Recycling and recovery UK

Castle Donington

Transfer Station

1.3 Environmental Risk Assessment

February 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document has been prepared for Castle Doninton Transfer Station (TS) (the site) which is located at Trent Lane, Castle Donington, Derbyshire, DE74 2NP, at National Grid Reference (NGR) SK444478, 328362.

1.2 This Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) has been prepared to support an application to vary the environmental permit (permit) at Castle Donington (the site) to apply the following changes:

- Regularise transfer station activities to allow the acceptance, storage, bulking and transfer of mixed municipal waste, paper and cardboard to occur without being carried out in relation to Activity A1 (refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) Facility and to allow the acceptance, manual treatment, storage of other wastes not currently authorised by the Environmental Permit which include:

- Glass
- Wood
- Metal
- Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste

1.2 Further details of the site operations are contained in the Operations and Emissions Management Plan (document Reference 1.2).

1.3 This ERA is an assessment of the risks to the environment and human health from odour, noise, and fugitive emissions that may be associated with the site activities. The site also has a separate Accident Prevention & Management Plan (document reference 1.4) that covers an assessment of reasonably foreseeable accidents on site.

2 RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 This assessment follows the methodology set out in 'Risk assessments for your environmental permit' at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit.

2.2 The ERA methodology for a bespoke permit requires:

- Identification of the potential risks associated with the activity (Section 3)
- The receptors that may be at risk (Section 4 and Table 1)
- The possible pathways from the sources of the risk to the receptors (Tables 2 - 5)
- If identified risks are considered too high, control measures are required (Tables 2 - 5)

2.3 The aim of the assessment is to identify any significant risks and demonstrate that the risk of pollution or harm will be acceptable by taking the appropriate measures to manage these risks.

2.4 Environment Agency (EA) guidance requires all receptors that are near the site and that could reasonably be affected by the proposed activities, to be identified and considered as part of the assessment.

2.5 For the purposes of this assessment a 1km radius has been adopted in reviewing potential receptors of ecological importance along with receptors such as sites of cultural and natural heritage, residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and surface water.

2.6 The risk is determined by the probability of a hazard occurring and the likely consequences of any impact. The assessment of risk considers the residual risk that remains after implementation of the preventative measures.

2.7 Risk assessment definitions and the risk estimation matrix are presented in Appendix A.

3 SOURCE OF RISK

3.1 The site will be permitted as a Transfer Station (TS) with a waste acceptance limit of 75,000 tonnes.

3.2 The TS will comprise a facility for the acceptance and storage of non-hazardous waste streams. The majority of the proposed waste streams are currently accepted and stored in accordance with the current Environmental Permit. The TS will provide a facility for 'bulking up' of mainly mixed municipal waste, mixed packaging waste, glass, biodegradable kitchen and food waste and mixed paper and cardboard from SUEZ's Industrial and Commercial customers.

3.3 Mechanical treatment of waste through shredding of mixed municipal waste to produce RDF may be used onsite. However, this is not intended to be a main operation at the site and only used when required. Therefore, the levels of waste to be shredded are in very low quantities.

3.4 The site operating mainly as a TS would constitute a much lower risk to the local environment and sensitive receptors within the vicinity of the site. Therefore, it is considered very unlikely that the proposal will result in any increased risks associated from these alterations.

3.5 The potential risk of odour, noise and fugitive emissions from the site activities have been considered in Section 5 and are detailed in Tables 2 to 4.

4 SITE SETTING AND RECEPTORS

4.1 Site Setting

4.1.1 The site is located on Trent Lane, Castle Donnington, Derby DE74 2NP at National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 444478,328362. The site location and permit boundary are presented in Figure 1 and 2 respectively.

4.1.2 Access to the site is from Trent Lane, which connects to Station Road to the A50 Derby Southern Bypass, leading to the M1. There is a railway line directly North of the site. The closest residential receptor is located approximately 400 metres away.

4.1.3 A search of the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website confirms that there are no European sites of ecological significance (i.e. Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation Ramsar sites) or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), with 1km of the site. The areas around areas around Castle Donington are mainly commercial, industrial and residential which can be found in table 1 below.

4.1 Receptors

4.2.1 The nearest sensitive receptors to the site are identified in Figure 3. The distance of these receptors to the site boundary and their direction relative to the site is detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Sensitive Receptors

No.	Receptor	Category	Distance (m)	Direction from site
1	Sewage Systems	Industrial	5	West
2	Industrial premises near Willow Road	Industrial	50	East
3	Industrial premises near Broad Rushes Road	Industrial	180	North
4	Industrial premises East of Station Road	Industrial	270	East
5	Railway Line	Railway Infrastructure	170	North
6	Station Road	Main road	300	East
7	Business near Maple Road	Industrial/Commercial	120	West
8	Residential housing estate near Orchard Community Primary School	Residential	470	South
9	Residential housing estate near Station Road	Residential	400	Southeast
10	Residential housing estate near Surgery	Residential	750	Southeast
11	Orchard Community Primary School	Educational	750	Southwest
12	Footsteps Nursery	Educational	350	East
13	Playing field Spital Park Pavilion	Recreational	300	Southwest
14	Merchantman Mews Playpark	Recreational	850	Southwest

No.	Receptor	Category	Distance (m)	Direction from site
15	Queensway playground	Recreational	870	Southwest
16	Castle Donnington Surgery	Doctors	800	Southeast
17	Dove Cote Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Hospital	950	South
18	River Trent	Waterbody	800	Northwest
19	Listed Buildings (5)	Residential/Commercial	600	Southeast
20	Moran Logistics	Commercial	950	Southwest
21	M&S distribution centre	Commercial	990	Southwest
22	Priority habitat- Deciduous Woodland	Priority Woodland	400	Northwest and Southeast
23	Priority habitat- Deciduous Woodland	Priority Woodland	700	Southwest and Southeast
24	Factory	Industrial	200	Southwest
25	Industrial/commercial premises near Maple Road	Industrial/commercial	200	West
26	Industrial/commercial premises near Pond End and Sills Road	Industrial/commercial	200	North
27	Open fields	Open fields	700	North
28	Factory near Trent Lane	Industrial/commercial	100	South
29	Recreational Ground / Castle Donington Rugby Club	Recreation	300	South
30	Residential properties south of the Spittal	Residential	600	South
31	Used Car Dealer	Commercial	550	East
32	Open fields	Open fields	450	Northeast
33	Groundwater (Secondary B – Aquifer) Bedrock – medium/high vulnerability	Groundwater	Beneath site	Beneath site

5 RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

5.1 The risk assessment and management measures are detailed in Tables 2 to 4 below. This assessment considers potential risks associated with:

- Odour
- Noise
- Fugitive emissions, specifically
    - To air – including dust and particulates
    - To water – including contaminated surface water run-off
    - Pests
    - Mud and litter

Table 2 – Odour Risk Assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What is the agent or process with the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard come into contact with the receptor?	What measures are taken to reduce the risk? If it occurs who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Odour from storage of putrescible waste	Receptors 1 to 32	Air	The proposal involves the acceptance of regularisation of transfer station activities which comprise the storage of waste streams in an open fronted building that are not all putrescible in nature. Also, the proposal involves the addition of waste codes which are putrescible. Mixed municipal waste will be stored and loaded inside the open fronted TS building by using the ramp and externally where required. Biodegradable kitchen and food waste will be stored in specially designed leakproof containers. This will minimise any odour.	**Medium –** the management procedures should prevent emissions of odour.	**Medium/Low** - Nuisance	**Medium** – The management procedures employed will reduce the likelihood of impact.

			Storage of all putrescible wastes will be limited to 48 hours (72 hours on a weekend and bank holidays). Waste acceptance checks are carried out to ensure particularly odorous wastes are not accepted, and regular checks are made of the facility and wastes stockpiles to ensure that odour emissions are not occurring. Any odorous wastes causing an immediate amenity risk in respect of odour that are identified on site will be removed as soon as practicable. There are odour misting agents that can be deployed over putrescible wastes and therefore minimise the risk of odour generation on site to impact receptors beyond the site boundary. Integrated Management System (IMS) procedures include a requirement for site staff to qualitatively assess odour. If odour is perceived to be excessive at the site, measures will be taken to identify the source of any malodourous and take appropriate remedial action. Areas of site used to store waste that may contain odorous material will be cleaned at the discretion of the site manager as and when this is required. Daily check sheets (vision app) include a requirement for site staff to qualitatively assess odour, if perceived to be excessive additional measures will be implemented to remediate the effect e.g. the application of an odour neutralising agent. All complaints received associated with odour will be recorded and investigated in line with company procedures.			

			Odour will be managed in accordance with the Odour Management Plan (Document Reference 2.1).			

Table 3 – Noise Risk Assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What is the agent or process with the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard come into contact with the receptor?	What measures are taken to reduce the risk? If it occurs who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Noise and vibration from site mobile plant, mechanical treatment and vehicles delivering and removing	Receptors 2 to 32	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground	The proposal involves the regularisation of transfer station activities which comprise the storage of waste streams within an open fronted building. Also, the proposal involves the addition of waste codes for acceptance and storage. Mechanical treatment already authorised on site may be required, however this is not intended to be a main activity on site and only used where required. The levels of waste requiring shredding are in much lower quantities that previously permitted therefore constituting to much lower levels of noise and vibration. As a result of these changes there is will be a decrease in plant and	**Low** – operations occur during the day time as stipulated in the Planning Permission.	**Medium/Low** – Nuisance	**Low** – The management procedures employed will reduce the likelihood of impact.

waste to the site			machinery, as such the risk of noise and vibration is not expected to increase than what is already authorised. Nevertheless, the following measures are currently in place at the site and will continue to be implemented to minimise the risk of noise on the site. H&S Legislation is in place to ensure SUEZ protects its employees from the effects of noise. All plant will be regularly and effectively maintained to prevent noise/vibration increases indicative of potential mechanical failure. Mobile plant on site will be fitted with “white noise” reversing beacons which minimise the intrusive nature of the safety measure. All noise generating activities will be confined to the operational hours that are stipulated within the planning permission with the exception of emergency repairs. The delivery and loading of waste will take place in a controlled manner to keep noise/vibration to a minimum. The majority of vehicles delivering or collecting waste to or from the site will perform a single reversing manoeuvre whilst on site. A maximum speed limit of 5mph is set for vehicles operating onsite. This will minimise the generation of excessive noise arising from higher vehicle speeds. Clear signage will be established across the site to			

			reinforce the vehicle speed limit. IMS procedure includes a daily requirement for site staff to qualitatively assess noise; if perceived to be excessive, measures will be taken to identify the source of any noise and take appropriate remedial action. Daily check sheets (vision app) include a requirement for site staff to qualitatively assess noise levels; if perceived to be excessive the action causing the emission will be halted. All complaints received associated with noise will be recorded and investigated in line with company procedures.			

Table 4 – Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What is the agent or process with the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard come into contact with the receptor?	What measures are taken to reduce the risk? If it occurs who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
To Air						
Dust and particulates during waste handling and treatment operations.	Receptors 1 to 32	Air transport and deposition	The proposal involves the regularisation of transfer station activities which comprise the storage of waste streams within an open fronted TS building. Also, the proposal involves the addition of waste codes for acceptance and storage. There is potential for dust to be produced during the tipping, storage and loading activities of some wastes. Mechanical treatment (Shredding) activities on site also has the potential to produce dust. However, shredding is not intended to be a main activity on site and only used as necessary. Therefore, the volumes of waste to be shredded	**Low** – the management actions should prevent emissions of dust	**Low –** human health risk in immediate vicinity, nuisance risk to nearby vehicles and property.	**Negligible**

Dust and particulates from the storage of waste.			is significantly lower than previous permitted activities. Therefore, dust potential can be mitigated by the below control measures. Nevertheless, the following measures are currently employed on site to minimise the risk of dust and particulates. All waste will be stored and inside the open-fronted TS or appropriate containers limited to 48 hours (72 on weekends and bank holidays). Waste that is accepted at the site will be stored within the TS open fronted building or outside within appropriate containers. The storage capacity of waste containers will be monitored and managed on a daily basis to ensure that a freeboard is maintained and therefore prevent wind whipping. As well as any containers from which dust is emanating will be covered. Dampening down waste using water hoses (if necessary) to minimise dust emissions. All vehicles delivering waste to the TS and all vehicles removing waste from the site shall transport the waste in enclosed, sheeted or netted vehicles if necessary. Dust generation attributed to vehicle movements will be controlled by maintenance and sweeping of the site roads			

			and strict enforcement of the site speed limits. This will minimise the risk of dust to impact receptors beyond the site itself. Further dust suppression measures will be identified and implemented if there is any risk identified of dust emanating beyond the stie boundary, including attention to meteorological conditions which may exacerbate potential dust issues. Periodic maintenance/cleaning of hard surfaced areas to ensure they remain reasonably free of dust generating materials. Dampening down of surfaces with water from hose pipes during dry conditions. A maximum speed limit of 5mph is set for vehicles operating on site. IMS procedures include a daily requirement for site staff to qualitatively assess dust; if perceived to be excessive measures will be taken to identify the source of any dust/particulates and take appropriate remedial action. Daily check sheets (vision app) include a requirement for site staff to undertake visual dust monitoring; if perceived to be excessive the action causing the emission will be stopped and an investigation and remedial measures implemented.			

			Dust will be managed in accordance with the Dust Management Plan (Document Reference 2.2).			
To Water						
Contaminated rainwater from contact with wastes Storage of oil, fuel or hydraulic fluid	Receptor 1 and 33	Run off of contaminated water	All wastes that are accepted on site are stored inside an open fronted building or outside within appropriate containers, to minimise contact with rainwater. As such, the risk of contamination is considered to be low. If food waste is tipped on the impermeable concrete surface prior to the designated container, this will be for extremely short amounts of time and only required where necessary, therefore the levels of leachate would be considered low. The site is provided with impermeable concrete surfaces to prevent the transmission of potentially contaminated liquids into groundwater beneath the site. Furthermore, the site benefits from a sealed drainage system, only draining to sewer under the necessary consent. Interceptors and drainage system are cleaned at suitable intervals to maintain their effectiveness. All fuel storage on site takes place in accordance with relevant legislation and in suitably bunded containers.	**Low** – The engineered systems and infrastructure are designed to prevent any discharge of contaminated rainwater run off	**Medium –** contamination of local water bodies and/or groundwater	**Low -** due to the design of the site

			All deliveries of fuel will be supervised to ensure no spillages occur. Emergency spillage procedures are in place to ensure any oil, hydraulic fluids etc. are dealt with before they enter the drainage system. A supply of absorbent granules will be stored on site. The drainage system will be sealed off to prevent discharge in the event of an incident. Drain mats can also be distributed. IMS procedures include daily checks sheets (vision app) as a requirement for site staff to undertake visual inspections of the status of the drainage. The impermeable surface and drainage system will be inspected as required by the site IMS. The results of the inspections are recorded. Any remedial actions required are recorded in the site diary.			
Pests						
Scavenging birds or animals attracted to site and carrying waste off site.	Receptors 1 to 33	Air – waste dropped by birds. Land – waste removed from	The proposal involves the regularisation of transfer station activities which comprise the storage of waste streams within an open fronted building that are not all putrescible in nature. Also, the proposal involves the addition of waste codes for acceptance and storage.	**Medium –** The management actions should reduce the risk	**Medium** - Nuisance, property damage and risk of vermin spread infections.	**Medium** – the management procedures in place will reduce the likelihood of impact.

Flies and vermin breeding in waste stockpiles.		site by scavenging animals.	Also, the proposal involves the addition of waste codes which are putrescible. Food waste will be stored within sealed leakproof containers. Food waste will only be deposited where necessary on the impermeable concrete surface for short periods prior to transferred to the designated containers. Therefore the risk of pests from the proposal is expected to be medium. Nevertheless, the following measures are currently employed on site to minimise the risk of pests. Mixed municipal waste and biodegradable kitchen and food waste will be stored and loaded inside the open fronted TS building or appropriate containers and where necessary for short periods of time the impermeable concrete surface in front of the designated containers. Storage of mixed municipal waste and biodegradable kitchen and food waste in the TS building will be limited to 48 hour (72 hours on weekends and bank holidays). All vehicles delivering waste to the TS and all vehicles removing waste from the site shall transport the waste in enclosed, sheeted or netted vehicles if necessary to minimise the risk of pests. Waste acceptance procedure include a requirement for incoming waste to be checked for fly infestation either at the			

			weighbridge or as the load is tipped. Any wastes found to contain flies on entry to the site will either be treated appropriately with the fly spray or rejected from the site. Daily check sheets (vision app) include a requirement for staff to carry out observational checks for pest infestation. Routine inspections are undertaken as required by our IMS and appropriate action will be taken in the event that the inspections indicate the presence of any pests or vermin. A pest control contractor will be appointed to attend the site at regular intervals (to be determined) by the contractor in accordance with IMS procedures. Additionally, the pest control contractor will be called to site to deal with any vermin/pest related problems that may arise between scheduled visits.			
Mud/Litter						
Litter, debris and mud on the public highway.	Receptor 1 and 32 (for mud) Receptors 1 to 32 (for litter)	Debris, mud and litter tracked onto local highways by vehicles	The site benefits from an impermeable concrete and hardstanding surfaces and therefore it is unlikely that any vehicle will track over any mud while they are on site. Waste that is accepted at the site will be stored within the TS open fronted building or outside within appropriate containment which include containers.	**Low** – the management actions should prevent materials being tracked/dropped	**Medium** - Nuisance and potential health and safety hazard caused by waste on the highway.	**Low** – The management procedures in place will reduce the likelihood of impact.

		leaving the site.	The storage capacity of waste containers will be monitored and managed on a daily basis to ensure that a freeboard is maintained and therefore prevent wind whipping. The east side of the site opposite the TS building will benefit from litter netting. This will minimise the risk of litter to impact receptors beyond the site boundary. Vehicles will be sheeted/netted if necessary, when entering/leaving the site to prevent fugitive emissions of litter/waste materials onto the public highways. If wind blown litter is observed leaving the permit boundary and/or if substantiated complaints are received in relation to wind blown litter being deposited off-site, litter picking will be undertaken. IMS procedures require that all vehicles leaving the site are inspected for cleanliness, any vehicles not reaching the required standard will be manually cleaned before leaving site to prevent material being tracked onto local highways. Remedial arrangements will be employed in response to any specific instances of significant mud/debris being tracked onto local highways. Daily check sheets (vision app) include a requirement for staff to carry out visual checks on the state of the site and highway. Should litter be observed litter picking will be	onto local highways		

			undertaken as well as site staff regularly undertaking litter picking as required. Staff will also carry out visual checks on the state of the highway to monitor mud/debris tracked off site.			

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 The risk assessments in Tables 2 to 4 identify appropriate mitigation measures to control the potential environmental risks from the proposed activities. All identified risk mitigation measures will be incorporated within the management system for the site.

6.2 The environmental risk assessment indicates that provided the risk mitigation measures identified in the tables above are implemented, the overall environmental risks can be summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5 - Summary of Environmental Risk

Hazard	Overall Risk	Detailed Management Plan Required?
Odour	Medium	Yes – a odour management plan is prepared see document Reference 2.1.
Noise	Low	No - further to the management measures outlined in Table 3, the risk of noise is not expected to increase as a result of this variation. As such, it's considered that a noise management plan is not required.
Pests	Low	No - further to the management measures outlined in Table 4, the risk of pests is not expected to increase as a result of this variation. As such, it's considered that a pest management plan is not required.
Dust	Low	Yes – a dust management plan is prepared see document Reference 2.2.
Mud/Litter	Low	No - further to the management measures outlined in Table 4, the risk of mud or litter is not expected to increase as a result of this variation. As such, it's considered that a mud or litter management plan is not required.

Appendices

Appendix A - Risk Assessment Definitions and Risk Estimation Matrix

Risk Assessment Definitions

Hazard: A property or situation that in particular circumstances could lead to harm.

Probability: The chance that a hazard will evolve and that the hazard will follow a pathway to a receptor:

Probability	Definition
High (H)	Will definitely occur
High/Medium (H/M)	High possibility of occurrence
Medium (M)	Likely to occur
Medium/Low (M/L)	Low possibility of occurrence
Low (L)	Very unlikely to occur

Consequence: The adverse effects or impacts of a hazard being realised upon a receptor:

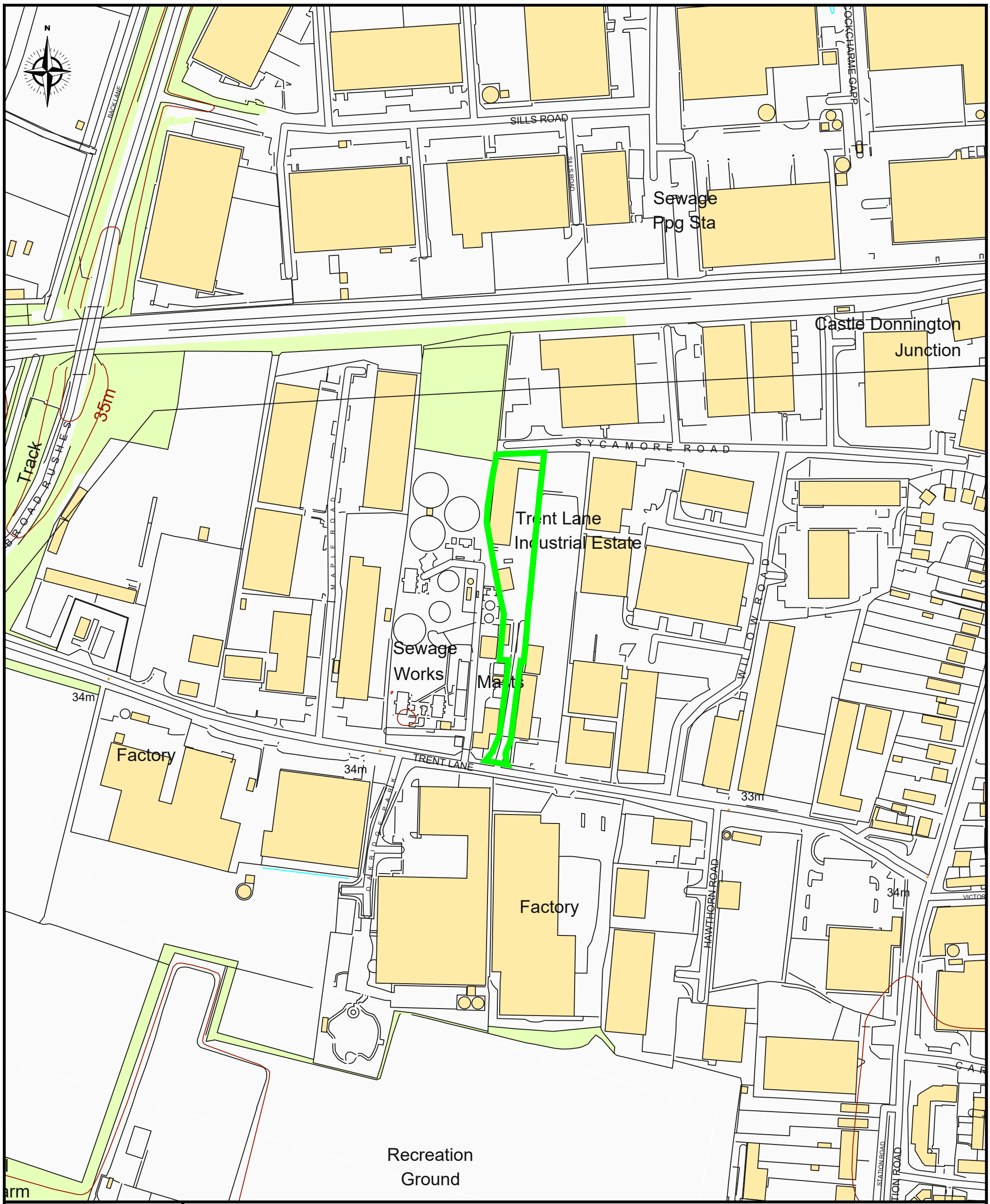
Consequence	Definition
High (H)	Possible irreparable damage to environmental resources and or human life
High/Medium (H/M)	Possible irreparable damage to environmental resources
Medium (M)	Possible damage to environmental resources which are limited within a regional context
Medium/Low (M/L)	Possible effects might be transient damage to environmental resources which are common place on a regional basis and alternative resources are readily available
Low (L)	The effects are negligible or might cause very slight temporary deterioration in the current environmental resource quality.

Risk: A combination of the probability, or frequency of occurrence of a defined hazard and the consequence and magnitude of impact. The general High (H), High/Medium (H/M), Medium (M), Medium/Low(M/L) and Low (L) ratings listed in the risk assessment tables are for use as a guide only based on:

Matrix for the Estimation of the Risk					
	Consequence				
Probability of the Risk	**High**	**High/Medium**	**Medium**	**Medium/Low**	**Low**
High	High	High	High/Medium	Medium	Medium
High/Medium	High	High/Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Medium	High/Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium/Low
Medium/Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium/Low	Low
Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Negligible

Figures

Figure 1 - Site Location Plan



Notes

1. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationary Office, Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2024 Ordnance Survey AC0000808122/100004910.

Site Location

0 80m 200

Metres
1:2500

Darwen Resource Recovey Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP
Tel:(01254)819700, Fax:(01254)819749, Email: richard.bisset@suez.com

Site	Castle Donington
Title	Site Location Plan
Scale	1:2500 @ A3
Date	February 2025
Drawing Ref	CaD-LOC-0225-01
Drawn by	JA
Checked by	EC

Rev	subject	date

Figure 2 - Permit Boundary Plan

N

Sewage Works

B1

A1

C1

C2

MAPLE ROAD

El Sub Sta

Tank

Tanks

WE

Depot

Mast (telecommunication)

El Sub Sta

El Sub Sta

33.6m

TRENT LANE

El Sub Sta

20

21

29

19

13

14

17

16

12

10

9

7

6

15

3

2

1

0 10 20 30 40m 60 80 100

Metres
1:1000

Notes

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Permit Boundary

Rev	subject	date

Darwen Resource Recovery Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP
Tel:(01254)819700, Fax:(01254)819749, Email: richard.bisset@suez.com

Site: Castle Donington

Title: Permit Boundary Plan

Scale: 1:1000@A3

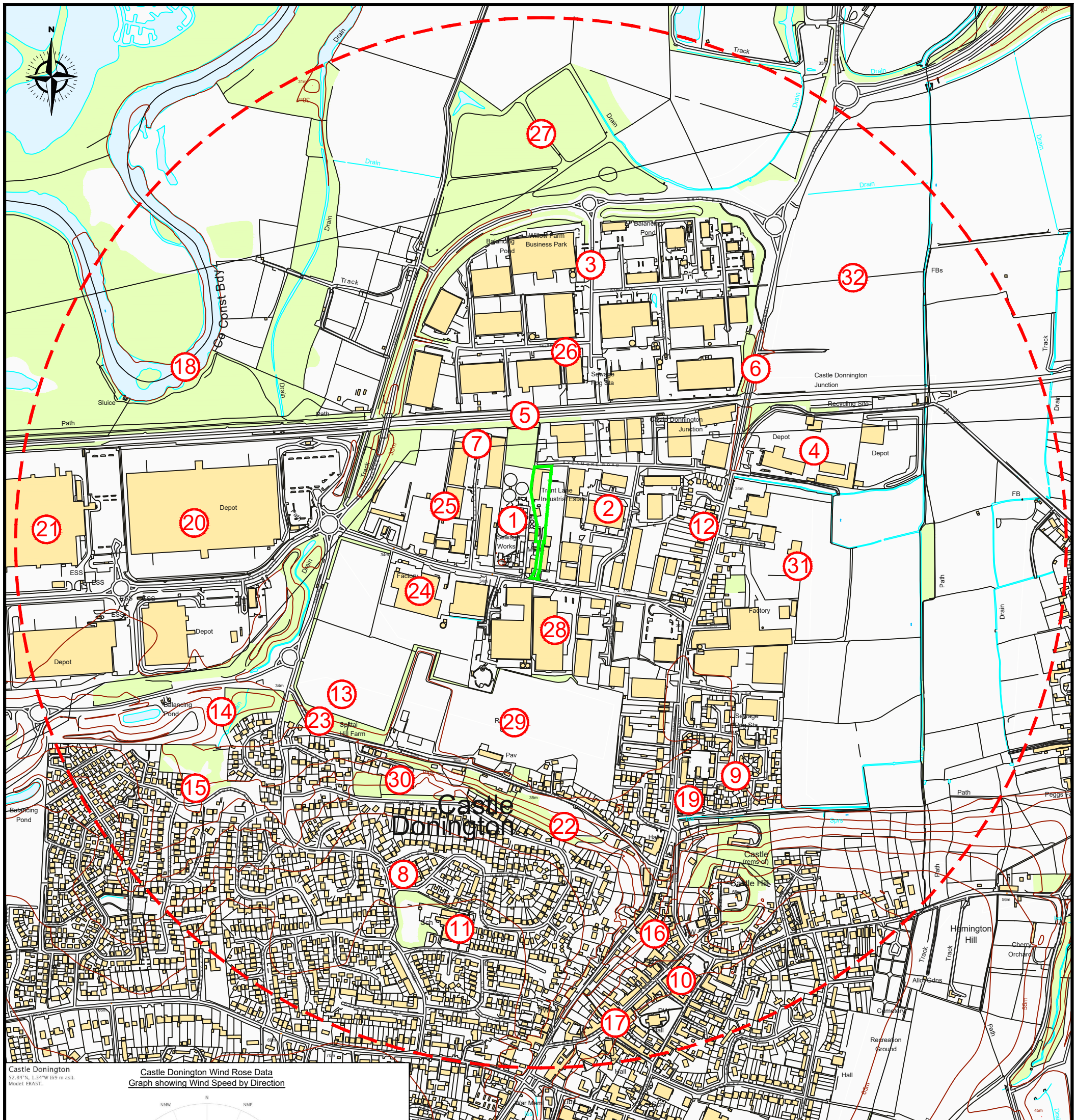
Date: January 2025

Drawing Ref: CaD-PER-0125-01

Drawn by: JA

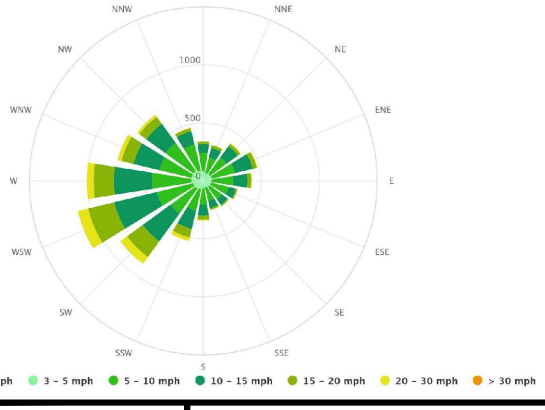
Checked by: EC

Figure 3 -– Site Receptor Plan



Castle Donington
52.84°N, 1.34°W (69 m asl).
Model: ERA5T.

Castle Donington Wind Rose Data
Graph showing Wind Speed by Direction



Notes

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Permit Boundary
1km Offset
① Receptors

0 100 200m 300 400 500
Metres
1:7500

suez
Darwen Resource Recovey Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP
Tel:(01254)819700, Fax:(01254)819749, Email: richard.bisset@suez.com

Site	Castle Donington
Title	Site Receptor Plan
Scale	1:7500 @ A3
Date	December 2024
Drawing Ref	CaD-REC-1224-01
Drawn by	JA
Checked by	EC

Rev	subject	date