



DAERA Environmental Advice for Planning

Standing Advice

Authorised Treatment Facilities for End of Life Vehicles (ATF ELV)

Advice for Planning Officers to inform decision making, and for applicants seeking planning permission for Authorised Treatment Facilities for End of Life Vehicles (ATF ELV).

Scope of this Standing Advice Guidance Document

This standing advice on planning applications for ATF ELV facilities applies specifically to their potential impact upon water quality with regards to wastewater and rain water management. Issues such as waste management, contaminated land¹, badgers, bats and Health and Safety etc. are not covered by this document.

ELV Facilities

In Northern Ireland, an estimated 50,000 vehicles come to the end of their life every year. End of life vehicles have the potential to release harmful substances into the environment if they are not stored, treated and disposed of properly. Harmful substances include (but are not limited to) fuel, oil, coolant and screen wash.

ELVs must only be treated at licensed treatment facilities which meet strict environmental standards. These facilities are known as Authorised Treatment Facilities (ATFs). In Northern Ireland, ATFs are Licensed and regulated by Waste Management Licensing Team within the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). For further details on ATFs is available on the DAERA website at:

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/atf-public-register>

¹ Any development proposal where the site is located on potentially contaminated land will require an assessment of the risk to the water environment to accompany the application. It is recommended that all risk assessment and risk management work follows the UK technical framework as described in the Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (CLR11) (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/model-proceduresmanagement-land-contamination>). Site investigations should be designed and undertaken in accordance with appropriate guidance including British Standards BS 10175:2011 Code of practice for investigation of potentially contaminated land sites.

Information DAERA require for ELV proposals:

Drainage Plans

DAERA require a detailed site drainage plan to be provided to demonstrate that the site is adequately designed to avoid potentially polluting discharges to both surface water and groundwater.

A drainage plan must clearly show the foul sewers, any combined drainage systems, the storm drainage network and clear detail of where all drainage discharges to. Silt traps, oil separator and any other drainage infrastructure incorporated into the drainage network should also be illustrated. All areas of impermeable surfacing must be shown and the storage areas for vehicles both before and after depollution clearly identified. Should the application be for an extension to an existing site then the drainage plan should consider the whole site.

Sites for ELV treatment and storage (including temporary storage) of end-of-life vehicles prior to their treatment must have:

Sites for Storage:

Impermeable surfaces for appropriate areas with appropriate spillage collection facilities, decanters and cleanser-degreasers. Equipment for the treatment of water, including rainwater.

Sites for Treatment:

Impermeable surfaces for appropriate areas with appropriate spillage collection facilities, decanters and cleanser-degreasers. Equipment for the treatment of water, including rainwater. Appropriate storage for dismantled spare parts, including impermeable storage for oil-contaminated spare parts. Appropriate containers for storage of batteries (with electrolyte neutralisation on site or elsewhere), oil filters unless crushed, PCB/PCT containing condensers and any hazardous components identified in the International Dismantling Information System (IDIS). Appropriate storage tanks for the segregated storage of end-of-life vehicle fluids. Appropriate storage for used tyres, including the prevention of fire hazards and excessive stockpiling.

Sewage

Water Management Unit require details of how the applicant intends to dispose of sewage from any welfare facilities associated with the proposal.

Statutory Permissions

A copy of any statutory permissions granted by or applied for from Water Management Unit for the proposed site should be submitted. Details of any Waste Authorisation either granted by or applied for from NIEA.

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De-Pollution Building

These areas must have an impermeable surface, preferably with a raised edge and must be drained either to the foul sewer, with a trade effluent consent in place, or to a sealed sump.

If drained to the foul sewer it should have an oil separator in place to prevent oils and other liquids entering the sewer.

If drained to a sump then this must be watertight with no discharge to both surface water and groundwater and should be fitted with a level alarm. The contents of the sump must be removed by a licensed waste carrier.

All fluids which are removed will need to be stored in separate containers, either banded or housed in a banded storage area prior to specialist recovery or disposal. As a minimum, separate containers will be required for each fluid separately identified as a category in the Hazardous Waste List. (The Waste Oils Directive seeks to promote the regeneration of oils. Any mixing of fluids like oils may restrict the possibilities for recycling).

Surface Water Disposal Options

DAERA has a preference for how contaminated surface water is disposed of, based on the potential to pollute.

The options in order of preference are:

1. Northern Ireland Water (NIW) foul sewer. Relevant permission must be obtained from NIW before making this connection.
2. Treated discharge to a watercourse, underground stratum or surface water sewer. Discharge Consent issued under the Water (NI) Order 1999 will then be required.

Where an applicant wishes to discharge to/via a storm drain they must provide NIEA Water Management Unit with written permission from the owner of the storm drain (e.g. Northern Ireland Water (NIW) or DfI (Department of Infrastructure) Rivers. The consent conditions will be set as though the discharge is directly to the waterway into which the storm drain finally discharges.

It should also be noted that discharge of the surface water to a watercourse as well as requiring consent under the Water (NI) Order 1999 also require permission from DfI Rivers under Schedule 6 of the Drainage (NI) Order 1973.

Discharge Consent Option

It is advisable to contact the Industrial Consents section of NIEA as soon as possible and, in the interests of the applicant, before purchasing equipment or making an unauthorised discharge. Granting of Water Order consent is not guaranteed and will depend on a range of variables. No two locations or proposals are the same and NIEA cannot make a decision on the appropriateness of a discharge until it has received a completed application with fee and

made a full assessment. Where the site and/or the receiving medium (waterway or soil) prove unsuitable then **the consent application will be refused.**

An application form for Consent to discharge under the Water (NI) Order 1999 can be obtained by contacting NIEA Water Management Unit at:

17 Antrim Road,
Tonagh,
Lisburn.
BT28 3AL

Or by visiting our website: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/regulating-waterdischarges>

Compliance Monitoring

The applicant will be required to install and maintain a system capable of meeting all the conditions of any consent, if issued. It is probable that the discharge will be placed on the NIEA compliance assessment and monitoring programme for which an annual fee is payable by the consent holder. If the discharge is found to be non-compliant the consent holder may be subject to enforcement action.

Oil Separators and Silt Traps

Oil separators are recommended as a method of catching oil and preventing it causing pollution.

It should be noted that detergents, if present, may cause oil to emulsify. Separators are designed to retain oil but may not retain emulsified oils. As a consequence it is important to ensure that detergents (for example from vehicle washing) do not enter separators designed to retain oil.

A Full Retention Class 1 separator must be used on a site where it is proposed to discharge to the aquatic environment including underground stratum. If the discharge is to foul sewer a Class 2 separator may be used.

The use of separators and silt traps must be accompanied by regular checking and maintenance.

Guidance on oil separators can be found in Use and design of oil separators in surface water drainage systems: PPG 3: <http://www.netregs.org.uk/>

Oil Storage Regulations

The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 (as amended) create new standards for above ground Oil Storage facilities in industrial, commercial and Institutional sectors.

Guidance on how the Regulations will apply to your development can be found in GPP 2: Above ground oil storage tanks, which can be viewed using the following link:

<http://www.netregs.org.uk>

Full guidance on the Regulations can be found at: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/control-pollution-oil-storage-regulations-northern-ireland-2010-guidance>

Recommended Conditions and Informatives

Conditions

Condition: The drainage for the site must be constructed in accordance with the agreed drainage plan.

Reason: In order to avoid the risk of the incorrect diversion of contaminated water to drains carrying rain / surface water to a waterway.

If the facility includes welfare facilities:

Condition: No development should take place on-site until the method of sewage disposal has been agreed in writing with Northern Ireland Water (NIW) or a consent to discharge has been granted under the terms of Water (NI) Order 1999.

Reason: To ensure a practical solution to sewage disposal is possible at this site.

Condition: Each building shall be provided with such sanitary pipework, foul drainage and rain-water drainage as may be necessary for the hygienic and adequate disposal of foul water and rain-water separately from that building. The drainage system should also be designed to minimise the risk of wrongly connecting the sewage system to the rain-water drainage system, once the buildings are occupied.

Reason: In order to decrease the risk of the incorrect diversion of sewage to drains carrying rain/surface water to a waterway.

Informatives

1. End of life vehicles must only be treated / depolluted at Authorised Treatment Facilities (ATFs).
2. All areas for the treatment and storage of vehicles awaiting depollution must be on Impermeable surfaces with appropriate spillage collection facilities and include equipment for the treatment of water, including rainwater.
3. Sites for the treatment of vehicles must have in, addition to the requirements for storage, appropriate storage for dismantled spare parts, including impermeable storage for oil-contaminated spare parts. Appropriate containers for storage of batteries (with electrolyte neutralisation on site or elsewhere), oil filters unless crushed, PCB/PCT containing condensers and any hazardous components identified in IDIS. Appropriate storage tanks for the segregated storage of end-of-life vehicle fluids. Appropriate storage for used tyres, including the prevention of fire hazards and excessive stockpiling.
4. Should the materials be classified as hazardous waste then this material will need to be consigned off site as hazardous waste. NIEA should receive the waste consignment

notices 72 hours in advance of any movements off site and waste materials moved off site only by a registered carrier (i.e. ROC permitted). Further information can be obtained from: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/hazardous-waste#toc-3> and <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/guide-consigning-hazardous-waste>

5. Discharge Consent issued under the Water (NI) Order 1999 will be required for the discharge of potentially contaminated surface water to a watercourse, underground stratum or surface water sewer
6. An application form for Consent to discharge under the Water (NI) Order 1999 can be obtained by contacting NIEA Water Management Unit at:

17 Antrim Road,
Tonagh,
Lisburn.
BT28 3AL

Or by visiting our website: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/regulating-waterdischarges>

Please be advised that applications for discharge Consent take a minimum of four months to determine.

7. The positioning of separators and silt traps in the drainage system must be designed to avoid suspended solids and hydrocarbons reaching the discharge point.

Compliance with the advice in GPP 5 Works and maintenance in or near water and PPG 6 Working at demolition and construction sites, will help to minimise the impact of the site clearance and construction phases of the project on the environment. These PPGs/GPPs can be accessed by visiting the NetRegs website at

<https://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-prevention-guidelines-ppgs-and-replacement-series/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/>

8. The applicant should comply with all the relevant Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG's) and the replacement guidance series, Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs) in order to minimise the impact of the project on the environment, paying particular attention to:
 - GPP 2 - Above ground oil storage tanks
 - PPG 3 - Use and design of oil separators in surface water drainage systems
 - GPP 4 – Treatment and disposal of wastewater where there is no connection to the public no foul sewer
 - GPP 8 - Safe storage and disposal of used oils
 - PPG 18 - Managing fire water and major spillages
 - GPP 19 - Vehicles: Servicing and Repairs
 - GPP 21 - Pollution Incident Response Planning
 - GPP 22 - Dealing with spills
 - GPP 26 – Safe Storage - Drums and intermediate bulk containers

9. It is an offence under section 47 of the Fisheries Act (Northern Ireland) 1966 (as amended) to cause pollution which is subsequently shown to have a deleterious effect on fish stocks.

Final Comments

Effective mitigation measures must be in place to protect the water environment and surrounding water bodies from any discharge into them that may damage ecological status and to ensure that the Water Framework Directive (WFD) objectives for the water body are not compromised nor the WFD objectives in other downstream water bodies in the same and other catchments.

It is an offence under the Water (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 to discharge or deposit, whether knowingly or otherwise, any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter so that it enters a waterway or water in any underground strata. Conviction of such an offence may incur a fine of up to £20,000 and / or three months imprisonment.

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