



Non-Technical Summary

H Weston & Sons Ltd



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SITE DETAILS

H Weston and Sons Ltd

The Bounds

Much Marcle

Ledbury

HR8 2NQ

OPERATOR DETAILS

H Weston and Sons Ltd

The Bounds

Much Marcle

Ledbury

HR8 2NQ

PERMIT APPLICATION REFERENCE

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document is the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) that accompanies the application for the pressing of apples, the production of Cider and the treatment of factory derived effluent at the on-site Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) at The Bounds, Much Marcle, Ledbury, HR8 2NQ. The site is located at National Grid Reference SO 6433 8714.

The site has been producing Cider in the same location since the late 1800's but are now over the Environmental Permitting thresholds and require a permit to continue operating.

The application has been prepared by Wiser Environment Limited on behalf of the applicant H Weston & Sons Ltd, company number 00672234.

This NTS summarises the proposed activities to be regulated under the Environmental Permit and should be read in conjunction with the other supporting documents included within the application.

The following sections will introduce the site location, boundary, Listed Activities, Directly Associated Activities (DAA's) and basic introduction to site processes which are to be permitted.

2. APPLICATION

This application is for an EPR Installation Permit and has been prepared in line with Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) for the Cider Manufacturing facility ('The Bounds') operated by H Weston and Sons Ltd.

This application seeks to permit:

EPR Food and Drink Installation, 6.8 Part A(1), D,(ii) *Treatment and Processing, other than exclusively packaging, of the following raw materials, whether previously processed or unprocessed, intended for the production of food for feed (where the weight of the finished product excludes packaging) of only vegetable raw materials with a finished product production capacity greater than 300 tonnes per day, for the pressing of apples and associated fermentation and maturation of base cider (plus associated DAAs).*

EPR Waste Treatment activity, 5.4, Part A1 (a) (i), *Disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 50 tonnes per day involving biological treatment and physico-chemical treatment*, Wastewater Treatment Plant.

This application also seeks to permit the existing onsite wastewater treatment plant, which treats process effluent generated from cider production. The application includes the existing and proposed upgraded treatment plant to accommodate future increases in production capacity. Treated effluent is managed through the site's wastewater treatment, wetland and pond system, which provides storage, recirculation, seasonal irrigation and controlled discharge to a watercourse. The application also seeks to consolidate the existing Environment Agency water discharge permit (EPR/FP3249GD) into the new Installation Permit and increase the permitted discharge volume from 200 m³/day to 400 m³/day.

Table 1 below covers the listed activities and DAAs associated with the site that are to be permitted.

A process flow of the cider manufacturing operation and wastewater treatment plant is included in K499.2~09~ 0605, K499.2~09~ 0606 and documents within Section 11.

Table 1- Activities

Activity Reference	Activity listed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations	Description of the specified activity	Limits of activity
AR1	Schedule 1, Section 6.8, Part A (1) D (ii)	Apple Pressing during season. Fermentation and Maturation of Base Cider *.	From receipt of raw materials through production of matured cider prior to blending and bottling *
AR2	Schedule 1, Section 5.4 Part A1 (a)i	Treatment of Wastewater derived from manufacturing operations on site.	Collection and treatment of process effluent to discharge of treated effluent to surface water.
AR3	DAA 1	Initial filtration, blending, final filtration and pasteurisation of Cider as a final finished product *	From cider matured on site in AR1 to production of final finished product. *
AR4	DAA 2	Heat and Steam Generation	X2 boilers for steam generation for processing.
AR 5	DAA3	Power Generation	Diesel Generator used to power the new tank farm until improved grid connection established.
AR6	DAA 4	Raw Materials Handling and Storage	Includes receipt of Raw Materials, storage in bulk for processing.
AR7	DAA 5	Waste Storage	The generation, temporary storage and handling of liquid and solid wastes to their removal from the site.

Activity Reference	Activity listed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations	Description of the specified activity	Limits of activity
AR7	DAA 5	Clean in Place	Wet Cleaning of equipment and tanks.
AR8	DAA 7	Refrigerant Usage	From receipt of refrigerant to use in refrigeration and air conditioning processes.

*Pre- application advice had determined that the downstream processes for filtration, blending, pasteurising and bottling were limited by physical constraints to have capacity to produce 300t/day of final finished product. Advice given was that these activities would be a DAA.

The scope of this application is limited to the activities listed above.

2.1. Site Location

The site is located near to the village of Much Marcle, which is approximately 760m SE from the site boundary and 628m E of the A449.



Figure 1 Aerial image of the site, showing the permit boundary in green

2.2. Environmental Setting

The environmental setting of the site is summarised in Table 2. A more detailed description of the site setting can be found in the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) (K499.2~09~002) within Section 4 of the application pack:

Table 2 Summary of Site Setting

RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION
Humans and Property	The nearest human receptor (ID1) is approximately 10 m & NE of the permit boundary shown on the Site Setting Plan (K499.1~20~002). The main residential areas closest to the site and within the buffer are Mill Cottage (20 m SW), The Residential Areas near How Caple (65 m SSE, 170 m SE, 230 m ESE), Watery Lane (175 m SE) and Upper Venning (125 m SE).
Surface Water	One Water Framework Directive (WFD) surface water catchment: Preston Brook 269m from the site. 22 other surface water features exist within 250m of the site.
Groundwater	On site there are two secondary A aquifers, with an Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 2 and SPZ 3 also located on site. Just outside of the site boundary an SPZ1 exists. Another secondary A aquifer is sited 106m North of the site.
Designated Sites	There is one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) 1.9km east of the site.
Non-Statutory Designated Sites	16 Traditional Orchards are located within 2km of the site boundary and 2 Wood Pasture and Parkland sites are also with 2km of the boundary.
Geology	Bedrock geology found on site is: Downton Castle Sandstone Formation – Sandstone, Upper Ludlow Shales Group – Siltstone of Ludfordian age and Raglan Mudstone Formation - Siltstone and Mudstone, Interbedded.
Flooding	The site has a very low annual chance of flooding from Rivers and Sea in the present day and between 2036-2069. There is a high annual chance of surface water flooding. Groundwater flooding risk is classed as minimal.

3. PERMITTED OPERATIONS

The following sections cover a non-technical description of the permitted operations at the site. Note the site has been in operation since the late 1800s producing cider at the same facility. Operations have evolved to present day operations that now require an EPR permit. A process flow of the cider manufacturing operation is included in K499.2~09~ 0605.

3.1. Raw Apple Reception (6.8, d, (ii) activity)

Apple reception and pressing activities are seasonal, typically starting in Early September and finishing 8-10 weeks later, usually around November. Apple reception and washing is a 24/7 process during the season. Apples are brought to site in HGVs, trucks and other vehicles and are weighed in via the weighbridge on arrival and quality checked.

HGVs are directed towards the reception pit and offloaded (Photo 1). Water is used here to transport the apples into the next stage of the process. Two-day tanks hold make up water for the apple transport and washing during pressing season (Photo 2). Water is released into the pit as required and is recycled throughout the production day, with water turbidity being monitored visually to optimise water usage. Transport and washing waters are collected in further tanks (photo 2) and sediments (soils) and other organic matter is removed via a filter press to reduce turbidity and allow water recycling. Water is made up from mains (towns) water, borehole and spring water.



Photo 1: Apple reception pit.



Photo 2: Water day tanks, recycled water tanks and filter press.

3.2. Apple Washing and Pressing (6.8, d, (ii) activity)

Following on from the reception pit, apples are transported via water flume into the press-house. Apples are conveyed up to the apple cleaning equipment where they are transported on rollers and manoeuvred to remove twigs, leaves, any other organic matter and soft/rotten apples. This organic waste drops out of the roller conveyor and is contained below. Water is also sprayed onto the apples for further cleaning to, this is via small spray bars to optimise water consumption. This water is again captured and recycled via the same system in section 3.2.

Following cleaning, apples undergo a process called 'mashing'. Automated mills are used to macerate the apples into a thick pulp with a processing capacity of 25t/hr. Should the ambient temperature be too low, the apple mash is directed to a Mash Heater in which it is warmed to the correct temperature for juice extraction as it passes through the tube heat exchanger. This is necessary for the enzymes to be effective in converting starch into sugar and breakdown

any pectin present as this is helpful for filtration stages. The Mash Heater is heated via steam generated from the onsite boilers.

Following mashing and heating (if required), the Apple Mash is piped into the pressing equipment for juice extraction. There is a total of 6 presses on site. Mash is contained within internal filters with the press machines. A hydraulic ram operating at high pressure ensures the efficient extraction of Juice from the Apple Mash at the maximum rate of 10t every 90 minutes per press (total: 40t/hr). The remaining solid material (Pomace) that is left within the filters is drops to the from the juice extractors and is conveyed into an auger which further de-waters the pomace to remove any remaining water weight and maximise juice extraction. Remaining solids are then conveyed to a waste trailer that is housed within the press building beneath the auger. The trailer is removed as required and wastes sent to Anaerobic Digestion. To prevent wastage and promote raw material efficiency, KPIs are set to extract 80% juice from Apple Mash.

Extracted juice from the presses is piped into the Juice Tanks 12 tanks, at a capacity of 205,000 litres per tank at the main tank farm (2,460m³ total).

3.3. Juice Tanks (6.8, d, (ii) activity)

The Juice Tanks temporarily hold the extracted apple juice prior to fermentation. During pressing season, juice is held typically for a matter of hours whilst sampling is undertaken to check product quality and required parameters. A fermentation recipe is developed based on the sample results and product requirements. Once the fermentation recipe is known, the juice is sent to the fermentation tank.

With all tanks full, the working capacity of the juice tanks are 205,000 litres per tank with 12 tanks in total (2,460 m³ total).

3.4. Fermentation (6.8, d, (ii) activity)

Fermentation takes place in the existing main tank farm on site (photo 3). Yeasts, nutrients and sugars from the fermentation recipe are added to the tank and hydraulically mixed. Dry fermentation additives are added to the Rehydration Tank and mixed with water. These are then added to the main fermentation tank. Fermentation typically takes between 1-3 weeks fully ferment to the required Alcohol by Volume (ABV). Sampling is undertaken throughout the fermentation period to closely monitor the process and ensure it remains under control. Samples measure temperature, gravity drop. If the fermentation does not occur to the desired

rate, further yeast is added. Carbon dioxide from the fermentation process is vented to atmosphere and is currently not recovered.

Fermentation is not temperature controlled for the production of base cider, as fermentation is optimal around 16-22°C and this coincides with cooler temperatures within the pressing season. Where ambient temperatures are too warm, less yeast is added to the fermentation recipe to ensure it remains under control. Water can also be used to cool the tank in extreme temperatures, but this has not yet been an issue. This has been considered under the climate change considerations within this application.



Photo 3: Main tank farm where fermentation and storage takes place.

3.5. Racking (Yeast Removal) (6.8, d, (ii) activity)

Following fermentation, spent yeasts and sediments (the 'Lees') that have settled out to the base of the tank need to be removed from the base cider. This is completed via a process called 'Racking'. Base cider is pumped from the steel tanks it has been fermented in, into a clean, separate tank. This racking process takes up to 24 hours to complete as it must be

completed slowly to avoid disturbing the Lees and racking valves are used to transfer the cider slowly. The Base Cider will also undergo filtration in the Lees Filter prior to entry into the next storage tank (within the main tank farm). Spent yeasts and sediments are made a waste product at this stage, as it is not suitable for reuse. This waste is sent to Anaerobic Digestion. On completion of Racking, the tank is cleaned via Clean in Place.

3.6. Maturation/Storage (6.8, d, (ii) activity)

Base cider will remain in the steel tanks for Maturation and Storage for up to 18 months, or until called for from the downstream processing lines. Maturation allows the flavours to develop to product requirements. Longer term maturation is completed in the main tank farm within the steel tanks. Maturation is also completed in Oak Vats within the Vat Building area for a shorter duration.

3.7. Downstream Processes (DAA)

During pre-application discussions (see Appendix 1), it was determined that filtration, blending and pasteurisation and bottling are to be considered a Directly Associated Activity due to physical restrictions limitations in the process preventing more than 300t/day of final finished product being produced. However, a description of the operations has been given below for completeness:

Filtration

Base cider is sent through one of 4 filters that remove any residual solids that may have settled during Maturation via enclose filters. Filters at maximum capacity can process 25t/hr across all 4 filters (without legal restrictions for cleaning and physical restrictions on blending capacity included), however the solids levels in the Cider will dictate filter speed in practice. Spent solids are sent to anaerobic digestion off site.

Blending

Filtered based cider then undergoes blending within the dedicated Blend Tanks. Up to 270t/day of base cider can be blended. Blending involves the addition of additives, preservatives and additional flavourings where required.

Post Blending Storage

Following blending, batches of product are sent for further temporary storage prior to pasteurisation and bottling. There are 21 bulk tanks in total. The tanks are not emptied each day. The cider will remain in these tanks until there is sufficient capacity to pasteurise, filter and package the finished product.

Product Packing (including Pasteurisation and second filtration)

A total of 8 production lines bottle, can, keg and bag the final finished Cider. Pasteurisation will take place on lines for canning, bottling, bag in box lines. Pasteurisation techniques are flash, hot fill and tunnel depending on the line. Pasteurisation is provided by steam from the onsite boilers. Secondary filtration is only performed on specific lines. The rate of pasteurisation (95t/day max) and secondary filtration (200t/day max) is dictated by packing speeds and operation of the bottling lines as a physical restriction.

There is a dedicated warehouse on site which stores the final finished product following packaging.

3.8. Wastewater Treatment (Section 5.4 Part A1 (a)i)

All wastewater created by on site clean in place, wet cleaning and washdowns are handled and treated by the onsite Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). By January 2028, the existing wastewater treatment plant is to be upgraded to improve the current capacity of the plant. Table 3 covers the current and proposed WWTP on site. The permit application seeks to permit the current and proposed activities to future-proof the permit.

Following biological treatment within the WWTP, treated effluent is managed through the site's existing wetland and pond system. The pond system provides additional storage and operational flexibility, allowing treated effluent to be:

- discharged to the receiving watercourse under the Environmental Permit;
- retained for seasonal irrigation of surrounding agricultural land when ground and weather conditions are suitable;
- recirculated back into the treatment process for further treatment where required; or
- retained within the pond system during periods when discharge or irrigation is not appropriate.

The wetland and pond system incorporates manual valves and isolation controls which enable treated effluent to be diverted between irrigation ponds, recirculated to Pond 3, or returned to the WWTP balance tank for retreatment. The system also provides emergency storage, including the lined Top Orchard Pond, which can be used to contain effluent and facilitate removal by tanker if necessary. Pond levels are monitored fortnightly, with annual inspections undertaken in accordance with the Reservoirs Act arrangements to ensure continued integrity and operational performance.

Wastewater is ultimately discharged to a watercourse where appropriate from the WWTP as there is no local sewerage network in the local area and evidence of this is provided in Appendix 2. Westons currently hold a discharge consent with the Environment Agency (EPR/FP3249GD) for 200m³/day discharge to watercourse. This application seeks to consolidate this permit into the new installations permit and to increase the discharge volume to 400m³/day from 200m³/day.

		Capacity (t/day)	Daily Discharge Volume (m ³)
Current Treatment Process	Reception Pit, Screen Balance Tanks, Dissolved Air Floatation (x2), Activated Sludge, Membrane Bioreactor, Reed Bed, V notch weir to discharge point.	300t/day	200
Upgraded Treatment Process post ~July 2027	Reception Pit, Screen, Balance Tanks, Dissolved Air Floatation (x2), Activated Sludge, Membrane Bioreactor,	400t/day*	400

		Capacity (t/day)	Daily Discharge Volume (m ³)
	AD Plant (Expanded Granular Sludge Bed-waste water only) V notch weir to discharge point.		

*Note: the application seeks to increase the discharge volume to 400m³ on permit issue. AD plant and wastewater upgrades are currently seeking planning permission and are unlikely to be in operation prior to mid-2027.

A Process Flow Diagram showing the process flow of the WWTP is included within K499.2~09~0606.

3.9. Site Operations and Production Volumes

The site has permission to operate Monday to Sunday, 24/7. Typically, during pressing season, the site will operate 24/7 through September-November. Outside of pressing season, the site operates typically 24/5 operations.

The site produced final finished product in the following quantities 2023-2024 (excluding packaging weight):

2023: **63,737** tonnes

2024: **64,355** tonnes

For base cider production (The 6.8 activity: pressing, fermentation and maturation activities only), the following production volumes apply:

2023: **31,595** tonnes

2024: **23,323** tonnes

Water is added to the final finished product; therefore the final finished product value is higher than base cider.

3.10. Raw Materials & Chemical Use

The primary raw materials used on site are apples during the pressing season. Yeasts, enzymes, preservatives and further flavourings are also used on site as raw materials. Raw material information, including 2024 consumption details are found in K499.2~09~0901 Carbon Dioxide is also used within the downstream processing (DAA) areas to carbonate the cider.

Chemicals are used for the various Clean in Place and Wet Cleaning processes are found in K499.2~09~0901.

3.11. Refrigerants

Table 4 outlines the F-gases on site. Note, these are used within the **DAA activities** on site (blending, bottling).

Table 4: F-gases on site.

Identifier	Refrigerant Gas	Charge (kg)	GWP of F-Gas
Blending Chiller	R410a	43	2088
Bottling No 1	R410a	30	2088
Bottling No 2	R410a	56	2088
Evaporator	R407c	45	1774
Kegging Chiller	R410a	40	2088
Six Ways	R407c	43	1774

3.12. Point Source Emissions

Table 4 outlines the Point Source Emissions from the site.

A point source emission plan is located within K499.2~09~1202.

Table 4 – Point Source Emissions

Source	Pathway	Receptor
Boiler Stack	Stack	Air
Boilers Stack	Stack	Air
CO2 Emergency Relief Vent (s)	Valves at Height	Air
Steam Safety Valve(s)	Valves at Height	Air
Compressed Air Safety Valve(s)	Valves at Height	Air
Generator	Stack	Air
Main tank farm and new tank farm Emergency relief vents	Valves at Height	Air
CHP at AD Plant	Stack	Air
PVRV on AD plant	Valves at Height	Air
Treated Effluent	V-notch weir	Surface Water
Surface Water Release point	Surface Water Drains	Surface Water

Note: all domestic foul water from offices, restaurant and production sinks and toilets is directed to septic tanks as there is no foul sewer in the vicinity of the site. This is confirmed by Severn Trent (see Appendix 2).

3.13. Diffuse Emissions

Odour

Odour risk is deemed to be low from the production process as all processing occurs within buildings or within sealed tanks. The Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) could, from time to time, be a potential odour source therefore an Odour Management Plan has been prepared (See K499.2~09~1001).

Noise

The risk of noise arising from operations has been deemed low, due to the remote location of the site and internalised operations. The site has had no history of noise complaint.

Dust

The operation is extremely unlikely to cause dust emissions due to the nature of operations. The tipping of apples into the reception pit has been deemed as low and water controls are in place to dampen down any potential dust that may arise from tipping. All other processes are contained within tanks and sealed equipment as required for hygiene.

Pests

The site is a drinks production facility, therefore have regular pest control and management on site.

3.14. Wastes

Production wastes, such as Pomace or spent yeasts, are sent for recovery at permitted facilities. Recyclable materials used elsewhere on site are segregated and sent for recycling. Sludges arising from the WWTP are dewatered and spread to land. Further information on the waste production arising from operations is covered in K499.2~009~1401.

3.15. Energy and Utilities

There is no natural gas supply to the facility, therefore boilers are oil-fuelled. This is stored in tanks, which are banded to 110% capacity of the tank. Controls on the delivery of Furnace Flame are listed within the Management System. Further details on quantities and banding is included in Section 06 of this application- Technical Descriptions

The boilers fall into scope of the Medium Combustion Directive. The thermal input is listed in Section 06- Technical Description (K499.2~09~0601). There is also a diesel generator powering the new tank farm until mains electrical installations are completed. This has also been factored into the application in Section 06.

The majority of electricity on site is from Mains, however power is also generated from onsite Solar Panels which is considered BAT compliant. The site has a temporary diesel generator to power the new tank farm until incoming supply upgrades take place in 2035 by National Grid. Incoming supply is metered for monitoring purposes.

The site also holds a Climate Change Agreement (CCA) FDF1-T00033. This has been submitted with this application as supporting evidence.

Water is sourced via three separate means: Potable mains supply, borehole and spring. Abstraction licences are in place with the Environment Agency:

- 18/54/21/0010- Original issue date: 02/03/1966, date effective/issue: 12 /01/2012, Licence holder H Weston & Sons Ltd.
- MD/054/0021/036- Original issue date: 26/03/2021, date of issue/effective date: 20/09/2023, Licence holder: H Weston and Sons Trustees Ltd

It is mixed on site and stored within storage tanks to ensure continual supply to site. Water supply is metered for monitoring purposes. Water from all sources is mixed in the water storage tanks on site ready for use.

Improvements are set to be made on monitoring energy and water usage across the site in 2025 under a trial scheme. Improvements to the Reverse Osmosis system will allow the re-introduction of water re-use on site to reduce overall consumption (March 2026).

3.16. Drainage

A site drainage plan has been included with the application, please see Section 13 of the application pack, drawing reference K499.2~09~1301. Separate systems are present for clean, uncontaminated surface water and factory effluent. No surface water is directed to the wastewater treatment plant.

3.17. Site Management System

H Weston and Sons Ltd shall manage and operate the activities listed above in line with a certified Management System, ISO 14001. A high-level summary of site procedures associated with the sites ISO accredited Management System is included within K499.2~09~0301. The ISO certification is included in K499.2~09~0301 Appendix A).

The site will be operated:

- a) in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution, including those arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents, non-conformances, closure and those drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaints;
- b) using sufficient competent persons and resources, and
- c) with records demonstrating compliance.

Any person having duties that are or may be affected by the matters set out in the Environmental Permit shall have access to a copy of it.

3.18. Site Condition Report and Relevant Hazardous Substances

The site has been in operation as a cider mill since the late 1800's and has expanded with evolving technology to the site it is today. As such, a site condition report has been completed and submitted as part of this application (K499.2~09~001). This is also supported by a Relative Hazardous Substances assessment (K499.2~09~0701). It is on the basis of the site history and the RHS assessment that this application is submitted without baseline soil and groundwater monitoring. This was discussed during initial pre-application. Receptor and pathway assessment have been completed during the RHS and deemed that there is no significant pathway for polluting substances to reach soil or groundwaters.

In addition, H Weston & Sons Ltd have stated that there is no corporate record of significant pollution at site which could affect soil and groundwater quality. H Weston & Sons Ltd are aware that there will be a need to sample soils and groundwaters should the permit be surrendered in future. Should pollutants be found (i.e heavy metals or hydrocarbons) that are expected to be seen in the local area, remediation will be conducted by Westons.

4. RISK ASSESSMENT

An Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) (K499.2~09~002) is included in Section 4 of the application pack. The ERA details the key management measures for the protection of the environment, with regards to emissions to surface water, groundwater, land, and air (including noise and odour).

4.1. Groundwater Risk Assessment

A Groundwater Risk Assessment has been undertaken to assess the potential for site activities, particularly the operation of the Long Meadow Wetlands, to affect underlying groundwater. The assessment considered the local geology, hydrogeology, nearby aquifers and borehole records, together with the design and operation of the wetland treatment system. The assessment concluded that the risk to groundwater is low, primarily due to the presence of thick, low-permeability clay and marl deposits beneath the site, which provide a natural barrier to downward migration of contaminants. In addition, the wetland system is subject to regular inspection and maintenance under the Reservoirs Act 1975, further reducing the likelihood of environmental impacts.

4.2. Surface Water Risk Assessment

A Surface Water Risk Assessment has been completed to evaluate the potential effects of the proposed trade effluent discharge on nearby watercourses. The assessment reviewed the characteristics of the receiving water environment, historical monitoring data, laboratory analysis and the Environment Agency's H1 screening methodology. The assessment demonstrated that the predicted process contributions of all assessed substances are below the screening thresholds and can therefore be screened out from further assessment. The proposed discharge is not expected to result in a significant impact on the receiving water environment.

4.3. Air Quality Assessment

An Air Quality Assessment has been undertaken to evaluate emissions from the site's two fuel oil-fired boilers using recognised atmospheric dispersion modelling. The assessment considered impacts on nearby residential receptors, human health and designated ecological sites. Predicted concentrations of all assessed pollutants were compared against relevant UK air quality objectives and environmental assessment criteria. The assessment concluded that emissions from the boilers are not expected to give rise to significant effects on human health

or ecological receptors, with predicted environmental concentrations remaining well below the applicable assessment criteria.

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