Environmental Risk Assessment

Prepared on Behalf of:

Britaniacrest Recycling Ltd

Site Name:

Little Orchard Farm

Reigate Road

Hookwood

Surrey

RH6 0HJ

Environmental Permit Reference:

BP3390EB

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Site:	**Reigate Road**
Project:	**Bespoke Permit Variation Application**
Title	**Environmental Risk Assessment**
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Distribution List:

Environment Agency

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

1.1.1 This Environmental Risk Assessment (RA) has been produced on behalf of Britaniacrest Recycling Ltd (the applicant), in line with current Environment Agency guidance, 'Risk Assessment for your Environmental Permit' available on Gov.uk, to support a variation application of an existing Bespoke Permit for a Waste operation under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended).

1.2 Environmental Risk Assessment Aims

1.2.1 This assessment aims to consider potential environmental hazards associated with the activity and to identify sensitive receptors, which may impact and determine the influence management practice has on reducing risk.

2. Site Setting

2.1 Location

2.1.1 The operation is located off Reigate Road, with commercial & industrial activities (South-East/East/North) and a number of open fields and woodland surrounding the site (West/North-West/South-West). The nearest residential receptor is over 100 metres from the operation and not within the prevailing wind direction (Southeast). We would note that the site has been operational since 1994 when the original Permit was issued without any complaints relating to the operation. The site is adjacent to a number of open fields, an Ancient Woodland, and Deciduous Woodland (Priority Habitat Inventory) designations, which is to the northwest/southwest/south of the site.

2.2 Designated Environmentally Sensitive Sites

2.2.1 There are no European Designated Sites such as Ramsar, Protection Areas, Biosphere Reserve, Special Areas of Conservations within 1000 metres of the site. However, the site is adjacent to an Ancient Woodland and Deciduous Woodland (Priority Habitat Inventory) designations, which is to the northwest/southwest/south of the site as evidenced in Figures 1/2. Furthermore, the site is not within an AQMA area for the management of PM10 Pollutants, but for NOx Pollutants, as evidenced in Figure 3.

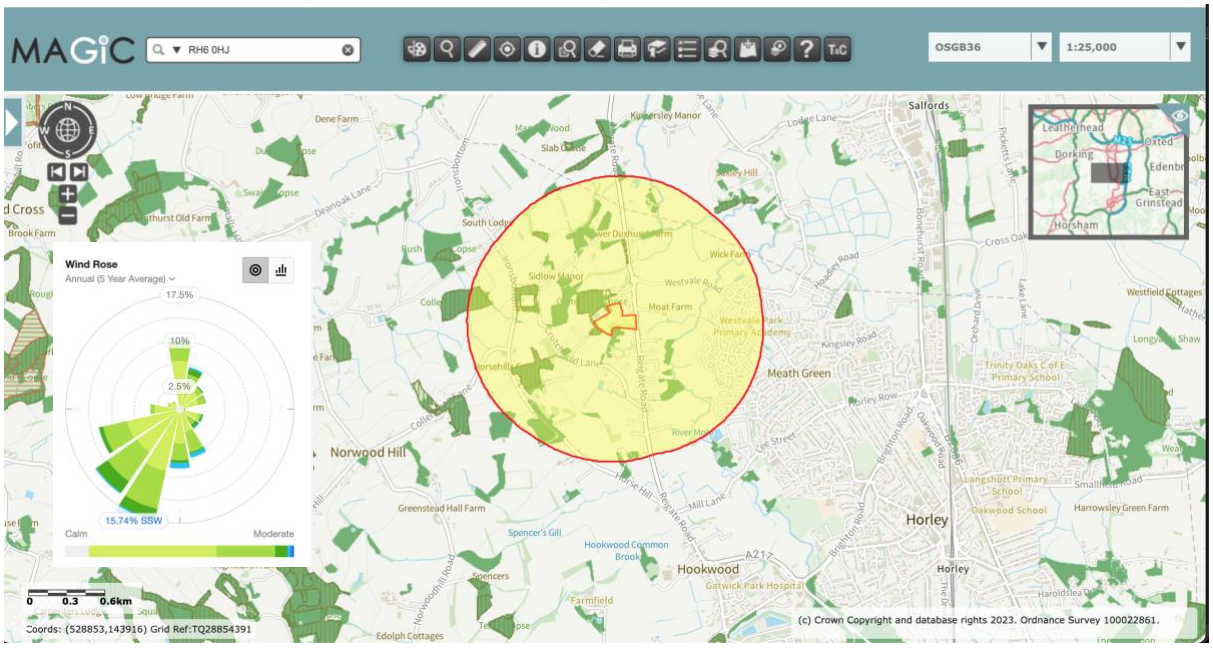
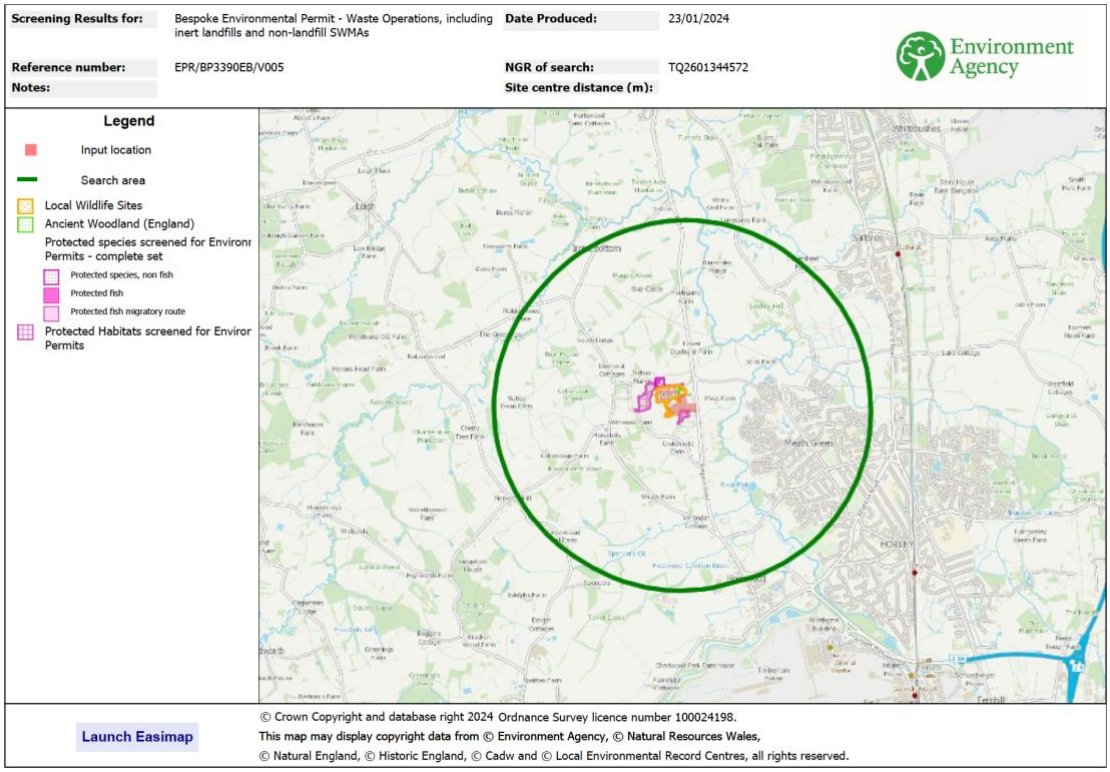


Figure 1: Map Showing Proposed Application Site & 1000 Metre Screening Buffer (Magic Interactive Tool)



<u>Figure 2:</u> Environment Agency Receptor Screening Map

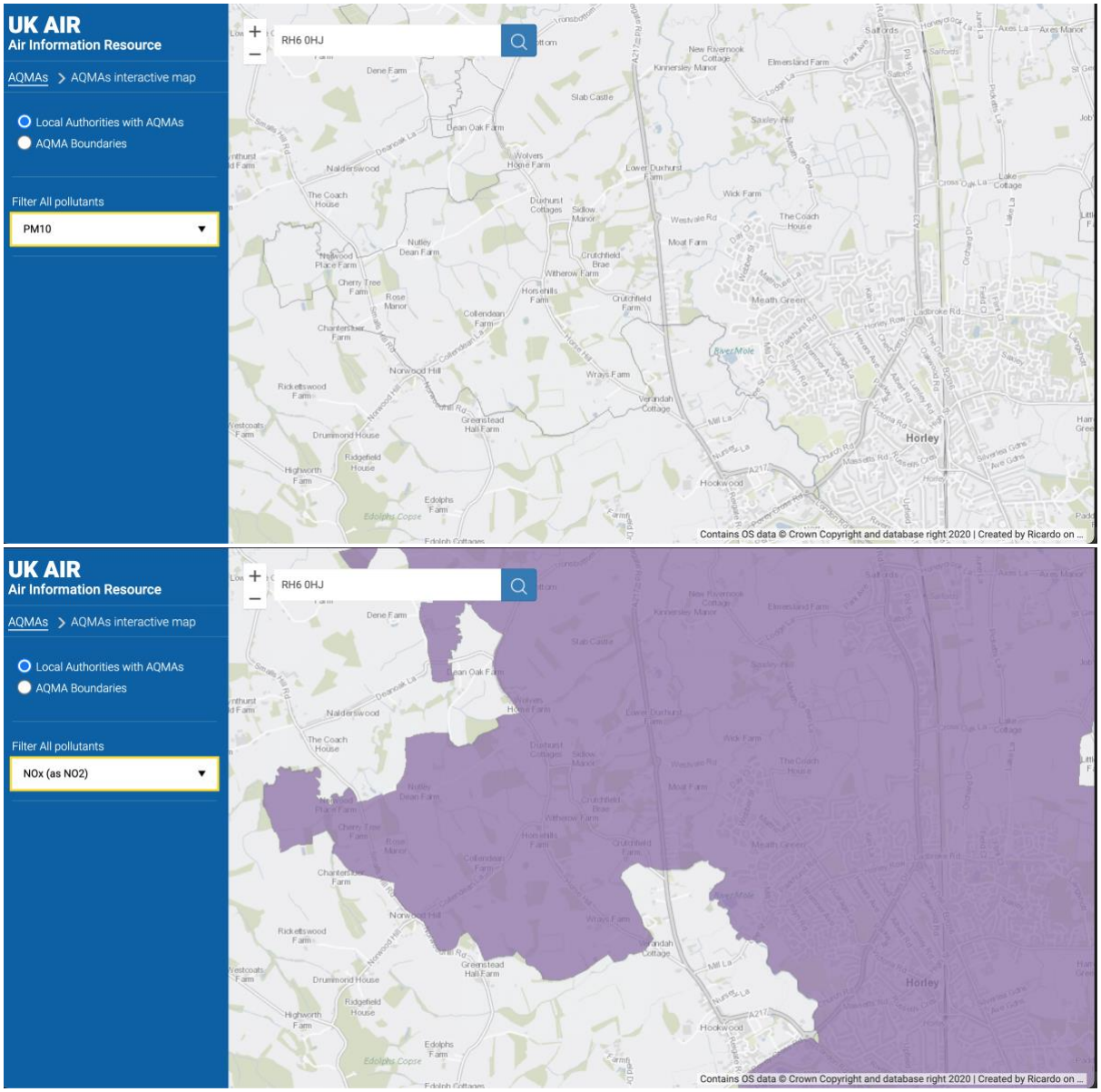


Figure 3: Application Site in Relation to Air Quality Management

2.3 Hydrogeology Aquifer Designation Map (Bedrock)

2.3.1 Information obtained from the BGS confirms that the site is within a Weald Clay Formation for mudstone.

2.4 Hydrogeology Aquifer Designation Map (Superficial)

2.4.1 Information obtained from the BGS confirms that the site is not within a Superficial Geology formation.

2.5 Groundwater Source Protection Zones

2.5.1 The application site is not within a GPZ Designation but does fall within an Unproductive Designations for Groundwater Vulnerability.

2.5.2 The proposed application site is within a Drinking Water Protected Area (surface water).

2.6 Flood Risk

2.6.1 The proposed application site is within a Flood Zone One Designation (Low Probability of Flooding).

3. Methodology

3.1 Hazard Identification

3.1.1 A hazard is something with potential to cause harm to something else.

3.2 Receptors

3.2.1 A receptor is the object (e.g., person, organism, resource, or property) impacted by a hazard. When identifying receptors which may be at risk from the site, the following have been considered:

- Deciduous Woodland;
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR);
- Locations used to grow food or to farm animals or fish;
- Drain and sewer systems;
- Factories and other businesses;
- Fields and allotments used to grow food;
- Roads and railways;
- Groundwater beneath the site;
- Residential Dwellings;
- Regionally important geological sites;
- Schools, hospitals, and other public buildings;
- Conservation and habitat protected areas;
- Water; and
- Playing fields and playgrounds.

3.2.2 Based on the assessment of the site setting presented in Section 2 of this Environmental Risk Assessment, the following principal receptors have been identified for assessment as presented in Figure 4 and detailed in Table 1 overleaf.

Table 1: Possible Receptors, Distance & Direction from Proposed Operation

Receptor Reference	Receptor Description	Direction From Site	Approximate Distance From Site Boundary (Metres)	Wind Directional Travel Percentage % (Overall Meteorological Office Figures)
1	Crutchfield Copse (Ancient Woodland/Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat)	Northwest South Southwest	Adjacent	3.30 9.47 4
2	Crutchfield Copse (Ancient Woodland/Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat)	West Southwest	Adjacent	0.74 4
3	Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat	South	Adjacent	9.47
4	Infrastructure Reigate Road	East	Adjacent	4.03
5	Residential (Owned by the Operator)	Northwest	Adjacent	3.30
6	Pond (Controlled by Operator)	Northwest	Adjacent	3.30
7	Lower Duxhurst Farm Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat	North	516	8.15
8	Sidlow Manor	Northwest	454.1	3.30
9	Collendean Copse (Ancient Woodland/Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat)	Northwest	828.4	3.30
10	Horsehill Farm	Southwest	733	4
11	Westvale Park Primary Academy	East	931.3	4.03
12	Residential	East	817.6	4.03
13	Residential	East	875.7	4.03
14	River Mole	East	448.6	4.03
15	Moat Farm/Zeena's Plant Nursery	East	217.2	4.03
16	Wick Farm	Northeast	860.8	14.20
17	Residential	Southeast	107	1.33
18	Thames Water Utilities	Southeast	991.4	1.33
19	Crutchfield Farm	Southwest	336.5	4
20	Commercial/Industrial	North	98.7	8.15
21	Knox Motors (Ancient Woodland/Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat)	Northwest	603.4	3.30
22	Commercial/Industrial	South	82.7	9.47
23	Precious Pets Horley	Southwest	704.5	4
24	Commercial/Industrial	Southwest	673	4
25	Commercial/Industrial	Northeast	357.8	14.20
26	Greenacres Kennel	North	803.1	8.15
27	Commercial & industrial	North	935.8	8.15
28	Road Infrastructure (Irons Bottom)	Northwest	640.3	3.30
29	Road Infrastructure (Horsehill)	Southwest	876	4
30	Road Infrastructure (Crutchfield)	Southwest	335	4
31	Wrays Farm	Southwest	967.4	4
32	Wrays Wood (Ancient Woodland)	Southwest	596.2	4
33	Religious Grounds	South	604.4	9.47
34	Witherow Farm	Southwest	365.2	4
35	Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat	Southeast	258.7	1.33

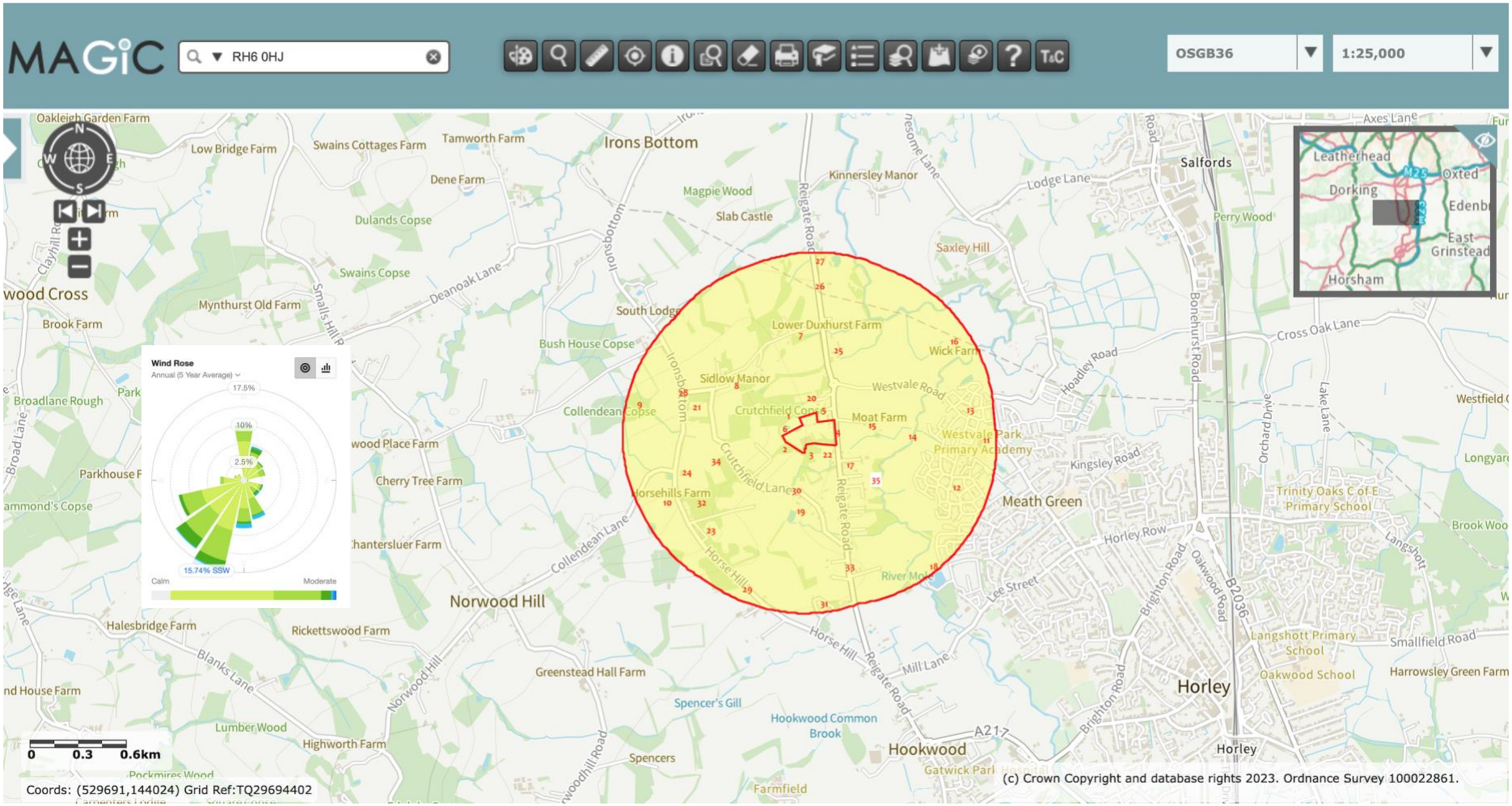


Figure 4: Possible Receptors Identified within 1000m of the Application Site (Magic)

3.3 Pathways

Table 2: Pathways

Receptor	Hazard	Pathway
Humans & Property	Odour	Transmitted through the air
	Dust and Particular Matter	Transmitted through the air
	Noise & Vibration	Transmitted through the air/ground
	Birds, Vermin & Insects	Physical travel
	Fire	Physical contact and spread
Groundwater	Contaminated Runoff	Infiltration through the ground
Surface Water	Contaminated Runoff	Direct discharge from site
Atmosphere	Dust and Particular Matter	Transmitted through the air

3.4 Risk

3.4.1 Assessment of risk is based on the probability of receptor exposure to the identified hazards and the consequence of exposure. The initial assessment of risk is made assuming no risk management practices with the proposed mitigation measures being factored into the overall assessment of the proposed operation resulting in a residual risk level.

4. Fugitive Emissions to Air

Hazard	Source	Pathway	Receptor	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of Risk	Risk Management	Residual Risk
Release of Particulate Matter (Dusts)	Dust from Delivery of Wastes	Air Transportation then inhalation	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Low	Low	Medium	Vehicles are sheeted during the transportation of all waste materials to the proposed site. In the event of dust generation, follow procedures detailed within Table 5. Dust Management Action Levels escalating as necessary (DEMP Document). Dust Suppression Equipment: Hoses/Mobile Suppression Units /Suppression Cannons Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	Low
	Dust from Deposit of Wastes	Air Transportation then inhalation	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Low	Low	Medium	Wastes are deposited in the Waste Acceptance area (depending on material composition & type), which is constantly monitored during the unloading process. Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) as well as suppression equipment that	Low

							all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of dust. In the event of dust generation, follow procedures detailed within Table 5. Dust Management Action Levels escalating as necessary (DEMP Document). Dust Suppression Equipment: Hoses/Mobile Suppression Units /Suppression Cannons Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	
	Dust from Processing of Wastes	Air Transportation then inhalation	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Low	Low	Medium	Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) as well as suppression equipment that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of dust. In the event of dust generation, follow procedures detailed within Table 5. Dust Management Action Levels escalating as necessary (DEMP Document). Dust Suppression Equipment: Hoses/Mobile Suppression Units /Suppression Cannons	Low

							Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	
	Dust from Storage of Waste	Air Transportation then inhalation	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Low	Low	Medium	Wastes are stored below the confines of the storage bays provided to reduce the potential for dust to be transmitted over bay walls. Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) as well as suppression equipment that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of dust. In the event of dust generation, follow procedures detailed within Table 5. Dust Management Action Levels escalating as necessary (DEMP Document). Dust Suppression Equipment: Hoses/Mobile Suppression Units /Suppression Cannons Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	Low
	Dust from Loading of Wastes	Air Transportation then inhalation	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Low	Low	Medium	Materials are placed within removal vehicles and not dropped from a height, reducing the distance over which debris, dust and particulates	Low

							could be blown and dispersed by winds. Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) as well as suppression equipment that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of dust. Materials are placed within removal vehicles and not dropped from a height, reducing the distance over which debris, dust and particulates could be blown and dispersed by winds. In the event of dust generation, follow procedures detailed within Table 5. Dust Management Action Levels escalating as necessary (DEMP Document). Dust Suppression Equipment: Hoses/Mobile Suppression Units /Suppression Cannons Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	
	Dust from Track Out	Air Transportation	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Low	Low	Medium	Surface cleaned/tidied on a regular basis to prevent the build up of particulates on the site surfacing.	Low

		then inhalation					In the event of dust generation, follow procedures detailed within Table 5. Dust Management Action Levels escalating as necessary (DEMP Document). Dust Suppression Equipment: Hoses/Mobile Suppression Units /Suppression Cannons Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	

5. Noise & Vibration

Hazard	Source	Pathway	Receptor	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of Risk	Risk Management	Residual Risk
Noise & Vibrations from Vehicle Movements & onsite activities	Noise from Site Operation	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Medium	Medium	Medium	No engine idling is permitted onsite; all engines are turned off whilst waiting to tip. Primary Operational Hours 7.00am-17:00pm. Revving of engines will be kept to a minimum. Relevant plant and equipment will be fitted with appropriate sound attenuation and acoustic isolation and will be subject to regular inspection and maintenance schedules to maintain operational performance. Operatives complete daily defect checks on all equipment prior to operation. In the event of a mechanical issue with the equipment it will be isolated pending repair. Operatives are trained in noise management and the prompt reporting of any abnormal noise so that it can be rectified. Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls	Low

							(where necessary) that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of noise. The wider site boundary and adjacent buildings act as a physical barrier to transmission. See separately submitted Environmental Management System, Emissions Management Section, Noise & Vibration Procedure. Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	
	Noise from Delivery of Wastes (i.e., Vehicle Movements)	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of noise. No engine idling is permitted onsite; all engines are turned off whilst waiting to tip. Revving of engines will be kept to a minimum. Primary Operational Hours 7.00am-17:00pm. Vehicles deposit loads one at a time, which is controlled by onsite operatives.	Low

							10mph speed limit enforced onsite; anyone speeding will be subject to disciplinary action. Drivers complete daily defect checks on all vehicles prior to operation. Vehicles will not be used if major or safety defects are identified. Vehicles are fitted with working exhaust silencing equipment. Relevant plant and equipment will be fitted with appropriate sound attenuation and acoustic isolation and will be subject to regular inspection and maintenance schedules to maintain operational performance. See separately submitted Environmental Management System, Emissions Management Section, Noise & Vibration Procedure. Operatives are trained in noise management and the prompt reporting of any abnormal noise so that it can be rectified.	
	Noise from Deposit of Wastes	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Medium	Medium	Medium	No engine idling is permitted onsite; all engines are turned off whilst waiting to tip. Primary Operational Hours 7.00am-17:00pm.	Low

							Vehicles deposit loads one at a time, which is controlled by onsite operatives. 10mph speed limit enforced onsite; anyone speeding will be subject to disciplinary action. Revving of engines will be kept to a minimum. Operatives complete daily defect checks on all equipment prior to operation. In the event of a mechanical issue with the equipment it will be isolated pending repair. Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of noise. All vehicles have the latest silencing equipment fitted as standard. Relevant plant and equipment will be fitted with appropriate sound attenuation and acoustic isolation and will be subject to regular inspection and maintenance schedules to maintain operational performance. See separately submitted Environmental Management System,	

							Emissions Management Section, Noise & Vibration Procedure. Operatives are trained in noise management and the prompt reporting of any abnormal noise so that it can be rectified.	
	Noise from Processing of Wastes	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of noise & vibration. All Equipment/Machinery have daily defect checks completed by operators, with all defects reported to senior management for rectification. Primary Operational Hours 7.00am-17:00pm. Relevant plant and equipment will be fitted with appropriate sound attenuation and acoustic isolation and will be subject to regular inspection and maintenance schedules to maintain operational performance. See separately submitted Environmental Management System, Emissions Management Section, Noise & Vibration Procedure.	Low

							Operatives are trained in noise management and the prompt reporting of any abnormal noise so that it can be rectified.	
	Noise from Loading of Wastes	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Loading of materials conducted within the confines of the site perimeter. Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of noise & vibration. Materials are placed within removal vehicles and not dropped from a height, reducing the potential impact of noise & vibration. Revving of engines will be kept to a minimum. 10mph speed limit enforced onsite; anyone speeding will be subject to disciplinary action. Primary Operational Hours 7.00am-17:00pm. See separately submitted Environmental Management System, Emissions Management Section, Noise & Vibration Procedure.	Low

							Operatives are trained in noise management and the prompt reporting of any abnormal noise so that it can be rectified.	

6. Odour

Hazard	Source	Pathway	Receptor	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of Risk	Risk Management	Residual Risk
Release of Particulate Matter (Odours)	Odour from Delivery of Wastes	Air Transportation then inhalation	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Low	Low	Medium	Vehicles are sheeted during the transportation of all waste materials to the proposed site. Drivers follow strict pre-acceptance inspections to ensure no malodorous wastes are delivered to site. If the load is judged to be too malodorous the driver will contact the weighbridge office for further instruction on transporting the waste to another waste management facility (if deemed necessary). In the event of Odour generation, follow procedures detailed within Table 6. Odour Management Action Levels escalating as necessary (OEMP Document). Odour Suppression Equipment: Hoses/Mobile Suppression Units /Suppression Cannons Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	Low

	Odour from Deposit of Wastes	Air Transportation then inhalation	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Low	Low	Medium	Wastes are deposited in the Waste Acceptance area (depending on material composition & type), is constantly monitored during the unloading process. Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) as well as suppression equipment that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of odour. In the event that malodorous wastes are inadvertently accepted, they will be isolated within an enclosed skip and removed from the site within 48 hours of arrival. In the event of Odour generation, follow procedures detailed within Table 6. Odour Management Action Levels escalating as necessary (OEMP Document). Odour Suppression Equipment: Hoses/Mobile Suppression Units /Suppression Cannons Management complete daily spot checks of the Depot, which includes the identification of malodorous wastes.	Low

							Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	
	Odour from Processing of Wastes	Air Transportation then inhalation	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Low	Low	Medium	Management complete daily spot checks of the Depot, which includes the identification of malodorous wastes. Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) as well as suppression equipment that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of odour. In the event that malodorous wastes are identified during the processing operations, they will be isolated within an enclosed skip and removed from the site within 48 hours of arrival. In the event of Odour generation, follow procedures detailed within Table 6. Odour Management Action Levels escalating as necessary (OEMP Document). Odour Suppression Equipment: Hoses/Mobile Suppression Units /Suppression Cannons	Low

							Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	
	Odour from Storage of Waste	Air Transportation then inhalation	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Low	Low	Medium	Management complete daily spot checks of the Depot, which includes the identification of malodorous wastes. Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) as well as suppression equipment that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of odour. Storage time limits as specified in the submitted Fire Prevention Plan Document. Ongoing monitoring and inspection of wastes stored within the Depot. In the event that malodorous wastes are identified whilst being stored onsite, they will be isolated within an enclosed skip and removed from the site within 48 hours of arrival. In the event of Odour generation, follow procedures detailed within Table 6. Odour Management Action Levels escalating as necessary (OEMP Document).	Low

							Odour Suppression Equipment: Hoses/Mobile Suppression Units /Suppression Cannons Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	
	Odour from Loading of Wastes	Air Transportation then inhalation	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Low	Low	Medium	Only competently trained operatives complete loading operations to ensure they are carried out efficiently and effectively. Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) as well as suppression equipment that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission of odour. Management complete daily spot checks of the Depot, which includes the identification of malodorous wastes. Vehicles are sheeted during the transportation of all waste materials to the proposed site. Loading of materials conducted within the confines of the site perimeter. In the event of Odour generation, follow procedures detailed within	Low

							Table 6. Odour Management Action Levels escalating as necessary (OEMP Document). Odour Suppression Equipment: Hoses/Mobile Suppression Units /Suppression Cannons Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	

7. Litter

Hazard	Source	Pathway	Receptor	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of Risk	Risk Management	Residual Risk
Release of Litter	Litter Generated From Onsite Activities	Transport Through the Air & Over Land	Receptors listed in Table 1..	Medium	Medium	Medium	Waste Management areas benefit from numerous buildings (including the main processing building), landscaping bunding and concrete retaining walls (where necessary) as well as suppression equipment that all act as a physical barrier to the transmission. The site will be carefully managed, including good housekeeping procedures, and regular checks will be made within and around the site for any litter/debris. Reaction time: Public highway immediately (within 1 hour of detection) & within the permitted boundary by the end of the working day. Operatives are trained in Emissions Management Procedures. See separately submitted Environmental Management System, Emissions Management Section, Litter Procedures (Contingency Plan). Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	Low

8. Pests

Hazard	Source	Pathway	Receptor	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of Risk	Risk Management	Residual Risk
Pests (files, vermin, birds) attracted to waste material	Pests	Transport Through the Air & Over Land	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Medium	Medium	Medium	The site will be carefully managed, including good housekeeping procedures, and regular checks will be made within and around the site for any litter/debris to prevent the attraction of pests. Operatives are trained in Emissions Management Procedures. See separately submitted Environmental Management System, Emissions Management Section, Pests Procedures. Wind conditions will be monitored & Operations may cease until conditions improve.	Low

9. Fugitive Emissions to Water

Hazard	Source	Pathway	Receptor	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of Risk	Risk Management	Residual Risk
Contaminated Surface Water Run Off/Fire Water Run Off	Contamination from Materials stored onsite	Percolation through soils, direct run off from site across the ground and entering surface water drains or natural channels/ ditches or groundwater	Receptors listed in Table 1.1.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Responsible Person inspects condition of the impermeable surfacing and drainage channels with any noticeable deterioration rectified as soon as practicable. Sections of the site also benefit from a kerbed perimeter edging. Regular inspections of equipment/machinery/vehicles will identify leaks at the earliest possible opportunity. Fuels/oils/AdBlue stored on site are provided with secondary containment. Leakage/Spillage Procedure details in submitted Environmental Management System. See dedicated Fire Prevention Plan on firewater containment.	Low
Chemicals & Oils Stored Onsite	Loss of containment on site	Percolation through soils, direct run off from site across the ground and entering	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Site benefits from an impermeable surface and a sealed drainage system. Fuels/oils/AdBlue stored on site are provided with secondary containment. Leakage/Spillage Procedure details in submitted Environmental Management System.	Low

		surface water drains or natural channels/ ditches or groundwater					Regular inspections of equipment/machinery/vehicles & the chemical storage areas will identify leaks at the earliest possible opportunity.	
Leakage & Spillage	Loss of containment on site	Percolation through soils, direct run off from site across the ground and entering surface water drains or natural channels/ ditches or groundwater	Receptors listed in Table 1.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Site benefits from an impermeable surfacing and a sealed drainage system. Regular inspections of equipment/machinery/vehicles will identify leaks at the earliest possible opportunity. Fuels/oils/AdBlue stored on site are provided with secondary containment. Leakage/Spillage Procedure details in submitted Environmental Management System.	Low

10. Habitats Risk Assessment Screening

Receptor	Screening Distance	Sensitive Characteristics & Reasons for Designation	Sensitivity Level	Sensitivity Assessment Through Embedded Mitigation	Residual Risk
Protected Species - European Eel migratory route Anguilla Anguilla migratory route	1000m	European Eel migratory routes, protected species and habits **(Distance 290 metres)**	Medium	The residual impact associated with the proposed operation would be nominal, based on the following conclusions: • Effective Fire Prevention Plan, Environmental Management System, Dust Emissions Management Plan & Odour Emissions Management Plan; • Onsite controls including those specified in the above Environmental Management Documentation including the concrete retaining walls, landscape bunding, suppression equipment, sealed drainage (storage of non-hazardous/hazardous waste types). • Only inert materials are stored on areas of hardstanding. • Activities at a distance from the stie boundary; • Any particulates are non-toxic; • Any emissions would be of such a diluted concentration to pose no impact on identified receptors.	Low
Local Wildlife Site Crutchfield Copse	1000m	Ancient Woodland/Deciduous Woodland Broadleaved Trees National Forest Inventory 2014 & protected habitats **(Distance Adjacent)**	Medium		Low
Local Wildlife Site Collendean Copse	1000m	Ancient Woodland /Deciduous Woodland Broadleaved Trees National Forest Inventory 2014 **(Distance 828.4 metres)**	Medium		Low
Local Wildlife Site Wrays Wood	1000m	Ancient Woodland/Deciduous Woodland Broadleaved Trees National Forest Inventory 2014 & protected habitats **(Distance 596.2 metres)**	Medium		Low
Ancient Woodland/ Deciduous Woodland (Protected Habitat)	1000m	Ancient Woodland/Deciduous Woodland Broadleaved Trees National Forest Inventory 2014 & protected habitats **(Distance 258.7(closest)-843.7 (furthest) metres)**	Medium		Low

11. Conclusion

11.1.1 This Environmental Risk Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with regulatory guidance.

11.1.2 This qualitative risk assessment has considered fugitive emissions, noise & vibration, odour, litter, pests, and fugitive emissions to water. The assessment concludes that with the implementation of the risk management measures described above, and those contained in supplementary Odour Emissions Management Plan, Dust Emissions Management Plan, Fire Prevention Plan and the Environmental Management System Document, the proposed development is not likely to cause a significant environmental impact, and no further assessment is required.

11.2 Noise Impact Assessment

11.2.1 A noise impact assessment has been submitted in support of the application at the request of the Environment Agency, which confirms that the site does not pose a significant adverse impact.