories, accommodation centres, holiday caravan sites, camping sites.	Accommodation up to 100 beds or 33 caravan / tent pitches – **Level 2**	Development where people are temporarily resident. It may be difficult to organise people in the event of an emergency.
	EXCLUSIONS		
	Smaller - guest houses, hostels, youth hostels, holiday homes, halls of residence, dormitories, holiday caravan sites, camping sites.	**DT2.2 x1** Accommodation of less than 10 beds or 3 caravan / tent pitches - **Level 1**	Minimal increase in numbers at risk.
	Larger – hotels, motels, hostels, youth hostels, holiday camps, holiday homes, halls of residence, dormitories, holiday caravan sites, camping sites.	**DT2.2 x2** Accommodation of more than 100 beds or 33 caravan / tent pitches– **Level 3**	Substantial increase in numbers at risk.

DT2.3 - TRANSPORT LINKS	Motorway, dual carriageway.	Major transport links in their own right; i.e. not as an integral part of other developments – **Level 2**	Prime purpose is as a transport link. Potentially large numbers exposed to risk, but exposure of an individual is only for a short period.
	EXCLUSIONS		
	Estate roads, access roads.	**DT2.3 x1** Single carriageway roads – **Level 1**	Minimal numbers present and mostly a small period of time exposed to risk. Associated with other development.
	Any railway or tram track.	**DT2.3 x2** Railways – **Level 1**	Transient population, small period of time exposed to risk. Periods of time with no population present.

DT2.4 - INDOOR USE BY PUBLIC	**Food & Drink:** Restaurants, Cafes, drive-through fast food, pubs. **Retail:** Shops, petrol filling station (total floor space based on shop area not forecourt), vehicle dealers (total floor space based on showroom/sales building not outside display areas) retail warehouses, super-stores, small shopping centres, markets, financial and professional services to the public. **Community & adult education:** Libraries, art galleries, museums, exhibition halls, day surgeries, health centres, religious buildings, community centres. Adult education, 6th form college, college of FE. **Assembly & leisure:** Coach / bus / railway stations, ferry terminals, airports. Cinemas, concert/ bingo/ dance halls. Conference centres. Sports / leisure centres, sports halls. Facilities associated with golf courses, flying clubs (e.g. changing rooms, club house), indoor go-kart tracks.	Developments for use by the general public where total floor space is from 250 m^2 up to 5000 m^2 – **Level 2**	Developments where members of the public will be present (but not resident) Emergency action may be difficult to co-ordinate.
	EXCLUSIONS		

		DT2.4 x1 Development with less than 250 m^2 total floor space – **Level 1**	Minimal increase in numbers at risk
		DT2.4 x2 Development with more than 5000 m^2 total floor space – **Level 3**	Substantial increase in numbers at risk.
DT2.5 - OUTDOOR USE BY PUBLIC	**Food & Drink:** Food festivals, picnic area. **Retail:** Outdoor markets, car boot sales, funfairs. **Community & adult education:** Open-air theatres and exhibitions. **Assembly & leisure:** Coach / bus / railway stations, park & ride interchange, ferry terminals. Sports stadia, sports fields / pitches, funfairs, theme parks, viewing stands. Marinas, playing fields, children's play areas, BMX/go-kart tracks. Country parks, nature reserves, picnic sites, marquees.	Principally an outdoor development for use by the general public i.e. developments where people will predominantly be outdoors and not more than 100 people will gather at the facility at any one time – **Level 2**	Developments where members of the public will be present (but not resident) either indoors or outdoors. Emergency action may be difficult to co-ordinate.
	EXCLUSIONS		
	Outdoor markets, car boot sales, funfairs. Picnic area, park & ride interchange, viewing stands, marquees.	**DT2.5 x1** Predominantly open-air developments likely to attract the general public in numbers greater than 100 people but up to 1000 at any one time – **Level 3**	Substantial increase in numbers at risk and more vulnerable due to being outside.
	Theme parks, funfairs, large sports stadia and events, open-air markets, outdoor concerts, pop festivals.	**DT2.5 x2** Predominantly open-air developments likely to attract the general public in numbers greater than 1000 people at any one time - **Level 4**	Very substantial increase in numbers at risk, more vulnerable due to being outside and emergency action may be difficult to co-ordinate.

DEVELOPMENT TYPE TABLE 3: Developments for use by vulnerable people

DT3.1 - Institutional Accommodation and Education
DT3.2 – Prisons

DEVELOPMENT TYPE	EXAMPLES	DEVELOPMENT DETAIL AND SIZE	JUSTIFICATION
DT3.1 - INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION AND EDUCATION	Hospitals, convalescent homes, nursing homes. Old peoples homes with warden on site or 'on call', sheltered housing. Nurseries, crèches. Schools and academies for children up to school leaving age.	Institutional, educational and special accommodation for vulnerable people, or that provides a protective environment – **Level 3.**	Places providing an element of care or protection. Because of age, infirmity or state of health the occupants may be especially vulnerable to injury from hazardous events. Emergency action and evacuation may be very difficult.
	EXCLUSIONS		
	Hospitals, convalescent homes, nursing homes, old peoples homes, sheltered housing.	**DT3.1 x1** 24-hour care where the site on the planning application being developed is larger than 0.25 hectare – **Level 4**.	Substantial increase in numbers of vulnerable people at risk.
	Schools, nurseries, crèches.	**DT3.1 x2** Day care where the site on the planning application being developed is larger than 1.4 hectare - **Level 4**.	Substantial increase in numbers of vulnerable people at risk.
DT3.2 - PRISONS	Prisons, remand centres.	Secure accommodation for those sentenced by court, or awaiting trial etc. – **Level 3.**	Places providing detention. Emergency action and evacuation may be very difficult.

DEVELOPMENT TYPE TABLE 4: Very large and sensitive developments

DT4.1 - Institutional Accommodation

DT4.2 - Very Large Outdoor Use by Public

DEVELOPMENT TYPE	EXAMPLES	DEVELOPMENT DETAIL AND SIZE	**JUSTIFICATION**
[Note: All Level 4 developments are by exception from Level 2 or 3. They are reproduced in this table for convenient reference.]			
DT4.1 - INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION	Hospitals, convalescent homes, nursing homes, old peoples homes, sheltered housing.	Large developments of institutional and special accommodation for vulnerable people (or that provide a protective environment) where 24-hour care is provided. And where the site on the planning application being developed is larger than 0.25 hectare – Level 4.	Places providing an element of care or protection. Because of age or state of health the occupants may be especially vulnerable to injury from hazardous events. Emergency action and evacuation may be very difficult. The risk to an individual may be small but there is a larger societal concern.
	Nurseries, crèches. Schools for children up to school leaving age.	Large developments of institutional and special accommodation for vulnerable people (or that provide a protective environment) where day care (not 24-hour care) is provided. And where the site on the planning application being developed is larger than 1.4 hectare - **Level 4**.	Places providing an element of care or protection. Because of age the occupants may be especially vulnerable to injury from hazardous events. Emergency action and evacuation may be very difficult. The risk to an individual may be small but there is a larger societal concern.

DT4.2 - VERY LARGE OUTDOOR USE BY PUBLIC	Theme parks, large sports stadia and events, open air markets, outdoor concerts, and pop festivals.	Predominantly open air developments where there could be more than 1000 people present – **Level 4**.	People in the open air may be more exposed to toxic fumes and thermal radiation than if they were in buildings. Large numbers make emergency action and evacuation difficult. The risk to an individual may be small but there is a larger societal concern.

5. Decision matrix

Having determined which zone the development falls into and also the Sensitivity Level of the development, the following matrix is used to decide the type of advice.

Level of Sensitivity	Development in Inner Zone	Development in Middle Zone	Development in Outer Zone
1	DAA	DAA	DAA
2	AA	DAA	DAA
3	AA	AA	DAA
4	AA	AA	AA

DAA = **D**on't **A**dvise **A**gainst development.
AA = **A**dvise **A**gainst development.

If all developments result in DAA then DAA is the final HSE advice.

If any one development gives an AA result then the interim result for the consultation is AA. Each AA result is always subjected to an additional rule check (Rule 4) to determine if it will remain AA or change to a DAA. If any one development is still AA after application of this rule then the final advice will be AA.

6. How the rules are applied

Overview of the rules

The rules have been developed to allow consideration of the more complex planning consultations. More detail on each of the rules is given after this overview.
There are 5 main rules to consider for each development.

Rule 1 - straddling developments. When the site area of the proposed development lies across a zone boundary you need to use this rule to decide which zone will be used in the decision matrix. The Consultation Distance is considered a zone boundary in this context.

Rule 2 - multiple major hazards. For each major hazard, you need to determine which zone the development is in, after applying the straddling rule if necessary. The final advice is decided on the basis of the most onerous of the zones that the development is in.

Rule 3 - multiple use developments. You need to use this rule when the planning consultation is for a multiple use development (e.g. a mix of housing, indoor use by the public and a workplace). You need to identify the separate parts of the proposal according to the HSE Development Types. You then need to group together all facilities of the same development type before proceeding (for example before going on to use the straddling rule).

Rule 4 – developments on sites with an existing permitted use. This rule is concerned with Advise Against responses and taking any existing development into account before deciding on the final advice. It is concerned with 'extensions' and redevelopment/change of use.

Rule 5 - temporary/time limited planning permissions.

The Rules in detail

Rule 1 – Straddling developments
Use this rule set (1a, then 1b if applicable) when the site area of the proposed development lies across a zone boundary.

1a. Developments that 'straddle' zone boundaries will normally be considered as being in the innermost zone to the major hazard unless either of the two following conditions applies. The development is in the OUTERMOST of the zones if:

- less than 10% of the site area marked on the application is inside that boundary OR,
- it is only car parking, landscaping (including gardens of housing), parks and open spaces, golf greens and fairways or access roads etc associated with the development; that are in the inner of the zones.

1b. For the special case where the development straddles the CD boundary follow the rule above, then:

- if, after using the rules, the development is 'considered' to be outside the CD, then there is no need to categorise further; a 'DAA' response is appropriate.
- if, after using the rules, the development is 'considered' to be within the CD then look at all the facilities that make up the development proposal. Any that are **entirely outside** the CD should be discounted when coming to a decision about the Sensitivity level. All the facilities that are **completely and / or partly inside** the CD are then considered together for the purpose of determining the Sensitivity level. (If appropriate, apply the 'Multiple-use developments' rule.)

(N.B. Rules 1a and 1b do not apply where the development type is a [Sensitivity Level 2] Transport Link. Even though this type of development is likely to 'straddle' zone boundaries, it must always be considered as being in the innermost of the zones to the major hazard that it straddles.)

Rule 2 – Multiple major hazards

Where the development is in the CD of more than one major hazard or pipeline it is necessary to determine which zone the development is in for each major hazard (after applying the straddling rule if necessary). The overall advice is decided on the basis of the most onerous of any of the zones the development is in (Inner Zone more onerous than Middle Zone, Middle Zone more onerous than Outer Zone).

In some cases HSE has provided a composite 3 zone map for complexes of adjacent major hazards and have merged the zones. In this case the assessment is simplified, as only the one 3-zone map needs to be considered.

Rule 3 – Multiple-use developments

This rule set is used when the planning consultation is for multiple-use developments (e.g. a mix of housing, indoor use by the public and a workplace).

- first identify the separate parts of the proposal according to the development types, as in column 1 of Tables 1-4. Group together all facilities of the same development type and determine the Sensitivity level of each of the groups.
- determine which zone each development is in, if necessary using the straddling rule (Rule 1) for each development type.
- determine the appropriate AA or DAA response from the decision matrix for each development
- apply Rule 4a.

Rule 4 – Development on sites with an existing permitted use

Many proposed developments are not on 'green field' sites. They may involve extension to an existing development or they may involve the redevelopment and / or change of use, of a site with an existing permitted use

4a. **First consider the development in the application on its own merit** according to the normal procedure and rules. There are two outcome options:

- a DAA outcome, in which case there is no need to apply Rule 4b or 4c. (For 'Multiple-use developments', if the application of Rule 3 results in **all** outcomes from the matrix being DAA, then that is the final advice. In which case there is no need to apply Rule 4b or 4c.) or;
- an AA response, then **either** Rule 4b or 4c should be applied as appropriate. If it appears that both rules apply, then it is only necessary to apply Rule 4c. (For 'Multiple-use developments', if the application of Rule 3 results in one or more AA outcomes from the matrix, then apply **either** Rule 4b or 4c individually to every one the development type groups resulting in these AA outcomes. This may possibly result in 4b being applied to some groups and 4c to others.)

N.B. For consultations sent to HSE only the details supplied with the consultation are used to determine if, and how, the Rules 4b and / 4c apply. HSE will not seek additional details from the consultee.

4b. **Extensions (including minor modifications, alterations, or additions).**

If…	**Then…**
If the proposal is for an extension to an existing development, and the proposed extension is of the same development type as the existing development that is going to be extended. **And** the population at the development will not increase by more than 10% (or, if the population data is not readily available, the total floor area by not more than 10%)	then the consultation should be treated as though the proposed extension had a Sensitivity level one less than the Sensitivity level of the existing (i.e. not that of the proposed) development. If this reduced Sensitivity level, combined with the zone that the extension is in, produces a DAA response, then this will replace the initial AA response.
For 'Multiple-use developments', if the application of Rule 4b changes ALL of the AA outcomes to DAA	then this will replace the initial AA response. If at least one outcome remains AA, then an AA response is the final advice. Any remaining AA from 4b or 4c dominates for 'Multiple-use developments' and an AA response is the final advice

4c. **Redevelopment of site or change of use**. A site that is being redeveloped is assumed to already have permission for its existing use. 'Change of use' refers to a change in the 'use class' allocated for the existing use of the site; a change of use does not necessarily result in a change in HSE's Sensitivity Level. (Any existing use is normally identified on the planning application. If there is no stated or obvious existing use, HSE work on the basis that there is none.) Existing buildings may or may not be demolished to allow for redevelopment or change of use. Previously granted and still valid planning permission does count as existing use even if buildings have not yet been built; but temporary/time limited planning permission does not.

- Assess the Sensitivity level of the current (or previous) permitted use.
- **If** the proposed redevelopment or change of use is at the same Sensitivity level or less than this existing permitted use, then it should not be advised against. (This takes account of the need not to blight existing developed areas and the fact that the existing permitted use could continue or restart with no requirement for consultation.) (For 'Multiple-use developments', if the application of Rule 4c changes **all** of the AA outcomes to DAA then this will replace the initial AA response. If at least one outcome remains AA, then an AA response is the final advice. Any remaining AA from 4b or 4c dominates for 'Multiple-use developments' and an AA response is the final advice.)

It should be noted that if the application of this rule results in a DAA outcome during formal consultation, HSE will identify in its response that existing use has been taken into account to change the decision. This is done to identify to the PA that whilst HSE will not unduly blight existing developed areas it would prefer it if the population of the area did not increase.

Rule 5 – Temporary/time limited planning permissions

HSE treats proposals for these the same way as any other planning permission consultations; no allowance is given for the time restriction. Existing temporary/time limited permissions are not taken into account when applying Rule 4, however.

7. Definitions

Beds - the number of residents / visitors for which sleeping accommodation is provided.

Consultation – the enquiry that comes to HSE (normally from a PA) for HSE's comment on a proposed change to land usage within a CD. The consultation will consist of at least one 'Development'.

Development – to consider any planning proposal using the PADHI system, all proposed new buildings (or extension, change of use of land, etc.) need to be categorized into a PADHI 'Development Type'. A proportion of planning proposals will consist of more than one Development Type. Having identified all Development Types, each is subsequently assessed using the decision matrix. An 'Advise Against' decision for any single development will dominate the final PADHI advice for the proposal.

Development type – (see the first column in the Development Type tables) term used to group together developments (and / or facilities) that are considered to be of the same Sensitivity level.

Dwelling units - mean the smallest individual unit of accommodation e.g. house, apartment, caravan.

Facilities - buildings and other provisions (e.g. picnic area, children's play area, park and ride bus stop) where people may congregate.

'Green field' site – site to be developed where the current use generally involves minimal buildings and also does not attract people to it in significant numbers. Typically agricultural land, but can also be parkland or other open-spaces of a similar nature.

Hectare – unit of area equal to 10,000 square metres (m^2) in any shape (e.g. rectangles 10m x 1,000m or 25m x 400m; square 100m x 100m; or other regular and irregular shapes).

Multiple use development - see 'development'.

Pre-Planning Enquiry (PPE) – an informal, non-statutory LUP consultation made by a developer (or a PA) to determine what HSE's advice is likely to be before submitting a formal planning permission application to the PA.

Protective environment - there is provision of some element of supervision or care e.g. by a warden being available on-site or on call.

Redevelopment - the new development re-uses the existing facilities or replaces them with new facilities. (In some cases previous buildings may already have been demolished. This does not alter the principle that it is redevelopment of a site with an existing permitted or established use.)

School leaving age – the minimum age at which a young person can leave school - currently 16.

Sensitivity Level – the scale used in the PADHI system to define the vulnerability of a development population to major accident hazards. It is based on pragmatic criteria; the type of development, likely numbers present and whether any vulnerable people will be present. The scale ascends from level 1 to level 4: the more vulnerable the population, the higher the sensitivity level.

Total floor space - the area of buildings enclosed by the exterior walls multiplied by the number of floors (units are m^2).

Vulnerable people - people who by virtue of age (children and elderly) and/or ill health may be particularly susceptible to the effects of a major accident.

Use class – the way different types of development are described by planners. They are not identical to HSE's Development Types or Sensitivity Levels.

ANNEXES

Annexe 1 - Types of development to consult on under the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 (as amended) and the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Act 1992 (as amended)

The following circulars provide further guidance on when HSE is a statutory consultee:

- ODPM Circular 04/2000
- SOEnD Circular 5/1993 (This document is not available on the internet)
- National Assembly for Wales Circular 20/01

They identify the following developments:

1. Within the Consultation Distance (CD) of major hazard installations/complexes and pipelines, HSE should only be consulted for developments involving:
    - residential accommodation
    - more than 250 square metres of retail floor space
    - more than 500 square metres of office floor space
    - more than 750 square metres of floor space to be used for an industrial process
    - transport links (railways, major roads, etc.)
    - a material increase in the number of persons working within, or visiting, a CD

and then only if the development is within the CD.

2. For licensed explosive sites the criteria are the same as above, but only if within the explosive site's Safeguarding Zone.

3. HSE is a non-statutory consultee for certain developments near licensed nuclear sites. The criteria are:
    - any development involving more than 50 people (or 20 people if previously advised of this figure by HSE) within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone
    - any development of more than 500 people within the Outer Zone (only applies on sites which have an Outer Zone).
4. HSE will also:
    - advise Hazardous Substances Authorities prior to them determining a consent application
    - comment on planning developments involving quarries.

5. HSE does not give retrospective advice on planning applications where the decision has already been made by the planning authority.

Annexe 2 - Information needed when using PADHI

In order to properly apply the PADHI methodology to a planning proposal you will require the following information:

1. Sufficient details of the location of the proposed development to relate it to the consultation distance and the zones of all the relevant hazardous installations, complexes, pipelines and sites.

2. Sufficient details of the proposed development, and those people likely to be there, to enable you to categorise the development within its 'sensitivity levels'. (If the proposal involves the redevelopment or change of use of an existing site or building then, to be able to take account of that permitted use when formulating the final advice, it is necessary to have similar information for that existing use.) These details should include:

- Principal purpose of the proposed development.
- The area (hectare or m^2) of the development site.
- Certain building sizes:

Buildings that are…	**Indication**
predominantly workplaces (i.e. not retail, community, leisure, accommodation, etc.) - the number of normally occupied storeys. Or at the very least an indication that:	all buildings have less than 3 occupied stories; or at least one building has at least 3 occupied stories
for ***retail, community, assembly or leisure***, etc. use - the total floor area (m^2) that will be used by the general public Or at the very least an indication if this total is:	less than 250 $m^{2;}$ or, between 250 m^2 and 5000 $m^{2;}$ or, more than 5000 m^2

- For certain developments it is essential that there is an indication of the maximum number of people likely to be at the development at any one time. These may be actual numbers or best estimates/guesses. This can be in the form of:

Development type	**Indication**
predominantly workplaces (i.e. not retail, community, leisure, accommodation, etc.) - the number of people and the number of normally occupied buildings. Or at the very least an indication:	that no building is likely to contain more than 100 people; or, if any building is likely to contain more than 100 people
for ***houses, flats, caravans*** etc. - the actual number of 'dwelling units'. Or at the very least an indication if it is for:	less than 3 dwelling units; or, between 3 and 30 dwelling units; or, more than 30 dwelling units
for ***hotels, hostels*** etc. – the actual number of beds. Or at the	less than 10 beds; or, between 10 and 100 beds;

very least an indication if it is for:	or, more than 100 beds
for ***predominantly outdoor events*** and outdoor facilities – the number of people anticipated. Or at the very least an indication if the event will attract a peak attendance of:	less than 100 people; or, between 100 and 1000 people; or, more than 1000 people

- **failing that** - an estimation / best guess of the maximum number of people. (There is no need to differentiate between residents, those at work, visitors etc.)

- An indication if there are likely to be ***vulnerable people*** (children, those with mobility difficulties, those unable to recognise physical danger or those in need of care) at the development in a higher proportion than would be found in a typical cross-section of the community. Examples include residential care, sheltered workshop, crèche, school, and prison.

Annexe 3 – HSE office addresses

NB. Only HSE offices that deal with Land-use Planning are listed. Please address any correspondence to "Health and Safety Executive, Hazardous Installations Directorate, Land Division" at the addresses below.

OFFICES	GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
SCOTLAND AND NORTH EAST	
Belford House, 59 Belford House, **Edinburgh** EH4 3UE Tel: 0131 247 2053	Scotland
Arden House, Regent Centre, Gosforth, **Newcastle-upon-Tyne** NE3 3JN Tel: 0191 202 6226	Cleveland, Durham, Tyne & Wear, Northumberland, North Yorkshire (except Selby District Council)
Marshall House, Ringway, **Preston**, PR1 2HS Tel: 01772 836233	Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire
WALES & WESTERN ENGLAND	
2nd Floor Podium, Daniel House, Trinity Road **Bootle**, Merseyside L20 3TW Tel: 0151 951 4241	Merseyside, Conwy, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Wrexham, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire
1 Hagley Road, **Birmingham**, B16 8HS Tel: 0121 607 6280	West Midlands, Powys, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, South Gloucestershire, Bristol
Government Buildings, Ty Glas, Llanishen, **Cardiff**, CF14 5SH Tel: 01222 263020	Dyfed, West, Mid & South Glamorgan, Gwent, Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Isles of Scilly
SOUTH & EAST ENGLAND	
Edgar Allen House, 241 Glossop Road, **Sheffield** S10 2GW Tel: 0114 291 2364	South Yorkshire, Humberside, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire
Marshalls Mill, Marshall Street, **Leeds**, LS11 9YJ Tel: 0113 283 4211	West Yorkshire, Selby District Council
Wren House, Hedgerows Business Park, Colchester Road, Springfield, **Chelmsford**, Essex CM2 5PF, Tel: 01245 706228	Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk
5th Floor, Belgrave House, 1 Greyfriars, **Northampton** NN1 2BS, Tel: 01604 738367	Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Warwickshire, Hertfordshire, London boroughs north of the Thames
Priestley House, Priestley Road, **Basingstoke** RG24 9NS, Tel: 01256 404066	Berkshire, Dorset, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Isle of Wight, East & West Sussex, London boroughs south of the Thames, Surrey
3 East Grinstead House, London Road, **East Grinstead**, West Sussex, RH19	Kent

1RR, Tel: 01342 334212	

Annex 2

HSE Call-In Policy and Procedure

HEALTH AND SAFETY EXECUTIVE		HID SEMI PERMANENT CIRCULAR	
HAZARDOUS INSTALLATIONS DIRECTORATE		SPC/Tech/Gen/22	
Review Date:	9 December 2008	**Subject File:**	318
Author Section:	HID CI 4C	**OG Status:**	Fully Open
Issue Date:	9 December 2005	**Version No:**	1
STATUS: For action by staff in CI, SI and HID HQ dealing with planning and consent consultations			

TO:
All Staff in SPD D2
All Staff in CI 1, 2, 3,4 ; SI2 and 3; CI5 (Band 1-4 For Information)

LAND USE PLANNING - CALL-IN POLICY AND PROCEDURE WHEN A PLANNING AUTHORITY IS MINDED TO GO AGAINST HSE ADVICE ON LUP AND CONSENT CONSULTATIONS

PURPOSE

This SPC sets out HSE's policy for dealing with potential call-in cases when Planning Authorities (PAs) have indicated that they are minded to go against the advice given by HSE when we have been consulted on planning and consent applications. It introduces a modified procedure that integrates with the PADHI process (Planning Advice for Developments at Hazardous Installations). It allows Land Division staff to make an initial assessment and response in many cases.

BACKGROUND

1. PAs and Hazardous Substances Authorities (HSAs) consult HSE for advice on the risks associated with proposals for development near to major hazard sites and pipelines and also on applications for consent for new major hazard sites. PAs may be minded to grant planning permission for a development against HSE's advice. In most cases HSE will not pursue the matter further as long as we are satisfied that the PA understands the reasons for our advice. The issues related to call-in for England, Wales and Scotland are set out in the following planning circulars- DETR Circular 4/2000 Annex A, National Assembly for Wales Circular 20/01 Annex A and Scottish Office Environment Department Circular 5/93 Annex B. Note that the Scottish policies on call-in, and consequent procedures, differ from those in England and Wales.
2. HSE can request that the case be "called in" for a decision by the relevant Secretary of State in England and Wales. Call-in should be an exceptional course of action for the following reasons:
    a. It is the PA's responsibility taking account of all the circumstances to make planning decisions. HSE should not be seen as usurping those powers;
    b. The ODPM/Scottish Executive/Welsh Assembly policy is not to interfere with the jurisdiction of PAs unless absolutely necessary;
    c. Call-in action is very expensive and resource intensive for HSE. Therefore HSE will only consider recommending call-in action in exceptional cases where there

is serious concern about development proceeding or where important policy issues are at stake. This course of action will only be taken with the agreement of the HSE Board.

RELEVANT FACTORS IN DECIDING WHETHER TO CALL-IN

3. The following factors are relevant in deciding whether a case where an HSA/PA is minded to grant an application against HSE's advice is an exceptional case:
   a. Any significant residential development or development for vulnerable populations in the inner zone (this is the determining test for hazard based assessments).
   b. The risk of death exceeds the Tolerability of Risk (TOR) tolerability limit for a member of the public.
   c. There are substantial numbers of people exposed to the risk. The Methodology and Standards Development Unit (MSDU) of HSE has developed a method of assessing the degree of societal risk associated with a proposed development, the Scaled Risk Integral (SRI). In appropriate cases MSDU will apply SRI. Where the SRI is between 500,000 and 750,000, HID will consider recommending call-in. If the SRI exceeds 750,000 HID will recommend call in.
   d. The endangered population is particularly sensitive, e.g. the development is a hospital, school or old people's home. .
   e. Have there been previous call-ins in similar circumstances.
   f. There are issues of national concern as opposed to merely of local importance.
   g. Clear evidence that the case concerned is being used to challenge HSE's risk criteria for land-use planning and failure to meet that challenge would damage HSE's credibility. Or where a decision against HSE's advice could, by precedent, set aside parts of the legislation.

This procedure sets out how these factors can be taken into account. In practice, call-in action initiated by HSE is likely to be very rare.

PROCEDURE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

4. Under the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 s.20 and Town and Country Planning legislation, the Secretary of State for the Environment in England and the First Secretary in Wales can require that an application for consent/planning permission be referred to him for his own determination
5. Under the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 Article 14, the SoS can direct a PA not to grant planning permission without specific authorisation (a Stop notice). This 'stop' buys time for all parties but does not obviate the need for efficiency and speed in determining HSE's position. Everyone dealing with a possible call-in case must act promptly to ensure that a 'stop' can be applied for within the time limit and that cases are not unduly delayed thereafter.
6. Where an HSA/PA is minded to grant an application for consent or planning permission against HSE's advice they are required to give HSE 21 days notice so that HSE has time to consider whether to recommend that the SoS call in the application.
7. Each case should be considered on its merits and certain preliminary checks need to be carried out before a Stop Notice is applied for. If a PA is minded to go against

HSE's advice to turn down a planning application they will normally inform the Land Division office. The LD office will initiate the call-in procedure set out below.

CALL-IN PROCEDURE FOR PLANNING APPLICATIONS

PROCEDURE IN LAND DIVISION

8. An initial screening check will be done in the LD office based on the PADHI assessment of the application. This is intended to screen out those cases that are very unlikely to satisfy sufficient of the criteria to merit further consideration.

   a. Check the PADHI audit of the case to find out the Sensitivity Level (SL) and Zone that went into the PADHI Advise Against (AA) decision. Ensure that the worst combination of zone and SL is identified. This check is particularly important where there are multiple developments or multiple hazardous installations/pipelines involved in the consultation.

   b. If the AA decision was based on a combination of SL and Zone that just gives an AA decision i.e. SL2 and IZ, SL3 and MZ or SL4 and OZ (shaded light grey in the decision matrix below) a standard reply should be sent to the LPA using the wording set out in Annex 1 indicating that HSE will not ask for the case to be called in. No further action is required.

   c. For cases where the potential risks to people may be significantly greater i.e. the AA decision for the development involved combinations of SL3 and IZ, or SL4 and MZ or IZ (shaded dark grey in the decision matrix), all the relevant papers and correspondence related to the application and the PADHI assessment should immediately be copied to MSDU with a covering memo.

   d. A record should be kept of all cases where the PA goes against HSE advice so that the follow up action in para 17 can take place.

PADHI Decision Matrix

Level of Sensitivity	Development in Inner Zone	Development in Middle Zone	Development in Outer Zone
1	DAA	DAA	DAA
2	AA	DAA	DAA
3	AA	AA	DAA
4	AA	AA	AA

PROCEDURE IN MSDU

9. MSDU will carry out a second screening assessment of the case to determine if it is an exceptional case of serious concern. The nominated MSDU Inspector will calculate an SRI. This should be based on the best information, estimates and judgement from the information on file, forwarded from LD, or otherwise readily available. If necessary, risk levels should be interpolated from the inner and middle zone boundaries. If this scoping calculation gives an SRI less than 100 000 and an individual risk level less than 100cpm risk of death (or 'dangerous dose or worse' if risk of death is not calculated) the MSDU Inspector dealing with the case may send a standard letter as set out in Annex 1 indicating that HSE will not ask for the case to be called in. For hazard based assessments the test will be if there is any significant residential development or development for vulnerable populations in the inner zone. The reply should go via the LD office.

CASES NOT SCREENED OUT IN LD OR MSDU

10. For those cases not screened out the MSDU inspector will complete the form in Annex 2 and forward it immediately to MSDU HoU, OPU HoU and SPD D2. HID and SPD D2 will together determine whether the case is suitable for call-in action. If call-in is proposed, the DG and the Heads of SPD and HID Central Division will be notified and SPD D2 will contact the Government Office for the Regions to seek a Section 14 Stop Notice. This imposes a delay on the planning process and gives HSE more time to prepare the necessary papers. SPD D2 with HID assistance will draft a paper setting out the issues for a decision by the HSE Board. If the HSE Board agrees that a recommendation should be made to the SoS to call in the development, the project to prepare the HSE case for the call-in hearing will be led by SPD D2.

CALL-IN PROCEDURE FOR CONSENT CASES

11. If a Hazardous Substances Authority advises LD that it is minded to go against HSE advice to not grant consent or to impose conditions on a consent, then MSDU should immediately be informed.

PROCEDURE FOR SCOTLAND

CALL-IN PROCEDURE FOR PLANNING APPLICATIONS

12. The planning process for call-in in Scotland differs from England and Wales, although call-in is still exceptional. When a PA wishes to grant planning permission against HSE advice, the application is automatically referred to the First Minister for Scotland. The Town and Country Planning (Notification of Applications) (Scotland) Direction 1998 Annex D of SDD Circular 29/1998 requires PAs to notify the Secretary of State and allow 28 days from that notice for him to decide whether to call in the application for his own determination. The First Minister has 28 days to decide whether to call in the application. (SOEnD Circular 5/93 Planning Controls for Hazardous Substances para B15 and the Town and Country Planning (Notification of Application) (Scotland) Direction 1997). The Scottish Executive then inform HSE of the PA's view and asks for a reaffirmation of HSE's position.

13. LD and MSDU will follow the procedure as for England and Wales. For those cases that are screened out the standard reply will be sent to the Scottish Executive and will normally be in the terms set out in the standard letter at Annex 1.

14. If on receipt of HSE's reaffirmation and other relevant information, SOEnD do not recommend that the application be called in, it is referred back to the PA for decision. If however SOEnD decide to recommend that the First Minister call in the application, HSE may be asked to produce a more detailed submission to be considered by him if necessary. LD will forward all the papers to MSDU who will prepare the HSE submission in consultation with SPD D2, OPU and the relevant HID FMU and will supply it to SOEnD to incorporate into their submission to the First Minister.

CALL-IN PROCEDURE FOR CONSENT CASES

15. In Scotland SOEnD circular 5/93 paras A31-34 and the Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Act 1997 s.18 apply. The decision to go against HSE advice is not automatically referred to the First Minister for Scotland. HSE would have to initiate the call-in process by contacting SODD. Therefore in these cases the procedure for England and Wales should be followed (see para 11).

PREVIOUS ADVICE NOT WITHDRAWN

16. It should be emphasised that an HSE decision not to recommend call-in action, should not be construed as withdrawing earlier advice. Once HSE is satisfied that the relevant parties understand HSE's position, unless the factors outlined in para 3 apply, HSE will not recommend call-in. HSE accepts that its role is advisory and that other issues may influence a PA/HSA to grant permission/consent against HSE's advice.

LPAS THAT REPEATEDLY IGNORE HSE ADVICE

17. There are a number of PAs who frequently ignore HSE advice. Even though HSE will rarely recommend call-in, we should take steps to ensure the PA is aware of the implications of their action. If there are repeated examples e.g. more than 3, where the PA grants planning permission against our advice the relevant HID LD FMU should discuss the situation with the MSDU Inspector and make arrangements to meet with or otherwise contact the PA to explain HSE's position and to establish reasons for the PA's stance.

ANNEX 1

STANDARD REPLY FOR SCREENED OUT POTENTIAL CALL-IN CASES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

1. HSE is a statutory consultee for developments in the vicinity of major hazard sites by virtue of Article 10 of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995. We consider our statutory role to be discharged when we are satisfied that the Planning Authority is acting in full understanding of the advice received and the consequences that could follow.
2. The resolution of the Planning Committee to approve the application, and the offered opportunity to have the application called in, has been considered by HSE. HSE would not wish to pursue the matter further.
3. In coming to this conclusion HSE was mindful, among other factors, of the views expressed in Chapter 5 of the First Report of the Advisory Committee on Major Hazards (ACMH) and Chapter 4 of the Second Report of ACMH. In these reports it was stated that:
4. "..... the siting of developments should remain a matter for planning authorities to determine, since the safety implications, however important, could not be divorced from other planning considerations."
5. "..... local authorities are well placed to take proper account of the full range of local factors, including safety issues, which are relevant to a planning decision."

STANDARD REPLY FOR SCREENED OUT POTENTIAL CALL-IN CASES IN SCOTLAND

6. HSE is a statutory consultee for developments in the vicinity of major hazard sites by virtue of Article 15 of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992. We consider our statutory role to be discharged when we are satisfied that the Planning Authority is acting in full understanding of the advice received and the consequences that could follow.

7. As statutory consultees our role in land use planning is an advisory one and our advice should not be taken as a formal objection. Nevertheless we are satisfied that the risks in this case are such that we cannot advise the Planning Authority that there are no grounds for refusing planning permission. If it is highly recommended to the First Minister that he should determine a case himself, we will of course be prepared to explain the nature of our advice in more detail if necessary.

ANNEX 2

Click here for a printer friendly version of Annex 2

FORM FOR CALL-IN DECISIONS

1. Date case sent to i. LD ii. MSDU	
2. Name of MSDU Officer	
3. Details of Hazardous Installation	
4. Details of PA/HSA (Name/Address)	
5. Details of Proposed Development (Name Address)	
6. PADHI Consultation reference	
7. What is the PADHI development type, sensitivity level and Zone used in the initial consultation?	
8. Details of any residential or vulnerable populations in the inner zone	
9. Is it a sensitive	

population (e.g., School, hospital, old folk's home) ?	
10. SRI Value of Development	
11. Level of Risk (cpm DD or RoD) or hazard level	
12 Is the risk assessment specific or generic	
13. Is the installation active or not (if known)	
14 Are these circumstances similar to previous call-ins?	
15. Is it an exceptional case, i.e. is it more than local concern or does it raise issues of national concern?	
16. Does this case challenge HSE's risk criteria for land-use planning or could it by precedent set aside parts of the legislation?	
17. Date of discussion/decision	
18. Decision to proceed/call-in	
19. Name of HSE officers agreeing decision	


TOP

Atkins is one of the world's leading providers of professional, technology based consultancy and support services. In recent years, it has expanded from its historical base in traditional engineering, management consultancy and property services into related technological consultancy and the management of outsourced facilities. With over 14,000 staff worldwide, Atkins has enormous expertise, providing both breadth and depth of knowledge in an extremely diverse range of disciplines.

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