Starling
Environmental
Limited

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ODOUR MANAGEMENT PLAN

for
GLASS RECYCLING FACILITY
THE OLD BRICKWORKS, WESTBY

Report No 122/5

March 2025

For

Green Future Recycling Limited
The Old Brickworks
Anna's Road
Blackpool
FY4 5JX

DOCUMENT CONTROL

DOCUMENT TITLE	Odour Management Plan
REPORT NO	122/3
DATE ISSUED	27/3/2025
PREPARED BY	C Gettinby
STATUS	Final
REVISIONS	

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.0.1 Starling Environmental Limited (SEL) has been commissioned by Green Future Recycling Limited (GFRL) to prepare an Odour Management Plan (OMP) for their glass recycling operation located at the Old Brickworks, Annas Rd, Westby, Blackpool, Lancashire, FY4 5JX.

1.0.2 Green Future Recycling Limited are an accredited glass reprocessor. As such they recycle packaging waste discarded by UK businesses and households and generate packaging recycling notes (PRNs). They are registered with the Environment Agency and have to demonstrate quality control and produce end of waste products which require no further reprocessing.

1.0.3 Waste operations at the site are physical and chemical processing to allow crushing, screening and washing of waste glass into various products. The waste glass types accepted for processing at the site are not inherently odorous, however waste glass from Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) sites may contain small elements of food waste.

1.0.4 This OMP is for use by staff and contractors of GFRL to manage site operations, or any other works conducted at the site.

1.0.5 The objectives of the OMP are to employ appropriate measures to control and minimise odour pollution; prevent unacceptable odour pollution; and reduce the risk of odour incidents through anticipation and forward planning.

1.0.6 All drawings referenced are contained in Appendix A.

1.1 Site Description

Site Location

1.1.1 The site is located approximately 200 m to the south of Peel, a small hamlet approximately 2 km to the east of Lytham St Annes, Lancashire. The centre of the site is at National Grid Reference (NGR) SD 35652 31153 and the location of the site is shown on Drawing No 122/01.

1.1.2 The site is located on a former brick works site which was associated with a number of clay pits in the area.

1.1.3 The site is bound by Anna's Road to the south, then south of Anna's Road is the Woods Waste Limited Westby (South) landfill which is currently being infilled. Adjacent to the site to the west, north and east is the fully restored Woods Waste Limited Westby (North) landfill which rises approximately 3 to 4 m above the site providing screening to the surrounding area.

1.1.4 The site lies in a rural setting and the surrounding area is predominantly agricultural land with associated farm ditches. Farmland to the west and south are designated as the Lytham Moss Biological Heritage Site (BHS).

1.1.5 The Peel Hall Business Park is located approximately 210 m to the north-east of the site and includes a small number of light industrial businesses including a car dealership and a motor repair garage and commercial businesses including a florist. The closest residential properties are 211 m north-east of the permit boundary.

Site Layout

1.1.6 The site is rectangular in shape and covers an area of 10,633 m^2. Access to the site is off Anna's Road on the southern boundary.

1.1.7 The site is bound by palisade fencing and lockable gates at the entrance off Anna's Road. There is thick hedgerow on all boundaries of the site and some mature trees along Anna's Road providing additional screening.

1.1.8 There is one main processing building at the site and a brick building adjacent to the southern boundary of the site which houses office and welfare facilities with an adjacent staff parking area. In addition, there is a product storage building.

1.1.9 Fixed wash plant for washing glass is in the south-east of the yard.

1.1.10 MRF glass waste will be stored separately in a concrete walled bay with sealed drainage.

Site Operations

1.1.11 The site operates Monday to Saturday 07:00 to 18:00 and is closed on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

1.1.12 Waste glass is processed in the main building by drying, crushing and screening to produce recycled glass products. Waste glass will be washed using a wash plant in the yard in the south-east corner where waste glass will be washed and screened to produce different size fractions.

1.1.13 Treatment of waste glass will produce the following products:

- Recycled glass filter media (water treatment usage)
- Recycled glass abrasive media (for use in sand blasting)
- Recycled glass infill sand (for use on synthetic sports pitches)

1.1.14 The proposed annual throughput is 75,000 tonnes per year and the proposed maximum storage capacity is 40,000 tonnes.

1.2 Maintenance and Review of the OMP

1.2.1 The Operations Manager is responsible for the OMP and staff training.

1.2.2 The OMP is stored in the site office.

1.2.3 The Operations Manager (OM) has overall responsibility for the control of waste operations at the site and is responsible for ensuring that the procedures in the OMP are followed. The OM will:

- Ensure that the OMP is effectively communicated to staff, and that staff are competent to undertake their roles

- Ensure that operations and management procedures outlined in this document are implemented and complied with

- Ensure that the OMP is reviewed annually, or following:

- Permit variation
- Accident, complaint or breach of permit
- Any major changes to site operations

- Maintain and store all required records for the OMP

1.2.4 Staff training on permit compliance includes familiarity with the OMP and the requirement to prevent breaches of permit due to odour. Training is provided at induction by the OM or designated representative and followed up with toolbox talks. All staff will be made aware of the following:

- The measures described in the OMP specifically including methods of handling wastes and minimising potential odour nuisance
- Who is responsible for carrying out the actions and reporting issues observed
- Actions to be taken in the event of a complaint or observed potential odour risk
- Actions to be taken in the event of an emergency/ abnormal situation

1.3 Relevant Sector Guidance

1.3.1 This OMP is written in accordance with the following guidance:

- EA Guidance 'H4 Odour Management – How to comply with your Environmental Permit'[1]
- Environment Agency Risk Assessment for Environmental Permits[2]
- Control & Monitor Emissions for your Environmental Permit[3]
- Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities[4]

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permitting-h4-odour-management (published March 2011)
[2] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit (last updated Nov 2023)
[3] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/control-and-monitor-emissions-for-your-environmental-permit (last updated Nov 2022)
[4] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/non-hazardous-and-inert-waste-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities (last updated August 2023)

2. RECEPTORS

2.1 Receptor List

2.1.1 The location of the site in relation to potential receptors is shown on Drawing No 122/03. This identifies environmental receptors within 1 km of the site boundary, which are summarised below in Table 1 along with sensitivity to odour.

Ref	Receptor	Direct-ion from site	Approximate Distance from site (m)	Sensitivity to Odour
Residential				
1	Archers Farm	NE	211	High
	Ridgeway Cottages	NNE	370	
	Ridgeway Farm	N	533	
	Lawnes Farm	SE	480	
	Coppice Farm	SW	720	
	Fir Tree Farm / Whitehouse Farm	E	800	
	Bridge Farm / Oaks Farm	SSE	930	
Industrial/Commercial				
2	Westby Landfill (South)	S	22	Low
	Peel Hall Business Park	NE	210	Medium
	Courtyard Cottage Stables	SSE	650	Low
	West Moss Stables	SSW	500	Low
	St Annes Radar Station	SW	920	Low
Public Rights of Way				
3	Surrounding Footpaths	W, SW	500 – 1 km	Low
Controlled Waters				
4	Farm Ditches	N,E,S, W	110 – 1 km	Low
	Branch Drain	S	513	Low
Designated Sites/ Ecological Receptors				
5	Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat (Westby Clay Pits)	S	18	Low
	Lytham Moss BHS	S,W	18 m – 1 km	
	Lawnes Wood Priority Habitat	SE	543	
	Kite Hall Wood	SW	380	
Highway/Major Road or Transport Link				
6	Anna's Road	S	Adjacent	Low
	Peel Road	E	147	

Table 1: Location of Receptors within 1 km

2.1.2 The site is located in a predominantly rural area. The closest residential receptors are all small farmsteads, with the closest being approximately 211 m to the north-east (Archers Farm). Whilst residential receptors are classed as having high sensitivity to odour, based on the distance from site and surrounding agricultural land, the surrounding farmsteads would be unlikely to be affected by any odour potentially generating from the site.

2.1.3 The closest industrial/commercial receptors are the employees at Woods Waste Limited landfill (South) approximately 22 m to the south on Anna's Road. Other industrial/commercial premises in the surrounding area include those located at Peel Hall Business Park which is located approximately 210 m to the north-east, stables located 500 to 650 m to the south-west, and St Annes Radar Station, 920 m to the west.

2.1.4 There are a number of footpaths in the area where exposure of potential odour to footpath users would be transient. There are no hospitals or schools within 1 km of the site.

2.1.5 There is no history of odour complaints at the site.

2.2 Wind Rose

2.2.1 Figure 1 shows a wind rose for data collected at Blackpool Squires Gate which is the closest recording station at approximately 3.5 km to the south-west.

2.2.2 The wind rose shows that the prevailing wind direction is from the west with wind speeds most frequently between 10 – 20 mph, ie moderate to fresh breeze on the Beaufort scale. The strongest winds typically come from the west-southwest. Winds from the east are typically lower in strength.

2.2.3 With reference to the data it is considered that wind direction will be variable but with a prevalence towards the north-east, east and south-east.

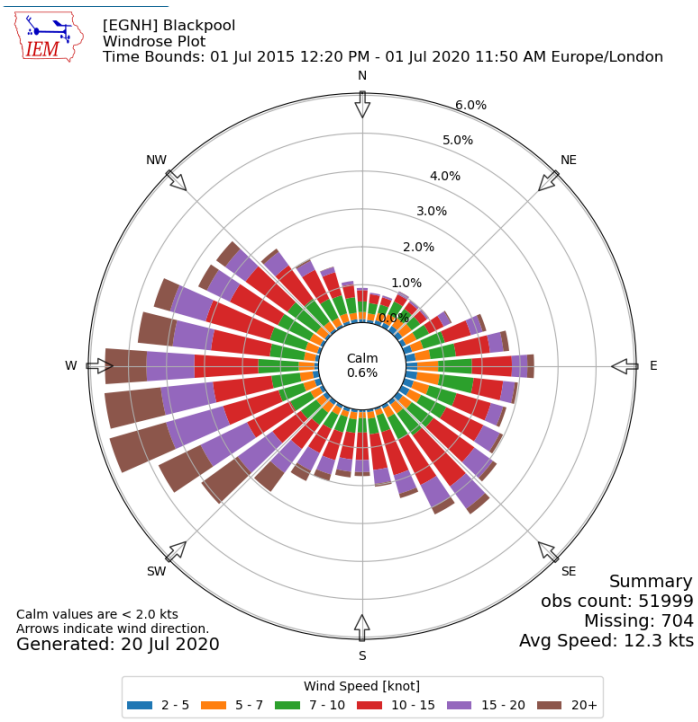

Figure 1: Wind Rose

3. SOURCES OF ODOUR & SITE PROCESSES

3.1 Odorous Materials Entering and Leaving Site

3.1.1 Deliveries are made by road. HGVs enter the site via the gated entrance off Anna's Road.

3.1.2 The site receives deliveries 6 days per week, spread out across the day, however the rate and timing of vehicles will alter day by day.

3.1.3 Glass waste for recycling is delivered to site in hard bodied HGVs. Residual waste will be removed from site in walking floor trailers or tipper wagons.. Drivers are instructed that all loads should be covered prior to entering and leaving site.

3.1.4 Waste types that may be potentially odorous are waste glass from MRFs and separately collected municipal waste glass. Pre-acceptance reviews and waste acceptance procedures are in place so that potentially odorous waste is not accepted at the site, and these are detailed in the Environmental Management System (EMS) and include the following:

- Pre-acceptance procedures are conducted where a site visit will be carried out to the producing MRF to assess the quality of the waste glass fraction. A sample will also be obtained for review prior to acceptance. Glass which is heavily contaminated with other waste types or biodegradable residues will not be accepted.

- An inspection is undertaken at the weighbridge to confirm that the load is acceptable and not odorous. Waste which is found to be unsuitable due to it being malodorous upon delivery will be rejected and a record made in the site diary.

3.1.5 If a load is found to be malodorous once it has been deposited in the incoming waste storage area, and the delivery vehicle is still on the site it will be re-loaded and rejected.

3.1.6 If the load is rejected after the haulier has left site, the waste will quarantined by placing it in the waste storage area separate from other stockpiles and labelled 'quarantine'. The customer will be expected to remove the load as soon as can be arranged within 7 days. The Environment Agency (EA) will be informed.

3.2 Odorous Materials

3.2.1 Waste processed at the site is glass waste which is not inherently odorous.

3.2.2 There is the potential for glass sourced from MRFs to be malodorous. MRF glass generally originates from bottles and jars which may have contained food stuffs. Many householders and businesses wash glass bottles and jars before recycling, and this is encouraged by local authorities, however some may contain residue.

3.2.3 Table 2 below lists the waste types which are received, processed and stored on site with their odour potential (low to high risk). It lists how they are stored along with the maximum time held on site and maximum quantities.

3.2.4 The site also accepts non-waste glass product for processing into glass products.

3.2.5 There are two residual waste streams produced as part of the treatment process; filtercake and lights from washing. These residual waste streams are not expected to be odorous as they will have gone through the washing process.

Waste Types/Codes	Odour potential High Risk / Medium Risk / Low Risk	Maximum quantity on site at any given day (m^3 per day)	Maximum time held on site (hours or days)	Location of odorous materials on site	Additional comments
Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste): Glass packaging (15 01 07)	Low	189*	2 weeks	Next to feed hopper outside building	Stored in yard ready for dry processing or stored in bay ready for washing, depending on the type of packaging
Construction and demolition waste: Glass (17 02 02)	Low	142	3 months		
Waste from mechanical treatment of waste: Glass (19 12 05)	Medium	189*	2 weeks	Concrete block bay, covered, in yard	Stored in wash plant area ready for washing
Municipal waste – separately collected fractions: Glass (20 01 02)	Medium	189*	2 weeks		

Table 2: Odorous Materials (Incoming Waste)

* This is the maximum volume of the storage bay so will be the combined total of all of the waste types marked

Waste Types/Codes	Odour potential High Risk / Medium Risk / Low Risk	Maximum quantity on site at any given day (m^3/day)	Maximum time held on site (hours or days)	Location of odorous materials on site	Additional comments
Filtercake (19 02 06)	Low	407	2 weeks	Beneath filter press (wash plant)	This is the maximum storage limit of the bay under the filter press housing
Lights from washing (19 12 12)	Low	189	2 weeks	Concrete block bay	

Table 3: Odorous Materials (Residual Waste Streams)

3.3 Overview of Odorous Processes and Emissions

3.3.0 The location of the processing building, fixed wash plant and storage areas are shown on the Site Layout Plan.

3.3.1 Dry Process Flow

3.3.1.1 Material is deposited outside in the 'incoming waste storage area' in the yard and is fed into a hopper which transports the material inside the processing building. It is first conveyed through a dryer then into a crusher. From the crusher it passes through a classifier and then onto a number of shaker decks which screen the material into different sizes.

3.3.1.2 The different fraction sizes are stored in silos before being packaged into product bags by an automated bagging plant. The finished products are stored inside the building and then dispatched to customers.

3.3.1.3 Quality control tests are carried out on the products to check conformance with the product specification.

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3.3.2 Glass Washing

3.3.2.1 Incoming waste will be deposited in a bay next to the wash plant and loaded into a hopper which feeds the 'wash bath', which is the main wash box. Lightweight material (eg. plastic and paper) floats off in the wash bath. In the case of EWC 19 12 05 this is generally bottle tops and labels that are mixed in with the waste glass. This is then dewatered before being stored inside a concrete block bay with concrete pavement. This material is a waste product and will be classified as EWC 19 12 12 removed from site to a permitted facility.

3.3.2.2 The heavier glass is screened into separate stockpiles of various sizes. Sand is also separated through a cyclone. The fractions will be stored in 4 m high concrete block bays around the wash plant as they are produced as shown on the Site Layout Plan.

3.3.2.3 Wash water will be returned into a flocculation tank where it is separated into water/sludge by flocculation. Sludge will be sent for filtration and water is returned to the water feed tank for reuse. The plant will be a closed loop system, there will be no discharge of water. Water is lost as moisture in the filtercake and the system will be topped up with clean water.

3.3.2.4 The sludge will be filtered through a plate and frame filter press to produce a filtercake. This is stored below the press in a covered housing.

3.3.2.5 Recycled products will meet end of waste requirements required by the PRN accreditation.

3.3.3 Emissions

3.3.3.1 The dry processing is not considered to be an odorous process and will not generate emissions. The waste types which are suitable for dry processing have been processed under waste exemptions for many years on this site. They are not odorous and do not require controls. The MRF/municipal glass will only go through the dry process once it has been washed, which will remove any odour potential.

3.3.3.2 Diffuse odour emissions may be produced from storing and washing glass in the yard. However any emissions are expected to be low level and confined within the site boundary.

3.4 Offsite Odour Sources

3.4.1 The site lies in a predominantly rural setting surrounded by fields to the north, east and west. Agricultural activities can be a source of odour, particularly muck spreading.

3.4.2 The Woods Waste Westby (South) landfill is currently being infilled to the south of the site. Landfilling activities can be a source of odour but this landfill site now only accepts inert material, so is unlikely to be a source of odour.

4. CONTROL MEASURES & PROCESS MONITORING

4.1 Appropriate Measures/BAT

4.1.1 Diffuse odour emissions are minimised by waste management techniques. The measures detailed below are listed as appropriate measures in EA guidance.

Enclosure within Buildings

4.1.2 EA guidance 'Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities' section 6 Emission Control states the following under 6.1:

If your waste treatment activities are likely to cause (or are causing) significant pollution at sensitive receptors which cannot be addressed by alternative measures, then you must carry out that waste treatment activity within an enclosed building.

You must also carry out non-treatment activities, such as storing and transferring waste (including loading and unloading) in enclosed buildings if these activities are likely to cause (or are causing) significant pollution at sensitive receptors which cannot be addressed by alternative measures.

4.1.3 The waste treatment activity is not likely to cause significant pollution at sensitive receptors therefore full enclosure in a building is not required. Instead, odour will be controlled through alternative measures including waste acceptance controls, storage of MRF/municipal glass within a covered bay and first in-first out processing.

4.1.4 These controls are described below.

Waste Acceptance and Rejection Procedures

4.1.5 Pre-acceptance procedures are in place to prevent the acceptance of malodorous material before it arrives on site. If waste is approved based on its description, further onsite checks are carried out when the waste arrives to ensure it is suitable. These are detailed in paragraph 3.1.4 and in the EMS.

4.1.6 If the waste is considered to be unsuitable when it arrives on site, in that it would cause odour generation beyond the site boundary, then the waste rejection procedures will be followed. These are also detailed on paragraph 3.1.4 and in the EMS.

First In – First Out

4.1.7 Stock turnover will be controlled through the first in – first out principle. This prevents build-up of older waste which may generate odours.

Housekeeping and Daily Checks

4.1.8 Storage bays are inspected daily as part of the housekeeping schedule, checking for signs of pests and damage. Stock levels are also checked and removal off-site arranged to keep material flowing and storage space free.

4.1.9 Waste which may raise litter will be contained in a storage bay with a litter net. This will be removed regularly, as soon as one full load has accumulated.

4.1.10 Litter monitoring will be undertaken daily as part of the daily checks and recorded in the site diary. Any litter identified will be cleared by the end of the working day.

Effectiveness of Control Measures

4.1.11 Table 4 below lists the monitoring and control procedures for the appropriate measures described above.

Odorous and potentially odorous process / material	Control measures (Appropriate Measure / BAT)	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring procedure and optimum process parameters	Trigger level	Action taken if outside optimum process parameters
Transport of MRF/municipal glass waste in and out of site	All vehicles will be covered entering site	Continual by operators and weighbridge staff	Weighbridge operator ensure loads are covered on arrival.	Uncovered loads	Haulier is instructed to cover the load. If the problem persists they will be banned from site.
Acceptance of MRF/municipal waste glass	Waste acceptance and rejection procedures	Continual by operators and weighbridge staff	Waste is inspected on receipt and if unacceptable levels of odour when uncovered it will be rejected.	Very strong odour on receipt that would diffuse outside of site boundary	Waste is rejected as per the waste rejection procedure. If waste cannot be removed immediately it is covered to prevent odour escape.
Storage of MRF and municipal glass	Glass will be stored in a covered bay with sealed drainage	Continual by operators	The capacity of the bay will be the maximum amount of waste that can be stored on site. Daily housekeeping inspections to check if stockpiles are contained within relevant storage areas	Waste spilling out of the bay	Process the waste as a priority. If there will be a delay, arrange transport to remove waste. Temporarily halt waste inputs and divert waste whilst stocks are reduced if necessary
Washing of MRF/municipal waste glass	First in – first out: stock control	Continual by operators	Visual inspection to ensure waste is taken from one side of the bay and then new waste is added at the opposite side. Daily housekeeping inspections to check if stockpiles are contained within relevant storage areas.	Unusual level of odour detected around stockpile	Process the waste as a priority. If there will be a delay, arrange transport to remove waste. Temporarily halt waste inputs and divert waste whilst stocks are reduced if necessary

Table 4: Monitoring procedures for appropriate measures/ BAT

5. ODOUR REPORTING

5.1 Complaints Reporting

5.1.1 Any complaints relating to the site will be recorded on the form in Appendix B.

5.1.2 All complaints received will be recorded and investigated by the OM. A response will be reported back to the complainant within 24 hours.

5.1.3 A record of incidents, accidents or non-conformances will be kept including the following information:

- Date and time of incident
- What happened
- What caused it
- Details of any contamination
- Who was involved
- What action was taken
- Were external agencies involved
- Any changes that have been made to the procedures/ EMS to ensure the incident does not reoccur

5.1.4 If numerous complaints are received operations will cease whilst an investigation is carried out and the issue is rectified.

5.2 Community Engagement

5.2.1 Liaison with neighbours is undertaken by phone call or by visiting in person.

5.2.2 During the summer months when biodegradation and accompanying odour generation is accelerated by the warmer temperatures, customers are requested to move waste more frequently wherever possible.

5.3 Pro-active Odour Monitoring

5.3.1 Routine odour monitoring, in the form of a ‘sniff test’, is undertaken by a site operative on a daily basis, or more frequently if any complaints are received. The location of the monitoring points are shown on Drawing No 122/02.

5.3.2 Results of the sniff test are recorded in the site diary. If unacceptable odours identified are attributed to site operations, then this is reported to the OM, who will arrange for the source to be investigated, and appropriate actions taken as outlined below:

- Waste stocks assessed
- Check handling activities
- Stop waste entering site if backlog has accrued
- Engage extra transport to remove odorous waste from site

5.3.3 The site diary will be reviewed for frequency of odours recorded during proactive monitoring and to check for any patterns. Action will be taken by management if odour levels likely to cause a nuisance are identifiable, or complaints are received.

5.4 Reactive Odour Monitoring

5.4.1 If a complaint is received or a noticeable odour is detected by staff, an investigation will be carried out and recorded in the site diary. Weather conditions will also be recorded.

5.4.2 A response to the complaint will be made via e-mail or telephone call, as per the complaints procedure contained in Section 5.1.

6. ABNORMAL EVENTS

6.1 Site operations that have the potential to cause odour nuisance have been assessed individually in Table 5 below for their significance with reference to abnormal (planned events that happen infrequently) and emergency situations and accidents (unplanned events, eg fire, spillages, floods).

6.2 The definition used for risk potential is:

- Low – not detectable beyond the site boundary
- Medium – detectable at the site boundary and closest receptors
- High – detectable in the wider locality

Abnormal Condition Hazard	Reason	Risk Potential	Control Measures and Contingencies
Acceptance of malodourous waste and subsequent rejection	▪ Unacceptable due to odour ▪ Exceptionally warm weather conditions ▪ Delays in waste collection resulting in an extended storage period prior to arrival at site	Medium	▪ Waste will be reloaded and returned to the customer if malodorous. ▪ If in dispute, or the driver has left, the waste will removed and stored in a quarantine bay and covered. ▪ Highly odorous wastes will be removed from site within 24 hours. ▪ Customers will be contacted proactively during exceptional weather conditions to ensure pre-delivery conditions do not increase the odour risk potential of incoming waste.
Mobile plant or processing plant failure	▪ Mechanical failure or accident ▪ Vandalism or arson	Medium: Breakdown or vandalism may result in longer holding times for waste, therefore increasing the potential for waste decay and odour generation	▪ Plant will be subject to a preventative maintenance regime in line with manufacturers' recommendations. ▪ Repairs will be actioned without delay, or replacement plant will be arranged. ▪ Site is secured with fencing and CCTV is operational out of hours to reduce the risk of trespass or vandalism.
Exceptional weather conditions	▪ Heatwave	Medium: Increased ambient temperature has the potential to increase the rate of waste decay and therefore increased risk of odour generation	▪ Customers will be contacted proactively during exceptional weather condition to ensure pre-delivery conditions do not increase the odour risk potential of incoming waste. ▪ Any arriving wastes which are malodorous will be rejected at the weighbridge.

Table 5: Control Measures (Abnormal/Emergency Conditions)

Abnormal Condition Hazard	Reason	Risk Potential and Justification	Control Measures and Contingencies
Spillage of waste on site access roads or outside areas	Vehicular accident	Medium: Low likelihood scenario but potential odours may be detected at closest receptors during clean up.	▪ Site rules will be communicated to all drivers and a speed limit of 5 mph will be in place. ▪ In the event of a spilled load, clean-up will be instigated immediately to remove the odour source.
Damage to structures compromising containment	Vandalism or trespass Vehicle collision	Medium: Potential odours may be detected at closest receptors while repairs are actioned.	▪ Site is secured with fencing and CCTV is operational out of hours to reduce the risk of trespass or vandalism. ▪ Repairs will be actioned without delay. ▪ Banksman on duty to guide and instruct drivers at all times.

Table 5 (cont): Control Measures (Abnormal/Emergency Conditions)

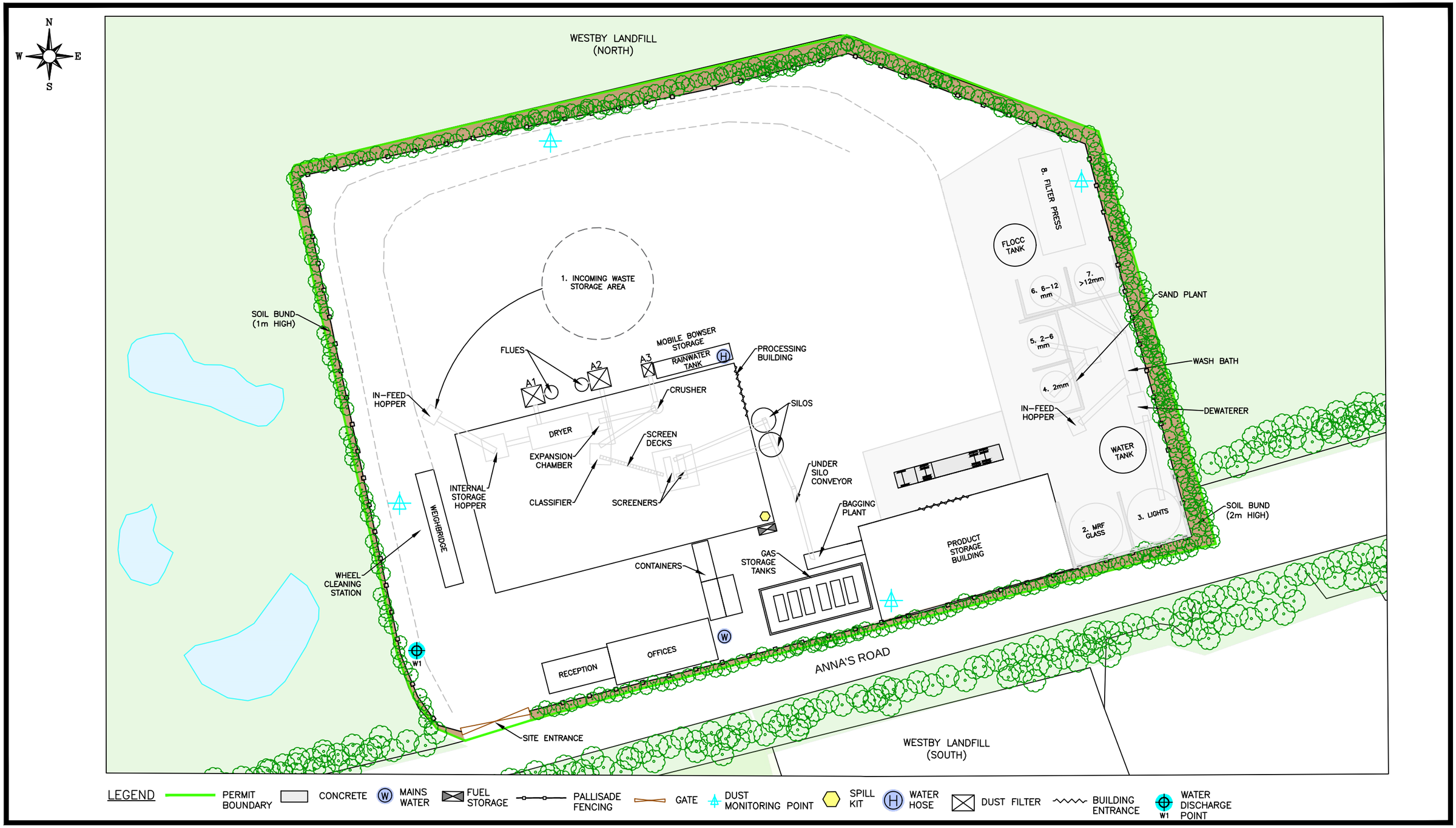
APPENDIX A

Drawings

LEGEND ——— SITE LOCATION

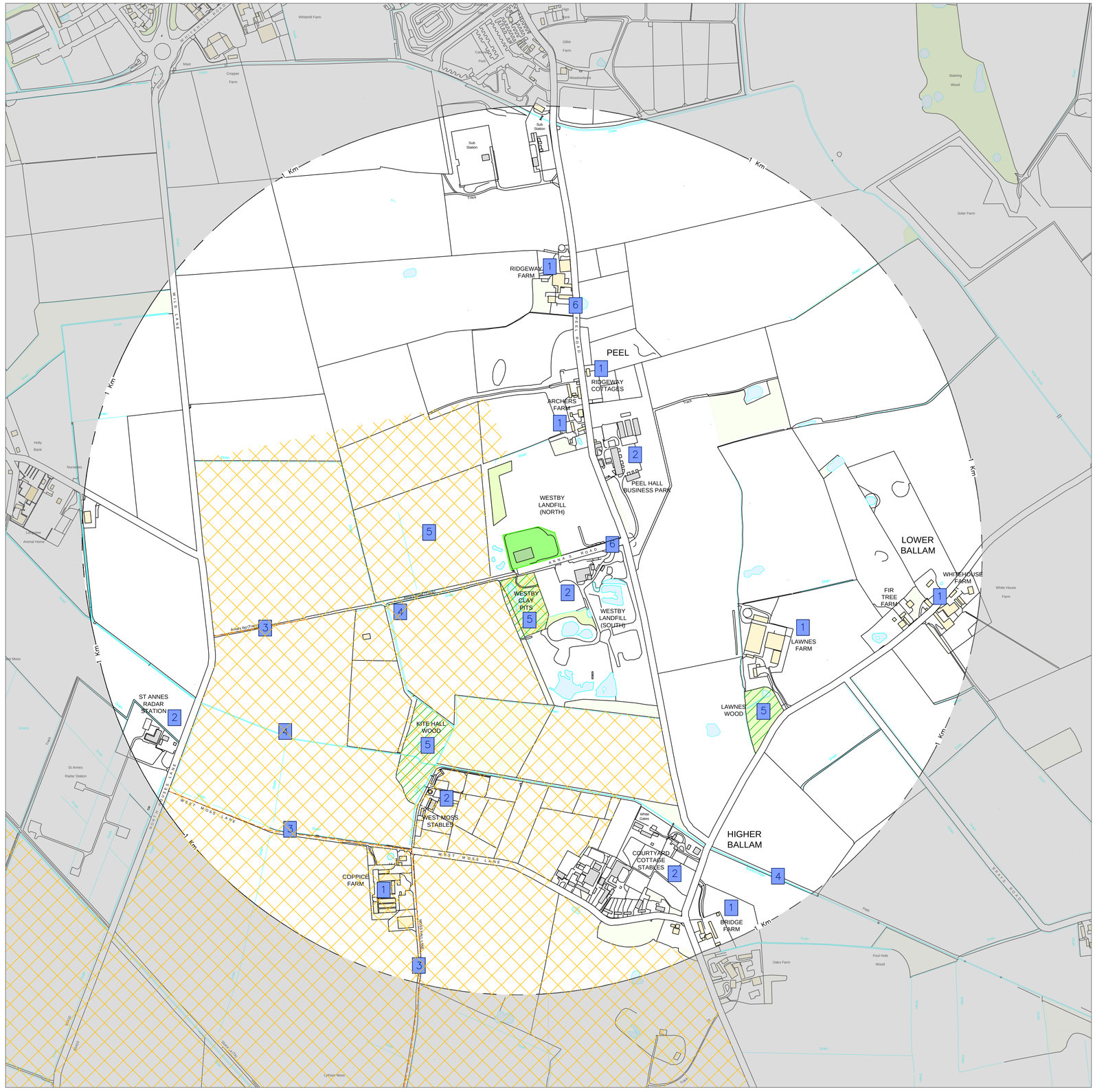
STARLING ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED
67 Chorley Old Road, Bolton,
Greater Manchester, BL1 3AJ
www: starlingenvironmental.co.uk
email: claire@starlingenvironmental.co.uk
Tel: 07989 673122

CLIENT: GREEN FUTURE RECYCLING LIMITED		DRAWN BY: M.Y.B	APPROVED BY: C.G
JOB TITLE: GREEN RECYCLING, THE OLD BRICKWORKS, BLACKPOOL		DATE: 26/08/24	DRAWING No.: 122/01
DRAWING TITLE: SITE LOCATION PLAN		SCALE @ A4.: 1:50,000	



STARLING ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED
67 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, Greater Manchester, BL1 3AJ
www: starlingenvironmental.co.uk
email: claire@starlingenvironmental.co.uk
Tel: 07989 673122

CLIENT	GREEN FUTURE RECYCLING LIMITED
JOB TITLE.	GREEN RECYCLING, THE OLD BRICKWORKS, BLACKPOOL
DRAWING TITLE.	SITE LAYOUT PLAN
DRAWN BY.	M.Y.B
APPROVED BY.	C.G
DATE.	26/08/24
SCALE @ A3.	1:1000
DRAWING No.	122/02



LEGEND

- PERMIT AREA
- 1 KM RECEPTOR BOUNDARY
- FOOTPATHS
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
- INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL
- WOODLAND
- PRIORITY HABITAT WOODLAND
- LYTHAM MOSS BIOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITE
- WATERBODIES/WATERWAYS
- 1 RECEPTOR REFERENCE

PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION (FROM THE WEST)

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

STARLING ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED
67 Chorley Old Road, Bolton,
Greater Manchester, BL1 3AJ
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CLIENT.
GREEN FUTURE RECYCLING LIMITED

JOB TITLE.
GREEN RECYCLING
THE OLD BRICKWORKS

DRAWING TITLE.
RECEPTORS WITHIN 1 KM

DRAWN BY.	APPROVED BY.	DRAWING No.
M.Y.B	C.G	122/03
DATE. 12/08/24	SCALE @ A1. 1:4000	

APPENDIX B

Complaints Form

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINT RECORD

DATE		TIME	

Details of the Complainant

Name	
Address	
Tel No	

Details of the Complaint

What is the complaint
Have you carried out an investigation as per the complaints procedure, briefly detail:
What action have you taken
Was there any SIGNIFICANT pollution or environmental impact YES / NO
If YES please detail below
If YES provide the information to the WAMITAB holder for notification to the Environment Agency
Date and Time Environment Agency informed
Name of Person Informed
Date and Time of report back to the Complainant
Details of any changes to procedures or the EMS

Starling
Environmental
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