

		WORKING CAPACITY	TOTAL CAPACITY
TANK 1	PETROL	43,650 L	45,000L
TANK 2	PETROL	19,400 L	20,000L
TANK 3	DIESEL	38,800 L	40,000L
TANK 4	DIESEL	24,250 L	25,000L



- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| | PETROL TANK | Underground Petrol Tank Manhole Chamber and Number (indicated in red on plan). |
| | DIESEL TANK | Underground Diesel Tank. |
| | VENT PIPE | Vent Pipe. |
| | OFFSET FILL POINT (BELOW GROUND) | Below Ground Offset Filling Point. |
| | PETROL SEPARATOR VENT PIPE | Petrol Separator Vent Pipe (DCD Licence only). |
| | VAPOUR RECOVERY CONNECTION (BELOW GROUND) | Below Ground Vapour Recovery Connection point. |
| | GULLEY | Drainage Gulley |
| | CANOPY | Line of Canopy. |
| | DISPENSING PUMP (MULTI UNIT) | Dispensing Pump, Multi Unit and nozzles incorporating both Petrol and Diesel Pumps (number of individual units indicated by 'PP' and 'DP'). |
| | LOUDSPEAKER | Loudspeaker. |
| | NO SMOKING NOTICES | 'No Smoking' notices incorporating statutory wording, 'Petroleum Spirit, Highly Flammable' and instruction 'Switch Off Engine' in accordance with B.S. 5499. |
| | ISOLATION SWITCH | Isolation Switch (firemans pattern switch). |
| | CONTENTS GUAGE | Contents Guage – Electronic or Hydrostatic. |
| | PETROL SEPARATOR | Petrol Separator which may be 1 or 3 chambered. |
| | TANKER STANDING AREA | Designated Tanker Standing Area. |
| | SAND BUCKET | 25Kg of Dry Sand or other approved absorbent, suitably protected against the elements. |
| | FIRE EXTINGUISHER | 5.5L AFFF Extinguisher or 9L Foam Extinguisher or 4Kg Dry Powder Extinguisher. |
| | TANK OUTLINE | Line of Underground Tank |
| | ILLUMINATED "EXIT" SIGN | Exit signs so indicated are internally illuminated by the emergency lighting system and conform to British Standard 5499: Part3. |
| | EMERGENCY LIGHTING | The emergency lighting detailed in the Emergency Lighting appendix attached to Schedule 'A', is provided to cover those spaces that are indicated. |
| | AUTOMATIC FIRE DETECTION SMOKE | The automatic detection system forms part of the fire warning system as detailed in the Fire Alarm appendix attached to Schedule 'A', and is provided to cover those spaces that are indicated. |

Hertfordshire Fire and Rescue Service

SHELL UK LTD
BEDFORD ROAD
HITCHIN
SG5 2TY

DRAWN : — D.H.

NOT TO SCALE

DATE : —11.09.2013

THIS PLAN FORMS PART OF AND MUST
REMAIN ATTACHED TO THE LICENCE

LICENCE No 32/P/19423

SHEET 1 OF 1

APPENDIX G

Wetstock Performance Contractor Letter

Site Performance – Shell Hitchin – Bedford Road, Hitchin, Herts, SG5 2TY
17th September 2024

Fairbanks Environmental Limited has been monitoring Shell Hitchin since June 2014.

Fairbanks are a global market leader in remote wetstock management using our in-house loss detection system which is accredited to the US Environmental Protection Agency standard for Statistical Inventory Reconciliation.

This site is currently under the Fairbanks' real time service which collects data directly from the electronic tank gauge and the point of sale. This data includes any active gauge alarms, the start and end time of each transaction, the volume dispensed and the corresponding change in tank stock level. The data is polled every 15 minutes and relayed via broadband to Fairbanks' secure servers in Lancashire, England, UK.

The data is analysed using a pre-defined set of thresholds which trigger alerts for the Fairbanks Wetstock Analysis team to escalate to the customer should any anomalies be detected.

All data supplied from the site has been assumed to be correct and there are no current issues with any of the tanks on site.

Historic Drainback Investigation –

- September 2016 – Tank 4 V-Power Diesel – Pumps 5 & 6 – New gaskets fitted.
- October 2019 – Tank 1 Unleaded - Pumps 3 & 4 – New gaskets and filters fitted.
- September 2022 – Tank 4 V-Power Diesel – Pumps 1 & 2 – New gaskets fitted and filters cleaned.

Other issue -

December 2013 – Tank 2 V-Power – Line failed testing after leak found on nozzle and dispensing hose coupling. New pump and hose fitted and tank passed re-test.

Regards

John

John Watling

Data Analytics Supervisor

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+44 (0) 1695 51775
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doverfuelingsolutions.com

At Dover Fueling Solutions, we are a team committed to doing great things, collaborating to deliver exceptional business results for our customers. We are accountable, results driven and create value, through continuous improvement and execution excellence.

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APPENDIX H

Methodology Used in Climate:CLEAR

CLIMATE CONTAMINATED LAND AND ENVIRONMENT – ADAPTION AND RESILIENCE

Arcadis' Climate Contaminated Land and Environment – Adaption and Resilience (Climate:CLEAR) is applied to assess the potential influence of climate change on the land contamination Conceptual Site Model (CSM) at Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) stage, in line with the requirements of the Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM). It can be also applied, and/or refined during further tiers of assessment, including as part of a Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment (GQRA) or Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment (DQRA).

In July 2023, LCRM was updated to state that land contamination assessments should have *“information on the importance of taking climate change into account”*. While LCRM provides examples of what should be included, no consistent framework or tool has been provided to aid this process, including within a PRA. As such, Arcadis Climate:CLEAR is developed as a screening impact analysis methodology, with reference to the Society for Brownfield Risk Assessment (SoBRA) 2022 guidance “Guidance on Assessing Risk to Controlled Waters from UK Land Contamination Under Conditions of Future Climate Change” alongside other sources such as the guidelines of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the European Commission.

Climate:CLEAR applies a scoring system (1 to 5) approach and has been developed based on a pre-selected set of potential climatic changes and how these could impact the land contamination Conceptual Site Model (CSM) regarding the following:

- a) the magnitude of probability occurring (i.e. likelihood),
- b) the magnitude of the potential consequence (i.e. severity), taking account of both the potential severity of the hazard, the integrity of the pathway and the sensitivity of the receptor.

This includes direct changes, i.e. to temperature and precipitation, as well as indirect changes, for example to flood risk linked to changes in precipitation, or risk of fires linked to changes in ambient temperatures / increased risk of drought.

The 1 to 5 score is first applied to provide a likelihood (probability) that an influence from climate change could have a meaningful effect on each pertinent factor in the land contamination CSM. A score of 1 means that although an environmental change (direct or indirect) is projected to take place, the likelihood for the change to have a meaningful effect on the land contamination CSM irrespective of the site-specific conditions is negligible. Conversely, a score of 5 means that a projected environmental change is almost certain to be important from a land contamination CSM perspective, although consequences of such a change will differ site by site.

The same scoring range is then applied to a (site-specific) consequence evaluation, whereby the input scores are based on the site environmental setting, the current and former uses of the site (types of potential sources and receptors) and surrounding land use.

The final analysis comprises the multiplication of the scoring for likelihood of a climate change event impacting upon a land contamination CSM against the site-specific predicted consequence of that event. The outcome is based on the scoring system in the matrix presented below which is used to assess whether further assessment and/or mitigation could be necessary.

	Probability (Likelihood)	Negligible (rare) (1)	Unlikely (2)	Possible (3)	Likely (4)	Almost certain (5)
Consequence	Insignificant (1)					
	Minor (2)					
	Moderate (3)					
	Major (4)					
	Severe (5)					

The colour coding outcomes are as follows:

- Green represents a low evaluated influence from climate change on the land contamination CSM and therefore no further actions are considered necessary at this stage.
- Amber represents the possibility for the influence from climate change on the land contamination CSM which requires further assessment should there be a need to address these potential changes to the CSM in the longer-term life cycle of the site.
- Red represents a probability for the influence from climate change on the land contamination CSM, whereby it is recommended that further investigation and assessment and actions should be carried out as part of a risk management strategy for the site to address these potential changes to the CSM in the longer-term life cycle of the site.

The Climate:CLEAR tool is run for two scenarios: a reasonable-case scenario and a reasonable worst-case scenario where this data is available.

Source of the assessment data

Information relating to the likelihood of influence from climate change on the land contamination CSM associated with a range of environmental and geo-environmental conditions are sourced from publicly available databases and interactive maps. Where possible this information has been collated by Arcadis for application in ARC-GIS data management. The site location is selected and the relevant likelihood information including the associated assigned scores are presented in the ARC-GIS data set. The scores are transposed to the Climate:CLEAR model.

Where data are available, the projected (direct) climatic changes have been adopted from the UK Climate Projections (UKCP). The RCP4.5, 50th percentile is adopted to represent a “reasonable case” likelihood assessment and the RCP8.5, 50th percentile is adopted to represent a “reasonable worst-case”. Some of the adopted data sets associated with the UKCP are based on predictions of a rise in temperature or change and extreme rainfall events to the end of the 21st century and consequently the data assessed may be beyond the lifetime of the site, project or development.

Where UKCP data is not available (e.g. for the majority of anticipated indirect changes, such as a change in flood or fire risk) alternative data / proxy sources have been sought. In many cases, this results in only a single model input for likelihood; in this case the input is assumed to represent a reasonable case scenario.

The score system for consequences is more subjective than the score system for likelihood assessment and requires professional judgement of the site specific circumstances. For example, there is a sliding scale of the score for the distance to a watercourse, the type of potential contaminants which are more likely to represent a potential risk to a receptor, or the ground conditions which facilitate potential pathways. Because the input information considers various pollutant linkages determined in the CSM, a weighting is provided to each individual consequence in determining an overall score.

However, each model run also undergoes a moderation review by a competent risk assessor to ground-truth the findings, with modifications made based on additional site-specific knowledge, if appropriate. For example, the score system for consequences does not include the site specific analytical data, therefore the moderation review takes account of any analytical data, where this is available, to assess the viability of a significant source of contamination in the soil and groundwater.

Pre-moderation results of the predicted effects of climate change on the land contamination Conceptual Site Model

The pre-moderation results of the Climate:CLEAR assessment predicted effects of climate change on the land contamination CSM for the site are summarised in the output table, with the findings discussed within the report text.

Given the large uncertainties associated with predicting climate change and the effects on land contamination, including potential changes in use of the site over the timescale under assessment, the

Climate:CLEAR impact assessment is qualitative and indicative only. Arcadis accepts no liability for any future changes which have not been evaluated within our assessment or materialise differently to those anticipated. It is also recognised that many of the factors potentially affected by climate change are interdependent, which will not be taken into account for this proposed high level screening assessment. The Climate:CLEAR tool and methodology are the intellectual property of Arcadis.

APPENDIX I

Output from Climate: CLEAR Assessment

Element	Summary of predicted effect		Reasonable Case Impact Assessment	Reasonable Worst Case Impact Assessment
 Temperature	Increased ground (clay) shrinkage affecting vapour exposure pathways. Note: limited to certain geographical areas where potential shrinkable clays are present.			
	Increased ground (clay) shrinkage affecting soil to groundwater pathways. Note: limited to certain geographical areas where potential shrinkable clays are present.			
	Mean temperature rise affecting vapour exposure pathways			
	Mean temperature rise affecting soil to groundwater pathways and microbial activity			
	Increase in extreme heat events affecting vapour/dust exposure pathways, soil to groundwater pathways and microbial activity			
	Increased wildfire/vegetative fire risk leaving open ground and affecting exposure pathways and soil to groundwater pathways			
	Increased risk of vegetation stress/die-back (only calculated for sites >25% non-grass vegetation cover) affecting exposure pathways and soil to groundwater pathways			
 Water	Net annual increase in precipitation affecting soil to groundwater pathways			
	Increase in extreme precipitation events affecting soil to groundwater pathways or overland flow pathways (only calculated for main rivers/Ordinary watercourse <50m from the site)			
	Increased risk of groundwater flooding affecting soil to groundwater pathways or overland flow pathways			
	Increased in extremes in river flows affecting groundwater-surface water interaction			
	Increased risk of flooding from rivers and/or sea affecting soil to groundwater pathways or overland flow pathways - Flooding map for Planning (Flood Zones)			
	Increased risk of flooding from rivers and/or sea affecting soil to groundwater pathways or overland flow pathways - Long term risk of flooding from rivers or the sea			
	Increased risk of surface water flooding affecting soil to groundwater pathways or overland flow pathways			
	Increased risk of coastal erosion affecting site to surface water interactions			
	Increased risk of coastal flooding/storm surges (considered for sites <100m from the coast) affecting site to surface water interactions (including overland flow) and soil to groundwater interaction (including saline intrusion)			
Climate change Impact to the Conceptual Site Model	Combined output means insufficient data to assess reasonable or reasonable worst-case separately			
	Low risk			
	Medium/moderate risk			
	High risk			
The Climate: CLEAR assessment is qualitative and indicative only, associated with predicted impacts to the Conceptual Site Model. Arcadis accepts no liability for any future changes which have not been evaluated within our assessment or materialise differently to those anticipated.				

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