



Park House Services NW Ltd

Pest, Scavenger & Odour Management Plan

Pests and Scavengers are generally attracted to a site by odour, control of odour is therefore integral to managing the control of pests and scavengers.

Controlling the acceptance and storage of wastes likely to give rise to odour, generally organic wastes with a nutritional value that provides an opportunity to feed and provide a substrate on which to lay eggs and feed larvae can help control pests.

Scavenging birds and rodents can also be drawn in by odour.

Birds are more opportunistic feeders tending to roost and nest off site whereas rodents may also be attracted by the shelter potential of stockpiles on site and will attempt to nest and breed on site.

The containment of wastes is a control measure for pests and scavengers, engineered containment is achieved at Park House using the purpose-built waste building.

The non-inert, non-hazardous, wastes stored outside are assessed as having low odour potential, low or zero nutrient value for pests and scavengers. These wastes include unprocessed green waste, water clarification sludge, wood waste etc.

Outside storage of sludges will be on impermeable surface in contained bays.

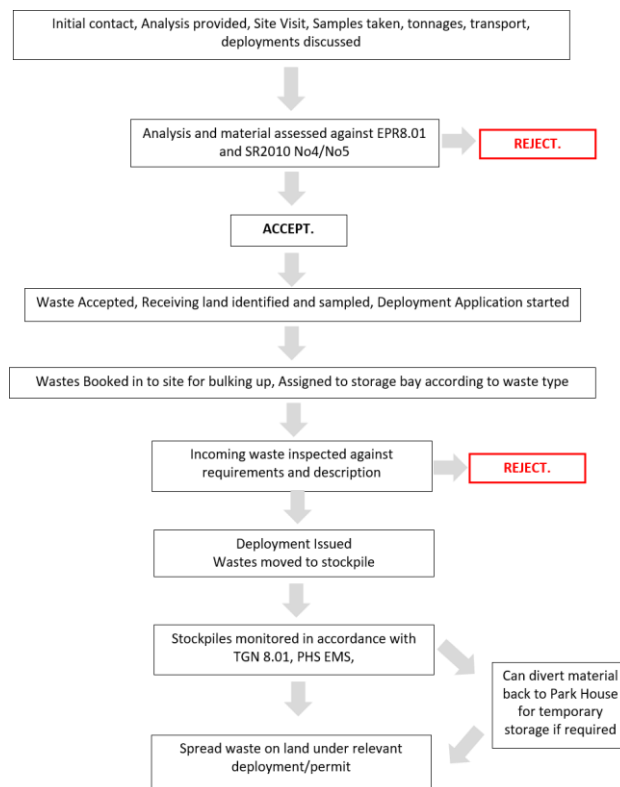
These bays can be sheeted to prevent water ingress and leachate production.

The green and wood waste will be stockpiled for processing within the building. Processed green and wood waste will be stored inside the building.

The wastes identified in the table on page 3 are where suitable, pursuant to land spreading under deployment. These wastes are brought onto site for bulking and storage only no processing is carried out.

The wastes listed that are unsuitable for land spreading, (19.05.01, 19.05.02, 19.08.01, 19.08.02 & 20.03.06) are for bulking, recovery/treatment or disposal.

The wastes for land spreading listed below will only be accepted on site when Park House Services have a met and visited the producer and the site of production, received a sample for assessment and are in possession of a complete analysis. (See deployment waste process flow chart below:



Odour Management

The site will at times accept wastes that have the potential to attract pests and give rise to odour.

These wastes will always be pre-booked so the site foreman can ensure space in the main building for their acceptance.

Wastes for temporary storage pending deployment will have to be subject to a physical assessment, producer site visit and nutrient analysis by Park House Services, this will give us an opportunity to assess a waste for pest attraction potential and odour prior to acceptance on site.

All wastes identified as potential attractants for pests or sources of odour will be stored inside the building where additional controls such as secondary sheeting of individual bays can be used if required to control pests and odour.

Site-specific risk assessments have been completed for both pests/scavengers and odour.

Wastes acceptable on site that have been identified as having a potential for pest infestation and/or odour are listed below:

02.02.03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.
02.03.01	sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation.
02.03.04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.
02.05.01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.
02.06.01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.
02.06.02	wastes from preserving agents.
02.06.03	sludges from on-site effluent treatment.
02.06.99	wastes not otherwise specified. Specifically, biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified from the processing of materials used in baking or confectionary.
02.07.01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials.
02.07.01	wastes from spirits distillation.
02.07.03	wastes from chemical treatment.
02.07.04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.
02.07.05	sludges from on-site effluent treatment.
02.07.99	wastes not otherwise specified. Specifically, biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified from the processing of raw materials used in the production of such beverages only.
03.03.11	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 03 03 10.
04.01.07	sludges, in particular from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium.
04.02.10	organic matter from natural products (e.g., grease, wax).
04.02.15	wastes from finishing other than those mentioned in 14 02 14.
04.02.20	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 04 02 19.
07.07.12	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 07 11.
19.05.01	<i>non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes.</i>
19.05.02	<i>non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable wastes.</i>
19.05.99	wastes not otherwise specified. Specifically, solid digestate from the aerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste only.
19.08.01	<i>screenings.</i>
19.08.02	<i>waste from de-sanding.</i>
19.08.05	sludges from treatment of urban waste water.
20.02.01	biodegradable waste.
20.03.06	<i>waste from sewage cleaning: Washed grit only</i>

The wastes above are for temporary storage/bulking pending deployment to land, no processing of the wastes will take place. Any other wastes found to be odorous during the assessment phase, sample for analysis to ensure deployment suitability will also be booked in for storage inside the building. These wastes will be pre booked, so the site will be ready to accept them, a suitable bay will be available inside the recycling building. Tipping and any reloading will be carried out inside the building with all doors closed.

The acceptance of these wastes onto site is solely to allow flexibility with the mobile plant permits held by Park House Services NW Ltd.

Where a waste for deployment is produced/collected in small quantities, stockpiling on land may be delayed while a deployment is sought or prolonged stockpiling has the potential to cause pollution or odour, scavenging and/or flies, storage at Park House can allow bulking of the waste to allow stockpiling and spreading of a field or fields without protracted stockpiling on land which may attract complaints.

Transport to and from site will be carried out using covered wagons or tractor trailers.

Inert waste storage and processing is not likely to give rise to odour off site.

Odour monitoring will be carried out by the site manager or site foreman during unloading/reloading operations where odour has been identified, by waste type, as a potential emission from site. Odour monitoring will be carried out as part of the daily walk round, see Odour/Noise/Dust monitoring points plan when these types of waste are present on site.

Storage of wastes that are potentially odorous inside the building, can be further enhanced by sheeting the bays to break the air/waste interface, this will also help to prevent crusting, flies and scavenging.

The building has only one large vehicle door which is kept closed at all times unless for vehicular access. The building has no roof or side vents or exhausts.

No odorous chemicals are used or stored on site.

Odour is recorded using the following intensity scores (See appendix 4 Odour monitoring form):

0. No Odour.
1. Very Faint Odour.
2. Faint Odour.
3. Distinct Odour.
4. Strong Odour.
5. Very Strong Odour.
6. Extremely Strong Odour.

If strong odours are detected on the boundary of the site and there is a high probability that they originate on the site,

The site manager or site foremen will identify the source on site and implement procedures to minimise the odour which can include: sheeting or covering the waste identified, door closure, stopping deliveries/handling until measures can be put in place to minimise the odour, arranging removal from site to deployment or suitable facility.

An offsite odour survey will be completed, locations of sensitive receptors and wind direction will be used to decide on the route which will be recorded on the odour monitoring form.

Odour management measures inside the building includes keeping doors closed at all times unless required for access, secondary sheeting of waste bays, odour suppression misting, removal of the waste to a suitable registered deployment and managing a tip and spread operation at the deployment site.

Management of Pests and Scavengers

Pests including flies and other insects may be attracted by the wastes stored in the building, the inert wastes accepted, processed and stored on Park House have little or no potential for insect infestation, the volumes moved and processed would make infestation difficult even if moisture on wetted piles during warm, dry weather was the attraction.

The constant movement involving adding to and loading for processing and export will also deter rodents taking refuge in these stockpiles.

Potential rodent refuge wastes include unprocessed green and wood waste or off-spec compost stored outside. These stockpiles will be kept to a minimum in line with the site fire risk management plan and monitored.

Rodent habitats close to Park House include;

- The steep river bank down to the River Irwell. The bankside is 10 metres below the site boundary down a roughly vegetated slope to a sweeping bend with a moderate current, non target rodent species are unlikely to venture onto site from the river bank.
- The railway is a heritage line with old fashioned carriages and toilet systems so material ends up on the track bed which can attract vermin.
- The general waste yard next door also borders the railway and brings in household, commercial industrial waste in skips.
- The waste transfer station across the railway from Park House, this site employs rodent control however the railway embankment on its boundary, and ours, is a potential rodent habitat.
- The industrial estate to the back of Park House employs a rodent control contractor and bait boxes are evident on their site.

Bird scavengers will be controlled by the denial of access to the building.

There are various vermin and bird deterrent methods available such as but not limited to:

- Baiting, more useful inside the building or on the site boundaries where bait stations are not likely to be damaged.
- Acoustic deterrents, useful in enclosed spaces such as the building.
- Specialist pest control contractors undertaking regular site visits and activity.
- Bird scarers can operate both during and outside working hours such as dummy birds of prey or spinning discs. No acoustic scarers will be used to prevent disturbance to non target species.

The wastes identified as suitable for outside storage are unlikely to attract flies or other insect pests as there is no nutritional value in the wastes to sustain insects or their larvae.

Wastes stored in the building will be monitored for both scavengers and insect pests and their larvae.

Control measures include:

- Secondary sheeting of odorous wastes, to prevent access.
- Chemical measures inside the building to control insect pests is manageable without the risk of spray drift affecting non target species, this would be carried out by a specialist pest control contractor.

The site and building will be monitored for scavenging by birds, mammals etc will be controlled in the building by keeping doors secure, there are no other access points. Rodent baiting or the installation of deterrents by a specialist pest control contractor can be employed to manage rodents both inside and outside the building.

Wastes stored outside the building will be low odour, low volatilisable content, non-putrescible wastes such as water clarification sludge, off specification compost, paper fibre waste and the range of inert wastes permitted on site.

Rodent activity monitoring using non poisonous bait will be employed so bait can be deployed effectively, bait types will be varied to prevent familiarisation and tolerance, baits will be secured in the bait boxes to prevent access to non target species.

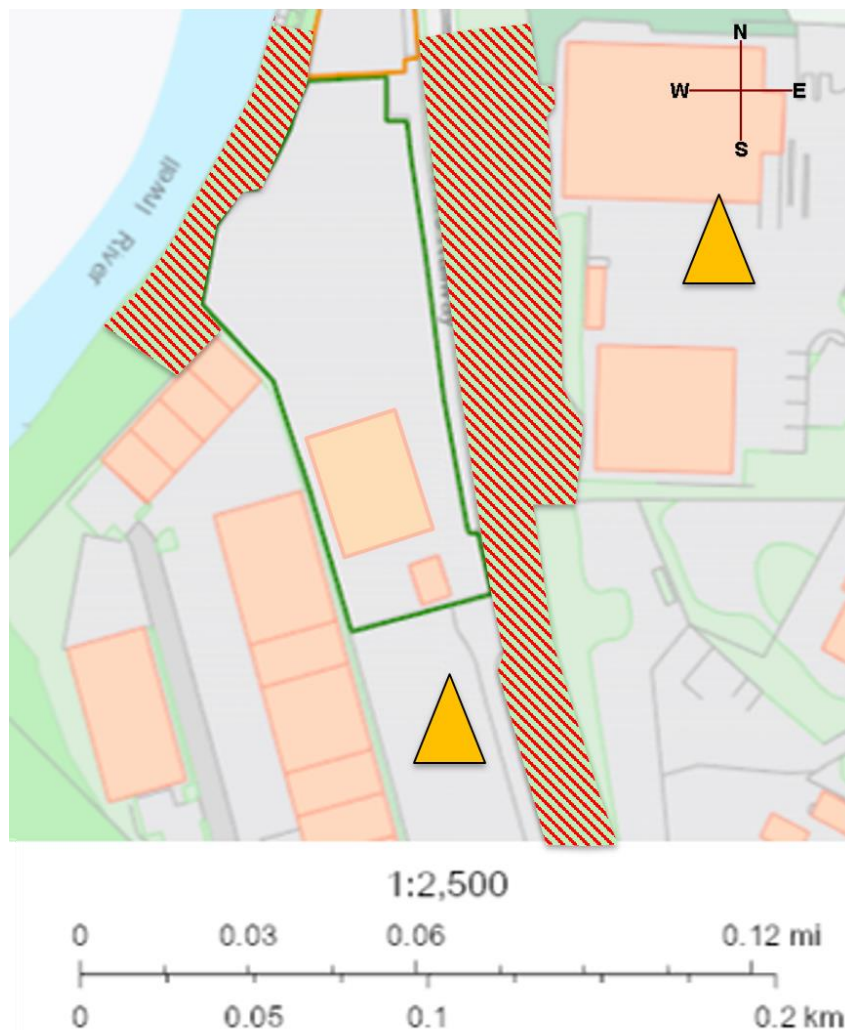
Monitoring can be increased following river levels increases which have the potential to force rodents away from on food source/nest site to another.

Monitoring can also be increased through the autumn and winter when the likely hood of pests seeking a more sheltered environment is likely.

Records of pest and scavenger monitoring, actions required, baiting or other measures employed such as contractor job sheets will be kept on site. Contractor attendance will be recorded in the site diary.

The plan below shows the proximity of rodent habitats and other sites that have the potential to attract rodents, site edged in green.

Red hatched areas: Natural rodent favourable habitat
Yellow Triangle: Neighbouring waste sites



Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
Preventative Measures			
Enclosure within a building	Creating a solid barrier between the source of the odour and receptors is likely to be the most effective method of control, provided that the building entrances and exits are well managed.	Odorous wastes and wastes likely to attract scavengers, vermin or flies will be stored within an enclosed building and sheeted.	Implemented at all times when the site is open
Action on reports of pests/scavengers	Reports may be from drivers, plant operators or visitors to site, Information may come in the form of a simple comment	Record in the site diary, when, where, what. Include the location in future monitoring and pest control contractor visits.	At all times when operational
Minimising drop heights for unloading waste.	Minimising the height at which waste is handled should reduce the distance over which debris, dust and particulates could be blown and dispersed by winds. Enclosing processes will further reduce odour dispersion	Walking floor trailers for waste delivery minimise odour by gentle unloading. Wastes stored outside are low odour wastes, inert wastes, green wastes and soils. Food based and other identified wastes tipped and stored inside the main building. Pre-acceptance criteria for all delivery vehicles. On site induction/training Staff toolbox talks	Implemented at all times when the site is open
Use of enclosed chutes for waste drops/end of conveyors	Where possible covers will be fitted to conveyors to minimise dust emissions from the movement of materials.	Fitted and maintained in accordance with manufacturers recommendations allowing operator inspection of material and not compromising operator safety	When plant is operational
Drop Heights Loader buckets	Loader operators trained to use minimum drop heights when moving materials to stockpile, avoid scraping buckets along the ground to reduce odour generation	Operator training, Site management. Wastes for deployment are bulked up and stored on site to be moved out to deployment.	When plant is operational
Good house-keeping	Having a consistent, regular housekeeping regime that is supported by management, will	Regular recorded site inspections	Implemented at all times when the site is open


Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
	ensure site is regularly checked and issues remedied to prevent and remove wastes build up.	Regular staff tool-box talks Keep waste stockpiles to a minimum Keep yards clean Empty bays swept out Machinery kept clean and serviced Buildings and infrastructure maintained	
Screening of buildings / reducing large apertures using plastic strips	Installing plastic strips to cover entrances/exits to buildings doorways is not feasible with the large doorways, damage to strips and vehicles would render these ineffective, the door will be kept closed, only opened for vehicle entrance and exit.	Electric roller shutter door fitted to the main building in north facing wall, only one large access point, other points are single person doors/emergency escape routes.	Door to be kept closed at all times unless for vehicle/plant access/egress. Door to be closed and secured when the site is closed.
Building maintenance	Keeping the fabric of the building in good repair, timely repairs to damage and regular building inspection for signs of pest/scavenger activity.	Keep gutters and rainwater pipes clear and in good repair, block any small holes in walls or under sheets where rodent access may be possible, monitor the building from the outside and inside for evidence of rodent access,	At all times when site is operational
Sheeting of vehicles	Prevents the escape of debris, dust and odour from vehicles as they travel.	No vehicle will be allowed on site unless sheeted, Empty vehicles bringing dusty or odorous wastes will also be sheeted prior to exit. Pre-acceptance information to customers, Site Rules, Site Induction, Site Signage, Staff training,	Implemented at all times when the site is open
Cleaning of vehicles prior to exit	May remove some dirt and dust from the lower parts of vehicles although likely to be less effective than a more powerful wheel wash.	All vehicles will be expected to sweep out the body and the back of the vehicle to ensure no waste is deposited on exit from the site.	Implemented at all times when the site is open

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
		<p>Waste tipped in bays on clean floor, no running on the waste.</p> <p>Twin wheels checked for stones and debris</p> <p>Concrete yard and hard standing areas kept clean, no mud on yards.</p> <p>Site speed limits.</p> <p>Site induction.</p> <p>Site signage.</p> <p>Staff training.</p> <p>Pre-acceptance information.</p>	
Clean well-maintained concrete and tarmac impermeable surfaces	Surfaces well maintained, easy to clean by mechanical sweepers.	<p>Main yard area and all buildings are concrete floored.</p> <p>Keep in good condition.</p> <p>Repairs when required.</p> <p>Swept clean, Road sweeping contractor or tractor sweeping brush.</p>	Implemented when required when the site is open.
Minimisation of waste storage heights and volumes on site	Minimising the height at which waste is handled should reduce the distance over which debris, dust and particulates could be blown and dispersed by winds. Reducing storage volumes should reduce the surface area over which particulates can be mobilised.	Stockpiling policy in the SR2010 No4 & No5 Environmental Management System and Factory Production Control document for aggregate	<p>Implemented at all times when the site is open</p> <p>No dusty wastes stored outside.</p> <p>Wastes in outside bays monitored for drying and dust generation, covered or wetted if required.</p>
On-site sweeping	Sweeping could be effective in managing larger debris, dust and particulates but may also cause the mobilisation of smaller particles.	Road sweepers, contract with local company. Prevent odorous debris build up on site attracting pests & scavengers	On-site sweeping using contract road sweeping vehicles

Dust/Odour/Noise Complaint Form	
Customer Name	
Address	
Postcode	
Customer Contact Details	
Tel	
Email	
Date	
Complaint Ref Number	
Complaint Details	
Investigation Details	
Investigation carried out by	
Position	
Date & time investigation carried out	
Weather conditions	
Wind direction and speed	
Investigation findings	
Feedback given to Environment Agency and/or local authority	
Date feedback given	
Feedback given to public	
Date feedback given	
Review and Improve	
Improvements needed to prevent a reoccurrence	
Proposed date for completion of the improvements	
Actual date for completion	
If different insert reason for delay	
Does the dust management plan need to be updated	
Date that the dust management plan was updated	
Closure	
Site manager review date	
Site manager signature to confirm no further action required	

Intensity (Detect-ability)

- 1 No detectable odour.
- 2 Faint odour (barely detectable, need to stand still and inhale facing into the wind).
- 3 Moderate odour (odour easily detected while walking & breathing normally).
- 4 Strong odour.
- 5 Very strong odour (possibly causing nausea depending on the type of odour).

Walk Round Monitoring Sheet		
Date/ Time		
Weather		
Wind Direction		
Wind Speed		
Monitoring Point	Dust Score & Description/Source	Odour Score & Description/Source
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
Dust Monitoring Scoring		Odour Monitoring Scoring
0. No Visible. 1. Visible extending 5m. 2. Visible extending 10m. 3. Visible to Site Boundary. 4. Visible beyond Site Boundary.		0. No Odour 1. Very Faint Odour 2. Faint Odour 3. Distinct Odour 4. Strong Odour 5. Very Strong Odour 6. Extremely Strong Odour
Actions to be taken		
Name		
Signed		

Site Specific Odour Risk Assessment

Data and information				Judgement			Action (by permitting)		
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population,	Odour	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Air transport then inhalation. Wastes stored outside.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Local residents especially those who work at or from home, are housebound or are night/shift workers who sleep during the day can often be sensitive to odour. Local work places can also find odour a nuisance especially office bound workers. Organic odours are also commonly perceived to be associated with pests such as flies and other insects.	Only inert and low odour wastes stored outside. Processing of green waste is carried out inside the building to control noise and odour. Processed green waste will be stockpiled inside the building but not turned or processed further (so as not to encourage composting beyond the natural degradation process that starts when it is first cut) until loading for export off site. Wood waste for fuel is limited to 75 tonnes per day processed and stockpiled inside the building. Inert wastes and soils are assessed on acceptance to minimise the potential for odours during inert waste processing operations. Wastes such as sludge from the clarification of potable water has a very low odour potential and will be stored outside in engineered containment, the bay will be covered to protect against water ingress but will also block the waste/moving air interface where odour is picked up. All potentially odorous wastes are pre-booked onto site so that suitable containment can be ready for acceptance.	Low
Local human population	Odour	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Air transport then inhalation. Wastes stored inside the building.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Local residents especially those who work at or from home, are housebound or are night/shift workers who sleep during the day can often be sensitive to odour. Local work places can also find odour a nuisance especially office bound workers. Organic odours are also commonly perceived to be associated with pests such as flies and other insects.	Processing of green waste is carried out inside the building to control noise and odour. Wastes with a high odour potential will be stored inside, the bay will be covered to protect the stored waste from pests such as flies which may be attracted and will also further block the waste/moving air interface where odour is picked up. These wastes are pre-booked so preparation can be made for receipt. Storage is temporary prior to dispatch to deployment for land spreading. All vehicle movements with these wastes will be in covered bodies to reduce odour, loading and unloading will be inside the building with the door closed. The building door will be kept closed when not in use. An odour assessment form with set route can be found in the site EMS for monitoring odour on site. All potentially odorous wastes are pre-booked onto site so that suitable containment can be ready for acceptance.	Low

Data and information				Judgement			Action (by permitting)		
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population	Pests (e.g. flies)	Harm to human health, nuisance, loss of amenity	Air transport and over land. All wastes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Insect pests can multiply on permitted wastes, particularly in summer months	Any wastes that may be attractive to flies and encourage insect breeding will be stored in contained bays within the building with secondary sheeting. These wastes will be monitored for scavenging, fly infestation and appropriate pest control actions taken when required, these may include removal of the waste to deployment or the engagement of professional pest control contractor to oversee treatment within the building. There is no internal drainage in the building. Green wastes outside are monitored, no additional processing of shredded green waste is undertaken prior to loading for export off site. Inert wastes should not cause an issue with scavengers or insect/fly infestation, the delivery, processing, stockpiling and export operations mean inert material is moving in and out of site most working days.	Low
Local human population	Scavenging animals and scavenging birds	Harm to human health - from waste carried off site and faeces. Nuisance and loss of amenity.	Air transport and over land. All wastes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Permitted wastes may attract scavenging animals and birds. Specified low-risk wastes stored outside may become nesting / breeding sites.	Wastes likely to attract scavenging, vermin or flies are stored inside the building, secondary sheeting to further control scavenging, egg laying can be deployed. Waste access limited by building integrity. All wastes are monitored and if scavenging or other issues are noted measures can be put in place, appropriate professional control or removal to land deployment. Inert, green and low odour, non putrescible wastes stored outside sheeted if required, stockpile volumes controlled by the permit. Access to waste is restricted. All potentially odorous wastes are pre-booked onto site so that suitable containment can be ready for acceptance.	Very low

Data and information				Judgement			Action (by permitting)		
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local habitats and recreation area	odour	Nuisance, loss of amenity, wildlife disturbance, habitat degradation.	Air transport and inhalation, pests, flying insects	Low	Medium	Medium	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	Wastes likely to attract scavenging, vermin or flies are stored inside the building, secondary sheeting to further control scavenging, egg laying can be deployed. Waste access limited by building integrity. All wastes are monitored and if scavenging or other issues are noted measures can be put in place, appropriate professional control or removal to land deployment. Inert, green and low odour, non putrescible wastes stored outside can be sheeted if required, stockpile volumes controlled by the EMS. Access to waste is restricted. All potentially odorous wastes are pre-booked onto site so that suitable containment can be ready for acceptance.	Low
Protected sites - European sites and SSSIs	Any	Harm to protected site through toxic contamination, nutrient enrichment, smothering, disturbance, predation etc.	Any	Low	Medium	Medium	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	The site is not within 500m of a European Site or SSSI. (Distance criteria as agreed with Natural England/Countryside Council for Wales).	Low
Notes:	Red triangle indicates comment containing supporting information								
	Yellow columns contain drop down menus that allow automatic evaluation of risk in green column								

Site Specific Pests & Scavenger's Risk Assessment

Data and information				Judgement			Action (by permitting)		
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population,	Pests: flies and other insects	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Increased populations causing nuisance in houses, workplaces and outdoor amenity areas	Medium	Medium	Medium	Local residents especially those who work at or from home, are housebound or are night/shift workers who sleep during the day can often be sensitive to large numbers of flying insects. Local work places can also find large numbers of flying insects a nuisance especially office bound workers, works canteens and food production facilities. Organic odours are also commonly perceived to be associated with pests such as flies and other insects.	Only inert and low odour wastes stored outside. Processing of green waste is carried out inside the building to control noise and odour. Processed green waste will be stockpiled inside the building but not turned or processed further (so as not to encourage composting beyond the natural degradation process that starts when it is first cut) until loading for export off site. Wood waste for fuel is limited to 75 tonnes per day processed and stockpiled. Inert wastes and soils are assessed on acceptance to minimise the potential for odours during inert waste processing operations. Wastes such as sludge from the clarification of potable water has a very low odour potential (experience deploying this material has shown negligible fly attraction or infestation) and will be stored outside in engineered containment, the bay will be covered to protect against water ingress but will also block the waste/moving air interface where odour is picked up. All potentially odorous/pest attracting wastes are pre-booked onto site so that suitable containment can be ready for acceptance.	Low
Local human population	Odour from wastes storage and processing activities	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Air transport then inhalation. Wastes stored inside the building.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Local residents especially those who work at or from home, are housebound or are night/shift workers who sleep during the day can often be sensitive to odour. Local work places can also find odour a nuisance especially office bound workers. Organic odours are also commonly perceived to be associated with pests such as flies and other insects.	Processing of green waste is carried out inside the building to control noise and odour. Wastes with a high odour potential will be stored inside, the bay will be covered to protect the stored waste from pests such as flies which may be attracted and will also further block the waste/moving air interface where odour is picked up. These wastes are pre-booked so preparation can be made for receipt. Storage is temporary prior to dispatch to deployment for land spreading. All vehicle movements with these wastes will be in covered bodies to reduce odour, loading and unloading will be inside the building with the door closed. The building door will be kept closed when not in use. An odour assessment form with set route can be found in the site EMS for monitoring odour on site. All potentially odorous wastes are pre-booked onto site so that suitable containment can be ready for acceptance.	Low

Data and information				Judgement			Action (by permitting)		
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population	Scavenging animals	Harm to human health - from waste carried off site and faeces. Nuisance and loss of amenity.	Increased population expanding into residential and commercial areas,	Medium	Medium	Medium	Increased rodent populations may impact on nearby residential areas, damage to property, health issues from faeces/urine, reduces quality of life, amenity, impacts on food businesses, allotments, gardens. Increased use of control impacts on other wildlife	Wastes likely to attract scavenging, vermin or flies are stored inside the building, secondary sheeting to further control scavenging, egg laying can be deployed. Waste access limited by building integrity. All wastes are monitored and if scavenging or other issues are noted measures can be put in place, appropriate professional control or removal to land deployment. Inert, green and low odour, non putrescible wastes stored outside sheeted if required, stockpile volumes controlled by the permit. Access to waste is restricted. All potentially odorous wastes are pre-booked onto site so that suitable containment can be ready for acceptance.	Very low
Local human population	Scavenging birds	Harm to human health - from waste carried off site and faeces. Nuisance and loss of amenity.	Deposition from the air/roosting sites/noise from congregation	Medium	Medium	Medium	Increased scavenging bird populations cause loss of amenity, property damage, impact on other wildlife and bird species	Wastes likely to attract scavenging, vermin or flies are stored inside the building, secondary sheeting to further control scavenging, egg laying can be deployed. Waste access limited by building integrity. All wastes are monitored and if scavenging or other issues are noted measures can be put in place, appropriate professional control or removal to land deployment. Inert, green and low odour, non putrescible wastes stored outside sheeted if required, stockpile volumes controlled by the permit. Access to waste is restricted. All potentially odorous wastes are pre-booked onto site so that suitable containment can be ready for acceptance.	Very low

Data and information				Judgement			Action (by permitting)		
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local habitats and recreation area	Pests and Scavengers	Nuisance, loss of amenity, wildlife disturbance, habitat degradation.	Air transport and inhalation, pests, flying insects	Low	Medium	Medium	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites. Increase in rodents and scavenging birds will put pressure on existing wildlife causing habitat loss, population reduction.	Wastes likely to attract scavenging, vermin or flies are stored inside the building, secondary sheeting to further control scavenging, egg laying can be deployed. Waste access limited by building integrity. All wastes are monitored and if scavenging or other issues are noted measures can be put in place, appropriate professional control or removal to land deployment. Inert, green and low odour, non putrescible wastes stored outside sheeted if required, stockpile volumes controlled by the permit. Access to waste is restricted. All potentially odorous wastes are pre-booked onto site so that suitable containment can be ready for acceptance.	Low
Protected sites - European sites and SSSIs	Any	Harm to protected site through toxic contamination, nutrient enrichment, smothering, disturbance, predation etc.	Any	Low	Medium	Medium	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites. Increase in rodents and scavenging birds will put pressure on existing wildlife causing habitat loss, population reduction.	The site is not within 500m of a European Site or SSSI. (Distance criteria as agreed with Natural England/Countryside Council for Wales).	Low
Notes:	Red triangle indicates comment containing supporting information								
	Yellow columns contain drop down menus that allow automatic evaluation of risk in green column								