ODOUR MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ponderosa The Airfield, York Road, Allerthorpe, York, England, YO42 1NS

Murr Plant & Transport Ltd

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Murr Plant & Transport Ltd (the Operator) to prepare this Odour Management Plan (OMP), following a bespoke Environmental Permit (EP) variation application.

1.1.2 This OMP assesses the risk of odour associated with the storage and treatment of household, commercial and industrial (HCI) waste at Ponderosa The Airfield, York Road, Allerthorpe, York, England, YO42 1NS

1.1.3 The OMP provides mitigation and control measures implemented in relation to odour from waste operations undertaken at the site, this OMP has been produced following bespoke EP variation in order to store waste within the external yard in sealed open topped 8 cubic yard skips. The variation application will also allow the site to operate with an open fronted canopy waste reception building.

1.1.4 The permit boundary is illustrated on Drawing No. 3047/POND/03. All reference to 'the site' in this OMP refers to the associated operations, infrastructure, plant, and equipment within this boundary.

1.1.5 Previous operations were undertaken within the stipulations of a SR2008No3, which, due to the legislation change on the 18/12/2024 was withdrawn and replaced by the current EP which is a SR2022No4. This EP authorises non-hazardous waste recycling with asbestos, hazardous batteries, cable and WEEE storage. In summary, the permit authorises transfer, storage and treatment of household, commercial & industrial (HCI) waste.

1.1.6 The reason for this OMP is because the operator is seeking to vary the current SRP to a BP following withdrawal of the EP on 18/12/2024. The SR2022No4 has a number of operating techniques which the operator can no longer comply with which include the following:

i) The operator cannot fully enclose the current waste transfer buildings which are open fronted

ii) The site cannot store and handle all waste listed in Table 2.3a of the SR2022No4 inside an enclosed building

iii) The site stores containers of waste externally, these cannot continually be covered or stored inside an enclosed building

iv) The site does not wish to accept any hazardous waste into the facility and the operator only has a non-hazardous technical competence

1.1.7 The site will manually and mechanically treat waste so will have two activities comprising a HCI waste transfer station and physical treatment facility (PTF)

1.1.8 It is proposed the following activities will be undertaken on site for the HCI operations:

i) Sorting (by hand or machinery i.e. loading shovels or excavators).

ii) Storage (prior to removal).

1.1.9 It is proposed the following activities will be undertaken on site for the PTF operations:

- Manual sorting/separation with loading shovel, 360° excavator or by hand
- Screening (by using appropriate mechanical screening plant and equipment)
- Shredding (by using appropriate mechanical shredding plant and equipment)
- Baling (by using appropriate mechanical baling plant and equipment)
- Crushing (by using mechanical plant to produce non-waste aggregates)

1.1.10 It is considered some waste accepted may 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.

1.1.11 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 Hours of Operation

1.2.1 The site is permitted to be open during the following hours for the receipt, treatment and removal of waste; including deposit, sorting, moving, storing and removing waste:

Monday to Friday	07:00 – 18:00
Saturday	07:30 – 12:00
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	Closed

1.2.2 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.

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

1.3 Reviewing and monitoring this OMP

1.3.1 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.

1.3.2 It is the site managers responsibility for monitoring and implementing the requirements of this OMP.

1.3.3 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.

1.4 Waste Types and Quantities

1.4.1 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.

1.4.2 The maximum amount of waste to be stored on site at any one time is shown on Drawing No. 3047/POND/03 Site Layout & Fire Plan with residence times for each waste type.

1.4.3 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.

1.4.4 The majority of wastes that have the potential to produce odour will be accepted under the following EWC codes 17 09 04 & 20 03 01 – Incoming skips of mixed waste awaiting tipping (**CONT 1**).

1.4.5 Table 1 overleaf details a summary of the main waste types which are accepted and stored on a daily basis at the site, which are could generate odour.

Table 1 - Storage Table Details (Potentially Odorous Wastes)

Storage Area Details - Pile volume based on Area x Height and rows in blue are non-combustible wastes												
Plan Ref	**Description**	**Storage type**	**Containment / type / 6m separation**	**Height / width of firewall (m)**	**Max Width (m)**	**Max Length (m)**	**Max storage height (m)**	**Approx. Area (m2)**	**Conversion factor used**	**Approx. volume (m3)**	**Max storage time**	**Comments**
CONT 1	Skips of waste awaiting tipping (POP's inside isolated skip)	Unprocessed / stored in 4 - 20 cubic yard skips	Sealed skips	N/A	6.1	2.44	2.62	15 (area based on largest container size)	1	40 (volume based on largest container size)	<48 hours	Containers usually tipped before end of the working day but may be stored Sat - Mon in extenuating circumstances i.e breakdowns, staff shortages etc..
CONT 4, 5, 6 & 8	Recycled and non-recyclable wastes comprising general, lights, scrap metal, plastic, wood, paper & residual waste	Sorted / mixture of 8 - 40-cubic yard roll on, roll off containers (**processed by hand sorting, excavator and screener)**	N/A	N/A	6.1	2.44	2.62	15 (area based on largest container size)	1	40 (volume based on largest container size)	<4 weeks	See AREAS 1A - 1B. The actual location these containers will vary throughout the lifetime of the permit.
AREA BW1	Baled paper, card and packaging	Baled	**Bale stack in concrete legato block walls**	2.4 / 0.6	4.4	1.2	1.2	2.16	1	2	<1 weeks	Site would only bale when there is enough material available, likely to be removed within 48 hours.
AREA 1	Wood	Free-standing (**sorted by hand from tipping area**)	Free-standing in concrete panel storage bay	3 / 0.2	11	5	2	55	0.75	83	<4 weeks	Removed sooner if bay is full.
AREA 3	Plasterboard	Free-standing (**source segregated)**	Free-standing in concrete panel storage bay	3 / 0.2	4	3.6	2	14.4	0.75	22	<4 weeks	Removed sooner if bay is full.
AREA 6	Mixed C&D waste infeed pile	Free-standing **sorted by hand or excavator from tipping area)**	Free-standing in concrete panel storage bay	3 / 0.2	11	4	2	40	0.75	60	<4 weeks	Removed sooner if bay is full.
AREA 7	Green waste	Free-standing (**source segregated or sorted by hand from tipping area)**	Free-standing in concrete panel and legato storage bay	3 / 0.2 & 0.6	4	2.5	2	55	0.75	83	<4 weeks	Removed sooner if bay is full.
AREA 8	<25mm shredded residual waste	Free-standing (**hand sorted and shredded)**	Free-standing in concrete panel and legato storage bay	3 / 0.2 & 0.6	7	4	2	28	0.75	42	<1 week	Pile based on articulated vehicle load and estimated to be removed weekly

1.4.6 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.

1.4.7 Table 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 the table on the previous page.

Table 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
02 01 10	waste metal
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	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
07	**WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES**
07 02	Wastes from mfsu of plastics, synthetic rubber and man made fibres
07 02 13	Waste plastic
10	**WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES**
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 13	Waste from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and article and products made from them
10 13 14	Waste concrete
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 03	Wooden packing
15 01 04	Metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	Clean glass packaging
15 01 09	Textile 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
16	**WASTE NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST**
16 01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport [including off-road machinery] and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 03	whole end of life tyres
16 02	Wastes from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 51
17	**CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)**
17 01	Concrete bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic
17 03	Bituminous mixtures. Coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	Road base and road planings (other than those containing coal tar)
17 04	
17 04 01	Copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium
17 04 03	Lead
17 04 04	Zinc
17 04 05	Iron and steel
17 04 06	Tin
17 04 07	Mixed metals
17 04 10	Cables containing hazardous substances other than oil or coal tar
17 04 11	Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05	Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil

17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03 including stone filter media free from sewage contamination
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05 (sand and aggregate only)
17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06	Insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 01	Insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 04	Insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 06 05	Construction materials containing asbestos
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 02	Waste from physio/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 08	Wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
19 08 02	Washed sewage grit (waste from desanding) free from sewage contamination
19 09	Wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use
19 09 02	Sludges from water clarification
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 02	Ferrous metal
19 12 03	Non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 05	glass
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	Textiles
19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	Combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 12 12	combustible wastes
19 12 12	mixtures of paper, cardboard, plastic glass and metal and other non-hazardous wastes from the processing of dry mixed recyclable and source segregated recyclable waste
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials comprising non-hazardous residual waste from waste management facilities - EWC

	chapters 15, 17 and 20 coded non-hazardous household, commercial, industrial or municipal waste other than those mentioned in 19 12 11)
19 12 12	Other wastes (residual waste not containing hazardous substances from waste management facilities - EWC chapters 17 01 01, 17 01 02, 17 01 03, 17 01 07, 17 05 04, 17 09 04, 20 02 02 only and other than those mentioned in 19 12 11).
19 13	Wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
19 13 04	Sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03
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 10	Clothes
20 01 11	Textiles
20 01 21	Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
20 01 33	Batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries
20 01 34	Batteries other than those mentioned in 20 01 33 not including li-ion traction batteries
20 01 35	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components
20 01 36	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 38	Wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 01 40	Metals
20 01 41	Chimney sweeping wastes
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	Soil and stones
20 03	other municipal wastes
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste
20 03 03	Street-cleaning residues
20 03 07	Bulky wastes

1.5 Site Management

1.5.1 The Technically Competent Manager (TCM) is responsible for the general management of the site including the acceptance and handling of any potentially odorous wastes.

1.5.2 The Operator, will ensure that a nominated deputy is sufficiently trained and familiar with all site management documentation (which includes this OMP) in addition to all relevant company procedures who, in the absence of the TCM, will act as the competent person.

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 3 highlights the intensity of the odour and provides a description by which to measure the intensity:

Table 3 - 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 4 outlines the receptor sensitivity to odour which will be used when determining nearby odour sensitive receptors:

Table 4 - Receptor sensitivity

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

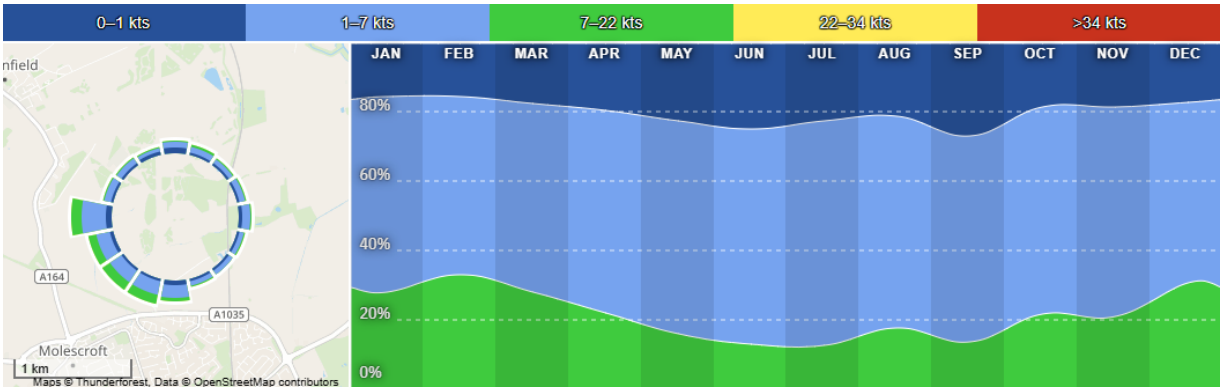
2.4 Sensitive Receptor Locations

2.4.1 Receptors will have 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 direction data has been obtained from Beverley weather station which is considered to be representative of the typical conditions at the site. Daily record data for the period between 04/2010- 07/2025 indicates that the predominant wind direction is from the west or southwest blowing towards the east in particular the southwest which blows towards the receptors located to the east of the site, see Figure below.

Figure 1 - Windrose from Beverly weather station



2.4.4 Receptors within 1km of the site are shown on Drawing No. 3047/POND/04- Receptor Plan (SRP). The nearest residential receptors are situated on Rochdale Road, approximately 530m southeast of the site.

2.5 List of Receptors

2.5.1 The receptors listed from the SRP are also shown in the table below with approximate distances to these properties.

Table 5 - Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
Commercial / Industrial		
Omrax	North	85
Noxdown Limited	North	65
Richardson transport	North	65
York Vale Wood Fuels	North	242
BATA Combinable Crop Services & Storage	North	**220**
Worlds Produce	North	**308**
Detectamet UK	North	**495**
Residential		
Residential property (Back Lane)	Southeast	530
Residential Property (Just off Main Street)	Southeast	593
Residential Property (Just off Coach House Garth)	Northwest	741
Watercourses		
Stone Beck (Brook)	Northwest	160
Unnamed water course	South	86
Unnamed water course	Northeast	304
Infrastructure (major roads and transport links)		
York Road	Northeast	240
Main Street	Southeast	650
Ecological Sites		
Priority habitat (Deciduous Woodland)	Southeast	245

2.5.2 Other receptors not shown in the above table are illustrated on Drawing No. 3047/POND/04-Receptor Plan.

2.6 Risk Matrix

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

Table 6 - Risk matrix

		Sensitivity		
		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 HCI waste will come in unprocessed stored in 4-20 cubic yard skips which will be stored in **CONT 1** prior to being tipped in the tipping and sorting area inside the waste transfer building. Any waste unsuitable for storing within the building is stored either within the hazardous (rejected) waste and non-hazardous WEEE & cable in **CONT 2,3 & 7**. If the tipping area is at capacity, waste will be left within the skips and placed in the location shown as **CONT 1**.

3.1.2 Waste accepted consists of predominantly construction and demolition waste (soil, concrete hardcore etc) with a large amount of HCI waste (to be processed). Whilst these 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 areas mentioned above is less than 72 hours and all waste deposited in the tipping area is removed / processed before the end of each working day (where possible). The residence time is such that the risk of odour will be low.

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 containers in **CONT 4,5, 6 & 8**. 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.

3.3 Foul Surface Water

3.3.1 In the event of a heavy rainfall, the concrete pad is fully sealed with a sealed drainage system consisting of a catchment pit with an additional bypass tank.

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 Some skips which have stood on producer's sites for a long time often 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 site 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 stored in a segregated concrete panel bay inside the waste transfer building **AREA 3**.

3.4.2 Plasterboard will be stored in a segregated containers and will be typically removed within 2-3 days.

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 above grass cuttings harbour the greatest potential for odour due to their susceptibility to aerobic compositing 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 Separated wood considered clean as any potential contaminants will have been removed is stored in **AREA 1**, once the area is at capacity following site inspections, it will be loaded onto a vehicle for collection / removal off site.

3.6 HCI waste treatment procedure

3.6.1 Once a load has been accepted by the operator the skips will be stored in the **CONT 1** area to await tipping into the waste transfer building to await sorting. The waste undergoes manual sorting with any rejected wastes deposited into **CONT 2-3** and **CONT 7**. Other recyclables and non-recyclables are deposited into **CONT 4,5,6 & 8**. Mixed C & D waste is deposited into **AREA 6** this has been hand sorted and is deemed suitable for processing.

a) It will be loaded into a hopper which feeds a trommel which will remove fines via conveyor. The fines are deposited (**AREA 10**) in the bay below.

b) The lighter material which exists in the trommel is then blown into an enclosed skip (**CONT 6**) which will be removed from the site when full.

c) Any other material is removed via the pickling line and deposited into sealed containers **CONT 4 and 5.** The containers are monitored daily and when fully, removed from this area and replenished with empty containers.

d) The larger/heavier waste continues along the incline conveyor which leads out of the building to the north any metal is removed via the magnet belt with heavier bulky hardcore, brick and stone deposited into a bay below (**AREA 11)**. This bay is monitored daily and transferred to **PTF 1** when at capacity.

e) uPVC window frames and green waste will be stored in stockpiles (**AREAS 7 & 8A)**.

f) Plasterboard is source segregated and stored within a bay inside the waste transfer building (**AREA 3**).

g) Loads which are delivered to the site and known to contain predominantly inert waste are directed to relevant area (**AREA 6**). The waste in this pile will also undergo a further check for plasterboard/gypsum prior to being removed off site.

h) Bulky non-recyclable wastes which cannot be recycled will be removed from the tipping/sorting are and are stored in **AREA 2** prior to being removed from the site.

3.6.2 Waste is stockpiled according to its type and required treatment process. Materials may be initially screened to separate fractions according to particle size. Soils within the waste are removed during this process.

3.6.3 In order to produce material to desired specifications for re-sale on the commercial market the below treatment procedures are required to be carried out:

SCREENING

a) Screening of inert waste may take place in the external yard to further separate waste.

b) Waste will be loaded into the feed hopper of the screening plant using a 360^{o} excavator or a loading shovel. The screening process will then separate the soil from the stone/hardcore.

c) The screening plant utilises a vibrating grid with evenly spaced vertical bars to separate out the different fractions of material. Such plant has interchangeable mesh screens to permit the production of a wide range of product sizes (<5 mm to 25 mm).

d) Soil will be deposited into varying stockpiles depending on its size via conveyors.

e) The stone/hardcore material off the front conveyor of the screener should consists of stone/hardcore which will consist of a saleable aggregate.

SHREDDING

f) Shredding of sorted HCI waste and refuse derive fuel (RDF) material takes place inside the building.

g) The waste will primarily arise from **AREAS 1 & 2** and **CONT 4,5,6 & 8**. This material will be either tipped directly adjacent to the shredder or directly into the feed hopper of the shredder. The material then passes through the shredder chamber where the waste is shredded through a sizing screen to reduce the size of the material.

h) Waste will be loaded into the feed hopper of the shredding plant using a 360^{0} excavator or loading shovel. The shredding process will then reduce the material to <75mm to allow for easier onward transportation.

i) The shredding plant has a high potential for dust generation and will not be operated without an inbuilt dust suppression system.

j) Small feed/ shredded material passes through the mesh and out of the plant via a small conveyor with a discharge height of approximately 1.5-3.0 meters.

k) The shredded waste is then transferred to AREA 8 where it is stored before being removed from the site and is taken to a suitably permitted site.

CRUSHING

l) Material may be crushed depending on aggregate product specification.

m) The crushing plant has a high potential for dust generation and will not be operated without an inbuilt dust suppression system.

n) The bulky inert/stone material will be loaded into the feed hopper of the crusher; this then passes into the crushing chamber which uses hydraulically operated jaws to reduce the size of the material.

o) Small feed/fines pass through the grid bars/mesh at the base of the crushing chamber and out of the plant via a small side conveyor with a discharge height of approximately 1.5 - 3.0 metres. The larger crushed material falls onto the delivery conveyor which will discharge the material to form a stockpile.

p) Before the crushed material exits the delivery conveyor (discharge height of up to 3.0 metres) any extraneous metal is extracted using a permanent overband magnet. If the material requires further grading after crushing the mobile screening plant will be utilised using the process outlined above.

3.6.4 Stockpiles of material will be limited to 1m below the storage bays to ensure a freeboard is maintained.

3.7 Background Odour Sources in the Area

3.7.1 There are several industries situated within proximity to the site including BATA Combinable Crop Services & Storage (Agricultural Cooperative), The Purple Pig Company (Farm) and York Vale Wood Fuels (Saw Mill) which are likely to generate odour. 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 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 48 hours.

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** - Murr Plant & Transport Ltd hire out skips to customers for a maximum of two weeks 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 7 below highlights the wastes accepted / stored on site with the highest potential to produce odour and the mitigation measures implemented.

Table 7- Waste storage / monitoring for odorous wastes on site

Waste storage reference	Odour Monitoring
AREAS 1,7 and 8 Wood, Green waste and shredded residual waste	• Waste stored in this area has passed waste acceptance procedures with any potential contaminants removed. • Waste in these areas will be stored for less than <4 weeks minimising the potential for odour to develop. • Green waste received is trees and hedges from garden renovations, the site will not be accepting grass cuttings or plant matter which naturally compost and become odorous. • 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 within 48 hours. • Site operatives will all be trained to recognise odour. • Due to the above it is considered the waste in these piles will present a very low risk of odour as they comprise only sorted wastes.
CONT 1 Skips of HCI waste awaiting tipping (POPs inside isolated skip)	• The material is only moved to this area if it has passed waste acceptance procedures. • No food wastes are accepted at the site which are considered to be particularly malodorous. • Containers usually tipped before the end of the working day but may be stored for a maximum of 48 hours. • The operator implements strict waste acceptance procedures on site including pre-acceptance checks at a customer premises, any waste considered to be malodorous will not be accepted. Further information on the waste acceptance procedure can be found in sections 4.1 and 4.2. • Skips are only stored at customer premises for a maximum of 14 days, the age of waste is considered to not be susceptible to developing odour. Waste is then only stored on site in this area for a maximum of 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 all be trained to recognise odour. • Due to the strict waste acceptance procedures, it is considered the waste in this pile will present a relatively low risk of odour.
AREA 9 Trommel fines	• Waste in **AREA 9** has been processed meaning any potentially odorous waste would have been removed or separated during treatment. • Site operatives will all be trained to recognise odour. • Due to the strict waste acceptance procedures and short storage times, it is considered the waste in this pile will present a relatively low risk of odour.

Waste storage reference	Odour Monitoring
CONT 4,5,6 & 8 Recycled and non-recyclable wastes comprising general lights, scrap metal, plastic, wood, paper & residual waste	• Wastes here are stored in a mixture of 8-40 cubic yard roll on, roll off containers. • The containers store waste that has been recycled or are non-recyclable wastes these have been processed by hand sorting or by excavator or screener and therefore any potentially odorous material has been removed and quarantined. • In terms of plasterboard, this arrives in sealed bags on top of skips i.e. source segregated. The plasterboard is then taken into the waste transfer building and placed into AREA 3, A 3-sided concrete panel bay. • Site operatives will all be trained to recognise odour and ensure all plasterboard is clearly segregated from any waste which is stored externally.

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. 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 below, 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.

HOUSEKEEPING SCHEDULE

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 reception / processing building and storage 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 48 hours 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 Murr Plant & Transport Ltd 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:

a) The waste reception and sorting area being at capacity resulting in skips not being tipped and stored for longer than necessary.
b) The storage bays being full or no 1.0m freeboard being present.
c) 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.
d) Standing surface water caused by either a blockage in the drainage system or arising from a heavy rainfall event.
e) High winds i.e. >35mph in the direction to the nearest residential receptors
f) 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.
g) Transport failures leading to excessive storage of waste and for longer than necessary.
h) 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 5.2.3 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 Murr Plant & Transport Ltd 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 below) 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 upwind of the site, progressing towards the site boundary and then away from the site in a downwind 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.

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:

a) 1 = No detectable odour
b) 2 = Faint odour (barely detectable, need to stand still and inhale facing into the wind)
c) 3 = Moderate odour (odour easily detected while walking & breathing normally)
d) 4 = Strong odour
e) 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 The table below summarises the various problems likely at the site and the standard responses available, which will assist in reducing odour potential.

Table 8 - 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 6.

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 site 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.

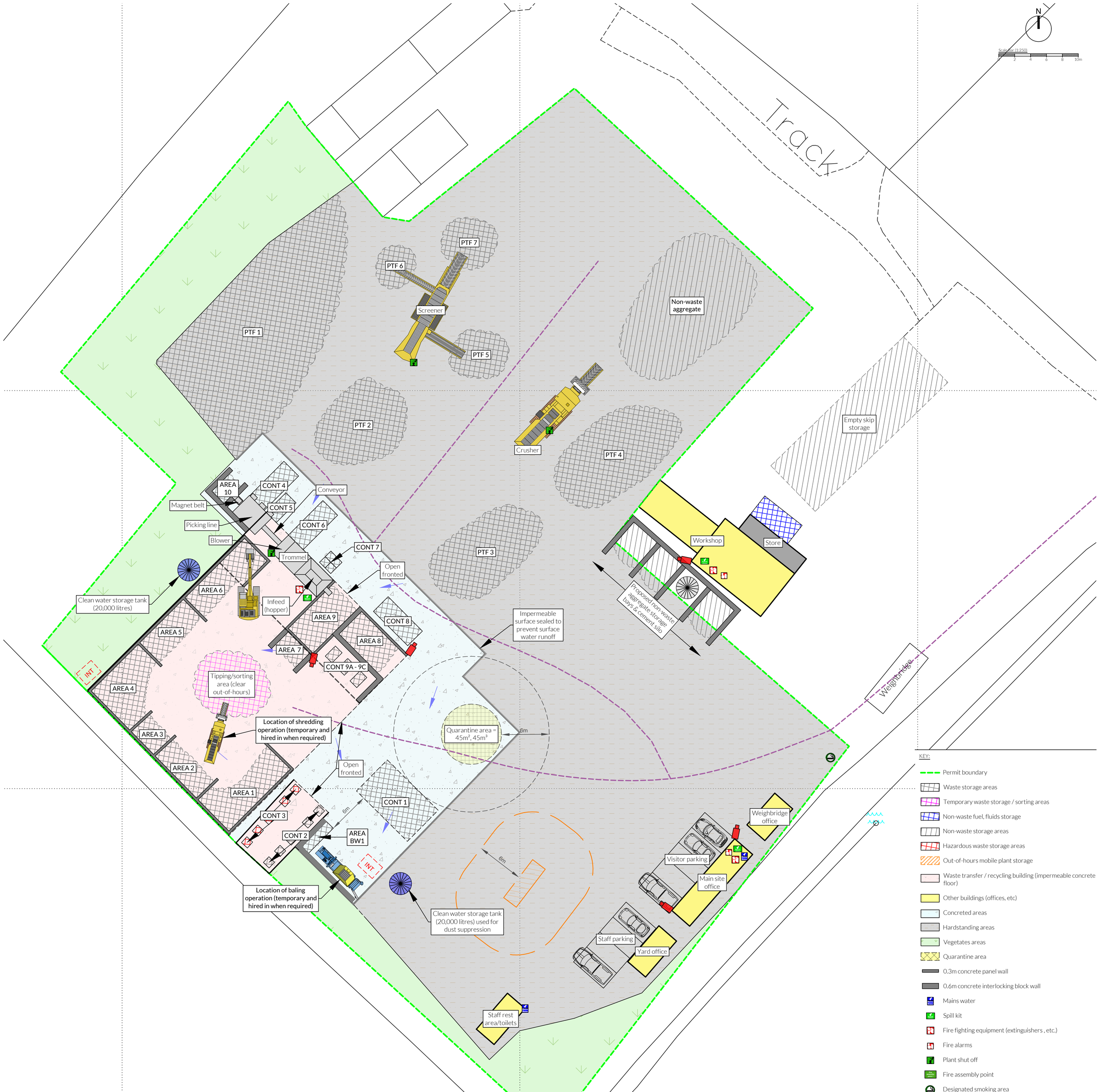
6.5.2 All repairs to site security will be made on the discovery of the damage if possible and the site will be made secure until the repair has been carried out.

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



Storage Area Details - Pile volume based on Area x Height and rows in blue are non-combustible wastes

Plan Ref	Description	Storage type	Containment / type / 6m separation	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max Width (m)	Max Length (m)	Max storage height (m)	Approx. Area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Approx. volume (m3)	Max storage time	Comments
CONT 1	Skips of waste awaiting tipping (POP's inside isolated skip)	Unprocessed / stored in 4 - 20 cubic yard skips	Sealed skips	N/A	6.1	2.44	2.62	15 (area based on largest container size)	1	40 (volume based on largest container size)	<48 hours	Containers usually tipped before end of the working day but may be stored Sat - Mon in extenuating circumstances i.e breakdowns, staff shortages etc..
CONT 2 - 3	Hazardous (rejected) wastes and non-hazardous WEEE & cable	Sorted / stored 1 cubic yard containers & stillages	Sealed skips with weatherproof covering	N/A	1	1	1	2	1	2 (volume based on largest container size)	<4 weeks	These areas store source segregated waste or items discovered in the tipping and sorting areas.
CONT 4, 5, 6 & 8	Recycled and non-recyclable wastes comprising general, lights, scrap metal, plastic, wood, paper & residual waste	Sorted / mixture of 8 - 40-cubic yard roll on, roll off containers (**processed by hand sorting, excavator and screener**)	N/A	N/A	6.1	2.44	2.62	15 (area based on largest container size)	1	40 (volume based on largest container size)	<4 weeks	See AREAS 1A - 1B. The actual location these containers will vary throughout the lifetime of the permit.
CONT 7	Hazardous (rejected) wastes and non-hazardous WEEE & cable	Sorted / stored 1 cubic yard containers & stillages	Sealed skips with weatherproof covering	N/A	1	1	1	2	1	2 (volume based on largest container size)	<4 weeks	These areas store source segregated waste or items discovered in the tipping and sorting areas.
CONT 9A	PVC window frames	Stored in 4 cubic yard skips	**Source segregated or sorted by hand from tipping area**	N/A	1.2	1.8	1	2.16	1	2	<4 weeks	Source segregated containers emptied when full into larger container
CONT 9B	Aluminium	Stored in 4 cubic yard skips	**Source segregated or sorted by hand from tipping area**	N/A	1.2	1.8	1	2.16	1	2	<4 weeks	Source segregated containers emptied when full into larger container
CONT 9C	Cable	Stored in 4 cubic yard skips	**Source segregated or sorted by hand from tipping area**	N/A	1.2	1.8	1	2.16	1	2	<4 weeks	Source segregated containers emptied when full into larger container
AREA BW1	Baled paper, card and packaging	Baled	**Bale stack in concrete legato block walls**	2.4 / 0.6	4.4	1.2	1.2	2.16	1	2	<1 weeks	Site would only bale when there is enough material available, likely to be removed within 48 hours.
AREA 1	Wood	Free-standing (**sorted by hand from tipping area**)	Free-standing in concrete panel storage bay	3 / 0.2	11	5	2	55	0.75	83	<4 weeks	Removed sooner if bay is full.
AREA 2	Bulky, non-recyclable waste	Free-standing (**sorted by hand from tipping area**)	Free-standing in concrete panel storage bay	3 / 0.2	7.5	3.6	2	27	0.75	41	<4 weeks	Removed sooner if bay is full.
AREA 3	Plasterboard	Free-standing (**source segregated**)	Free-standing in concrete panel	3 / 0.2	4	3.6	2	14.4	0.75	22	<4 weeks	Removed sooner if bay is full.
AREA 4	Bulky hardcore, brick, stone etc..with mattresses situated on top	Free-standing (**source segregated or sorted by hand from tipping area**)	Free-standing in concrete panel storage bay	3 / 0.2	7	3.6	2	55	0.75	83	<4 weeks	Removed sooner if bay is full.
AREA 5	Soils and stones	Free-standing (**processed by hand sorting, excavator and screener**)	Free-standing in concrete panel storage bay	3 / 0.2	7	3.6	2	55	0.75	83	<4 weeks	Transferred to PTF 2 when pile full - pile is non-combustible
AREA 6	Mixed C&D waste infeed pile	Free-standing **sorted by hand or excavator from tipping area**)	Free-standing in concrete panel storage bay	3 / 0.2	11	4	2	40	0.75	60	<4 weeks	Removed sooner if bay is full.
AREA 7	Green waste	Free-standing (**source segregated or sorted by hand from tipping area**)	Free-standing in concrete panel and legato storage bay	3 / 0.2 & 0.6	4	2.5	2	55	0.75	83	<4 weeks	Removed sooner if bay is full.
AREA 8	<25mm shredded residual waste	Free-standing (**hand sorted and shredded**)	Free-standing in concrete panel and legato storage bay	3 / 0.2 & 0.6	7	4	2	28	0.75	42	<1 week	Pile based on articulated vehicle load and estimated to be removed weekly
AREA 9	Screened fines <25mm	Free-standing (**processed by hand sorting, excavator and screener**)	Free-standing in concrete panel and storage bay	3 / 0.2	7	3.6	2	55	0.75	83	<4 weeks	Transferred to PTF 2 when pile full - pile is non-combustible
AREA 10	Bulky hardcore, brick, stone etc..	Free-standing (**processed by hand sorting, excavator and screener**)	Free-standing in interlocking block bays	N/A	3	2.5	2	7.5	0.75	11	<4 weeks	Transferred to PTF 1 when pile full - pile is non-combustible
PTF 1	Bulky hardcore, brick, stone etc..	Free-standing (**arrive pre-segregated & from PTF 1**	N/A - non-combustible	N/A	30	20	4	600	0.33	792	<12 weeks	Transferred to PTF 1 when pile full - pile is non-combustible
PTF 2	Screened fines <25mm or soils, stones and turf awaiting screening	Free-standing (**arrive from AREAS 5, 9 & 10**)	N/A - non-combustible	N/A	10	10	4	100	0.33	132	<12 weeks	Transferred to PTF 1 when pile full - pile is non-combustible
PTF 3	Bulky hardcore, brick, stone etc..- crusher infeed pile	Free-standing (**arrive pre-segregated & from AREA 11**)	N/A - non-combustible	N/A	10	15	4	150	0.33	198	<12 weeks	Transferred to PTF 1 when pile full - pile is non-combustible
PTF 4	Bulky hardcore, brick, stone etc.. (overflow storage area prior to	Free-standing (**arrive pre-segregated & from PTF 1**)	N/A - non-combustible	N/A	10	20	4	200	0.33	264	<12 weeks	Transferred to PTF 1 when pile full - pile is non-combustible
PTF 5	Screened fines <20mm	Free-standing (screened using 3-way spilt screener)	N/A - non-combustible	N/A	7	7	3	49	0.33	49	<12 weeks	Pile is non-combustible
PTF 6	Screened fines <5mm	Free-standing (screened using 3-way spilt screener)	N/A - non-combustible	N/A	7	7	3	49	0.33	49	<12 weeks	Pile is non-combustible
PTF 7	Screened stones and minerals	Free-standing (screened using 3-way spilt screener)	N/A - non-combustible	N/A	7	7	3	49	0.33	49	<12 weeks	Pile is non-combustible

TITLE: SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT: DJ Murr T/A Murr Plant & Transport Ltd

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

PROJECT/SITE: Ponderosa, The Airfield, York Road, Allerthorpe, York YO42 1NS

SCALE @ A1:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:250	3047	003
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
3047-POND-03	-	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
15.09.25	JH/CP	RM

NOTES

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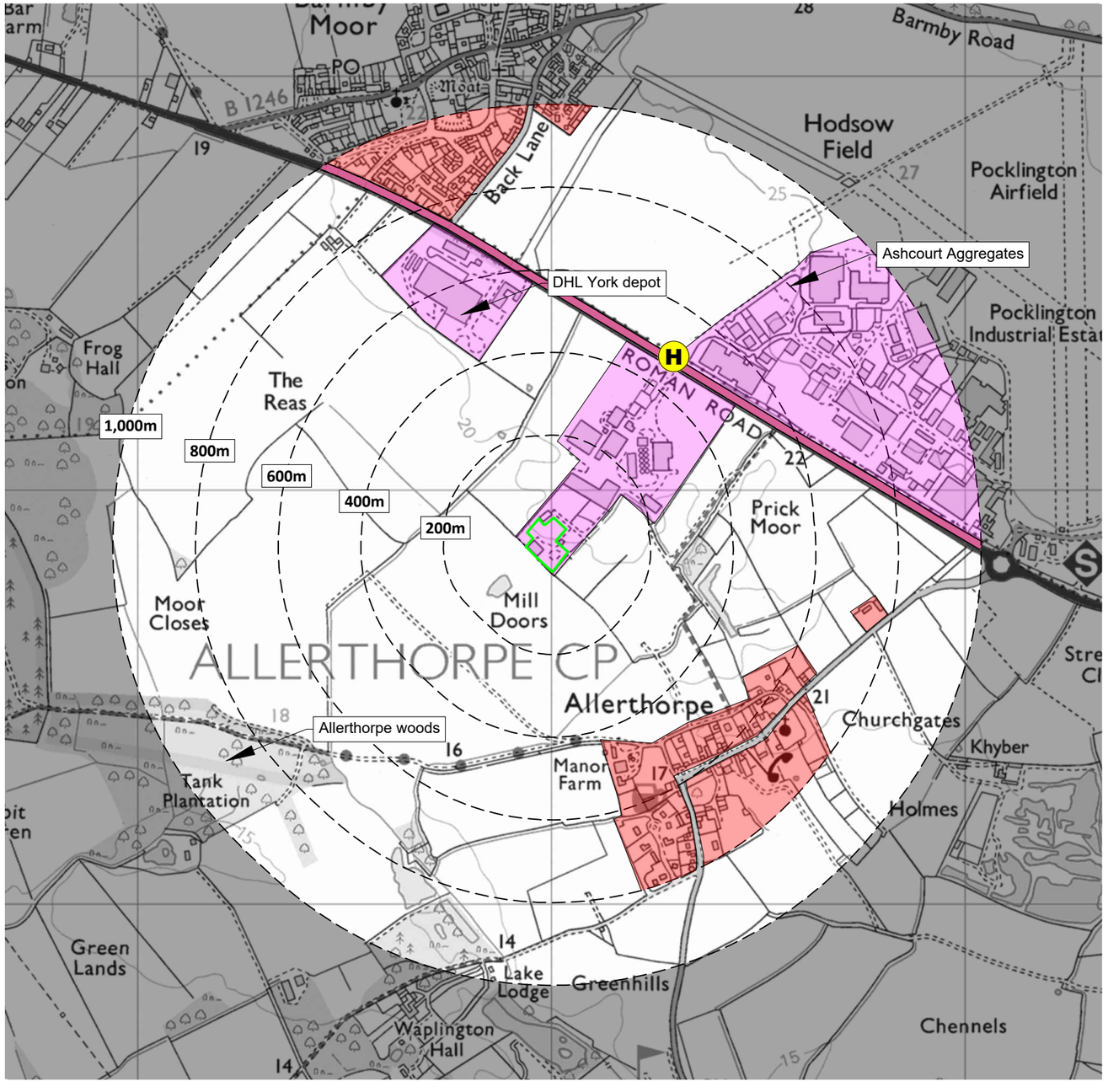
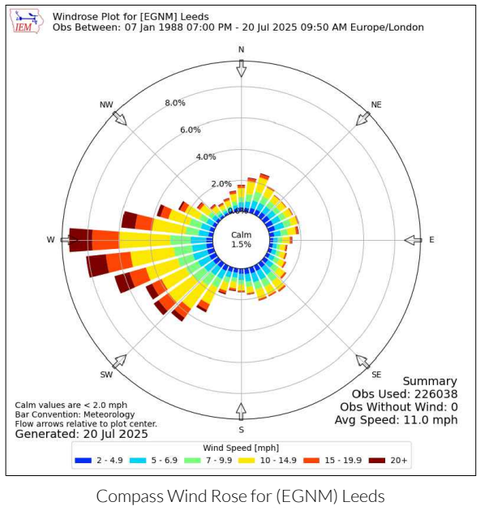
REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	15.09.25	JH	Initial drawing

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Residential blocks
- Class A, B, C roads
- Nearest fire hydrant
- Railway line
- Woodland areas





Compass Wind Rose for (EGNM) Leeds
Period 1988-2025
- source: Iowa State University

NOTES

1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Southerly.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	08.08.25	JH	Initial drawing

N

Scale Bar (1:12,500)

0 100 200 300 400 500m

TITLE:
RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT:
DJ Murr T/A Murr Plant & Transport Ltd

PROJECT/SITE:
Ponderosa, The Airfield, York Road,
Allerthorpe, York YO42 1NS

SCALE @ A3:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:12,500	3047	003
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
3047-POND-04	-	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
08.08.25	JH	CP

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

Appendix II

Record Forms

Odour Diary				**Sheet No**
Name: **Telephone Number:**	**Address:**			
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)

MURR PLANT & TRANSPORT LTD
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.