MPG

Site Specific Environmental Risk Assessment

Banana Field

NRS Meriden Aggregates Ltd.

Document Reference: 415/9—R1.1 – Waste Recovery Site Specific ERA

MPG

Minerals
Waste
Environment

The Mineral Planning Group Ltd.
The Rowan Suite, Oakdene House,
Cottingley Business Park, Bingley,
West Yorkshire BD16 1PE

01274 884599/884699
headoffice@mpgyorks.co.uk

www.mpgyorks.co.uk

Document Title:	Site Specific Environmental Risk Assessment
Document Reference:	415/9—R1.1 –Waste Recovery Site Specific ERA
Site / Project:	Banana Field
Client:	NRS Meriden Aggregates Ltd.

Document Versions

1.0	10/04/2026

Prepared by:	CC
Checked by:	MS/JMS/AS
Approved by:	JMS

Standard Facility: Waste Recovery Operation: Use of waste in a deposit for recovery operation involving reclamation for restoration of land

Location: NRS Meriden, Cornets End Lane, Coventry, CV7 7LG (SP 22615 81232)

Risk assessment carried out by: MPG

Date: 05-Jan-26

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.	Releases of particulate matter (dust) .	Harm to human health - respiratory irritation and illness.	Air transport then inhalation.	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Permitted waste types are inert and have a low potential to produce bioaerosols. The activities may produce dust from movement of vehicles along access road and tipping operations especially in dry and also windy weather. There is a road (Cornets End Lane) abutting the site.	The Site is not within a specified air quality management area (AQMA), as shown on the DEFRA UK AIR map. Activities will be managed and operated in accordance with a management system that includes measures to prevent and reduce risk of dust being produced and where it is produced from leaving the site boundaries. Limited duration of works.	Low
Local human population.	Releases of particulate matter (dust) .	Amenity / nuisance - dust on cars, clothing etc.	Air transport then deposition.	Medium	Low	**Medium**	Permitted waste types are inert. The activities may produce dust from movement of vehicles and tipping operations especially in dry and also windy weather. However, the abutting road and nearby residential properties are in the opposite direction to the prevailing wind direction, so it is therefore unlikely for airbourne particulate matter to come into contact with traffic, residential propertites or farming activities during typical weather conditions.	Activities will be managed and operated in accordance with a management system that includes measures to prevent and reduce risk of dust being produced and where it is produced from leaving the site boundaries. Rules can be invoked to require a particulate management plan. Where possible, dust will be managed and not leave the site, with mititagtion measures in place to reduce the risk of dust coming into contact with the road and nearby farm. The mitigation measures for dust emmissions can be found in Document ref: *415/9-R1.1-DEMP* , in Table 3.3.	Low
Local human population and the environment.	Climate Change	Potential for increased likelihood of dust generation.	Air transport then inhalation / deposition.	Low	Medium	**Medium**	Summer daily maximum temperature may be around 6°C higher compared to average summer temperatures now. Drier summers, potentially up to 34% less rain than now.	Negligible effect, no need for additional mitigation as current practices account for a dynamic approach to dust emissions (e.g., frequency of use of mitigation measures may increase). Duration of works are also limited.	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 human population.	Litter.	Nuisance, loss of amenity and harm to animal health.	Air transport then deposition.	Low	Low	**Low**	Accepted waste types are unlikely to produce litter. As stated in the Waste Acceptance Procedures (WAP), loads with high amounts of litter will be rejected and not enter site.	Strict WAP are in place. The management system will have procedures to remove and contain any litter to prevent it being deposited at the site or to leave the site boundaries. If litter discovered in load post-tipping, picking of non-conforming materials would be carried out. Limited duration of works. Site daily checks carried out and any visible litter cleared daily.	Very low
Local human population.	Mud and waste on road.	Nuisance, loss of amenity, road traffic accidents.	Tracked on tyres of vehicles entering and leaving the site and from loads which are not properly contained.	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Waste types may produce mud especially during wet weather.	The Site has a wheel wash which can be used if mud gets on the wheels. There is also a long tarmac access road before HGVs reach the public highway.	Low
Local human population	Odour	Nuisance, loss of amenity.	Air transport.	Very low	Very low	**Very low**	Permitted waste types are inert and therefore should not be odorous.	Strict WAP and limited duration of works.	Very Low
Local human population.	Noise and vibration.	Nuisance, loss of amenity, loss of sleep.	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground.	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	There are very few local residential properties. Whilst these are sensitive to vibration and noise, it is very unlikely they will be exposed to higher levels of noise than has already been produced by The Site by quarrying.	Noise and vibration will not increase above existing levels from quarrying, which are acceptable. Limited duration of works.	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.	Low	Low	**Low**	Wastes are limited to inert wastes that are not normally attractive to animals and birds.	Risk limited by permitted waste types. Strict waste acceptance procedures reduce the risk of waste attractive to scavenging animals.	Very low
Local human population and local environment.	Pests (e.g.) flies.	Harm to human health. Nuisance, loss of amenity.	Air transport and overland.	Low	Medium	**Medium**	Wastes are limited to inert wastes that are not normally likely to encourage pest infestations.	Risk limited by permitted waste types and strict waste acceptance procedures. Limited duration of works.	Low
Local human population and local environment.	Flooding of site.	If waste contaminated water is washed off site it may contaminate buildings, gardens, watercourses and natural habitats.	Flood waters.	Low	Medium	**Medium**	Permitted waste types are inert, so any floodwaters from site will not cause hazardous contamination. However, this may lead to an increase in suspended particles etc.	Monthly monitoring will occur for the first 12 months after the infilling has been completed, followed by quarterly monitoring after this. Drawing ref: *415/9-Monitoring Locations Plan* shows the points where groundwater and surface water will be measured. Should any unacceptable levels of contamination occur, an investigation into the cause of the contamination will be launched and the appropriate measures undertaken. Extra monitoring will be conducted until the levels are back to normal. Further details can be found in Document ref: *415/9-R1.1-Monitoring Plan* .	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 and /or livestock gaining unauthorised access to the waste operation.	All on-site hazards, wastes, machinery and vehicles.	Bodily injury.	Direct physical contact.	Low	High	**High**	The risk of injury caused directly by the waste type is very low, as all accepted waste is inert. However, high stockpiles and low banks may cause bodily injury if climbed on. Stationary, non-operational vehicles outside operation times pose very little risk. Site is considered secure.	The security on site is considered sufficient to prevent unauthorised access from livestock/human populations and the security will be maintained.	Low
Local human population and the environment.	Arson and/ or vandalism causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke or fumes) and firewater or spillage of polluting liquids to water or land.	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Injury to staff, fire fighters or arsonists/ vandals. Pollution of water or land.	Air transport of smoke. Spillages and contaminated firewater by direct run-off from and via surface water drains and ditches.	Low	Medium	**Medium**	Permitted waste types are inert so very low-risk of combustion. Site machinery and fuels and oils pose a higher risk to arson. However, strict site security significantly reduces the chances of unauthorised access for arson/vandalism.	The site security will be maintained. All staff will be trained to deal with fire outbreaks and will be equipped with suitable PPE.	Very Low
Local human population and local environment.	Accidental fire causing realease of polluting materials to air (smoke or fumes), water or land.	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Injury to staff, fire fighters. Pollution of water or land.	Air transport of smoke. Spillages and contaminated firewater by direct run-off from and via surface water drains and ditches.	Low	Medium	**Medium**	Permitted waste types are inert so very low risk of combustion. Site machinery and fuels and oils pose a higher risk to accidental fire, however this is still a low probability.	Fuel is not stored on site. Spill kits are available on site should any spillages / leaks occur. All staff are trained to deal with fire outbreaks and will be equipped with suitable PPE.	Very low
Local human population and local environment.	Build up and emissions of gas from old waste deposits on the permitted site	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Risk of explosion and injury to stafff and local population.	Gas migrating laterally through waste deposit and building up in ceratina areas.	Very low	High	**High**	No old waste deposits on-site.	No mitigation required as there are no old waste deposits.	Very Low
Local human population and local environment.	Build up and emissions of gas from old waste deposits adjacent to the permitted site from the Meridan Quarry Landfill	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Risk of explosion and injury to stafff and local population.	Gas migrating laterally through adjacent waste deposit and building up in Banana Field	Medium	High	**High**	Historic Landfill directly to the east of the site operational pre Landfill Directive.	Mitigation is required by the histroic landfill not the Banana Field deposoit for recovery as the sawtes placed in the Banana Field are inert and are unlily to produce significant gas. Given the age of the Meridan Quarry Landfill it is likely that the gas source term is in decline and therefore net outward migration to the Banana Feild should be reducing	Medium
All surface waters close to and downstream of site.	Spillage of liquids, including oil.	Acute effects: fish and invertebrate kill .	Direct run-off from site across ground surface, via surface water drains, ditches etc.	Low	Medium	**Medium**	Waste types are solid. There is a small potential for spillage from any fuel and oil storage for machinery or directly from machinery operating on the site.	Fuel is not stored on site. A spill kit is available on site at all times.	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).**
All surface waters close to and downstream of site.	Leachate from waste and contaminated rainwater run-off from waste e.g. suspended solids.	If waste contaminated water is washed off site it may contaminate watercourses and natural habitats leading to chronic effects: and deterioration of water quality.	Surface waters, leachate from infiltration through the waste	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Permitted waste types are inert so any leachate will not be chemically hazardous however they may cause increased siltation and need for dredging in water courses. It will also reduce water quality and may smother fish breeding grounds and invertebrate populations. The waste will not produce liquid in itself but rainwater percolating through the waste could produce a waste leachate if any rogue loads have been deposited.	Testing at compliance points will monitor groundwater chemistry. The Site has a clay lining to reduce the likelihood of leechate escaping into nearby surface waters. Lining would surely help with groundwater but not surface water? What about monitoring of surface water?	Low
Groundwater	Leachate from waste and contaminated rainwater run-off from waste e.g. Suspended solids.	Chronic effects: contamination of groundwater, requiring treatment of water or closure of borehole.	Transport through soil/groundwater then extraction at borehole.	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Permitted waste types are inert so any waste should not contain hazardous substances or non-hazardous pollutants in quantities that pose a risk to groundwater.	The Site is not within a Source Protection Zone. Strict WAP are in place to ensure only non-hazardous wastes enter The Site. Clay lining in place to mitigate waste leaching into groundwater.	Low
Surrounding infrastructure and Developments . Local Human Population	Landform Failure/Landsilde	Loss of amenity, road traffic accidents, Risk to human life.	Direct physical contact, overland movement	Medium	High	**High**	A stability risk assessment will inform the site stablity and design to ensure that the likelihood for collapse or slope failure is minimised	Construction and restoration of the site will be done in accordance with the CQA Plan and approved restoration scheme. Wastes are inert in nature so are unlikley to have significant settlement leading to instability within the waste mass. Waste will be placed in layers to ensure cohesive and stable fill.	Low
Local human population and local environment. Site staff (flash floods).	Climate Change	Increased run-off from stored wastes, flash floods. Site drainage system is overwhelmed.	Flood waters.	Low	Medium	**Medium**	The biggest rainfall events are up to 20% more intense than current extremes (peak rainfall intensity). At its peak, the flow in watercourses could be 30% more than now, and at its lowest it could be 65% less than now.	Site will have a series of land drains which lead to a storm balancing pond which will discharge to Cornets End Brook.	Low
Protected nature conservation sites - European sites and SSSIs.	Dust, noise, contaminated run-off leachate etc.	Harm to protected sites through contamination, smothering, disturbance etc.	Any	Low	Medium	**Medium**	Emissions to air may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites. Vehicles moving on and around site causing disturbance through noise. Potential for run-off and siltation of habitats etc. Adjacent deciduous woodland habitats could be affected due to dust deposition, leachate etc.	There are no statutory designated environmental sites (E.G. SSSI, Ramsar etc) within 1km of The Site. Therefore, the likelihood of dust, noise and runoff impacting these sites is extremely low. The mitigation measures in place to reduce the risk of dust/emissions leaving the site will be enforced at all times.	Low