Permitting decisions

Bespoke permit

We have decided to grant the permit for Phoenix Materials Recycling Facility operated by Tawnywood Recycling Limited.

The permit number is EPR/ZP3134DJ.

We consider in reaching that decision we have taken into account all relevant considerations and legal requirements and that the permit will ensure that the appropriate level of environmental protection is provided.

Purpose of this document

This decision document provides a record of the decision making process. It:

- highlights key issues in the determination
- summarises the decision making process in the decision checklist to show how all relevant factors have been taken into account
- shows how we have considered the consultation responses.

Unless the decision document specifies otherwise we have accepted the applicant's proposals.

Read the permitting decisions in conjunction with the environmental permit. The introductory note summarises what the permit covers.

Key issues of the decision

Description of the main features of the Installation

The Phoenix material Recycling Facility lies within what was the operational area of Phoenix Brickwork at Barrow Hill. The site is located approximately 2.5km to the north-east of Staveley, 6km to the north-east of Chesterfield and 3km south of Eckington. The site is generally bound by the demolished brickworks to the north-west, the former brickwork access road to the north-east, by derelict playing field to the south-east and by industrial land to the south-west. The closest residential receptor is Barrow Hill that is located about 120m east of the site. There are isolated properties that lie 210 metres to the north-west.

The permit allows the use of autoclave technology for the treatment of non-hazardous, mixed municipal/household wastes at the Phoenix Materials Recycling Facility site. The treatment operations involve the application of steam, pressure and agitation to facilitate rapid breakdown of organics in the waste and the recovery of 'clean' inorganic recyclables (plastics, metals and other recyclables) that are subsequently removed off-site. The primary activity is the recovery of 'fibre' from the waste. The fibre when recovered is utilised as fuel in an R1 incineration or co-incineration plant. This activity falls under Section 5.4 A (1) (b) (ii) of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 - pre-treatment of waste for incineration or co-incineration.

The waste treatment area houses two autoclaves that have a theoretical/combined treatment capacity of about 175,200 tonnes per year (20 tonnes per hour). The maximum quantity of waste that the site is allowed to receive however is limited to 100,000 tonnes per year.

Waste acceptance, treatment and storage

The operating techniques cover details of waste pre-acceptance and acceptance/sampling and testing, waste storage and treatment procedures including details of waste rejection procedures.

Wastes will be accepted at the site only if the materials content will support fibre production. Prior to the acceptance of waste at the facility, the site manager will assess the suitability of the waste against the criteria that is limited to the list of wastes allowed under the conditions of the permit. The allowable wastes are restricted to non-hazardous, household/mixed municipal solid wastes. All waste accepted at the site are subjected to basic characterisation and verification testing.

The basic characterisation checks are carried out by visual assessment at the waste producer/holder's site before acceptance to determine their source/origin, composition and nature/appearance. The site provides a weighbridge to monitor receipt of all wastes. When waste is received at the site, visual checks are also conducted to determine that the waste is the same as the one described in the transfer note. Non-conforming waste are rejected if there is incomplete or unsatisfactory documentation, discrepancy in the appearance of the waste and the one described in the transfer note and/or if the waste is malodorous. The site rejection procedure for the removal of such waste from the site will be followed.

All operations that relate to waste reception, treatment and separation of recyclables are carried out within a purpose-built building. Waste that is received at the site is first deposited in a dedicated waste reception area where it is retained for a short period of time before being fed into the autoclaves. Once waste is loaded into the autoclave, temperature and pressure are increased through the introduction of steam. To effectively sterilise the waste and recyclates, the autoclave is maintained at a temperature 160^{o}C and a pressure of 5 bars for about 2 hours.

The generation of steam required for the treatment is provided by two, 7.9MW input rated boilers that are fired on natural gas. The boilers are designed to operate on 'duty and standby' mode. In a normal operating conditions, only one boiler is fired at any one time. The boilers are integrated with a steam accumulator system that is used to temporarily manage steam storage and 'peaking' in steam demand.

The fibre that is recovered from the process is stored temporarily in the building before being transported off-site. The recyclables (metals, plastics) are stored in secured skips in a dedicated external storage area. Under normal working conditions, the vessels are designed to treat all waste delivered to the site on a daily basis without the need for waste accumulation within the reception area. The maximum storage time for waste within the building (in the reception, fibre and residual storage areas) is 72 hours. Storage within the external area for recyclables shall not exceed 7 days.

Waste types

Some of the waste types requested in the application are not non-hazardous, household/mixed municipal solid wastes. We have restricted the waste types to ensure that they that are suitable for the proposed activity and have excluded the following wastes from the permit:

02 01 03, 02 01 04, 02 01 07, 02 01 10, 02 02 03, 02 03 04, 02 04 01, 02 04 02, 02 05 01, 02 06 01, 02 06 02, 02 07 01, 02 07 02, 02 07 04, 03 03 01, 03 03 07, 03 03 08, 03 03 10, 07 02 13, 15 01 02, 15 01 03, 15 01 04, 15 01 05 15 01 06, 15 01 07, 15 01 09, 15 02 03, 16 03 06, 19 02 03, 19 02 10, 19 05 03, 19 12 02, 19 12 03, 19 12 04, 19 12 05, 19 12 07, 19 12 08, 19 12 10, 20 01 02, 20 01 10, 20 01 11, 20 01 38, 20 01 39, 20 01 40, 20 01 41, 20 03 07.

The waste types detailed above are from various sources, ranging from agricultural to organic chemical processes; which are not considered to be household/mixed municipal wastes and it is not evident from the application how they would add value to the fibre production process.

Emissions control

The waste reception and treatment areas have the potential to generate odour, however there is an array of odour management and emission control systems in place which includes a bio-filter, regenerative thermal oxidisers and waste water treatment plant.

Steam that is exhausted from the autoclaves is condensed as water by passing the steam through a heat exchanger. The recovered water is directed to an integrated effluent treatment plant together with mains water to recommence the steam generation process. The water treatment plant is used to treat malodourous components in the condensed steam. Any sludge or solids from the water treatment processes are collected and disposed off-site or recirculated in the treatment process. The effluent water after treatment is discharged to the sewer under consent.

Malodourous gases that are not condensable are collected through ductworks and managed through the bio-filtration and thermal oxidation processes. The process equipment is fitted with ductworks and canopies that are connected to the air extraction systems. Emissions to air from the gas fired boilers, biofilter and the thermal oxidiser are directed to and nested within a common windshield. The process building does not have any openings other than those that are used for vehicular access. The building is fitted with fast acting roller shutter doors and air extraction systems that help to maintain it under negative pressure.

The closest residential receptor is Barrow Hill that is located about 120m east of the site. There are ecological receptors (SSSI or sites that are subject to Habitat Regulations) within the relevant location criteria. The environmental risk assessment and the air impact assessment conclude that the likelihood of impact is not significant given the control measures that will be used at the facility. The assessment undertaken concluded that no relevant receptor is expected to be exposed to a ground level odour concentration greater than 1.3OU/m^3. However, this concentration was based upon emissions to air being made from a 19m high windshield. The operator has since proposed to install a 20m windshield, which will reduce predicted emissions further, to a maximum of 1.1OU/m^3.

The working areas of the site and the building areas are underlain with reinforced concrete. Rainwater collected from the roof of the building is used either for environmental management purposes or discharged via an interceptor and silt traps to off-site surface water drainage. The external storage area and the fuel storage area are bunded. Contaminated water in these areas will be collected and tested and either discharged to sewer or transported to an appropriate off-site disposal facility.

Assessment of Impact on Air Quality

The Applicant's assessment of the Installation's impact upon local air quality is set out in Air Impact Assessment; Emissions, Monitoring and Resource Efficiency and the approved Odour Management Plan submitted with the Application. The assessment comprises:

- A screening assessment of emissions to air from the operation of the installation.
- Dispersion modelling of emissions to air from the operation of the installation.
- A study of the impact of emissions on nearby sensitive receptors.

The Applicant has assessed the Installation's potential emissions to air against the relevant air quality standards, and the potential impact on human health. These assessments predict the potential effects on local air quality from the Installation's stack emissions using the AERMOD dispersion model, which is a commonly used computer model for regulatory dispersion modelling. The model used 5 years of meteorological data collected from the weather station at Finningley airfield between 2010 and 2014. The weather station is located 30 miles of the facility and considered to provide a representative meteorological condition at Staveley. The impact of the terrain and building downwash surrounding the site upon plume dispersion was considered in the dispersion modelling.

The air impact assessments, and the dispersion modelling upon which they were based, employed the following assumptions:

- that the Installation operates continuously at the relevant long-term or short-term emission limit values, i.e. the maximum permitted emission rate

We are in agreement with this approach. The assumptions underpinning the model have been checked and are reasonably precautionary.

As well as calculating the peak ground level concentration, the Applicant has modelled the concentration of key pollutants at a number of specified locations within the surrounding area.

The way in which the Applicant used dispersion models, its selection of input data, use of background data and the assumptions it made have been reviewed by the Environment Agency's modelling specialists to establish the robustness of the Applicant's air impact assessment. The output from the model has then been used to inform further assessment of health impacts.

The Applicant's modelling predictions are summarised in the table below:

Table 1 Maximum modelled concentrations of pollutants from the proposed Installation at the most sensitive residential human receptor

Pollutant	**ES**	**Background concentration**	**Process Contribution (PC)**		**Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)**	
	µg/m³	**µg/m³**	**µg/m³**	**% of ES**	**µg/m³**	**% of ES**
NO_2 (annual)	40	26.4	1.2	3.0	27.6	69.0
NO_2 (1-hour)	200	[1]	6.8	7.0	[1]	[1]
SO_2 (24-hour mean)	125	[1]	9.0	7.2	[1]	[1]
CO (8-hour mean)	10,000	[1]	28.0	0.28	[1]	[1]
VOCs	5	0.57	0.5	10.0	1.07	21.4
Note [1] – Where the PC is less than 1% of the long term Environmental Standard or less than 10% for a short term Environmental Standard, the impact is considered to be insignificant. In these cases, we consider that examination of the PEC is not necessary.						

From the table above, nitrogen oxides and VOCs cannot be screened out as insignificant, because the process contributions exceed 1% of the long term ES. Although the pollutants do not screen out as insignificant, we consider that it is unlikely that the emissions will give rise to significant pollution as the predicted environmental concentrations (PEC) are below 70% of the relevant environmental standards (taking expected modelling uncertainties into account).

We conducted further assessment of the air quality impact assessment using the Environment Agency's modelling screening tool. The results showed low to medium risk for all pollutants based on a 19 metre stack height. The conclusion is that there will be no significant impact to human health and the environment caused by the operation of the proposed Installation.

We have carefully scrutinised the Applicant's proposals to ensure that they are applying the Best Available Techniques (BAT) to prevent and minimise emissions of all pollutants released from the facility into the environment.

The Applicant is required to carry out spot sampling of emissions from the boiler on a monthly basis (unless another frequency is agreed in writing by the Environment Agency) and to use the Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) to monitor emissions from the thermal oxidiser. Odour emission monitoring is defined in detail in the agreed Odour Management Plan. We have added Improvement Conditions (IC1 – IC3) which require the operator to undertake abatement system monitoring for the biofilter and thermal oxidiser to demonstrate that the systems are achieving the emission limits and odour threshold stated in Application documents.

H1 Assessment

An H1 assessment of the facility's discharge to sewer was carried out for priority substances using design information obtained from the equipment manufacturer and performance observed at similar facilities. The assessment showed that the substances of concern (Copper, Ammonia, Iron, Sodium, Sulphate and Chloride) screened out as insignificant under the River assessment. Sodium, Sulphate and Chloride screened out under the Test 2 run – this means that the process contribution is less than 4% of the Environmental Quality Standard (EQS). Ammonia, Copper and Iron screened out under Test 3 run – meaning that the Predicted Environmental Concentration is less that 70% of the EQS.

The Applicant's assessment for Ammonia suggests that the background level at the chosen upstream sampling location at Coalite Hawke Brook Confluence With Doe Lea (SK4473273572) is high (0.788mg/l); this is partly due to the limited sampling data used (1 year sampling data). We have carefully scrutinised the Applicant's assessment by using 3 years (2015 to 2017) worth of background data for Ammonia taken at the same sampling location. The average of the 3 years data shows that the background level of Ammonia is in the region of 0.192mg/l. When this data was used in the H1 screening tool, the result shows that the Predicted Environmental Concentration of Ammonia is below 70% of the EQS.

We have decided that the River assessment represents an appropriate assessment for the site at this stage. We have included Improvement Condition in the permit requiring the operator to collect 12 sets of monitoring samples/data over a period of 6 months to validate the assumptions used in the H1 assessment (i.e. regarding the concentration and composition of the effluent).The operator is required to repeat the H1 assessment and submit the report of the assessment to the Environment Agency for approval. The operator is also required to include in the report, a proposal for limits to be added in Table S3.2 of the permit if the concentration of any of the substances in the samples is found to be 'not insignificant' from the H1 assessment.

The concentrations of the substances of concern used in the H1 assessment submitted with this application, which will be used in verifying future assessment are: Copper – 0.05mg/l, Ammonia 28mg/l, Iron – 12.7mg/l , Sodium – 38mg/l, Sulphate – 318mg/l and Chloride – 55mg/l.

Fire Prevention Plan - storage and treatment of combustible materials

We have agreed that the Fire Prevention Plant submitted with the application is in line with our guidance - 'Fire prevention plans: environmental permits'.

We have however specified in the permit that no combustible waste shall be stored or treated in the building until:

- the detection and suppression systems specified in the approved Fire Prevention Plan are installed and commissioned;
- a commissioning plan is submitted to the Environment Agency that includes, but not limited to, the design layout, performance and operating procedure of the systems; and
- the Environment Agency has agreed in writing that combustible waste acceptance and treatment may commence.

We have also specified that: No combustible waste shall be stored or treated at the site until:

- the operator has submitted the design specifications and construction details of the firewalls to the Environment Agency. The firewalls must meet the requirements in Section 11.2 of the Fire Prevention Plan guidance;
- a detailed calculation of the fire water supply and information about the locations of the site mains water and hydrant is provided to the Environment Agency.
- the Environment Agency has agreed in writing that combustible waste acceptance and treatment may commence.

We have taken into consideration the requirement of our guidance - 'Fire prevention plans: environmental permits' in this decision. We have a separate record on how we reached our decision regarding the assessment of the fire prevention plan

Decision checklist

Aspect considered	Decision
Receipt of application	
Confidential information	A claim for commercial or industrial confidentiality has not been made.
Identifying confidential information	We have not identified information provided as part of the application that we consider to be confidential.
Consultation	
Consultation	The consultation requirements were identified in accordance with the Environmental Permitting Regulations and our public participation statement. The application was publicised on the GOV.UK website. We consulted the following organisations: • Local Planning Authority • Environmental Health • Public Health England • Director of Public Health • Local Fire and Rescue Services • Food Standard Agency The comments and our responses are summarised in the consultation section.
Operator	
Control of the facility	We are satisfied that the applicant (now the operator) is the person who will have control over the operation of the facility after the grant of the permit. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on legal operator for environmental permits.
The facility	
The regulated facility	We considered the extent and nature of the facility at the site in accordance with RGN2 'Understanding the meaning of regulated facility', Appendix 2 of RGN 2 'Defining the scope of the installation', Appendix 1 of RGN 2 'Interpretation of Schedule 1'. The extent of the facility is defined in the site plan and in the permit. The activities are defined in table S1.1 of the permit.
The site	
Extent of the site of the facility	The operator has provided plans which we consider are satisfactory, showing the extent of the site of the facility. The plan is included in the permit.
Site condition report	The operator has provided a description of the condition of the site, which we

Aspect considered	Decision
	consider is satisfactory. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on site condition reports and baseline reporting under the Industrial Emissions Directive.
Biodiversity, heritage, landscape and nature conservation	The application is not within the relevant distance criteria of a site of heritage, landscape or nature conservation, and/or protected species or habitat.
Environmental risk assessment	
Environmental risk	We have reviewed the operator's assessment of the environmental risk from the facility. The operator's risk assessment is satisfactory. Although the emission of pollutants to air and sewer did not screen out as insignificant, we consider that it is unlikely that the emissions will give rise to significant pollution in that the predicted environmental concentrations (PEC) are below 70% of both the relevant Environmental Standards and Environmental Quality Standards (taking expected modelling/screening uncertainties into account). We have added an improvement condition to the permit that requires the operator to review the H1 assessment for discharge to sewer following the acquisition of 12 sets of sampling data obtained from the site's treated effluent. We have also added Improvement Conditions (IC1 – IC3) which require the operator to undertake abatement system monitoring for the biofilter and thermal oxidiser to demonstrate that the systems are achieving the emission limits and odour threshold stated in Application documents. We have included Improvement Conditions (IC4 – IC5) in the permit requiring the operator to collect 12 sets of monitoring samples/data over a period of 6 months to validate the assumptions used in the H1 assessment (i.e. regarding the concentration and composition of the effluent).
Operating techniques	
General operating techniques	We have reviewed the techniques used by the operator and compared these with the relevant guidance notes and we consider them to represent appropriate techniques for the facility. The operating techniques that the applicant must use are specified in table S1.2 in the environmental permit.
Operating techniques for emissions that do not screen out as insignificant	Emissions of NO_2 and VOCs (emission to air), Ammonia, Copper and Iron (emission to sewer) cannot be screened out as insignificant. We have assessed whether the proposed techniques are BAT. Although the emission of pollutants to air and sewer did not screen out as insignificant, we consider that it is unlikely that the emissions will give rise to significant pollution in that the predicted environmental concentrations (PEC) are below 70% of both the relevant Environmental Standards and Environmental Quality Standards (taking expected modelling/screening uncertainties into account).

Aspect considered	Decision
	We have carefully scrutinised the Applicant's proposals to ensure that they are applying the Best Available Techniques (BAT) to prevent and minimise emissions of all pollutants released from the facility into the environment. See key issues sections above.
Operating techniques for emissions that screen out as insignificant	Emissions of Ammonia, Chloride, Copper, Iron, Sodium, Sulphate (for emissions to sewer) have been screened out as insignificant, and so we agree that the applicant's proposed techniques is BAT for the installation. We consider that the emission limits included in the installation permit reflect the BAT for the sector.
Odour management	We have reviewed the odour management plan in accordance with our guidance on odour management. We consider that the odour management plan is satisfactory. We have included an Improvement Condition (IC7) to the permit that requires the operator to provide detailed information on how the process parameters of the biofilter system will monitored and maintained to ensure optimal treatment of the odour emissions.
Noise management	We consider that the activities carried out at the site have the potential to cause noise and/or vibration that might cause pollution outside the site and consider it appropriate to impose specific measures. The operator provided with the Application, a noise assessment report of a survey that was conducted using a methodology specified in line BS 5228. Although the report suggests that worst-case assumptions were considered in the survey and that the predicted site noise levels are within the specified background noise limits at receptor locations; we have added an improvement Condition (IC6) to the permit that requires the operator to carry out noise survey in line with BS4142:2014. The operator is required to submit the report of the survey to the Environment Agency for approval within 3 months following the commencement of the activities authorised in this permit.
Fire prevention plan	We have assessed the fire prevention plan and are satisfied that it meets the measures and objectives set out in the Fire Prevention Plan guidance. We have set pre-operational conditions to allow the operator time in which to implement their fire prevention plan before commencing the activities authorised. The pre-operational condition is in relation to the installation of detection and suppression systems. The operator is required to install and commission these before commencement of waste acceptance and treatment at the site.
Permit conditions	
Use of conditions other than those from the template	Based on the information in the application, we consider that we do not need to impose conditions other than those in our permit template.
Waste types	We have specified the permitted waste types, descriptions and quantities, which can be accepted at the regulated facility.

Aspect considered	Decision
	We are satisfied that the operator can accept these wastes for the following reasons: • they are suitable for the proposed activity; • the proposed infrastructure is appropriate; • the environmental risk assessment is acceptable. We have excluded some of the waste types requested in the application because they are not are suitable for the proposed activity. See Key issues section above. We made these decisions with respect to waste types in accordance with sector guidance S5.06 - Guidance for the Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous and Non Hazardous Waste.
Pre-operational conditions	Based on the information in the application, we consider that we need to impose pre-operational conditions. We have added pre-operational conditions that required the operator to: • Notify the Environment Agency by providing details of the designated R1 incineration facility where the recovered fibre will be used and to provide evidence to show that there is a contract in place to supply the fibre as fuel to an incinerator with R1 status. • Install and commission fire detection and suppression systems prior to the acceptance and treatment of combustible waste at the site. • Submit the design specifications and construction details of the firewalls to the Environment Agency. • Provide a detailed calculation of the fire water supply and information about the locations of the site mains water and hydrant to the Environment Agency. • Provide a copy of a Trade Effluent Consent to the Environment Agency prior to the discharge of treated effluent to sewer.
Improvement programme	Based on the information in the application, we consider that we need to impose an improvement programme. We have imposed an improvement programme to ensure that: • The assumptions used in the H1 assessment submitted with the permit application are reviewed following the acquisition of 12 sets of sampling data taken from the site's treated effluent. • Abatement systems (the biofilter and thermal oxidiser) are achieving the emission limits and odour threshold stated in the relevant application documents. • Alternative abatement systems and/or improvement to the existing systems are considered for implementation if it is discovered that the existing systems are not achieving the emission limits and/or odour threshold stated in the relevant application documents. • a noise survey is carry out in line with BS4142:2014 and to provide a written report of the survey to the Environment Agency for approval. • a quantitative impact assessment (dispersion modelling) of emissions

Aspect considered	Decision
	of bioaerosols (total bacteria and Aspergillus fumigatus) from the biofilter stack is undertaken 12 months following the commissioning of the plant to enable appropriate emission limits to be set (if appropriate).
Emission limits	We have decided that emission limits are required in the permit. We have set limits for bioaerosol monitoring. There may be a need for further limits to be set for emissions to air and sewer following the completion of the Improvement Conditions (IC1 – IC6) specified in the permit. See details provided in the key issues sections under Air Quality Impact and H1 Assessment for discharge to sewer.
Monitoring	We have decided that monitoring should be carried out for the parameters listed in the permit, using the methods detailed and to the frequencies specified. Improvement Conditions (IC1 – IC6) specify the range of monitoring required and procedure for agreeing ongoing monitoring at the site. These monitoring requirements have been imposed in order to ensure that emissions to air, land and water are placed under constant review. We made these decisions in accordance with the guidance on 'surface water pollution risk assessment for your environmental permit' and the sector guidance 'S5.06 - Guidance for the Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous and Non Hazardous Waste' Based on the information in the application we are satisfied that the operator's techniques, personnel and equipment have either MCERTS certification or MCERTS accreditation as appropriate.
Reporting	We have specified reporting in the permit. The reporting is in relation to emissions to air and sewer, ambient air monitoring of bioaerosols, water usage, energy usage and annual treatment and performance parameters (process monitoring). We made these decisions in accordance with – S5.06 - Guidance for the Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous and Non Hazardous Waste.
Operator competence	
Management system	There is no known reason to consider that the operator will not have the management system to enable it to comply with the permit conditions. The decision was taken in accordance with the guidance on operator competence and how to develop a management system for environmental permits.
Technical competence	Technical competence is required for activities permitted. The operator is a member of an agreed scheme. We are satisfied that the operator is technically competent.
Relevant convictions	The Case Management System has been checked to ensure that all relevant convictions have been declared.

Aspect considered	Decision
	No relevant convictions were found. The operator satisfies the criteria in our guidance on operator competence.
Financial competence	There is no known reason to consider that the operator will not be financially able to comply with the permit conditions.
Growth Duty	
Section 108 Deregulation Act 2015 – Growth duty	We have considered our duty to have regard to the desirability of promoting economic growth set out in section 108(1) of the Deregulation Act 2015 and the guidance issued under section 110 of that Act in deciding whether to grant this permit. Paragraph 1.3 of the guidance says: "The primary role of regulators, in delivering regulation, is to achieve the regulatory outcomes for which they are responsible. For a number of regulators, these regulatory outcomes include an explicit reference to development or growth. The growth duty establishes economic growth as a factor that all specified regulators should have regard to, alongside the delivery of the protections set out in the relevant legislation." We have addressed the legislative requirements and environmental standards to be set for this operation in the body of the decision document above. The guidance is clear at paragraph 1.5 that the growth duty does not legitimise non-compliance and its purpose is not to achieve or pursue economic growth at the expense of necessary protections. We consider the requirements and standards we have set in this permit are reasonable and necessary to avoid a risk of an unacceptable level of pollution. This also promotes growth amongst legitimate operators because the standards applied to the operator are consistent across businesses in this sector and have been set to achieve the required legislative standards.

Consultation

The following summarises the responses to consultation with other organisations, our notice on GOV.UK for the public and the way in which we have considered these in the determination process.

Responses from organisations listed in the consultation section

Response received from
Local Fire and Rescue Services - Derbyshire Fire Authority
Brief summary of issues raised
Derbyshire Fire Authority expects all areas of the EA's guidance on FPP's to be met with particular attention paid to suppression systems, stack sizes, separation distances and fire water containment.
Summary of actions taken or show how this has been covered
We have reviewed the operator's Fire Prevention Plan and have considered that it is in line with our guidance - 'Fire prevention plans: environmental permits'. We have included a pre-operational condition in the permit which requires the operator to install and commission detection and suppression systems and to provide the commissioning plan to the Environment Agency prior to the acceptance and treatment of combustible waste at the site.

Response received from
Environmental Health, Chesterfield Borough Council
Brief summary of issues raised
The EH requested that provision should be made to ensure that noise and odour emissions are minimised when the site is operational; and that deliveries to the site and collections from the site should be limited to between 8:00am and 6:00pm Monday to Friday and between 9:00am and 5:00pm on a Saturday. Deliveries and collections should not take place on a Sunday or Public Holiday. Delivery vehicles shall not park on the roads nearby the site and idle their engines.
Summary of actions taken or show how this has been covered
We have included an appropriate conditions in the permit to ensure that noise emissions are minimised and controlled. We have specified in the permit that the operator should carry out noise survey in line with BS4142:2014 within 3 months following the commencement of the activities authorised in this permit. This is to ensure that the noise impact is reviewed and assessed. We have reviewed the odour management plan for the site in accordance with our guidance on odour management and have consider that the odour management plan is satisfactory. We have included in the permit, appropriate conditions to ensure that odour emissions are minimised and controlled. The control of vehicle delivery time and control of their parking outside of the permitted area of the site are outside of the remits of the Environment Agency; they are controlled under planning. The site has a planning permission and there is already a restriction on vehicle delivery time.

Response received from
Public Health England (PHE)
Brief summary of issues raised
PHE acknowledged that the applicant has undertaken air dispersion modelling of emissions to air of products of combustion under worst case scenario conditions and that the results of the modelling demonstrates that predicted environmental concentrations are within health-based standards. They also acknowledged that the potential fugitive emissions of dust is described with mitigation and control measures and that as long and the measures are adhered to, that it is unlikely that there will be any impact on public health.

Public Health England indicated no significant concerns regarding the risk to the health of the local population from the installation.
Summary of actions taken or show how this has been covered
We have included in the permit, appropriate conditions to ensure that point source and fugitive emissions are minimised and controlled.