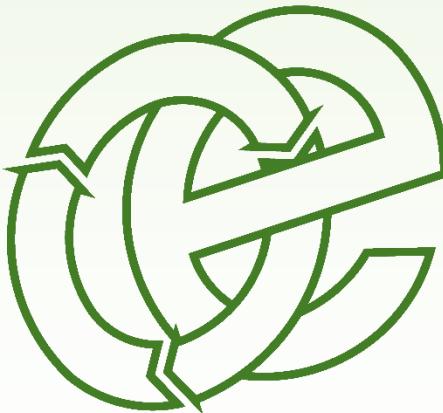


ODOUR MANAGEMENT PLAN – PERMIT REF. FB3306MC

Four Acre Farm, South Fen Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire, PE10 0DL

M G Skip Hire & Recycling Limited

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Oaktree Environmental Ltd
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants



Oaktree Environmental Ltd, Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ
Tel: 01606 558833 | E-Mail: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk | Web: www.oaktree-environmental.co.uk
REGISTERED IN THE UK | COMPANY NO. 4850754

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by M G Skip Hire & Recycling Limited (the Operator) to prepare this Odour Management Plan (OMP).
- 1.1.2 This OMP assesses the risk of odour associated with the storage and treatment of waste at Four Acre Farm, South Fen Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire, PE10 0DL and provides mitigation and control measures implemented in relation to odour from waste operations undertaken at the site.
- 1.1.3 The permit boundary is illustrated on Drawing No. FAF/0994/02 Permit Boundary Plan. All reference to 'the site' in this OMP refers to the associated operations, infrastructure, plant, and equipment within this boundary.
- 1.1.4 The site is operated in accordance with Environmental Permit ref. FB3306MC (the Permit). This OMP has been produced to accompany a permit variation application.
- 1.1.5 The site is operated as a special waste transfer station with treatment facility accepting a mix of household, commercial and industrial waste as well as inert construction and demolition waste.

1.1.6 It is considered some HCl waste have the potential to emit odour. Therefore, this OMP has been developed with the specific aims of ensuring:

- a) All potential odour sources are identified.
- b) Odour impact is considered as part of routine inspection.
- c) The minimisation of the risk of unplanned odour releasing incidents or accidents that could result in offsite annoyance / complaints.
- d) Odour is primarily controlled at source by good operational practices, the correct use and maintenance of storage areas and operator training.

1.1.7 This OMP has been produced in accordance with the following guidance:

- a) Environment Agency's guidance: Develop a management system: environmental permits (updated April 2023).
- b) Environmental permitting: H4 odour management (published April 2011).

1.2 Site Location & Infrastructure

1.2.1 The site is located at Four Acre Farm, South Fen Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire, PE10 0DL. Land use surrounding the site is predominantly semi-rural, positioned on the eastern outskirts of Bourne a small town in south Lincolnshire. The only ingress / egress to the site is via an access road off South Fen Road.

1.2.2 The closest residential receptors are approximately 105m north of the site on South Fen Road. A full list of receptors with the potential to have sensitivity to odour are outlined in section 2.4, a sensitive receptor plan has also been included in Appendix I of this OMP illustrating the location of the site including all surrounding receptors, see Drawing No. FAF/0994/04 Receptor Plan.

1.2.3 The infrastructure of the site comprises of a waste transfer building where the acceptance, storage and treatment of mixed HCl waste takes place. The remainder of the site is made up of hardstanding.

1.3 Hours of Operation

1.3.1 The site will be open during the following hours for the delivery, receipt, and processing of waste:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Monday to Friday | 07:30 – 17:30 |
| Saturday | 07:00 – 13:00 |
| Sundays, Bank/Public holidays | Closed |

1.3.2 The only activities on site which will be permitted outside of these hours are onsite maintenance works, emergency deliveries of waste/plant/machinery and general office use.

1.3.3 During times where the site is closed or not in operation, the site will be locked and secured to prevent unauthorised access.

1.4 Responsibility for Implementation of the OMP

1.4.1 Ultimately the site manager is responsible for the implementation of the DEMP and for ensuring the mitigation strategies outlined in this management plan are in place and adhered to. Where the site manager is unavailable to oversee the implementation of dust suppression and mitigation strategies, a suitably experienced site operative or the technically competent manager (TCM) is delegated responsible.

1.4.2 The technically competent manager (TCM) is responsible for the general management of the site including the acceptance and handling of any potentially odorous wastes.

1.4.3 All staff members have received the necessary training to detect odour and understand the contents and requirements detailed within this OMP. Staff will undergo refresher training every 12 months or in the event of an odour complaint / issue or the implementation of operational changes.

1.5 Reviewing and monitoring this OMP

- 1.5.1 This OMP will be reviewed bi-annually (once every two years) or in the event of the following:
 - a) If a change in operation is deemed to potentially increase risk of odour emissions.
 - b) Following a report or incident of odour.
- 1.5.2 It is the site managers responsibility for monitoring and implementing the requirements of this OMP.
- 1.5.3 Reference should be made to Section 4.10 which details procedures for staff training in the event of any changes in relations to the OMP.

1.6 Waste Types and Quantities

- 1.6.1 The waste types handled on site will be household, commercial and industrial wastes as defined in the Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 and Section 75 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- 1.6.2 The maximum amount of waste to be stored on site at any one time is shown on Drawing No. FAF/0994/03 Site Layout & Fire Plan with residence times for each waste type.
- 1.6.3 If the maximum storage capacity is reached, no further waste will be accepted until waste can be removed from the site and taken to a suitably permitted or exempt site.
- 1.6.4 The majority of wastes that have the potential to produce odour will be accepted under the following EWC codes and stored in the following areas on site:
 - 17 08 02 – Gypsum / plasterboard (**AREA 4**)
 - 20 03 01 - mixed municipal waste (**AREA 1**)

1.6.5 Table 1.1 overleaf details a summary of the main waste types which are accepted on and stored on a daily basis at the site, the rows highlighted are considered to be those wastes which have the potential to cause odour. It is considered that odorous waste will not be stored for longer than the maximum durations shown.

Table 1.1 – Waste Storage Table

| Storage Area Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Plan Ref | Description | Storage type | Containment | Height / width of firewall (m) | Max width of pile (m) | Max length of pile (m) | Max height of pile (m) | Approx. area (m ²) | Conversion factor used | Approx. volume (m ³) | Max storage time |
| AREA 1 | Mixed waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area | Free-standing (unprocessed) | Open fronted waste transfer building | 3 / 0.6 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 2 | 57 | 0.75 | 85 | <5 days |
| AREA 2 | Non-recyclable / bulky waste | Free-standing (unprocessed) | Open fronted waste transfer building | 3 / 0.6 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2 | 13 | 0.75 | 20 | <2 weeks |
| AREA 3 | Non-ferrous metals | Container (partly processed) sorted by hand or grab | Sealed moveable pallet boxes according to metal type | n/a | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 (per container) | <3 months |
| AREA 4 | Plasterboard | Container (partly processed) sorted by hand or grab | Sealed moveable 20-cubic yard skip | n/a | 6.1 | 2.44 | 2.62 | 15 | 1 | 39 | <2 weeks |
| AREAS 5-9 | Hand sorted recyclables i.e. wood, green waste, plastic, cardboard, residual waste etc. | partly processed sorted by hand or grab | Open topped, moveable 20-cubic yard skip | n/a | 6.1 | 2.44 | 2.62 | 15 | 1 | 39 | <2 weeks |
| AREA 10 | Hardcore / rubble / inert soils and stones | Free-standing (partly processed) sorted by hand or grab | Free standing stockpile | n/a | 5.4 | 14 | 3 | 76 | 0.333 | 76 | <6 months |

1.6.6 Prior to hiring out a skip to the customer, the operator will request confirmation of the contents to be placed in the skip so in the event that any of the below wastes with odour potential are accepted the operator can monitor for odour.

1.6.7 Table 1.2 below details the EWC codes for all odorous wastes which could be accepted into the site. The rows are highlighted to indicate the level of risk associated to the waste type using a **high**, **medium**, **low** risk basis. As discussed, the site will only routinely store the wastes stored in Table 1.1 on the previous page.

Table 1.2 - Accepted wastes with odour potential

| Waste Code | Description |
|------------|---|
| 02 | WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING |
| 02 01 | wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing |
| 02 01 03 | plant-tissue waste |
| 02 01 04 | waste plastics (except packaging) |
| 02 01 07 | wastes from forestry |
| 03 | WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE PULP, PAPER, AND CARDBOARD |
| 03 01 | wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture |
| 03 01 01 | waste bark and cork |
| 03 01 05 | Sawdust shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04 |
| 03 03 | wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing |
| 03 03 01 | waste bark and wood |
| 15 | WASTE PACKAGING: ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED |
| 15 01 | packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) |
| 15 01 01 | paper and cardboard packaging |
| 15 01 02 | plastic packaging |
| 15 01 05 | composite packaging |
| 15 01 06 | mixed packaging |
| 15 01 07 | Clean glass packaging |
| 15 02 | absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing |
| 15 02 03 | absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02 |
| 17 | CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES) |
| 17 02 | wood, glass and plastic |
| 17 02 02 | glass |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 17 02 03 | plastic |
| 17 08 | gypsum-based construction materials |
| 17 08 02 | gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01 |
| 17 09 | other construction and demolition wastes |
| 17 09 04 | mixed construction and demolition waste other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03 |
| 19 | WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE |
| 19 12 | wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified |
| 19 12 01 | paper and cardboard |
| 19 12 04 | plastic and rubber |
| 19 12 05 | glass |
| 19 12 07 | wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06 |
| 20 | MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS |
| 20 01 | separately collected fractions (except 15 01) |
| 20 01 01 | paper and cardboard |
| 20 01 02 | glass |
| 20 01 39 | plastics |
| 20 02 | garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste) |
| 20 02 01 | biodegradable waste |
| 20 03 | other municipal wastes |
| 20 03 01 | mixed municipal waste |

2 Odour Risk Assessment

2.1 Methodology

2.1.1 This OMP has been completed to identify where the likely risks are in relation to surrounding land uses. This assessment has been used to inform Section 5.0 of this OMP with regard to specific odour monitoring procedures.

2.2 Odour Intensity

2.2.1 Table 2.1 highlights the intensity of the odour and provides a description by which to measure the intensity:

Table 2.1 – Odour Intensity

| Odour Intensity | Criteria |
|------------------------|--|
| Negligible | No detectable odour |
| Low | Faint odour (barely detectable) |
| Moderate | Moderate odour easily detected while walking, possible interference) |
| High | Strong odour (bearable, but offensive) |
| Severe | Very strong odour (this is when you really wish you were somewhere else) |

2.3 Receptor Sensitivity

2.3.1 Table 2.2 outlines the receptor sensitivity to odour which will be used when determining nearby odour sensitive receptors:

Table 2.2 – Receptor sensitivity

| Sensitivity of Receptor | Criteria |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Low | Industrial workplaces |
| Medium | Industrial workplaces / Residential >250 m |
| High | Residential areas <200m |

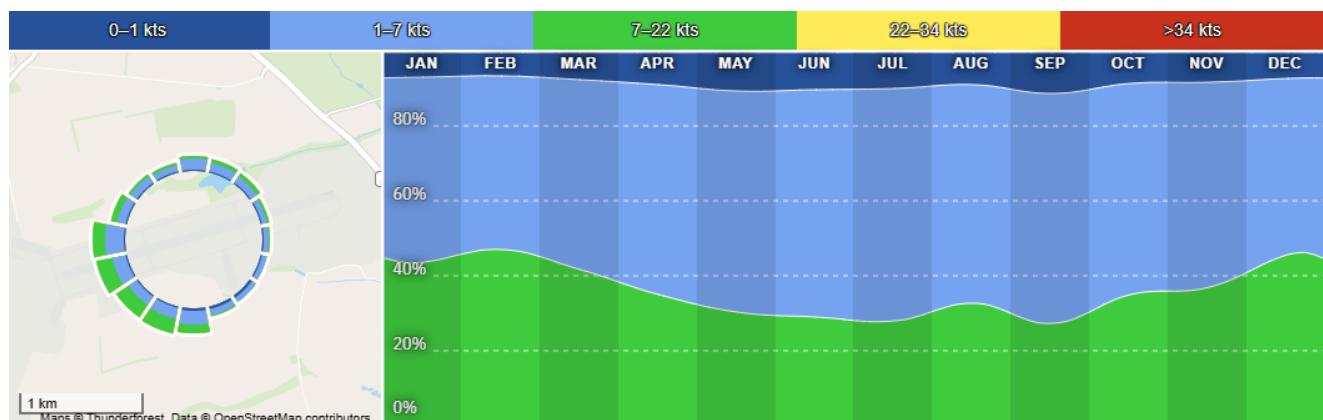
2.4 Sensitive Receptors

2.4.1 Receptors will have a varying sensitivity to odour depending on the receptor type. It is considered human receptors will have the highest sensitivity to odour, this includes receptors within close proximity to the site <250m where people spend a significant amount of time i.e. residential dwellings, workplaces, hospitals, schools and care homes.

2.4.2 It is considered that receptors downwind of the site will be particularly sensitive to odour as the transfer of odours off-site occurs through the release of odour to air and subsequent atmospheric dispersal of the odour. Fugitive emissions of odour are likely to be affected by the local microclimatic conditions, in particular wind direction. Odour will be transported in the direction of the prevailing wind direction at the time of the odour occurring.

2.4.3 Wind speed and direction data have been obtained from Wittering Airport weather station which is considered to be representative of the typical conditions at the site. Daily recorded data for the period between 09/2009 – 05/2025 indicates that the predominant wind direction is from the southwest blowing towards receptors in the northeast see Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 - Windrose from Wittering Airport weather station



2.4.4 A list of receptors within 1km of the site that are considered to be potentially sensitive to odour including the approximate distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary are outlined in Table 2.3 overleaf. Locations of all receptors are illustrated on Drawing No. FAF/0994/04.

Table 2.3 - Sensitive Receptors

| Receptor | Direction from Site | Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m) |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Commercial / Industrial | | |
| Polyco Healthline DC5 | East | 60 |
| HPC Healthline | East | 210 |
| Bourne Household Waste Recycling Centre | West | 215 |
| Frontier Agriculture | East | 260 |
| Aerodyne Global Ltd | Southwest | 290 |
| Green Plus | Southwest | 370 |
| Enva Waste Management | Southwest | 405 |
| Christmas Tree Farm | East | 515 |
| Branch Bros | Northwest | 580 |
| Residential Dwellings | | |
| South Fern Road | North | 105 |
| Fifth Drove Farm | Northeast | 720 |
| Care homes (residential) | | |
| Abbey Court Care Home | Southwest | 690 |
| Schools | | |
| n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Watercourses / Surface Water Features | | |
| Bourne Eau (small river) | North | 645 |
| Car Dyke (artificial water channel) | West | 645 |
| Infrastructure (major roads and transport links) | | |
| South Fern Road | North | 150 |
| Tunnel Bank Road | South | 100 |
| South Road (A15) | West | 865 |
| Ecological Sites | | |
| Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1) | Beneath the site | 0 |

2.4.5 It is considered the further the distance of the receptor from the location of the odorous wase the lower the risk of odour detection.

2.5 Risk Matrix

2.5.1 The odour risk in any particular event can be established using the risk assessment matrix given in the table below.

Table 2.4 – Risk matrix

| | | <i>Sensitivity</i> | | |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Low | Medium | High |
| INTENSITY | Negligible | NEGLIGIBLE | LOW | LOW |
| | Low | LOW | LOW | MEDIUM |
| | Moderate | LOW | MEDIUM | MEDIUM |
| | High | MEDIUM | MEDIUM | HIGH |
| | Severe | MEDIUM | HIGH | VERY HIGH |

3 Potential Sources of Odour

3.1 General waste - storage prior to processing

- 3.1.1 Mixed skip waste will be deposited / tipped in the waste transfer building (**AREA 1**) to undergo sorting and separation. The location of the tipping area is shown on Drawing No. FAF/0994/03. Processing and storing mixed waste within the waste transfer building minimises the risk of odour developing or being detected beyond the permit boundary by containing and controlling the environment which the waste is handled. Processing and storing wastes within the highest odour potential indoors significantly reduces the exposure to external weather that could accelerate decomposition and odour generation i.e. heat, rain and wind.
- 3.1.2 Waste accepted consists of mixed HCl and CDE waste (soil, concrete hardcore etc). Whilst CDE wastes are not commonly associated with odorous emissions, they can contain some fine organic materials which can, in some cases, be attributed to a general “musty” odour. This smell is exacerbated following ingress of rainwater which occurs predominantly whilst the wastes are resident in skips/containers at the sites of production and prior to receipt at the site.
- 3.1.3 Whilst not common, these wastes have the potential to contain materials of a putrescible nature which are not identifiable until the load has been tipped at the site.
- 3.1.4 The residence time of wastes stored in the tipping area mentioned above is typically less than 48 hours, a maximum storage time of two weeks has been provided to account for any potential delays such as break down in equipment / machinery etc.

3.2 General Waste - Residual Wastes

3.2.1 These wastes are essentially the lighter, non-recyclable fraction of the “general waste” input which is residual following treatment of wastes on site. Residual wastes will be stored in secure containers prior to removal off site to a suitably permitted facility. Some of the finer organic materials are still likely to be present in the material, however, any putrescible materials (such as ‘black bag’ wastes) will have been identified, isolated, and rejected during the tipping and sorting process. Therefore, these residual wastes have less potential to cause odour than the original mixed waste input described in Section 3.1 above.

3.3 Foul Surface Water

3.3.1 Due to all waste being stored and processed within containers / waste transfer building it is not considered foul surface water will present a problem.

3.3.2 In the event of a rainfall incident which leads to flooding, an emergency drainage consultant would be called to the site and water pooling in the external concreted areas of the site would be pumped from site.

3.3.3 Skips are provided to customers for a maximum of 7 days unless otherwise agreed with the operator. Skips which have stood on producer’s sites for the maximum time may contain foul smelling water give rise to odour when tipped which will not be found until deposit in assuming the skip is sealed. It is important to note the operator does not further store these skips on site and they are directly tipped into the waste reception area.

3.3.4 Skips supplied to customers by the operator have drainage holes at the bottom to drain excess water from being held in the skip while stood at the customers property. This will reduce the amount of water when the skip is being tipped and minimise the risk of odour developing.

3.4 Plasterboard/gypsum

- 3.4.1 Due to the nature of gypsum, it can react with water to produce an odorous/toxic gas, hydrogen sulphide. Also, under the waste hierarchy it is incumbent on producers/holders of controlled waste to recycle, the reaction of water with plasterboard will impact the recovery of the waste. Plasterboard arrives at the site already segregated from mixed wastes and is deposited straight into a secure storage container in the waste transfer building (**AREA 4**).
- 3.4.2 Plasterboard will typically be removed from site within 48 hours, minimising the potential for hydrogen sulphide developing.

3.5 Wood / Green Wastes

- 3.5.1 Separated wood / green waste have the potential to give rise to odorous emissions. It is important to note that the site is not a dedicated green waste handling facility – green waste produced at the site comprises predominantly of either clean or potentially contaminated wood i.e. branches with or without leaves, tree trunks, internal doors etc. No grass cuttings, or green waste which is considered to be malodorous is accepted for treatment or processing on site.
- 3.5.2 As mentioned above in section 3.5.1 grass cuttings harbour the greatest potential for odour due to their susceptibility to aerobic composting and decomposition while in storage (particularly if wet). Any loads containing grass cuttings or other malodorous green or food waste would be rejected from the site or the unauthorised waste picked out and put in the quarantine area for removal to a suitably permitted site.
- 3.5.3 Wood / green waste is stored within the waste transfer building, significantly reducing the potential for odour development as waste is sheltered from external conditions such as heat and rain both of which can accelerate decomposition and odour production.

3.6 Processing of Waste

3.6.1 The treatment / processing of waste may result in odorous emissions. Should non-conforming and potentially odorous wastes be discovered during the sorting of waste, these will be rejected in accordance with the waste rejection procedure included in the Environmental Management System (EMS).

3.6.2 Table 3.1 Lists the main treatment operations which take place at the site and outlines the risk of odour associated with each.

3.6.3 Should non-conforming and potentially odorous wastes be discovered during the sorting of waste, these will be rejected in accordance with the waste rejection procedure included in the Environmental Management System (EMS).

Table 3.1 - Waste treatment activities odour potential

| Activity | Level of Risk | Remedial Action / Comments |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Sorting (with loading shovel / 360° excavator or by hand) | Low | <p>Waste is initially tipped within the waste transfer building prior to undergoing any mechanical treatment. The sorting of waste with a loading shovel, 360° excavator or by hand has the potential to disturb waste and release odour.</p> <p>Waste is stored in the waste reception area for less than two weeks but is typically processed within 48 hours. Any malodorous waste discovered upon tipping of a load will be quarantined and removed from site.</p> |

3.7 Background Odour Sources in the Area

3.7.1 There are several industrial and commercial premises situated on the surrounding business park / industrial estate which will all have wheelie bins and/or skips stored externally which could generate a smell if not emptied regularly. There are also numerous agricultural fields in the vicinity which may release odour due to certain fertilisers being used.

3.7.2 Odour release could also be the result of abnormal weather conditions, machinery breakdowns and human error.

3.7.3 In order to determine whether complaints are the result of activities from the site or from other nearby sites an odour complaints form will need to be completed in line with the company's complaints procedure which is attached in Appendix II.

4 Odour Control

4.1 Pre-acceptance checks

- 4.1.1 Rigorous control of wastes accepted for collection to the site is required. Wastes are thoroughly inspected upon collection from a customer site.
- 4.1.2 The driver collecting the skip will be trained to identify any odorous loads in the skip. If the waste is deemed acceptable following an initial assessment, the driver will load the skip onto the wagon.
- 4.1.3 If any odorous wastes are discovered, the driver would report back to site management who would contact the customer to declare the contents inside the skip. Site management would then decide whether or not to accept the skip. This should prevent any odorous wastes being accepted at the site.

4.2 Waste Acceptance Procedure

- 4.2.1 Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented on site as detailed below.
- 4.2.2 Every load will have the following details recorded at pre-acceptance:
 - a) Vehicle Registration and drivers name and signature.
 - b) Waste haulier name and valid waste carriers' registration number.
 - c) Name address (of source site) and signature of transferor.
 - d) Name, address (of destination site) and signature of the person receiving the waste (transferee).
 - e) Permit number or exemption reference of person receiving the waste (if applicable).
 - f) Description of waste including waste type, waste source, waste containment and waste quantity.
 - g) List of Waste (LoW) code.
 - h) SIC code of the waste holder.
 - i) Date and time of waste transfer and waste transfer note number.

j) Confirmation that the waste hierarchy has been considered.

4.2.3 The operator predominantly uses their own vehicles to collect skips from customer sites. Upon collection of a load pre-acceptance checks will be undertaken (see section 4.1) the skips content will undergo an initial visual inspection to ensure that the load is acceptable. Following the initial inspection, if the load is deemed acceptable by the driver it will be brought to the site.

4.2.4 Loads will undergo a further inspection upon arrival and when being tipped at the site. Any wastes identified during these inspections which do not conform to site acceptance criteria will be rejected and removed/quarantined from loads immediately to await safe removal from site. The EA will be contacted (where necessary) if the non-conforming waste discovered is likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions.

4.2.5 If loads are heavily contaminated with non-conforming or malodorous waste the load will be rejected.

4.2.6 If small levels of contamination are noted, the waste would still be tipped, and the small amount of odorous material would be handpicked and placed in a quarantine skip. Waste is stored in the quarantine area for a maximum of five working days.

4.2.7 In terms of plasterboard, the operator only intends this waste as source separated material. If a skip is tipped with contrary items of plasterboard present, it will be subject to a more rigorous sort to pick out further items. The operator would inform the customer of a potential penalty charge to prevent a reoccurrence.

4.3 Site Operations

4.3.1 Limiting odour from the facility can best be achieved through employing effective site management and good general housekeeping practice. It is much easier to minimise odours in the first instance rather than dealing with problems when they develop.

4.3.2 The next section addresses the general site management guidelines and identifies specific procedures to mitigate against odorous emissions.

4.4 Receiving Wastes

4.4.1 Rigorous control of wastes delivered to the site is required, with contaminated or odorous wastes rejected in line with the procedures in the EMS and Permit.

4.4.2 Staff undergo training to recognise odorous material and to inspect incoming wastes as it is deposited at the site. Malodorous waste will be returned to the producer or sent to another permitted facility for treatment. Waste suppliers and HGV skip vehicle drivers are required to ensure that only acceptable material is brought to site to minimise the incidence of rejection. If staff continually bring odorous waste to the site, the operator will initiate their three-strike rule:

- a) Additional waste type recognition training (see EMS).
- b) A verbal and written warning.
- c) Refused entry into the site or potentially disciplinary.

4.4.3 **Age of wastes** – the operator hire out skips to customers for a maximum of 7 days meaning that the waste received is unlikely to generate significant odorous emissions. If unauthorised waste is discovered by trained staff following tipping, then actions shown in sections 6.1 and 6.2 will be followed.

4.4.4 All deliveries of mixed waste or directed to the relevant tipping area where they will be tipped immediately to prevent over storing therefore receiving wastes will not present an odour nuisance due to their storage duration.

4.4.5 Incoming mixed waste will then be processed sorted and processed on arrival and the site will never store more than the what the plant can process. The waste is immediately sorted to ensure that any malodorous (or potentially malodorous) wastes contained within the incoming mixed waste can be sorted and disposed of in sealed rejected waste containers.

This waste would be black bin bag waste or putrescible waste left inside a skip which would not generate a lot of recyclable material.

4.5 Storage of Wastes

4.5.1 Table 4.1 below highlights the wastes accepted / stored on site with the highest potential to produce odour and the mitigation measures implemented.

Table 4.1 - Waste storage / monitoring for odorous wastes on site

| | |
|---|--|
| AREA 1 WASTE RECEPTION AND SORTING AREA | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste is tipped here upon arrival to the site.• Any waste identified after tipping which has the potential to cause odours i.e. a black bin bag, food waste, green waste (grass cuttings), packaging with residues will be removed from the pile and stored the quarantine area. Waste in the quarantine area will be stored for a maximum of five days but typically will be removed within 48 hours.• If odorous waste is identified during monitoring, the site will investigate, find the root cause, and quarantine the odorous load in sealed containers which will be removed from site as soon as practicable.• Site operatives will be trained to recognise odour.• Recorded odour monitoring is undertaken at least once a day and site operatives will continuously monitor for odour throughout the day. |
| AREA 4 PLASTERBOARD | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plasterboard typically arrives on site source segregated and is deposited immediately into the storage container.• AREA 4 is within the waste transfer building minimising the risk of water coming into contact with the waste causing odour. |
| AREA 5-9 HAND SORTED RECYCLABLES I.E. WOOD, PLASTIC, SCRAP METAL, RESIDUAL WASTE, PLASTERBOARD ETC | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AREAS 5-9 comprised of sorted / processed waste.• Waste is stored in these areas for <2 weeks. Significantly reducing the potential for odour to develop.• AREAS 5-9 are positioned within the waste transfer building which will provide protection from external weather i.e. rain or heating from direct sunlight which will lower the risk of odour production.• Recorded odour monitoring is undertaken at least once a day and site operatives will continuously monitor for odour throughout the day.• Due to the fact that waste in these areas have been processed and will not contain any contaminated material, the short storage time and the secure storage in containers within a building the risk of odour from these areas is relatively low. |

4.6 Loading and Transport of General Wastes

4.6.1 In all cases, the drop heights of mixed waste will be kept to a minimum. All waste vehicles entering/leaving the site containing light and/or potentially malodorous wastes will be securely sheeted or enclosed at all times to ensure that odour pollution is not caused beyond the site boundary via queuing collection/delivery vehicles.

4.7 Housekeeping

4.7.1 Regular cleaning of operational areas (i.e. minimum once daily) will be carried out using mobile plant and water supplies to discourage odour generation from residual wastes. Other than the use of a road sweeper which may be used to remove finer particles, all mobile plant is available to the site. Additional plant can be sourced instantaneously from the surrounding industrial estate. The odorous materials will then be placed in a sealed rejected waste skip. This skip will be removed/emptied every 48 hours or sooner if staff detect odorous emissions following daily inspections. Site management will delegate these tasks to operational staff and seek radio or written confirmation that the tasks have been complete and whether any odours have been detected.

4.7.2 In addition to daily visual monitoring of the site; site management will monitor the integrity of the impermeable pad. In the event that there are any issues such as cracks in the pad causing waste to become trapped and odour developing, maintenance works will be carried out within 48 hours.

4.7.3 A housekeeping schedule has been produced overleaf and site management will train operational staff via toolbox talks every 6 months or sooner if site operations change to ensure the following housekeeping schedule is strictly adhered to.

- a) Avoid fugitive odorous emissions through good housekeeping.
- b) Maintain a clean, well-organised site.
- c) Jet spray and disinfect storage bays once per week.
- d) Clean equipment that has been in contact with odorous materials.

- e) Carry out a deep clean of the waste transfer building including the waste reception area and storage containers / bays once a quarter and record this in the site diary.
- f) Concrete floors draining appropriately, and slopes / catchments pits are functioning.
- g) Floors are sealed to prevent absorption and adsorption of odour producing residues.
- h) Solid waste storage containers shall be robust, easily cleanable, designed for safe handling, and constructed to prevent loss of wastes from the equipment during storage. If such equipment is used to store other wet or liquid producing wastes, or wastes composed of fine particles, such equipment shall in all cases be non-absorbent and leak resistant.
- i) Periodically treat drainage systems with bacteria-inhibiting solution

4.8 Site Infrastructure

4.8.1 The site deploys the following measures ensuring odours do not escape beyond the site boundary.

- **Monitoring** – The site will carry out Olfactory/Sniff assessments which have been outlined further in Section 5 of this OMP.
- **Stock rotation** – All potentially odorous wastes stored on site are within skips or storage bays which undergo continuous monitoring. The site follows the first in, first out principle which ensures that the oldest wastes are removed from the site first and aren't left to stand for a long period of time.
- **Housekeeping** – The site will carry out regular cleaning (minimum once daily) of all operational areas at the site paying special attention to storage areas for odorous wastes. The site has a housekeeping schedule shown in section 4.7.
- **Storage procedures** – All odorous wastes are contained within skips or storage bays. Any wastes with the potential to cause odour will not be stored for longer than usually 48 hours and 5 days only in extenuating circumstances ensuring that wastes are not left to stagnate.

4.9 Liaison with Neighbours

- 4.9.1 In the event of significant but temporary odour releases outside normal operations, immediate neighbours within 200m will be contacted via phone call or face to face to advise them of the situation and the action being taken. The EA will also be notified by a telephone call or email to the inspecting officer, or this person is on leave, the local area team.
- 4.9.2 An open-door policy will be encouraged by the operator to enable any complaints from neighbouring premises (if received) to be dealt with immediately. The complainant will then be supplied with remedial actions taken and any procedures or measures put in place by the operator to reduce or ideally eradicate the likelihood of a subsequent complaint.
- 4.9.3 If any odour complaints are received, the complaint will be assigned to an operative familiar with the sites operation who will complete a 'complaints and events log' and detailed individually on the complaints form (in Appendix II), both of which will be kept for inspection on request by the EA. Details of information to be completed are dates, nature of complaint, weather conditions at the time of the complaint, investigation details, action taken and a signature (as a minimum). Odour complaints will be investigated and responded to within 24 hours and suitably reviewed by the site manager who is ultimately responsible.
- 4.9.4 The operator would also be required to make a note of any unavoidable events plant/equipment malfunctions in the site diary, rather than just actual complaints received. This will ensure that if complaints are received retrospectively from either the Council/EA or directly, any circumstances which led to that complaint as a result of elements outside of the operator's control would be able to be attributed to the cause of the complaint. If there are significant odour releases outside normal operations, the operator will cease operation, investigate, and resolve the issue before continuing.

4.10 Training

- 4.10.1 All employees of M G Skip Hire & Recycling Limited involved with storage and handling of potentially odorous materials will receive sniff test training (including office/admin workers allocated to undertake the Sniff test) and complaint reporting (management and operations staff). Site management comprising the director/TCM/site manager will be responsible for delivering the training to employees within the company.
- 4.10.2 A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 12 months to test that the plan works. The first test will take place within one month of the agreement of this document with the EA. The outcome and any follow up training for staff will be documented in the site diary and relevant forms in the EMS and this OMP. The OMP checklist will also be used during the drill. Site management will be responsible for completing the drill.

5 Monitoring

5.1 Monitoring Odorous Releases

5.1.1 The site has identified the following process trigger levels which could result in an odour release at the site:

- i) The waste reception and sorting area being at capacity resulting in skips not being tipped and stored for longer than necessary.
- ii) The storage bays / skips being full or no 1.0m freeboard being present on bays.
- iii) Plant/machinery breakdowns resulting in the inability to sort/process waste efficiently and being stored longer than necessary. This could also lead to excessive fumes or leakages of diesel / oil.
- iv) Standing surface water caused by either a blockage in the drainage system or arising from a heavy rainfall event.
- v) High winds i.e. >35mph in the direction to the nearest residential receptors
- vi) Staff illness, negligence or no shows meaning waste acceptance is failing, waste is not being processed as it should be, and housekeeping/daily checks may reduce or not taking place.
- vii) Transport failures leading to excessive storage of waste and for longer than necessary.
- viii) Drought/warm periods which causes the waste to stagnate and produce odour.

5.1.2 **On-site** –It is considered at least one staff member would be able to detect if any odour is present on site, this would be usually office staff who are not continually exposed. If a non-operational staff member identifies an odour, they will report this to site management and then the procedure shown in section 5.5 will be followed. This would ensure the odour problem can be investigated on site prior to a potential odour complaint.

5.1.3 In the event of one of the scenarios in shown in Section 5.1.1 occurs on site, site management will carry out odour management monitoring immediately using the procedures shown in the next sections of this OMP.

5.1.4 The operator will use the following techniques to monitor odorous releases if a complaint has been made to the company:

- a) Olfactory Monitoring.
- b) Complaints Monitoring.
- c) Odour Diaries (when necessary).

5.2 Odour Monitoring

5.2.1 Sniff testing will be carried out weekly or as necessary (i.e., increased regularity should the management have reason to suspect odorous emissions from the site). Sniff testing will be carried out both routinely, to ensure odour is under control, and in response to specific complaints.

5.2.2 Continuous monitoring will be undertaken by site operatives while undertaking their regular duties on site. This continuous monitoring is not recorded unless in the event of an odour emission being detected.

5.2.3 It is not considered necessary to have fixed odour monitoring points due to infrequent weather conditions. Monitoring will be completed with due regard of meteorological conditions on the day, forecasted conditions, potential odour sources and the location of sensitive receptors. Extreme weather conditions (high winds, increased temperatures etc) may affect potential odour pathways and increase odour emissions. Therefore, weather conditions will also be recorded as part of the monitoring.

5.2.4 The results of monitoring exercises and any remedial action taken will be entered into the site diary or daily inspection form, see EMS Appendix II, which is available for the EA to inspect upon request. The name of the site supervisor will be stated in the site's diary / inspection form for each day of operation.

5.2.5 Should the monitoring conclude that a certain activity/waste is giving rise to odour, which is migrating offsite, steps will be made to reduce the impact of this activity, which may include, but is not limited to; removal offsite to a suitably permitted facility, faster

processing/lower storage rates, pumping and removal of standing surface water, removal of waste to a more suitable area of the site etc.

- 5.2.6 Should odour controls fail, the site manager may make the decision to cease the acceptance of further wastes until the odorous material is taken off site for disposal at a suitably permitted facility.
- 5.2.7 Should the failure be identified due to a procedure failure, the OMP will be reviewed and updated to account for any necessary changes.

5.3 Monitoring Procedure

- 5.3.1 To prevent odour adoption (or odour 'fatigue'), a suitably trained member of staff will undertake monitoring at the beginning of the working day. Monitoring will be carried out immediately upon arrival to the site at locations dependent on the climatic conditions and receptor locations.
- 5.3.2 The assessor will ensure they do not:
 - a) Smoke or consume strongly flavoured food or drink for at least 30 minutes before the assessment.
 - b) Consume confectionary or soft drinks immediately before the assessment.
 - c) Apply scented toiletries, such as perfumes or aftershave immediately before an assessment.
- 5.3.3 If multiple monitoring is required to be undertaken within the middle of the working day. Prior to carrying out the odour check, the relevant member of staff will vacate the site for a period of 30 minutes (in addition to 5.3.2 above) and then carry out the assessment on their return to ensure they are not desensitised to the odour.
- 5.3.4 Starting points of assessments should be downwind of the site, progressing towards the site boundary and then away from the site in an upwind direction. The person carrying out the

assessment should walk slowly and breathe as normal. The points have not been provided on the site plan due to the regular variations in wind speed and direction.

5.4 Process Monitoring

- 5.4.1 Process monitoring will be undertaken by site operatives to ensure procedures are being carried out effectively.
- 5.4.2 Following removal of waste from a bay a visual inspection of the bay will be undertaken to ensure all material has been removed before refilling. This ensures no residual material is left behind that could develop odour from being stored in excess of the limits stated in Table 1.1.
- 5.4.3 To ensure the site doesn't reach capacity and is unable to accept further waste loads, visual monitoring will be undertaken of storage bays. If it is evident multiple bays are full or near full and have not been emptied this indicates the site is nearing full capacity and the operator will arrange for waste to be removed or delay acceptance of loads until there is sufficient capacity available.

5.5 Complaints Monitoring/Procedure

- 5.5.1 All odour complaints will be investigated promptly, and appropriate remedial action will be taken if the complaint is validated e.g. remove odorous materials off site as soon as reasonably possible. Complaints will be recorded on the form found in Appendix II.
- 5.5.2 Complaints to the EA will also be recorded and taken into account. An olfactory assessment survey will be carried out from where the complaint was made and from any convenient locations between the complainant/receptor and the site so that the complaint can be validated or rejected.

5.6 Odour Diaries

5.6.1 If members of the local community are frequently reporting odour issues in the vicinity, then they will be asked (if agreeable) to keep an odour diary. This will help to build up an account of when the odour occurs, their location and the site operations that were being carried out at the time, as well as the duration of the activities taking place. Any obvious problems can then be addressed.

6 Contingency Plans

6.1 Contingencies and Emergency Plans

6.1.1 In accordance with the EA's guidance on OMPs, the operator will develop contingency plans to react to situations 'where monitoring indicates that a potential odour source is not completely under control, meteorological conditions are unfavourable or that adverse impact has occurred'. Odours will be based on a 1 – 5 scoring scheme as shown below and also in the odour diary shown in Appendix II:

- 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)

6.1.2 If odours based on 3-5 are detected at the site boundary, other monitoring point or a complaint is received, the following remedial procedures will be taken:

- a) Firstly, identify the odour source; is it from:
 - i) Site operations; or,
 - ii) An off-site source (e.g. agricultural spreading operation)
- b) If on site:
 - i) Report incidence to the site or technically competent manager;
 - ii) Identify the point of release of the odour;
 - iii) Identify the cause if the release i.e. machine breakdown, leakage, etc.;
 - iv) Identify a solution;
 - v) Implement a solution;
 - vi) Carry out olfactory tests to check if fix is working;
 - vii) Record actions taken on relevant forms and site diary as required by this plan

6.1.3 Then actions taken if odour is being produced on site will be:

- a) **Normal Operations:** The offending odour will be traced and the reason for the cause of the problem will be investigated. Once solutions are in place, olfactory monitoring will be carried out to ensure the solutions put in place are having the desired effect.
- b) **Abnormal Conditions:** Adverse weather conditions can promote generation of odour and inhibit its effective dispersion e.g. hot weather with little wind, resulting in increased risk of odour to receptor locations. If this happens odour causing operations will cease until more favourable meteorological conditions return.

6.2 Corrective Actions for Various Situations

6.2.1 Table 6.1 below summarises the various problems likely at the site and the standard responses available, which will assist in reducing odour potential.

Table 6.1 - Corrective Actions

| Process | Problem | Corrective Action |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Waste Delivery (tipping) | Deposit of odorous load | Isolate material. Reject material giving rise to odour. |
| Stored wastes (general) | Odorous emissions detected | Olfactory/sniff test required to pinpoint source. Ensure procedures outlined in Section 5 are adhered to in full. Remove malodorous waste to a suitably permitted facility. Implement liaison programme if risk deemed HIGH or VERY HIGH i.e. strong or severe as shown in Table 2.1. |

6.3 Staff shortages/human error

6.3.1 In the event of unforeseen staff shortages arising from illness, suspension or no shows, the operator will make a judgement whether to reduce the number of incoming loads, thus reducing processing frequency and storage of potentially odorous wastes. The operator will then seek further employment within a timely manner to ensure the site can continue to operate at its required capacity.

6.3.2 All staff are trained and undergo toolbox talks every 6 months (or sooner if operations change) to reduce the impact of human error. In instances where a human error has caused to an odour issue, the site may suspend operations until the issue has been rectified and the member of staff will be warned and re-trained accordingly.

6.4 Weather Conditions / Emergency Situations

6.4.1 The operator will set up a notification alert system with the Met Office to receive updated weather information for the following weather conditions which could cause a potential on or off-site odour issue:

- a) High winds >45mph which could exaggerate an odour.
- b) Droughts or periods of hot weather exceeding 3 major dry days which could lead to water shortages, hosepipe bans and excessive odour.
- c) Flooding.

6.4.2 The operator would install the following preventative/contingency measures at the site (in addition to control measures in Section 4) to avoid serious odour issues as a result of the above weather conditions or fire incident:

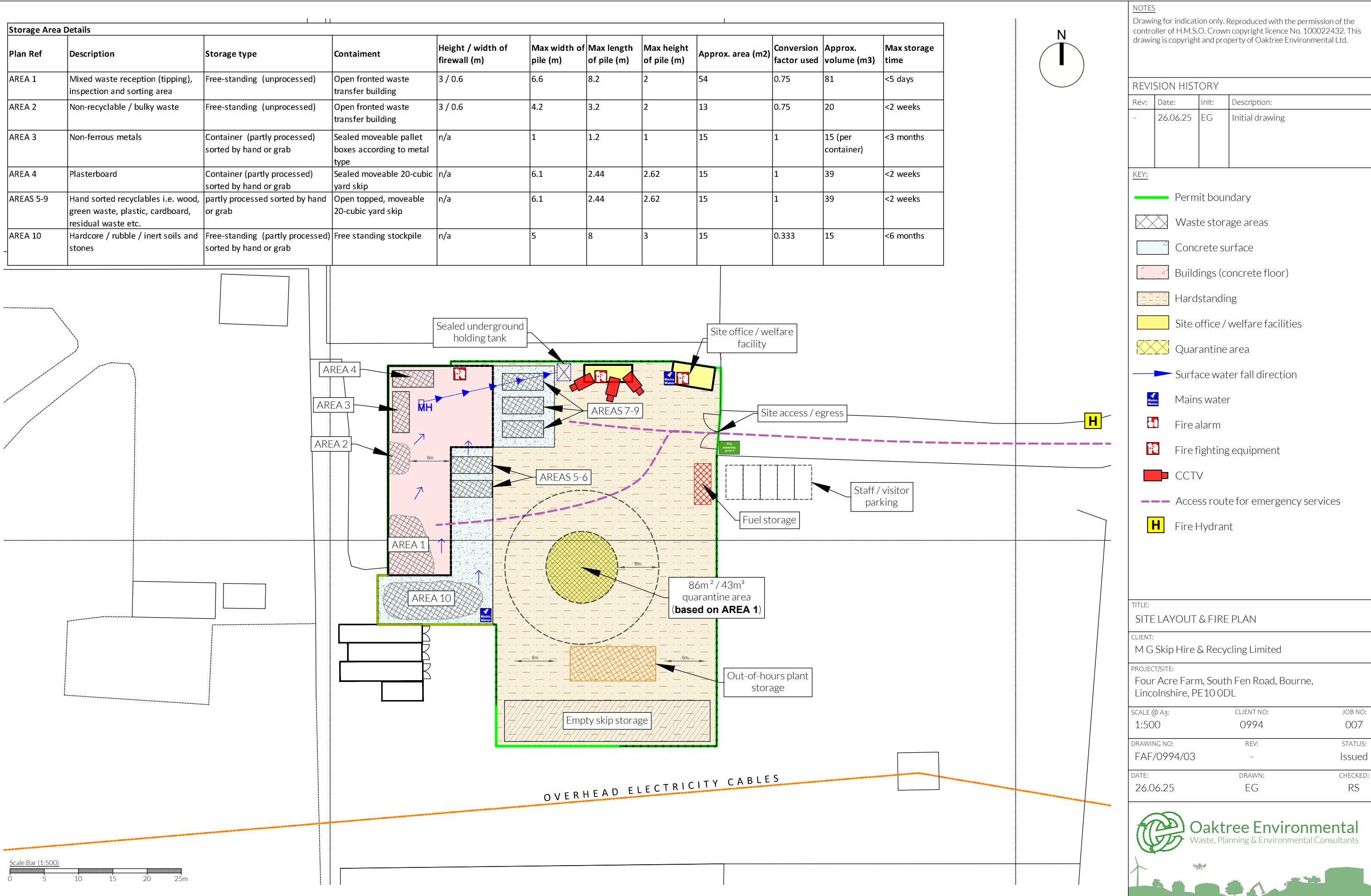
- a) Stockpiles containing any odorous waste may be covered with tarpaulin in the event ongoing procedures are not considered effective.
- b) Contact an additional haulier to help remove the waste on site.
- c) Suspend any further waste deliveries to the site.
- d) Contact the EA to agree a suitable course of action
- e) Contact members of the public or any other persons who could be affected by the odour and advise of the contingency measures the site has employed and timescales when the odour is likely to be reduced.

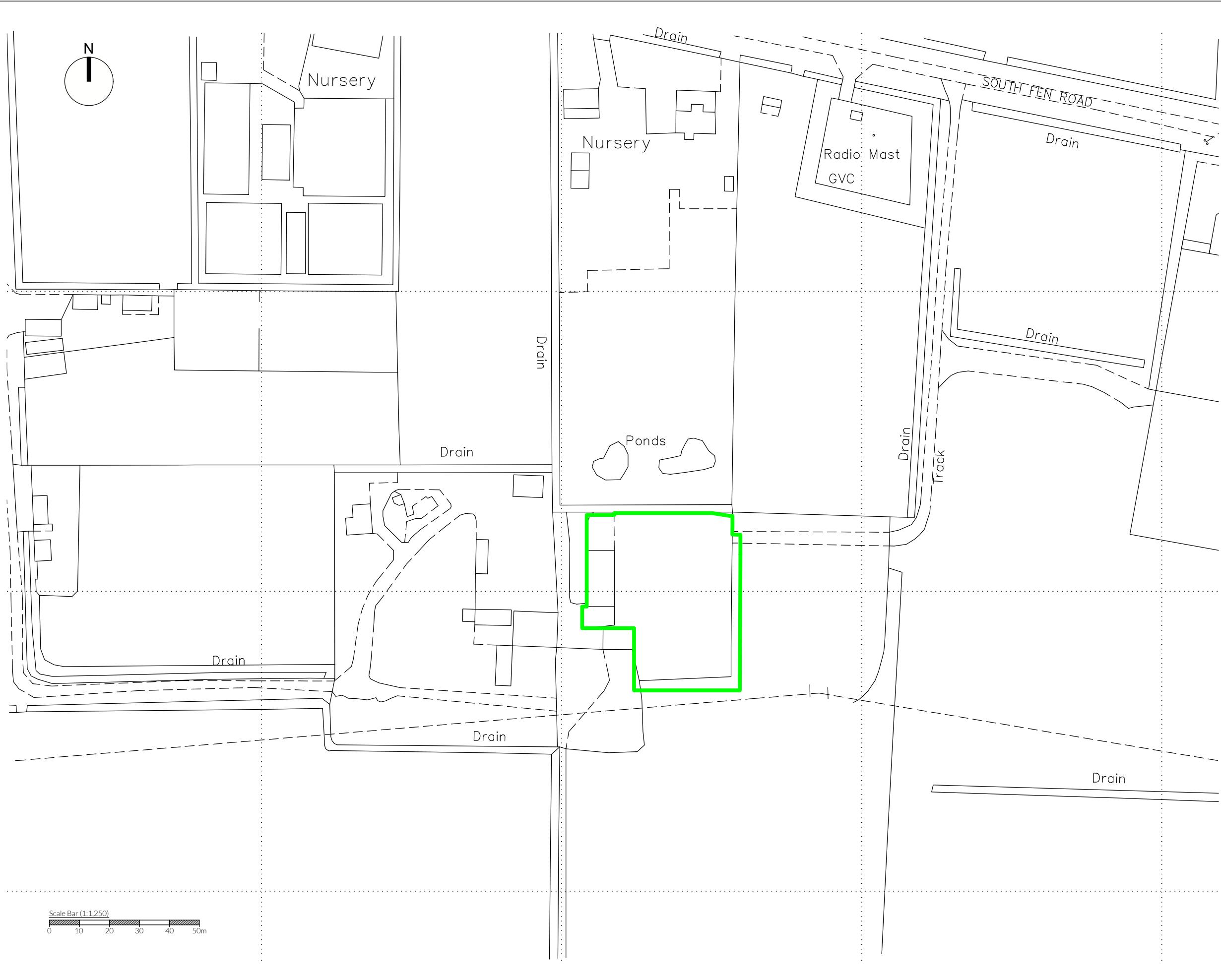
6.5 Operational Failure

- 6.5.1 The site manager will be contacted by staff in the event of any operational failure such as the breakdown of plant, systems or equipment and will decide whether operations are to continue or be suspended prior to corrective action being taken. Serious operational failures, which result in the closure of the site, will be recorded in the site diary.
- 6.5.2 All repairs to site security will be made within on the discovery of the damage if possible and the site will be made secure until the repair has been carried out.
- 6.5.3 Any major defects found during the daily site inspection which are likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions will be repaired by the end of the working day in which they are found, where possible. If a repair is not possible by the end of the working day and a potential breach of permit conditions may occur, the EA will be contacted to agree a suitable timescale for repair.
- 6.5.4 All defects and problems likely to give rise to odour will be recorded with repairs/solutions being carried out immediately; neighbours will be alerted if the problem cannot be rectified immediately and provided a timescale when the problem will cease.

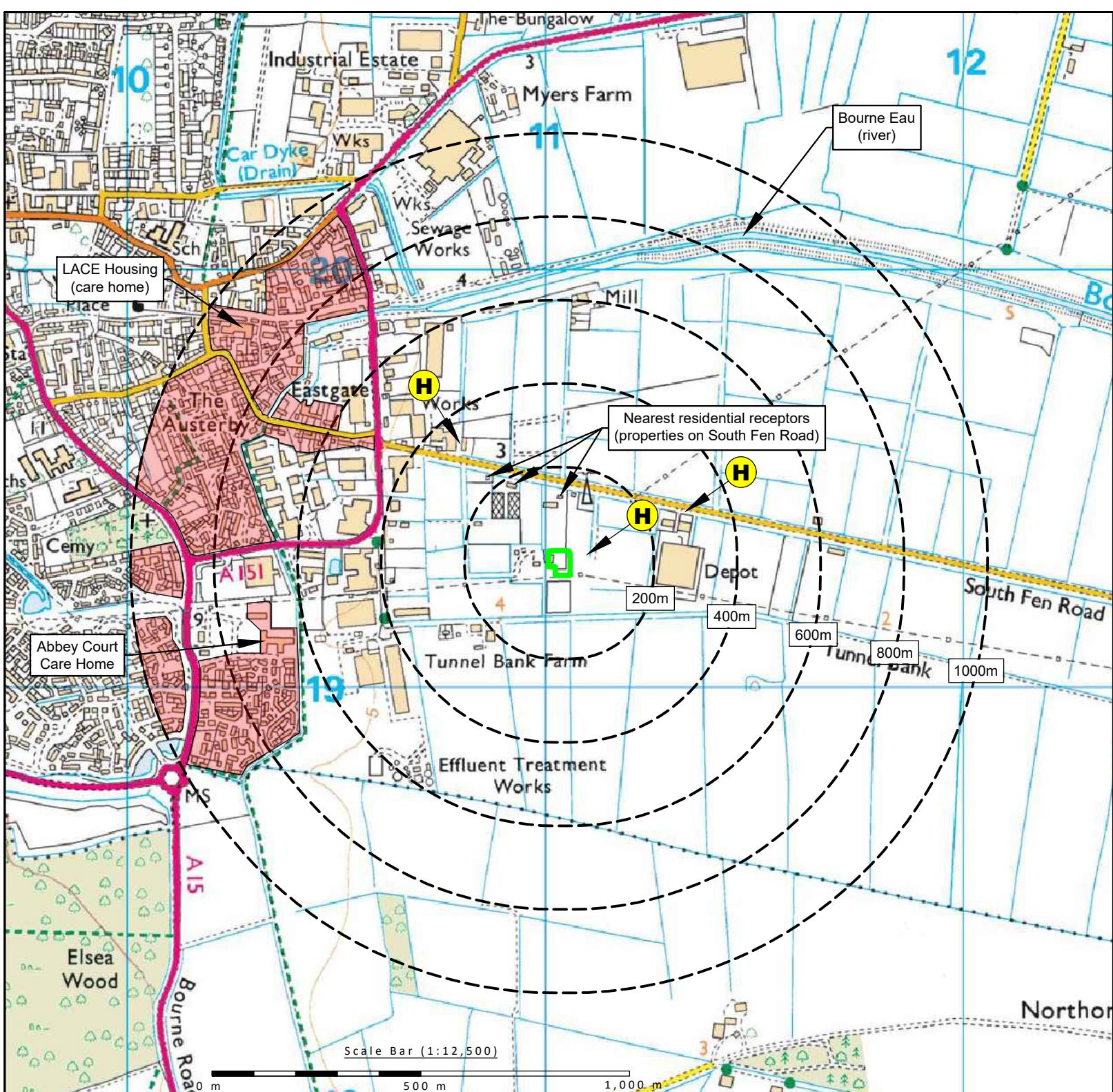
Appendix I

Drawings



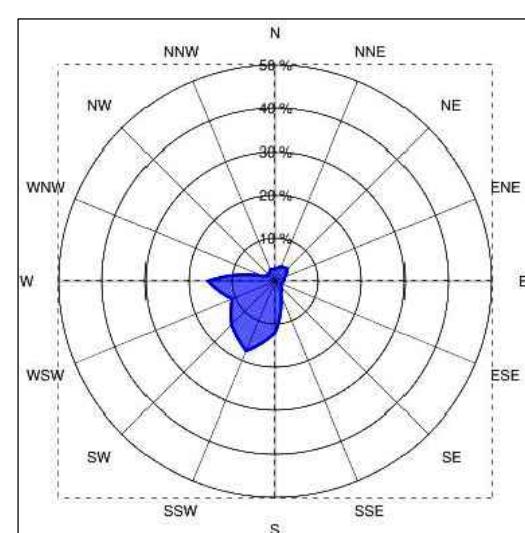
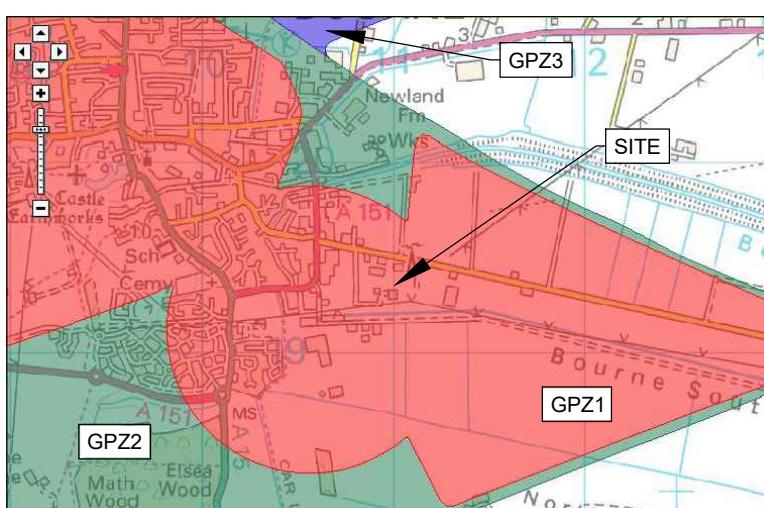


| | | | |
|---|------------|----------|-----------------|
| NOTES | | | |
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| REVISION HISTORY | | | |
| Rev: | Date: | Init: | Description: |
| - | 26.06.25 | EG | Initial drawing |
| KEY: | | | |
| Permit boundary | | | |
| TITLE: PERMIT BOUNDARY PLAN | | | |
| CLIENT: M G Skip Hire & Recycling Limited | | | |
| PROJECT/SITE: Four Acre Farm, South Fen Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire, PE10 0DL | | | |
| SCALE @ A3: | CLIENT NO: | JOB NO: | |
| 1:1,250 | 0994 | 007 | |
| DRAWING NO: | REV: | STATUS: | |
| FAF/0094/02 | - | Issued | |
| DATE: | DRAWN: | CHECKED: | |
| 26.06.25 | EG | RS | |
| Oaktree Environmental Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants | | | |



KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Fire hydrant in vicinity of site (see Appendix 4 of FPP document for detailed locations provided by the FRS)
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Class A roads
- Class B roads
- Residential property / workplace (includes agricultural buildings and outhouses)
- Class C roads
- Woodland habitats



Groundwater Source Protection Zone Map (Environment Agency)

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|---|--|-------------------|---|
| Oaktree Environmental Ltd Waste Management and Environmental Consultants Unit 5, Oasis Park, Road One Winsford Industrial Estate Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3RY Tel: 01606 558833 Fax: 01606 861182 E-mail: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk | Client: M G Skip Hire Ltd | | Notes: | | Revision Details: | |
| | Site: Four Acre Farm, South Fen Road, Bourne | | (1) Boundaries are shown indicatively. (2) Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be SSW. | | Rev: | Description: Initial drawing Schedule 5 response |
| NGR: TF 11037 19299 | | | | | | Date: 18/09/17 22/12/17 |
| Date: 22 December 2017 | | Printed At: A3 | | | | |
| Title: RECEPTORS PLAN | Scale: 1:12,500 | Revision: - | Drawn By: RS | | | |
| Drawing No: FAF/0994/04 | Client No: 0994 | Job No: 007 | Checked: | | | |

Appendix II

Record Forms

| Odour Diary | | | Sheet No |
|---|--|----------|----------|
| Name: | | Address: | |
| Telephone Number: | | | |
| Date of odour: | | | |
| Time of odour: | | | |
| Location of odour, if not at above address: | | | |
| Weather conditions (dry, rain, fog, snow etc): | | | |
| Temperature (very warm, warm, mild, cold or degrees if known): | | | |
| Wind strength (none, light, steady, strong, gusting): | | | |
| Wind direction (e.g. from NE): | | | |
| What does it smell like? How unpleasant is it? Do you consider this smell offensive? | | | |
| Intensity – How strong was it? (see below 1-5): | | | |
| How long did go on for? (time): | | | |
| Was it constant or intermittent in this period: | | | |
| What do believe the source/cause to be? | | | |
| Any actions taken or other comments: | | | |

Intensity (Detectability)

- 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)

M G SKIP HIRE & RECYCLING LIMITED
COMPLAINTS REPORT FORM

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Date Recorded: | Reference Number: |
| Name and address of caller | |
| Telephone number of caller | |
| Time and Date of call | |
| Nature of complaint (noise, odour, dust, other) (date, time, duration) | |
| Weather at the time of complaint (rain, snow, fog, etc.) | |
| Wind (strength, direction) | |
| Any other complaints relating to this report | |
| Any other relevant information | |
| Potential reasons for complaint | |
| The operations being carried out on site at the time of the complaint | |
| Follow Up | |
| Actions taken | |
| Date of call back to complainant | |
| Summary of call back conversation | |
| Recommendations | |
| Change in procedures | |
| Changes to Environmental Management System (EMS) | |
| Date changes implemented | |
| Form completed by | |
| Signed | |
| Date completed | |

COMPLAINT RECORDING PROCEDURE:

Any complaints received will be recorded on the complaints form. This form will normally be completed, signed and dated by the Site Manager; if they are not available the Office Manager will complete the form.

- 1) The name, address and telephone number of the caller will be requested.
- 2) Each complaint will be given a reference number.
- 3) The caller will be asked to give details of:
 - a) the nature of the complaint;
 - b) the time;
 - c) how long it lasted;
 - d) how often it occurs;
 - e) Is this the first time the problem has been noticed; and
 - f) what prompted them to complain.
- 4) The person completing the form will then, if possible, make a note of:
 - a) the weather conditions at the time of the problem (rain, snow, fog etc.);
 - b) strength and direction of the wind; and
 - c) the activity or activities taken place on the site at the time the noise was detected, particularly anything unusual.
- 5) The reason for the complaint will be investigated and a note of the findings added to the report.
- 6) The caller will then be contacted with an explanation of the source of the complaint if identified and the action taken to prevent a recurrence of the problem in future.
- 7) If the caller is unhappy about the outcome or unwilling to identify themselves the caller will be invited to contact the Environment Agency and or the Local Authority.

Note: Following any complaint the relevant management plan(s) will be reviewed to ensure appropriate actions are in place to counter any problems.