



Pode Hole Inert Recovery Site

Environmental Permit Application

Environmental Risk Assessment

November 2019

Prepared on behalf of Mick George Limited





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Michaela Fry	Alice Shaw	Michael Jones
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Report Context

- 1.1.1 This section of the Environmental Permit application corresponds to Section 6 of Part B2 of the Environmental Permit application form, and has been prepared on behalf of the Operator, Mick George Limited (Mick George), by WYG.
- 1.1.2 The Operator seeks a permit to import approximately 1.98 million tonnes of inert material under an Environmental Bespoke Recovery Permit at Pode Hole in order to restore the site to agricultural use.
- 1.1.3 This Environmental Risk Assessment is limited to a qualitative assessment of the potential risks to the environment and human health specifically related to the proposed activity. This report will identify any significant risk and demonstrate that the risk of pollution will be acceptable by taking the appropriate measures to manage the risk.



2.0 Environmental Risk Assessment

2.1 Methodology

2.1.1 This report has been prepared following the Environment Agency's Risk Assessment guidance. It specifically relates to the potential risks associated with the following risk types:-

- Odour;
- Noise and vibration;
- Fugitive emissions and
- Accidents and incidents.

2.1.2 This risk assessment addresses the above, and is based on the following methodology:-

- Identification of potential sources of risk;
- Identification of all potential receptors to risk; and
- Risk assessment of each risk type.

2.1.3 The ERA is a tool used to identify the pollutant linkage i.e. source – pathway – receptor. For most risks, the atmosphere is the main pathway and will always exist. Therefore, the ERA deals primarily with the sources and receptors. The ERA is provided in Appendix A of this document and is summarised below.

2.1.4 A 'Nature and Heritage Conservation Screen' (EPR/HB3300CV/A001) was requested from the Environment Agency. The screen determines the presence of any site of nature and heritage conservation, or protected species or habitats that may be impacted by the proposal. A copy of the results is in Appendix B of this document.

2.1.5 The results of the screen did not identify any nature or heritage conservation issues near the site. The nearest local wildlife sites are Eye Green at 1.2km to the north west of the site and the Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI over 2.5km away to the west.

2.2 Sources

2.2.1 The potential sources of risks have been considered for each risk type, as provided in Appendix A of this document and summarised below:-



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Odour

- Waste materials.

Noise and vibration

- Engine noise from vehicles;
- Use of reverse vehicle warnings; and
- Use of plant and machinery.

Fugitive emissions

- Particulate matter i.e. dust;
- Scavenging birds, pests and vermin;
- Mud; and
- Litter.

Accidents

- Fire;
- Leaks and spillages;
- Flooding; and
- Unauthorised access.

2.3 Pathways

2.3.1 The pathways have been identified for each risk type as shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Potential Pathways

Risk Type	Pathway
Odour	Atmosphere
Noise and vibration	Atmosphere
Fugitive emissions	Atmosphere
Accidents	Atmosphere
	Surface water run-off
	Infiltration
	Percolation



2.4 Receptors

2.4.1 Receptors within 1km of the proposed application boundary, including those identified in the Nature and Heritage Screen, have been listed in Table 2 and are shown on Drawing Number MGL/A114947/REC/01 – Receptor Plan. The main pathway for the identified sources will be the atmosphere and as such, atmospheric conditions can affect dispersion rates and hence potential risk. As a result, the location of each receptor in relation to the site may influence the potential impact of the risk, as summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Location of Potential Receptors in relation to waste operations

ID	Receptor	Direction from Operational Area	Minimum Distance from the Permit Application Boundary (approx. m)
Designated ecological habitats/sites of geological importance e.g. Ramsar, SAC, SPA, SSSI, LNR, NNR, LWS			
1	Eye Green LNR	NW	1,250
Domestic Dwellings			
2	Bar Pasture Farm/ Stables	E	50
3	Willow Hall	S	525
4	Priors Farm	S	770
5	Pasture House Farm	N	600
6	Causeway Toll Farm	N	500
7	Hayne’s Farm	NW	620
Commercial and Industrial Premises			
8	Biffa Eye Landfill	SW	260
Highways or Minor Roads			
9	A47	N	460
10	Willow Hall Lane	E	50
Scheduled Monuments / Listed Buildings;			
11	Iron Age & Roman settlement at Bar Pastures	E	20
12	Willow Hall - Grade II Building	S	525
13	Priors Farmhouse - Grade II Building	S	770
14	Bowl barrow	E	760
15	Two bowl barrows		1100
Priority Habitats			
16	Priority Habitat Inventory – Traditional Orchard	S	560
17	Priority Habitat Inventory – Deciduous Woodland	NNE	800
18	Priority Habitat Inventory – Deciduous Woodland	SW	1140
Sensitive land uses e.g. farmland, allotments, commercial fish farms			
19	Arable farmland	N, E and W	20
Surface Water e.g. rivers and streams			
20	Cat’s Water Stream	W	50
Groundwater (sensitivity)			
With reference to the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside’s (MAGIC) website under the Groundwater Vulnerability Map, the site is situated within an area of Minor Aquifer High vulnerability but does not lie in a Groundwater Source protection Zone. However, in terms of aquifers, the MAGIC website shows that the site doesn’t overlie an aquifer in either the bedrock or the superficial deposits.			



2.5 Risk Assessment

2.5.1 The ERA (Appendix A) looks at each specific hazard identified and assesses the likelihood of those hazards impacting on the receptors. This is achieved by fulfilling the following objectives:-

- Identify the location and nature of each hazard; Identify the specific receptors potentially at risk and assess the sensitivity of each receptor;
- Provide a qualitative assessment of the risk posed to each sensitive receptor;
- Identify management and monitoring techniques; and
- Provide recommendations for more detailed assessments where necessary.

2.6 Summary of ERA

2.6.1 The ERA (Appendix A) indicates that the proposed inert recovery site will have no significant impacts in terms of odour, noise and vibration, and fugitive emissions, and the likelihood of accidents is minimal.



Appendices



Appendix A – Environmental Risk Assessment



Table A1: Odour Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take 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.
Receipt and storage of odorous wastes	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above.	Atmosphere	<p>The proposed waste types are not putrescible and therefore will not biodegrade to produce offensive odours.</p> <p>There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted. Details of the waste acceptance procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application).</p> <p>All site operatives will be vigilant with regard to identifying non-compliant wastes and any non-conformances or odour issues will be reported to the Site Manager.</p>	Unlikely due to the nature of the proposed waste types and the measures in place.	Odour annoyance	Not significant due to management techniques employed.



Table A2: Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take 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.
Vehicle movements on site and haul roads.	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Priority Habitats listed in Table 2 above. Agricultural land listed in Table 2 above.	Atmosphere.	<p>Loads will only be delivered to the site during the hours stipulated (07:00 – 19:00 Monday – Friday and 07:00-13:00 on Saturdays) in the planning permission.</p> <p>The delivery of waste will take place in a controlled manner to keep noise/vibration to a minimum.</p> <p>A number of screening bunds will be placed along the perimeter of the working phases using soils that will be stripped from the site. This will minimise the potential for noise to impact receptors that are situated beyond the site boundary.</p> <p>All plant and machinery will have effective silencers where practicable and be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s requirements to minimise the risk of mechanical failure which could result in increased noise emissions.</p> <p>All equipment and vehicles when not in regular use shall be switched off.</p> <p>All noise and vibration generating activity will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.</p>	Intermittent during operating hours.	Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

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<p>Noise from reverse vehicle warnings</p>	<p>Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above.</p> <p>Priority Habitats listed in Table 2 above.</p> <p>Agricultural land listed in Table 2 above.</p>	<p>Atmosphere.</p>	<p>All vehicles will utilise low level reversing signals where possible.</p> <p>All noise generating activities will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.</p>	<p>Unlikely due to measures in place.</p>	<p>Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.</p>	<p>Not significant due to management techniques employed.</p>
<p>Noise from the loading/unloading of wastes</p>	<p>Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above.</p> <p>Priority Habitats listed in Table 2 above.</p> <p>Agricultural land listed in Table 2 above.</p>	<p>Atmosphere.</p>	<p>All noise and vibration generating activities will be confined to the operating hours permitted in the Planning Permission, except for emergency repairs.</p> <p>The loading/unloading of waste will be undertaken in a controlled manner to keep noise/vibration to a minimum.</p> <p>Drop heights will be minimised to reduce the generation of noise.</p> <p>All noise generating activities will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.</p>	<p>Intermittent during operating hours.</p>	<p>Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.</p>	<p>Not significant due to management techniques employed.</p>

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<p>Noise from general plant and machinery</p>	<p>Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above.</p> <p>Priority Habitats listed in Table 2 above.</p> <p>Agricultural land listed in Table 2 above.</p>	<p>Atmosphere.</p>	<p>All noise and vibration generating activities will be confined to the operating hours permitted in the Planning Permission, except for emergency repairs.</p> <p>All plant and machinery will have effective silencers where practicable and be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s requirements. Utilisation of low level warning signals.</p> <p>All equipment and vehicles, when not in regular use, shall be switched off.</p> <p>All noise generating activities will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.</p>	<p>Intermittent during operating hours.</p>	<p>Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.</p>	<p>Not significant due to management techniques employed.</p>
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Table A3: Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?		What measures will you take 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 from haul roads.	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Priority Habitats listed in Table 2 above. Agricultural land listed in Table 2.	Atmosphere	Any waste vehicles or haul roads that gather significant amounts of dust will be dampened or washed as and when necessary. The site will also be subject to the use of a water bowser which will be implemented as necessary to suppress any dust left on the hardstanding due to vehicle movements. Wastes being delivered to the site will be covered or sheeted to prevent the generation of dust while the waste is in transit. Vehicle speeds will be limited on site and access road to prevent re-suspension and entrainment of dust. The Site Manager will undertake a daily visual assessment of dust levels and all site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager.	Dust could potentially reach the nearby dwellings when a strong wind blows in their direction. Management actions should prevent this happening.	Local nuisance – dust on cars, clothing, vegetation, etc. Smothering. Nutrient enrichment.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Dust emissions generated during unloading inert waste from tipping lorries.	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above.	Atmosphere	A water bowser will be used to dampen site roads and stockpiles if deemed necessary. The loading/unloading of wastes will be undertaken in a controlled manner to keep dust emissions to a minimum. Extra care will be taken with the deposit of	Dust could potentially reach the nearby dwellings when a strong wind blows in their direction.	Local nuisance – dust on cars, clothing, vegetation, etc. Smothering.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.



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	Priority Habitats listed in Table 2 above. Agricultural land listed in Table 2.		waste during periods of prolonged dry weather or high winds. The Site Manager will undertake a daily visual assessment of dust levels and all site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager.	Management actions should prevent this happening.	Nutrient enrichment.	
To Water						
Contaminated rainwater run-off.	Groundwater & Surface water Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2.	Direct surface water run-off from site. Infiltration. Percolation.	The proposed waste types are inert and therefore non-hazardous. As such, any run off that is generated on site will simply be rainwater which has passed through inert soils and therefore is not likely to be hazardous. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place at the site to prevent the acceptance of non-conforming waste types. Details of these procedures are detailed in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of this Environmental Permit Application).	Unlikely due to the nature of the proposed wastes types and the measures in place.	Contamination of surface water bodies and groundwater.	Not significant due to management techniques employed and the inert nature of the waste types.
Pests/Scavenging birds						
Birds and Pests.	Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Priority Habitats listed in Table 2 above. Agricultural land listed in Table 2.	Air. Ground.	The proposed waste types are not putrescible and will not attract pests, vermin and/or scavenging birds. Strict waste acceptance procedures will be in place to ensure only permitted waste types are accepted. Details of these procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of this Environmental Permit Application). The Site Manager will undertake regular reviews of pests and scavenging birds at the site. All site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager.	Very unlikely.	Nuisance to local residents. Predation of species in Priority Habitats and Local Wildlife Site.	Not significant due to management techniques employed and the inert nature of the waste types.
Mud						

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Mud arising from vehicles movements	Highways identified in Table 2.	Tracked by vehicles.	<p>Any waste vehicles that gather significant amounts of mud will be dampened or washed as and when necessary.</p> <p>The amount of mud on local roads will monitored daily by site operatives.</p> <p>In the event that mud is deposited on the access road and/or highway then a road sweeper will be employed if necessary.</p>	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Mud on roads is unsightly and can increase the risk of road traffic incidents.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
Litter						
Litter arising from vehicle movements and high winds.	All receptors identified in Table 2.	Air Tracked by vehicles.	<p>Due to the nature of the proposed waste types, litter will not be generated at the site. The proposed waste types are not considered to represent a significant risk of litter.</p> <p>Strict waste acceptance procedures will be in place to ensure only permitted waste types are accepted. Details of these procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of this Environmental Permit Application).</p> <p>A vigilant watch for litter will be undertaken by site operatives. In the unlikely event that litter is generated by the activity, the Site Supervisor will implement a litter collection as necessary.</p>	Very unlikely due to measures in place.	Local nuisance.	Not significant due to the inert nature of waste received and management techniques employed.



Table A4: Accident and Incident Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take 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.
Fire or failure to contain firewater.	Groundwater. Surface water features identified in Table 2. Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above. Priority Habitats listed in Table 2 above. Agricultural land listed in Table 2	Infiltration. Contaminated rainwater runoff.	The risk of fire is considered to be low as the proposed waste types are not flammable. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted which may be combustible in nature. Details of the waste acceptance procedures are provided in the Operating Techniques (Appendix B of this Environmental Permit Application). The Operator will undertake routine maintenance of all equipment in accordance with the manufacturer’s guidance. This will minimise the risk of mechanical failure which may result in an increased risk of combustion. Site notices and training will be undertaken regarding fire hazards. The Site Manager will be responsible for actions undertaken in the event of a fire.	Very unlikely due to the nature of the waste types and the measures in place.	Contamination of local groundwater and/or surface water. Local nuisance from smoke.	Not significant due to the inert nature of waste types and likelihood of a fire on site.
Leaks/spillages of fuel/oil.	Groundwater. Surface waters identified in Table 2.	Surface run-off. Infiltration. Percolation	The operator will undertake regular maintenance of plant equipment in accordance with manufacturer’s guidance. This will minimise the risk of mechanical failure which may result in leaks.	Unlikely due to measures in place.	Contamination of land and watercourses.	Not significant due to management techniques employed.

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			<p>All fuel, oil and lubricants will be contained within appropriate 110% bunded tanks. The tanks will be maintained and inspected in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.</p> <p>Daily vehicle / plant checks to ensure any fuel/oil leaks etc. are repaired as soon as possible.</p> <p>The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring effective remediation and documenting any incident.</p>			
<p>Flooding.</p>	<p>Groundwater.</p> <p>Surface water bodies identified in Table 2.</p>	<p>Infiltration.</p> <p>Contaminated surface water runoff.</p>	<p>The proposed activity will not result in an increase of impermeable surfacing and therefore will not increase the risk flooding.</p>	<p>Unlikely due to measures in place.</p>	<p>Disruption to works on site.</p> <p>Contamination of local groundwater and/or surface water.</p> <p>Contamination of local agricultural land.</p>	<p>Not significant due to the management techniques employed.</p>
<p>Vandalism.</p>	<p>Groundwater.</p> <p>Surface water features identified in Table 2.</p> <p>Occupiers of domestic dwellings listed in Table 2 above.</p> <p>Priority Habitats listed in Table 2 above.</p>	<p>Unauthorised entry to the site.</p>	<p>The site is surrounded by security fencing and site entrances are protected by lockable gates, which are kept locked outside of operating hours.</p> <p>The security fencing and gates will be inspected on a regular basis. Any identified damage to the fence or gates that could compromise the site security will be recorded and temporarily repaired as necessary before the end of that working day. Permanent repair or replacement will be undertaken as soon as practicable.</p> <p>There will be procedures in place which will require all visitors to the site to sign in on arrival and sign out on departure.</p>	<p>Unlikely due to measures in place.</p>	<p>Release of polluting materials to air (smokes or fumes) water or land.</p>	<p>Not significant due to management techniques employed.</p>

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	Agricultural land listed in Table 2.					
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Appendix B – Nature and Heritage Conservation Screen EPR/HB3300CV/A001



Appendix C – Habitats Risk Assessment



Habitats Risk Assessment

Purpose of Assessment

This risk assessment identifies the potential impacts of the proposed development on areas of ecological importance in the vicinity of the site. These receptors have been included in the ERA; however, this section provides more specific detail regarding the nature of these potential receptors.

Statutory Designated Sites

Method for Identification

To establish an appropriate radius for these searches, the EA’s OPRA Scheme for Waste Facilities guidance 2014 has been adhered to. This guidance states that *‘if your facility is within a certain distance of important nature conservation areas, such as sites designated under the Habitats Directive and Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW), then the impact of emissions on the conservation areas must be assessed during the determination of your permit.’* The guidance goes on to provide the criteria for the distances at which statutory sites may be considered at risk of impacts from the emissions and therefore enables the determination of the distances that should be applied in the assessment. These criteria are as follows:-

	Sites	Distances
CRoW	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	2km
Habitats Directive	Ramsar Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a landfill = 1km • Landfill that could attract gulls or members of the crow family = 5km • All other landfills = 2km
	Special Areas of Conservation	
	Special Protection Areas	
	Marine Potential Special Protection Areas	

As the proposal is a waste facility, the applicable distances are as follows:-

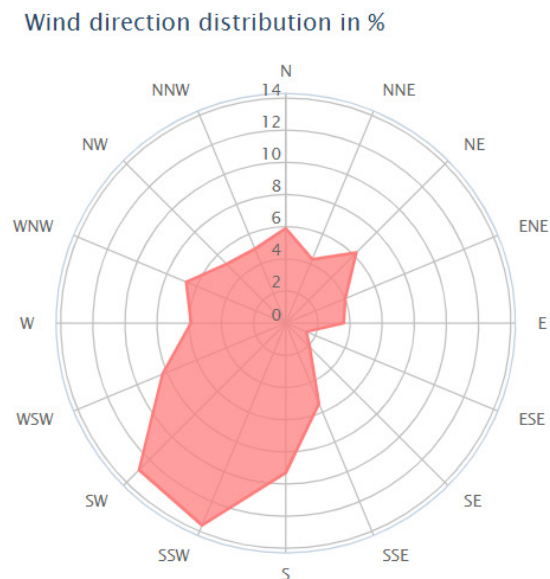
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) = 2km
- Ramsar Sites, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Marine Protection Areas (MPA) = 1km

The results of the search identified that the nearest local wildlife sites are Eye Green at 1.25km to the north west of the site and the Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI over 2.5km away to the west.



Risk Assessment

The specific risk assessments completed for odour, noise, and fugitive emissions are detailed in the tables below. In many cases there is an interrelationship between these specific risk assessments and meteorological conditions, where relevant this has been identified. The pathway is determined by the location of the receptor relative to the site, the distance from the site boundary (m) and the frequency (likelihood) the prevailing wind will blow in the direction of the receptor as determined by historical wind rose data available produced by the Windfinder website from Peterborough area as shown below shows that the prevailing wind direction for the site is from the SW.



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Table B1: Odour Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 has the potential to cause harm?	Receptor Name	Distance (m)	Direction	Downwind Frequency (%)	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take 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.
Waste Materials	Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI	2500	W	6	Atmosphere	<p>The proposed waste types are not putrescible and therefore will not biodegrade to produce offensive odours.</p> <p>There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted.</p> <p>All site operatives will be vigilant with regard to identifying non-compliant wastes and any non-conformances or odour issues will be reported to the Site Manager.</p>	Unlikely due to the nature of the proposed waste types and the measures in place.	Odour annoyance	Not significant due to management techniques employed.
	Eye Green LNR	1250	NW	5					

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Table B2: Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 has the potential to cause harm?	Receptor Name	Distance (m)	Direction	Downwind Frequency (%)	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take 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.
Vehicle movements to and from the site.	Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI	2500	W	6	Atmosphere	Loads will only be delivered to the site during the hours stipulated in the planning permission.	Intermittent during operating hours.	Intermittent noise and vibration disturbance.	Not significant if managed correctly.
	Eye Green LNR	1250	NW	5		<p>The delivery of waste will take place in a controlled manner to keep noise/vibration to a minimum.</p> <p>All plant and machinery will have effective silencers where practicable and be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to minimise the generation of noise.</p> <p>All equipment and vehicles when not in regular use shall be switched off.</p> <p>All noise and vibration generating activity will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant</p>			

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						and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.			
Noise from reversing vehicles	Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI Eye Green LNR	2500 1250	W NW	6 5	Atmosphere	All noise generating activity will be undertaken within the hours stipulated in the planning permission with the exception of emergency repairs. Utilisation of low level warning signals will be used whenever possible. All noise and vibration generating activity will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.	Intermittent during operating hours.	Intermittent noise disturbance.	Not significant if managed correctly.
Noise and vibrations from loading and unloading wastes	Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI Eye Green LNR	2500 1250	W NW	6 5	Atmosphere	Loads will only be delivered to the site during the hours stipulated in the planning permission with the exception of emergency repairs. All plant and machinery will have effective silencers where practicable and be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to minimise the generation of noise. The loading/unloading of wastes will be undertaken in a controlled manner to keep noise/vibration to a minimum. Vehicles will be	Intermittent during operating hours.	Intermittent noise disturbance.	Not significant if managed correctly.

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						<p>directed by site operatives to minimise the drop height when depositing loads at the site.</p> <p>All noise and vibration generating activity will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.</p>			
<p>Noise and vibration from engineering works</p>	<p>Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI</p> <p>Eye Green LNR</p>	<p>2500</p> <p>1250</p>	<p>W</p> <p>NW</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5</p>	<p>Atmosphere</p>	<p>Loads will only be delivered to the site during the hours stipulated in the planning permission with the exception of emergency repairs.</p> <p>All plant and machinery will have effective silencers where practicable and be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s requirements to minimise the generation of noise.</p> <p>All plant and equipment will be switched off when not in regular use.</p> <p>All noise and vibration generating activity will be monitored closely and site operatives will be vigilant and report any excessive noise or vibration issues to the Site Manager.</p>	<p>Intermittent during operating hours.</p>	<p>Intermittent noise disturbance.</p>	<p>Not significant if managed correctly.</p>



Table B3: Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 has the potential to cause harm?	Receptor Name	Distance (m)	Direction	Downwind Frequency (%)	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take 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.
Dust from haul roads	Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI	2500	W	6	Atmosphere	Any waste vehicles or haul roads that gather significant amounts of dust will be dampened or washed as and when necessary. The site will also be subject to the use of a water bowser which will be implemented as necessary to suppress any dust left on the hardstanding due to vehicle movements. If required the site will benefit from the use of a wheel wash facility that is located next to the site gate and will be utilised for all outgoing vehicles. If used the wheel wash will be checked monthly and any necessary repair work will be carried out as soon as practicable. In the event of a breakdown, additional road cleaning equipment	Dust could potentially reach the nearby dwellings when a strong wind blows in their direction. Management actions should prevent this happening.	Smothering.	Not significant.
	Eye Green LNR	1250	NW	5					

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						<p>will be provided. If necessary, a road sweeper will be contracted to clean the site access road to where vehicles exit the site.</p> <p>Wastes being delivered will be covered or sheeted to prevent the emission of dust. All vehicle drivers will comply with the speed limits within the site and on the access roads.</p> <p>The Site Manager will undertake a daily visual assessment of dust levels and all site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager.</p>			
Dust generated during loading/unloading of waste	<p>Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI</p> <p>Eye Green LNR</p>	<p>2500</p> <p>1250</p>	<p>W</p> <p>NW</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5</p>	Atmosphere	<p>A water bowser will be used to dampen site roads and stockpiles if deemed necessary.</p> <p>The loading/unloading of wastes will be undertaken in a controlled manner to keep dust emissions to a minimum. Extra care will be taken with the deposit of waste during periods of prolonged dry weather or high winds.</p> <p>The Site Manager will undertake a daily visual</p>	<p>Dust could potentially reach the nearby dwellings when a strong wind blows in their direction. Management actions should prevent this happening.</p>	<p>Local nuisance</p> <p>Potential respiratory health risk to public and staff.</p> <p>Smothering</p>	<p>Not significant due to management techniques employed.</p>

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						assessment of dust levels and all site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager.			
To Water									
Contaminated rainwater run-off	Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI	2500	W	6	Direct surface water run-off from site	The proposed waste types are inert and therefore non-hazardous. As such, any run off that is generated on site will simply be rainwater which has passed through inert soils and therefore is not likely to be hazardous. There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place at the site to prevent the acceptance of non-conforming waste types.	Unlikely due to the nature of the proposed wastes types and the measures in place.	Contamination of surface water bodies and groundwater.	Not significant due to management techniques employed and the inert nature of the waste types.
	Eye Green LNR	1250	NW	5	Infiltration Percolation				
Pests/Scavenging birds									
Birds and Pests	Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI	2500	W	6	Air	The proposed waste types are not putrescible and will not attract pests, vermin and/or scavenging birds. Waste acceptance procedures will be in place to ensure only permitted waste types are accepted. The Site Manager will undertake regular reviews of pests and scavenging birds at the site. All site operatives will be vigilant and report any problems to the Site Manager.	Very unlikely.	Nuisance to local residents. Predation of species in Local Wildlife Sites and Priority Habitats.	Not significant due to management techniques employed and the inert nature of the waste types.
	Eye Green LNR	1250	NW	5	Ground				



Conclusion

The proposed waste recovery site at Pode Hole Quarry is located outside the statutory distance of the Dogsthorpe Star Pit SSSI but is closer to the Eye Green LNR. This Habitats Risk Assessment has been prepared to assess any impact of the facility on the SSSI and the LNR.

The risk assessments detailed in the tables above indicate that the proposed activities are unlikely to cause any disturbance to any of the habitats. As stated above in the tables, only inert waste will be accepted at the site which is not putrescible and therefore will not biodegrade to produce offensive odours. Furthermore, any run off that is generated on site will simply be rainwater which has passed through inert soils and therefore is not likely to be hazardous. Mostly importantly the prevailing wind direction will be away from the SSSI to the west and the local wildlife site to the north west of the site so that disruption to the habitats will be kept to a minimum.

It is also intended that a variety of management techniques will be employed on site to minimise and mitigate the potential impact of fugitive emissions that may be generated from the proposed activities.

As such, it has been concluded that with the use of appropriate mitigating controls where necessary, the facility will not present any significant risk to these habitats.