Pattemore's Transport (Crewkerne) Ltd Accident Management Plan Manual (AMP)

Pattemore's Dairy

V1.0 Issue 0 – January 2025

Version Control

Issue	Date	Revision Details / Summary of Changes	Author	Approved by
V1.0 Issue 0	09/01/2025	First issue	Earthcare Technical Ltd	

Document owner
Earthcare Technical Ltd

Management approval
Shaun Pattemore (Pattemore's Transport (Crewkerne) Limited)

Contents

Abbreviations

AD	Anaerobic digester/ digestion
AMP	Accident Management Plan
AW	Ancient Woodland
CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
DWSZ	Drinking Water Safeguard Zone
EA	Environment Agency
EMS	Environmental Management System
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
MPH	Miles per hour
NGR	National Grid Reference
NH_3	Ammonia
OMP	Odour Management Plan
PHI	Priority Habitat Inventory
ppm	Parts per million
PVRV	Pressure and vacuum relief valve
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SSAFO	The Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (England) Regulations 2010
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SR	Standard Rules
TCM	Technically Competent Manager
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

1 Scope of the AMP

This Accident Management Plan (AMP) is written to cover the scope of operations for Pattemore's Dairy Site located at Mosterton Road, Misterton, Crewkerne, Somerset, TA18 8NT (the Site) operated by Pattemore's Transport (Crewkerne) Limited (Pattemore's).

This AMP has been written with reference to the current Environment Agency (EA) Guidance[1] and should be read in conjunction with the Site environmental management system (EMS). The guidance stipulates that an AMP is necessary for dealing with any incidents / events that could result in pollution.

The aim of the AMP is to:

- identify the hazards posed by the installation / activity;
- assess the risks of accidents and their possible consequences; and
- implement measures to reduce the risks of accidents and contingency plans for accidents that do occur.

The Accident Management Plan and associated procedures includes the location of spill kits, muster points and fire extinguishers.

Emergency response procedures and accident/incident forms are included within the management system documents and are listed on the site-specific Master Document Control List **(PAT-OD-10)**.

This first issue of the AMP Manual supports an environmental permit application for a bespoke installation permit. Through pre-application discussions, the Environment Agency have provided a permit reference of EPR/NP3127SX.

The AMP should be reviewed on a four yearly basis or:

- When changes are made to the operations, drainage or site infrastructure or plant and equipment that affect the activities covered by the permit;
- When the permit is varied;
- After any accident, complaint, or breach of the permit; and
- In the event that a new environmental problem or issue has occurred, and the site has needed to implement new control measures to control it.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/develop-a-management-system-environmental-permits

2 Site Description

2.1 Site Location

Address:	Pattemore's Dairy, Mosterton Road, Misterton, Crewkerne, Somerset, TA18 8NT
National Grid Reference (NGR):	ST 46007 07193
Local Authority:	Somerset Council

The Site Location is shown in Figure 1 - Site Location Plan.

The Site footprint (proposed permitted area) is approximately 6.3 hectares (15.5 acres).

The Site is in a rural location with the villages of Misterton approximately 1 km to the north west and South Perrott 1.3 km to the south east.

The southern boundary of the Site is bordered by a tributary of the River Parrett and the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. To the east of the Site there is a solar farm with an area of 2 hectares (5 acres) which is operated by Pattemore's Transport (Holdings) Ltd, and which provides energy to the Site with any excess exported to the National Grid. Much of the Site boundary contains vegetation which provides a visual screen from the A3066 from which is accessed.

2.2 Site process summary

2.2.1 Food and Drink Processes

Within the Dairy Building raw milk is processed to produce pasteurised homogenised milk, cream and skim which is formed as a by-product of cream production.

Raw milk is accepted in bulk and stored within the Milk Silos. A proportion of the raw milk is diverted directly to the pasteurisation unit. The pasteurised milk is then homogenised then either dispatched in bulk or packaged and sent off site.

The milk that is not pasteurised is routed via 3 No. lines to the 3 no. Separators which work using centrifugal force to separate the cream from the milk ('skim'). Depending on market demands, the resulting cream is either stored in the Cream Holding Tanks, dispatched off site in bulk or packed for dispatch.

A proportion of the resulting skim is passed through a Clarifier. Depending on market demands, the resulting skim from the Separators is either:

- Dispatched off site in bulk; or
- Packaged and dispatched off site; or
- Piped to the Skim Silos for storage and then to the Evaporators to produce concentrate, which is either dispatched in bulk or packaged.

At the time of writing, two new production lines are proposed for goat milk and for plant-based milk which will include the following steps:

- Reception of goat and plant-based milk from bulk tankers
- Pasteurisation
- Storage of goat and plant-based milk in storage Silos
- Packaging of goat and plant-based milk
- Storage of packaged goat and plant-based milk prior to dispatch
- Dispatch

There are 3 No. fixed Boilers and 1. No Mobile (standby) Boiler on site used for the production of steam which is used on site for pasteurisation of milk and for the cleaning in place (CIP) systems.

2.2.2 Effluent Treatment Plant

There is an on-site Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP), designed to treat effluent produced from:

- CIP (Clean in Place) systems which serve production lines and equipment and the Tanker and Box Wash Stations;
- Water from the first stage evaporation process;
- Boiler blowdown water;
- Yard run off water; and
- Under abnormal operating conditions, any spillages within the dairy itself, via the to 6 No. Back tanks (each with a capacity of 60m^3). This temporary buffer storage allows the controlled input of concentrated spills into ETP, at a rate that would not adversely impact its operation.

Effluent streams entering the ETP are treated by Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) within the DAF Tank and then undergo secondary treatment within either the Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) or the secondary Biomass DAF (BIO DAF).

Within the DAF Tank, most solids are removed through a combination of adding Poly Aluminium Chloride (PAC), Sulphuric Acid and Polymer in conjunction with the white-water system and paddles which scrape off the sludge that has risen to the surface. The partially treated liquid component of the effluent is directed to the Anoxic Tank and subsequently the Activated Sludge and Aerobic Tank (AS Tank) before undergoing secondary treatment within either the MBR or the BIO DAF.

Within the MBR, 400 filter screens allow the flow of liquid across the membranes to filter out the Mixed Liquor Suspended Solids (MLSS) which are directed to the Anoxic Tank, with the clean water then discharged to the Ponds.

The BIO DAF system operates in parallel to the MBR, receiving liquid MLSS from the Activated Sludge and Aerobic Tank (AS Tank) and by adding Polymer in conjunction to the white water system, separating the MLSS from the liquid. The clean liquid can then be discharged to the Ponds and the majority of the MLSS sent back to the AS tank. The Sludge Tank receives the sludge from the Main DAF but also a percentage of the Bio DAF scrapings. Material from the Sludge Tank is sent to the Screw Press whereby adding Polymer and then forcing it through a helicoid rotating screw and pressing it against the filter plates, the liquid is removed from the solid. The liquid is in turn fed into the Main DAF tanks under controlled

conditions (as slowly as possible) and the solids are dispatched from Site to an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) plant for treatment and recovery.

All treated trade effluent is discharged from the pond to the tributary of the River Parrett via V-Notch at Emission Point W1.

2.3 Key Infrastructure

The Site infrastructure comprises:

- Access road
- Weighbridge
- Lorry Wash Bay
- 2 No. Parking Areas
- Office Buildings
- 13 No. Milk Silos
- 13 No. Cream Silos
- 8 No. Skim Silos
- Milk Reception Building
- Separator Building (containing 4 No. centrifuges to separate milk from cream)
- Main Dairy Building including:
    - Lorry Loading Bay
    - Pasteuriser Room
    - Evaporator 1
    - Long Life Cream Area
    - Pergul Lines (filling machine for bags)
    - Cream Filling Room
    - Cold Storage
    - Pallecon Storage (clad IBC)
    - 2 No. Mains Water Storage on roof
    - 3 No. Air Conditioning Units
    - 3 No. Chillers
- 1 No. Chiller (on plinth)
- Tray Wash (tented structure)
- Mechanical Vapour Recompression (MVR) Building (Evaporator 2)
- 5 No. Cleaning in Place (CIP) systems
- 2 No. Bulk Storage Tanks for caustic (30%)
- 2 No. Bulk Storage Tanks for prime CIP (30% caustic)
- 1 No. Bulk Storage Tank for nitric acid
- IBC Storage Areas for chemicals
- Cooling Tower
- Mechanics Workshop including engine oil storage
- Maintenance workshop containing back-up generator
- 3 No. Kerosene Boilers for steam production (fixed)
- 1 No. Kerosene Boiler for steam production (mobile)
- 2 No. bunded Kerosene Tanks
- 3 No. bunded Diesel Tanks
- 1 No. bunded Ad Blue Tank
- 1 No. Back-up Generator (inside Maintenance Workshop)
- 1 No. Glycol Tank
- 3 No. Water Storage Tanks

- Effluent Treatment Plant including:
  - 6 No. Back Tanks (for storage of effluent)
  - 2 No. Stainless Steel Tanks (associated with the Back Tanks)
  - Balance Tank
  - Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) Plant
  - Biomass (BIO) DAF Plant
  - Anoxic Tanks
  - Sludge Tanks
  - Screw Press for sludge in shed
  - Membrane Bioreactor (MBR)
- 1 No. Sewage Treatment Plant
- Borehole
- 1 No. Clean Water Storage Pit
- Site Drainage Containment
- Dirty Water Storage Pit & Tank (Emergency Overflow Pit & Emergency Overflow Tank)
- Reed bed and 3 No. Ponds for final polishing of effluent prior to discharge

Proposed additional infrastructure to be added comprises:

- New line for goat milk and associated:
  - 1 No. Goat Milk Silo
  - CIP system
  - Robotic Packaging Plant
- 2 No. Raw Milk Silos (140m^3 each)
- 2 No. Skim Silos (140m^3 each)
- Additional CIP to serve as an Upgrade to CIP set 1
- New development to the east of site including:
  - Dry store and Packaging Warehouse
  - 1 No. Sewage Treatment Plant
  - New Workshop
  - Fuel Storage
  - Waste Oil Store
  - Additional Effluent and Water Storage
  - 3 No. Concrete Surface Water Settlement Ponds with Clarifier, Dewatering Bag and Soakaway

2.4 Site Drainage

The site drainage is fully described in the EMS Manual (**PAT-OD-01**) and shown within Figure 4. Wide Drainage System Plan.

The Site drainage system has evolved over the years as the Site has expanded. Where possible clean water is segregated from dirty water drainage to manage the flow through the dedicated ETP and to ensure that the ETP function is maximised.

2.4.1 Dirty Areas

All dirty areas of the Site drain to the 6 No. Effluent Storage Tanks (known as 'Back Tanks') (60m^3 each) and then to the ETP.

2.4.2 Condensate

There are 2 No. Evaporators on site. The condensate water is used within the process where possible however, the excess water is discharged and is cooled as it passes through the Ponds prior to discharge to the watercourse at Emission Point W1.

2.4.3 Clean Areas

The Top Yard area has separate clean water drainage which exits via a concrete settlement (60m^3) tank prior to being discharged to the watercourse at Emission Point W2. An emergency shut off valve is located on the Surface Water Settlement Pit which is manually closed in the event of a spill, preventing contamination of the watercourse.

The current surface water drainage system is being upgraded in line with the further development easterly adjacent to the Top Yard which will comprise of a new Maintenance Workshop / Warehouse. The surrounding yard is to be concreted with rainfall directed to a series of three Concrete Settlement Tanks and a Clarifier to remove solids prior to the discharge of clean water via both the existing consent (emission point W2) and via Dewatering Bags and Soakaway located at fields within the south eastern corner of the Site.

There is an Oil Separator and Soakaway within the Top Yard which serves the fuel tank bund. Rainwater collecting here is positively released to the interceptor following a visual check to confirm the absence of any spillages.

The entire impermeable surfacing and drainage system is subject to an inspection, maintenance, and repair schedule.

2.5 Polluting substances

Details of potentially polluting substances is provided in the Raw Materials Inventory, Appendix A.

3 Environmental Sensitivities

3.1 Geology

The bedrock geology is Ooidal Limestone[2] with an overlying soil type classified as freely draining, shallow lime-rich soils with a loamy texture.[3]

3.2 Hydrogeology

The entire site sits upon a bedrock aquifer which is classified as a principal aquifer; geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage which may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale.

The area of clay, silt, sand and gravel associated with the tributary of the River Parrett along the southern side boundary and extending east and north along the route of the tributary of the River Parrett are classified as a superficial Secondary A aquifer.

Both the superficial and bedrock aquifers are classified as high vulnerability.

[2] https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/ Accessed 12 September 2024
[3] https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx Accessed 12 September 2024

The Site is not within either a Groundwater Source Protection Zone or a Drinking Water Safeguard Zones (Groundwater) (England).[4]

There is an onsite borehole used by the Operator in accordance with an Environmental Permit (Ref: 16/52/003/G/166) to abstract a maximum of 55m^3 per day and 16,500m^3 per year of water for cleaning down and mixing with polymers.

3.3 Surface Water

The Site lies to the north of a tributary of the River Parrett and the proposed southern boundary of the Site lies along the route of the watercourse. The Site drainage enters this tributary via two permitted emission points (emission points W1 and W2).

The catchment area is The Parrett - headwaters to Broad River Water Body and was classified in 2022 under the Water Framework Directive as follows:

- Ecological status – moderate
- Physico-chemical quality elements – high
- Hydromorphological Supporting Elements – supports good
- Chemical – does not require assessment.[5]

3.4 Flood Risk

The Site is in a Flood zone 1 which means that overall, there is a low probability of flooding from rivers or sea.[6]

3.5 Human Receptors

Human receptors within 1 km of the site are captured in Table 1 below and are shown in Figure 5 below – Human Sensitive Receptor Locations.

[4] Enviro Geo Insight Report, Groundsure (July 2024)
[5] https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB108052015260 Accessed 30 July 2024
[6] https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/ Accessed 30 July 2024

Table 1: Human Receptors within approximately 1 km

ID	Location	Type of receptor	NGR X	NGR Y	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site
R1	Owls Barton	Residential	345843	107331	100 *	West
R2	Knowle Farm & NS Used Car Dealer	Residential & Commercial	345956	107494	220	North
R3	Houses off A3066 south of Misterton	Residential	346066	107563	275	North
R4	R V S Accident Repair	Commercial	345972	107666	385	North
R5	Bluntsmoor Farm	Residential	345479	106701	515	South west
R6	Chapel Court Farm including plant hire company	Residential & Commercial	345685	106433	640	South south west
R7	Misterton village	Residential	346011	107973	700	North and west
R8	Misterton Church of England First School	School	345820	108030	758	North north west
R9	Badgers Glory	Residential	345114	107152	772	West
R10	Tumberlands, Lecher Lane	Agricultural & Residential	346868	106844	717	South south east
R11	Downbarn Farm – Dairy Farm	Residential & Agricultural	344995	106602	979	South west
Notes: 100m from site boundary to property boundary, 120m from site boundary to property (dwelling).						

3.6 Ecological Receptors

3.6.1 Statutory Designated Sites

There are two statutory designated sites within 10 km of the permitted boundary, namely:

- Bracket's Coppice Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is approximately east 4.2km from the Site at the nearest point.
- West Dorset Alder Woods SAC which is 8.9 km south east of the Site.

Both SAC sites are also designated as Sites Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). There are a number of SSSIs within 10km of the Site but none within 2km.

3.6.2 Priority Habitats & Species

There are no Priority Habitats within 50m of the Site. The closest area of Priority Habitat is an area of Traditional Orchard 122m to the north below Knowle Farm.

There are 14 No. Local Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site and these are listed and shown on a plan in the EA Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Reports Appendix B.

There are no areas of Ancient Woodland within 2km of the Site.

3.6.3 Scheduled Monuments

There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the Site.[1]

3.7 Air Quality Management Areas

The Site is not within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). South Somerset District Council have declared an AQMA for nitrogen dioxide in Yeovil approximately 10km to the north east of the Site.[7]

4 Roles and responsibilities

4.1 Organisation Profile

The site is owned and operated by Pattemore's Transport (Crewkerne) Limited. The Factory Manager is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Dairy Factory and will be the first responder to an incident or accident relating to the Dairy Factory itself. They will immediately inform the Operations Director of any incident or accident pertaining to the Dairy Factory. The Effluent Treatment Plant Team Leader will be the first responder to an incident or accident relating to the ETP, he will immediately inform the Operations Director.

Site Operatives which include Planners, Dairy Supervisors, Production Staff, Dairy Engineers, ETP Engineers and Operatives, Transport Drivers and Transport Mechanical Engineers all support the Factory Manager and ETP Team, ultimately reporting to the Operations Director.

[7] https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/ Accessed 12 September 2024

All members of staff should be clear on their role, responsibilities, and position within the management structure to facilitate effective environmental management. All roles and responsibilities will be reviewed no less than annually by a Company Director.

4.2 Day to Day

It is the responsibility of the Engineering, Facilities & Health & Safety Manager to ensure that:

- Site staff are adequately trained on the Accident Management Plan including all related procedures;
- The requirements of this document are adhered to;
- That suitable testing of emergency procedures takes place;
- They perform incident control or delegate the role correctly; and
- Incidents are reported on time and correctly to the EA when required.

The Factory Manager and Effluent Treatment Plant Team Leader have overall responsibility for their departments, the Dairy Factory and the Effluent Treatment plant respectively, during normal and abnormal operations. To cover for annual leave, sickness, and unavailability of the Site Managers there will be a requirement to temporarily delegate the duties to other members of staff to cover. They are known as a Nominated Competent Person (NCP) when covering this role. Necessary hand over information is delivered verbally where possible.

5 Incident response

5.1 During an Incident or Accident

On detection of an incident or accident, the relevant Department Manager or NCP becomes the Incident Controller. It is the responsibility of the Incident Controller to:

1. Assess danger.
2. Assist in the evacuation process by checking specific areas if required (i.e., if not everyone accounted for) ONLY if safe to do so.
3. Assess response - Decide whether to alert the Emergency Services and / or Environment Agency.
4. Take control of an incident until relieved by the Emergency Services.
5. Serve as a single point of contact between the Emergency Services and other involved parties.
6. Ensure that the correct procedures within the Accident Management Plan are followed.
7. Ensure a formal handover takes place if the Incident Controller changes.
8. Assist in a full incident / accident root cause analysis, review lessons learnt and recommend any changes to procedures.
9. Making a record of the accident and the subsequent investigation using Incident Report Form (**PAT-FT-01**) (for actual or potential environmental incidents) and notifying the Environment Agency where necessary and as described in Section 8 of this manual; and
10. Review and update the Accident Management Plan and procedures, as necessary.

5.2 Reporting incidents and accidents

There is a written Procedure for Reporting Incidents and Accidents (**PAT-SOP-10**) pertinent points are described below.

To aid reporting of accidents and incidents a list of Key Emergency Contacts, provided in Appendix C of this manual. Ensure the list is clearly displayed in the Site Office.

At the time of the incident, the relevant Site Manager is responsible for reporting the incident to the **Environment Agency incident hotline (0800 807060)** as soon as practicably possible and in all cases within 12 hours of the incident or breach of permit.

All incidents that result in the following must be reported:

- Damage or danger to the natural environment;
- Pollution to water or land;
- Any incident which is causing or may cause significant pollution including breakdowns or failure of equipment or techniques and accidents.

Following the incident a record and investigation of the incident must then be made:

- Using the Incident Report Form (**PAT-FT-01**) to record the details of the incident, the consequences (pollution/ damage/ breaches etc.), people involved and immediate response activities that were carried out.

- Investigating using the Incident Report Form (**PAT-FT-01**) for incidents with an impact (or potential impact) on the environment finding the root cause(s) of the incident and identifying corrective action(s).
- Ensuring that a regular review of outstanding actions is undertaken, to ensure that the corrective actions are followed through to completion.
- On completion of the corrective actions (where identified), updating the form with completion dates and filing the form for future reference.

Provide written confirmation to the Environment Agency of all pollution incidents and breaches of emissions **within 24 hours**.

6 Operational Controls relating to Emergency Response

The Operator has established and implemented emergency procedures relevant to the operational processes and the organisation's significant environmental risks. These procedures integrate with this Accident Management Plan Manual.

Emergency response procedures will always be adhered to, by all employees and personnel working for and on behalf of the organisation. The Operator therefore ensures that all emergency response procedures are communicated to personnel to whom they apply. Emergency response procedures are reviewed at planned intervals as stated within with the Master Document Control File **(PAT-OD-10)** and revised when necessary. Table 2 below lists the Management System documents relating to Emergency Response that are being implemented.

Table 2 Management system documents (Emergency Response)

Document Reference	Document Title
Overarching Documents	
PAT-OD-03	Odour Management Plan
PAT-OD-04	Accident Management Plan
PAT-OD-06	Process flow for cream, homogenised cream, stabilised cream
PAT-OD-07	Effluent Treatment Pipe Plan Layout
PAT-OD-09	Skills, Competency and Training Records
Standard Operating Procedures	
PAT-SOP-09	Odour Monitoring Procedure
PAT-SOP-10	Procedure for Reporting Incidents & Accidents
PAT-SOP-11	Housekeeping Procedure
PAT-SOP-12	Spill Control Procedure
PAT-SOP-13	Fire Response Procedure
PAT-SOP-14	Main Power Outage Response Procedure
PAT-SOP-15	Mechanical Failure Procedure
PAT-SOP-16	Flood Response Procedure
Form Templates	
PAT-FT-01	Accident and Incident Report Form
PAT-FT-04	Odour Monitoring Form
PAT-FT-05	Noise Test Assessment Form

7 Accident / Incident Prevention & Management Plan

The key events that could lead to a failure in the risk management systems in place are listed in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Accident/Incident Risk Assessment & Management Plan

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
1. Spillages					
1.1 Spillages of raw milk during delivery	Low – all milk is directly dispatched from delivery tanker into the receiving storage silo.	Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater through leaching	Low risk of environmental harm from spillages upon concrete access road. Contingency plans in place including spill diversion to Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) for treatment.	Operate site in accordance with Environmental Management System including: • Appropriate training of staff with respect to the EMS including Milk Reception and Spillage Procedures. • Daily checks for spillage around site to be carried out by Site Managers or NCP in accordance with the site's Daily Check's sheet (**PAT-MP-04**). • Contingency plans in place with emergency shut off valves located to the south of the Site, adjacent to the Emergency Overflow Pit. A notice board is in place detailing	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
				what to do in event of emergency. • Spill will be contained via emergency silo which then pumps to ETP for treatment. • If contamination reaches the pond, each can be individually closed off and contents diverted to the ETP for treatment. • Spill kits located at strategic locations around the Site.	
1.2 Spillages of raw milk during dispatch into receiving Silos	Low – as above	As above	Low risk of environmental harm from spillages upon concrete surfaces. Contingency plans in place including spill diversion to Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) for treatment.	As above. Operate site in accordance with Environmental Management System including: • Milk Reception (**PAT-SOP-05**) • Daily checks for spillage around site to be carried out by Site Managers or	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
				NCP in accordance with the site's Daily Check's sheet (**PAT-MP-04)**. • All Silos benefit from high level sensors. On dispatching loads into the Silos, the pump will automatically shut off on reaching the high level, preventing overfilling • Appropriate training of staff with respect to the EMS.	
1.3 Spillages of milk during processing within the Dairy Building	Low – milk processing is overseen by trained personnel.	As above	Low risk of environmental harm - any spillages would be contained within the Dairy Building itself which benefits from impermeable surfacing and sealed drainage system.	As above. Inspection and maintenance of plant and equipment in accordance with a planned preventative inspection and maintenance programme. Milk processing undertaken in accordance with the Quality Manual (**QM3.1**). Within the Dairy Factory itself, the quantities to be dispatched to each production Silo for each production cycle are stipulated. Flow meters	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
				are in place which allow operatives to input the correct amounts into each Silo.	
1.4 Spillage of finished dairy products during dispatch from site.	Low	As above	If there was a spillage it has the potential to contaminate soil, surface water and groundwater.	Operate in accordance with Environmental Management System in particular: • Training of tanker drivers with respect to Product Dispatch Procedures. • Daily checks for spillage around site to be carried out by Site Managers or NCP in accordance with the site's Daily Check's sheet (**PAT-MP-04**). • Appropriate training with respect to Spillage Procedure including the location of spill kits.	
1.5 Spillages of surplus effluent during dispatch - which the ETP does	Low – surplus effluent directly dispatched from the stores into dispatch vehicles.	As above	Low risk of environmental harm from spillages upon concrete surfaces.	As per Section 1.1. All dispatches of effluent are overseen.	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
not have capacity to treat.	Dispatch overseen by trained personnel.				
1.6 Spillage of sludge during dispatch from Screw Press for recovery off-site.	Low – sludge is dispatched directly into tankers.	As above	As above	Operate site in accordance with Environmental Management System: • Screw Press bunker has been appropriately designed to contain spillages and dirty water. • Solid sludge is collected in a curtain covered hydraulic tipper trailer located underneath the press. During dispatch from the Site, the trailer is connected to an A1 class cab unit and is removed for recovery at an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Site or recovery to land as a waste for agricultural benefit. • Daily checks for spillage around site to be carried out by Site Managers or	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
				NCP in accordance with the site's Daily Check's sheet (**PAT-MP-04)**. • Appropriate training of staff with respect to the EMS.	
1.7 Spillage during delivery of Kerosene and Diesel.	Low – carried out by trained external contractors	As above	Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater.	Appropriate storage fuel within designated bunded areas. Fuel Tanks benefit from high-and low-level sensors which trigger a siren and flashing beacon when activated. Absorbent materials are kept on site at all times. Operate site in accordance with the Environmental Management System in particular: • Daily checks for spillage around site to be carried out by Site Managers or NCP In accordance with the site's Daily Check's sheet (**PAT-MP-04**).. • Appropriate training with respect to Spillage	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
				Procedure including the location of spill kits.	
1.8 Leaks and spillages of oil or fuel from plant and equipment	Low	Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater through leaching	Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater.	Operate in accordance with the Environmental Management System in particular: • Inspection and maintenance of plant and equipment in accordance with a planned preventative inspection and maintenance programme (**PAT-MP-01**). • Daily checks for spillage around site to be carried out by Site Managers or NCP in accordance with the site's Daily Check's sheet (**PAT-MP-04**).	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).
2. Overfilling					

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
2.1 Overfilling of Silos	Low - If the high-level sensor is triggered then the pump will shut off preventing overfilling.	As above	If there was a spillage it has the potential to contaminate soil, surface water and groundwater.	All Silos benefit from high level sensors. On dispatching loads into the Silos, the pump will automatically shut off on reaching the high level, preventing overfilling. Operate in accordance with Environmental Management System in particular: • Daily checks for spillage around site to be carried out by Site Managers or NCP in accordance with the site's Daily Check's sheet (**PAT-MP-04**). • Appropriate training with respect to Spillage Procedure including the location of spill kits. • Checks on level sensors across Silos as part of planned preventative inspection and maintenance programme (**PAT-MP-01**).	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
2.2 Overfilling of Effluent Treatment Plant Tanks	Low – ETP tanks benefit from level sensors	As above	If there was a spillage it has the potential to contaminate soil, surface water and groundwater.	As above. Checks on level sensors in ETP Process and Storage Tanks as part of planned preventative inspection and maintenance programme (**PAT-MP-01**).	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).
3. Failure of containment infrastructure					
3.1 Failure of Storage Silos containing raw milk or finished products.	Low	As above	As above Contingency plans in place including spill diversion to Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) for treatment.	As per Section 1.1.	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).
3.2 Failure of Effluent Treatment Plant Tanks	Low – ETP tanks benefit from level sensors	As above	If there was a spillage it has the potential to contaminate soil, surface water and groundwater.	As per Section 1.1.	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).
3.3 Failure of below ground pipework or infrastructure carrying or holding	Low – underground pipework is limited to drainage carrying pipework.	As above	Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater.	Operate in accordance with Environmental Management System in particular: • Daily checks for spillage around site to be carried	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
potentially polluting liquids				out by Site Managers or NCP in accordance with the site's Daily Check's sheet (**PAT-MP-04**). • Appropriate training with respect to Spillage Procedure including the location of spill kits.	
3.4 Failure of above ground pipework	Low	As above	Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater.	As above	In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).
3.5 Wrong connections made in drains or drainage systems	Low – documented drainage plan in place.	As above	Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater.	Ensure as built plans are consulted and any future changes to the drainage system are fully surveyed to ensure correct connections before use.	Treat all contaminated water as dirty until drainage routes rectified
4. Fire					
4.1 Fire	Low – materials used for dairy processes are not readily combustible.	Emissions to air from fire. Run off from firefighting water may soak in ground and	Harm to human health from smoke. Potential contamination of the soil, surface waters and groundwater.	Ensure that there is only smoking in designated area and that all electricals are regularly inspected.	In the event of a fire carry out fire response procedure (**PAT-SOP-13**)

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
		contaminate groundwater.		Appropriate fire detection systems and firefighting equipment in place.	
5. Unexpected biological changes within the Effluent Treatment Plant					
5.1 Unexpected change to biological processes within the Effluent Treatment Plant	Low – the inputs into the ETP are consistent in their properties.	Potential for odourous emissions whilst the ETP is not operating optimally. Potential contamination of surface water.	Odorous emissions which might impact on human receptors. Potential contamination of surface water through effluent discharged to the watercourse which has not been fully treated within the ETP.	Operate in accordance with Environmental Management System in particular: • Process Monitoring of the ETP is carried out in accordance with the site-specific Process Monitoring Procedure (**PAT-OD-08**). • Daily monitoring is undertaken at various points within the ETP within the on-site laboratory. Analysis results are recorded on the ETP Water Dailys Sheet (**PAT-MP-06**). • Monthly validation analysis is undertaken at Eurofins Laboratories where Samples from both	In accordance with Process Monitoring Procedure: • Increase process monitoring to try to identify issue. • Take advice from a specialist biologist.

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
				the MBR outlet and the V-Notch (emission point W1). • Odour emissions will be controlled in accordance with the Odour Management Plan **(PAT-OD-03).**	
6. Flood					
6.1 Site drainage system becoming overwhelmed during extreme rainfall events	Low	Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater from spillages not contained within the designed drainage system.	The Site drainage system may be overwhelmed by extreme rainfall events and there may be insufficient remaining containment volume to retain leaks or spillages from primary containment.	Operate in accordance with Environmental Management System in particular: • Daily check on primary containment integrity, including Silos and ETP storage and treatment tanks in accordance with the site's Daily Check's sheet (**PAT-MP-04**). • Contingency storage for flood water is in place with clean water from the top yard stored entering a concrete settlement (60m^3) tank prior to being	In the event of flooding, follow the Flood Response Procedure (**PAT-SOP-16)**

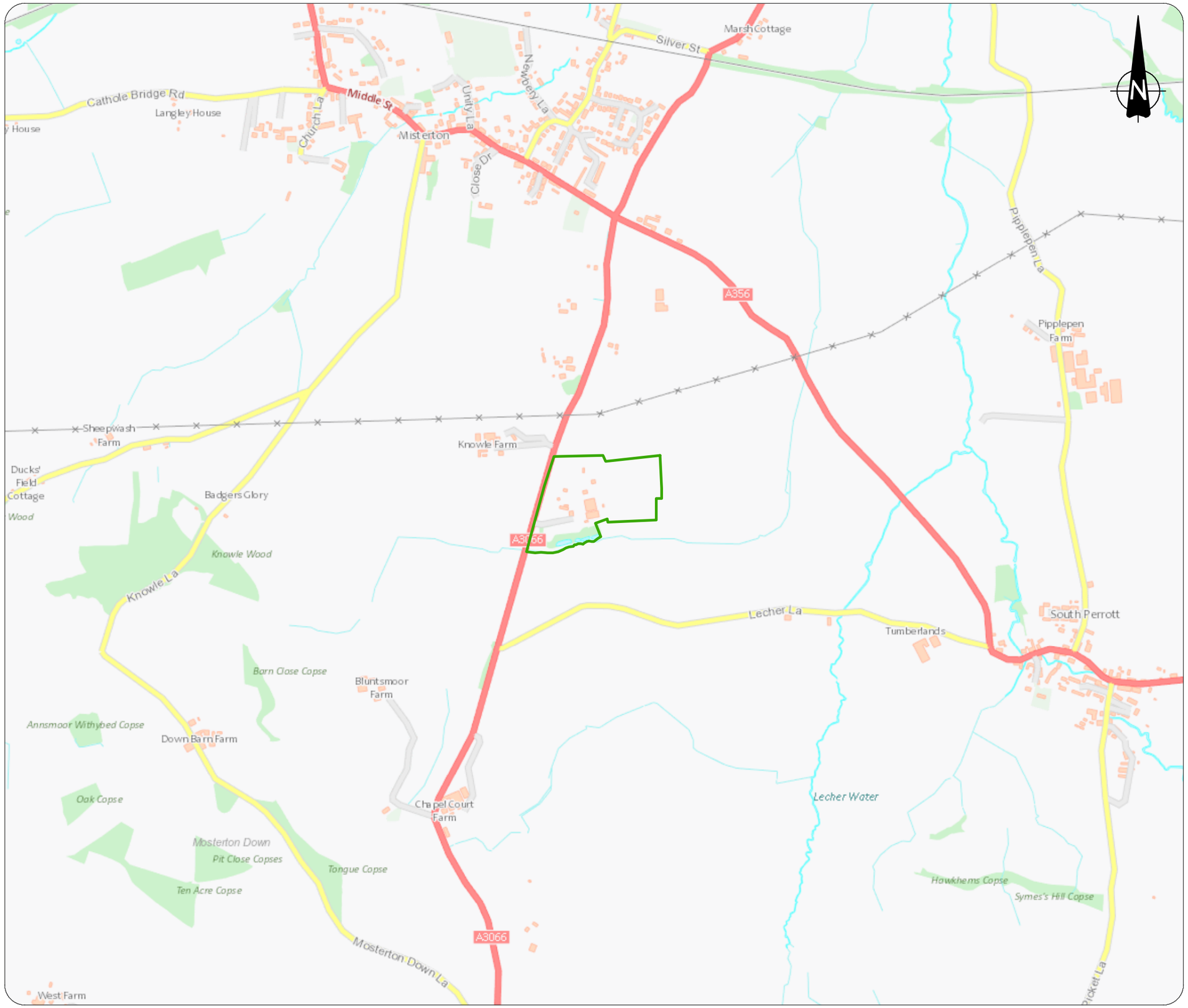
Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
				discharged to the watercourse. With the development of the to the east of the top yard, a series of three Concrete Settlement Tanks are to be constructed which will provide further buffer storage. • Should any contamination reach the pond system, each can be individually closed off and contents diverted to the ETP for treatment.	
6.2 Failure to contain fire water	Low	Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater through leaching or entering surface water drainage system.	Run off from firefighting water may soak in ground and contaminate groundwater.	As above - the site benefits from a sealed drainage system and emergency containment provisions. Ensure that there is only smoking in designated area and that all electricals are regularly inspected.	Fire water to be contained in accordance with Fire Procedure (**PAT-SOP-13**). And follow the Flood Response Procedure (**PAT-SOP-16)**

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
6.3 Overwhelm of the Effluent Treatment Plant	Low	Potential contamination of surface water.	Potential contamination of surface water through effluent discharged to the watercourse which has not been fully treated within the ETP.	As per Section 6.1 Contingency storage arrangements for effluent within the 6 No. Back Tanks and Effluent Store for effluent awaiting treatment within the ETP. This allows the ETP to be fed at a controlled rate ensuring it is not overwhelmed.	In accordance with Process Monitoring Procedure: • Increase process monitoring to confirm discharge parameters for treated effluent are adhered to.
7. Vandalism					
7.1 Unauthorised entry and tampering or malicious damage to property, plant, and equipment.	Low -Site security measures in place as per Section 3.6 of EMS Manual.	Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater through leaching. Emissions to air from fire.	Potential contamination of the soil, surface waters and groundwater by fuel and or hydraulic oil Fire – fire water As above	Site Security is in place including: • Staffing 24 hours per day; • Security fencing with controlled access gates requiring issued key fobs to open; • Gates are locked between 1800 to 0600, requiring out-of-hour staff to grant access; and • Access gates have Automatic Number Plate Recognition cameras	In the event of a fire carry out fire procedure (**PAT-SOP-13**). In the event of a spillage follow the Spill Control Procedure (**PAT-SOP-12**).

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
				Operate in accordance with Environmental Management System in particular: • Daily checks on site security measures in accordance with the site's daily check sheet (**PAT-MP-04**). • Staff shall be trained in site security procedures and encouraged to report unidentified or unknown visitors.	
8. Power failure					
8.1 Mains power failure leading to shut down of production.	Low – not within control of operator	Overwhelm of storage arrangements leading to release of raw milk or finished product which may cause contamination of the soil, surface water and	Potential contamination of the soil, surface waters and groundwater.	Emergency Standby Generator in place to provide back-up power during situations of temporary mains power failure.	In the event of a power failure initiate Main Power Outage Response Procedure (**PAT-SOP-14**).

Possible Accident/incident	Likelihood of occurrence	Pathways & receptors	What would the environmental harm be?	How do we reduce the chances of it happening?	What to do if it happens
		groundwater through leaching.			

Figures



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	15/11 2024	First Issue	JJ	MF	MF

LEGEND

Permit boundary

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Scale at A3: 1:10,000

Client
Pattemore's Transport (Crewkerne) Ltd

Project
Environmental Permit Application

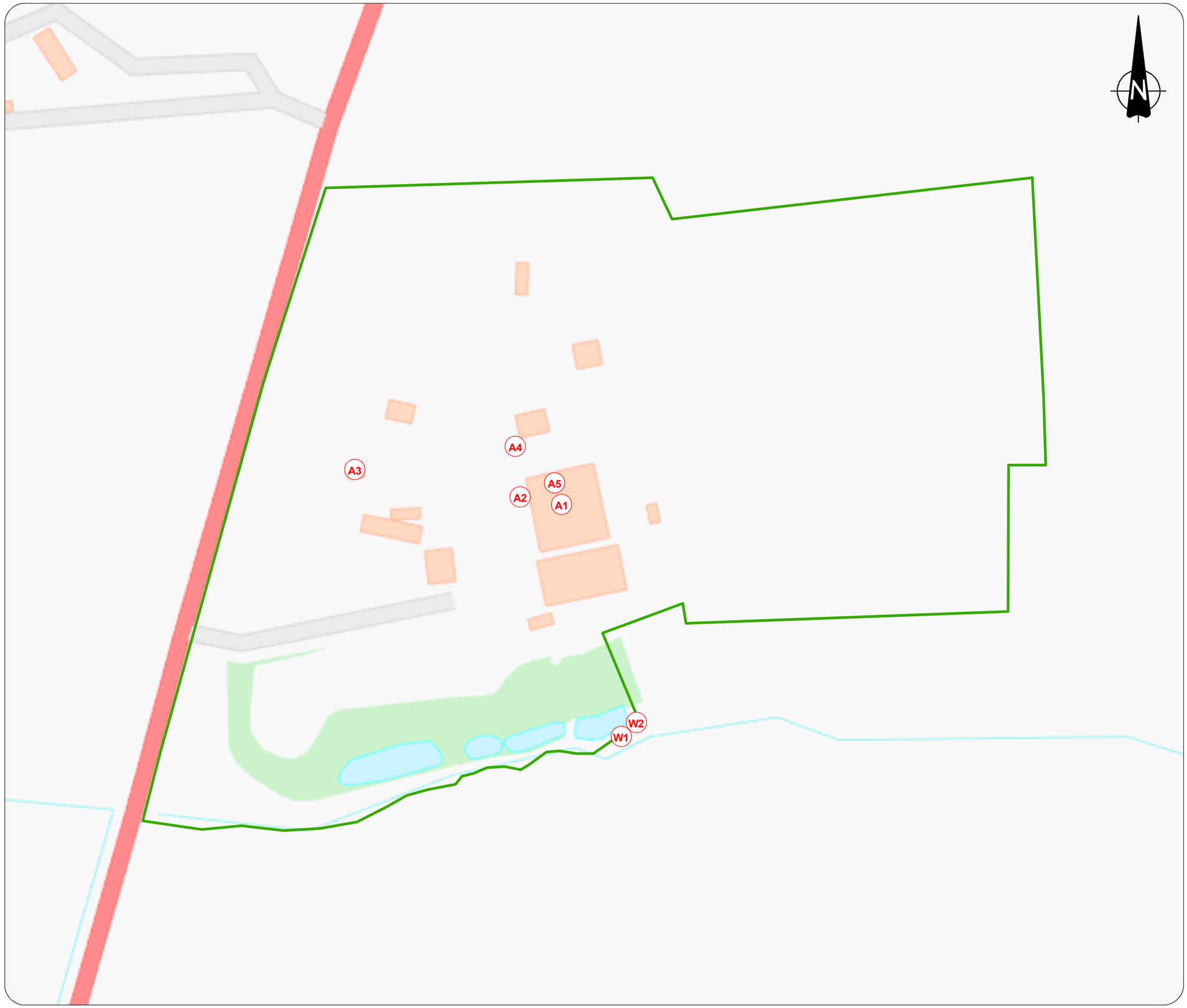
Title
Site Location Plan

Earthcare TECHNICAL
Manor Farm
Chalton
Waterlooville
Hants PO8 0BG
Tel: 02392 290488
enquiries@earthcaretechnical.co.uk
www.earthcaretechnical.co.uk

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JJ	MF	MF	

Date	Scale	Sheet Size
November 2024	1:10,000	A3

Drawing Number	File Reference
ETL886/2024/EPR01	ETL886/2024.mxd



REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	15/11 2024	First Issue	JJ	MF	MF

LEGEND

Permit boundary

Emission point

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 m

Scale at A3: 1:1,500

Client
Pattemore's Transport (Crewkerne) Ltd

Project
Environmental Permit Application

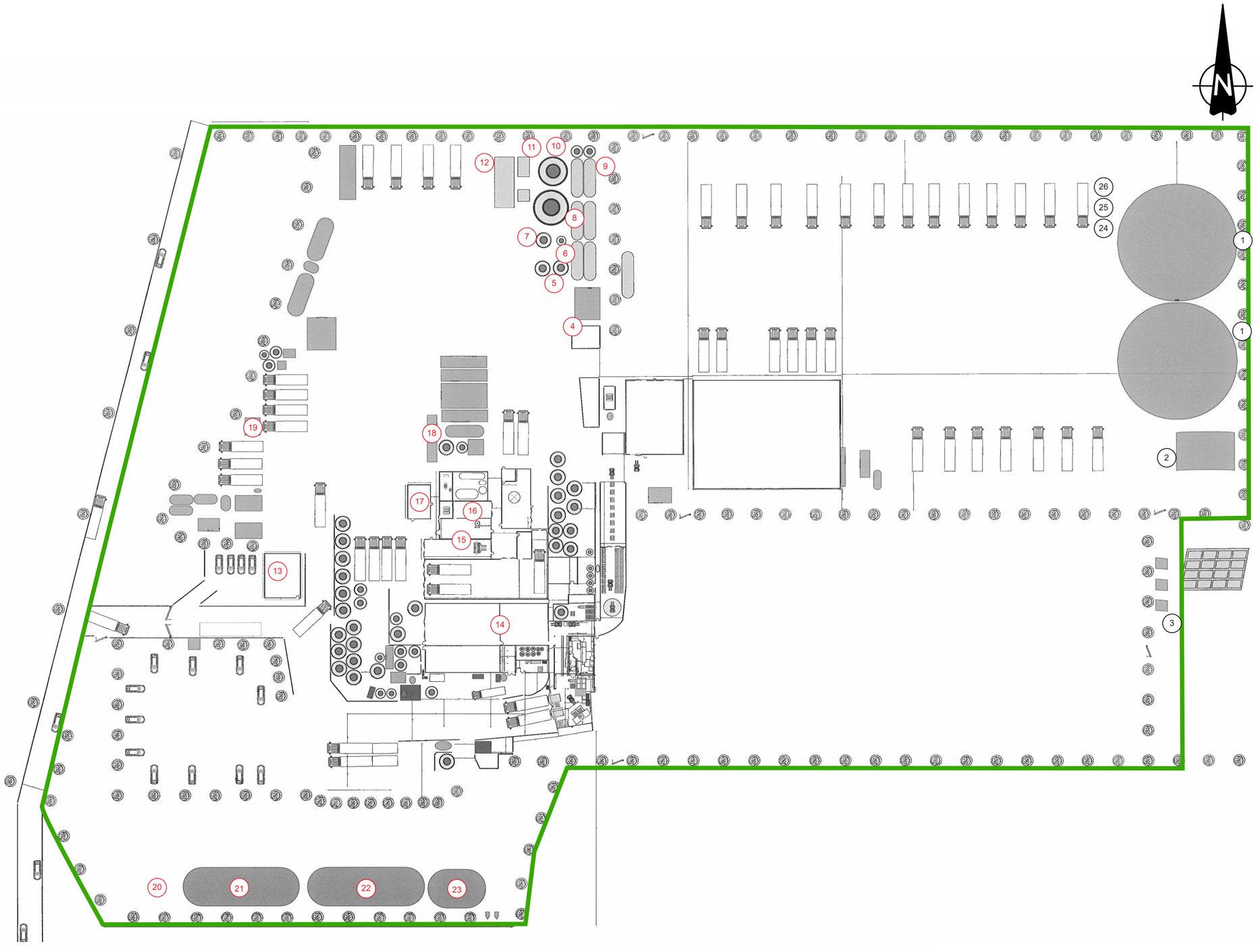
Title
Emission Point Plan

Earthcare TECHNICAL
Manor Farm
Chalton
Waterlooville
Hants PO8 0BG
Tel: 02392 290488
enquiries@earthcaretechnical.co.uk
www.earthcaretechnical.co.uk

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JJ	MF	MF	

Date	Scale	Sheet Size
November 2024	1:1,500	A3

Drawing Number	File Reference
ETL886/2024/EPR02	ETL886/2024.mxd



Not to Scale

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	09/01 2025	First Issue	JJ	MF	MF

LEGEND

Permit boundary

1 Exising

24 Proposed

1) New Effluent / Water Storage
2) Surface Water Settlement Ponds and Clarifier
3) Dewatering Bag
4) Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) Plant
5) Sludge Tank
6) Anoxic Tank
7) Membrane Bioreactor (MBR)
8) Activated Sludge and Aerobic Tank
9) 6 No. Back Tanks
10) Balance Tank
11) Biomass (BIO) DAF Plant
12) Screw Press
13) Admin Office
14) Dairy Building
15) Boiler 1
16) Back-up Generator
17) Boiler 2
18) Boiler 4
19) Boiler 3
20) Reed Bed
21) Pond 1
22) Pond 2
23) Pond 3
24) Proposed new location for the Bio DAF
25) Proposed new location for the Screw Press
26) Proposed new location for the Sludge Tank

Client
Pattemore's Transport (Crewkerne) Ltd

Project
Environmental Permit Application

Title
Site Layout Plan

Earthcare TECHNICAL
Manor Farm
Chalton
Waterlooville
Hants PO8 0BG
Tel: 02392 290488
enquireies@earthcaretechnical.co.uk
www.earthcaretechnical.co.uk

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JJ	MF	MF	

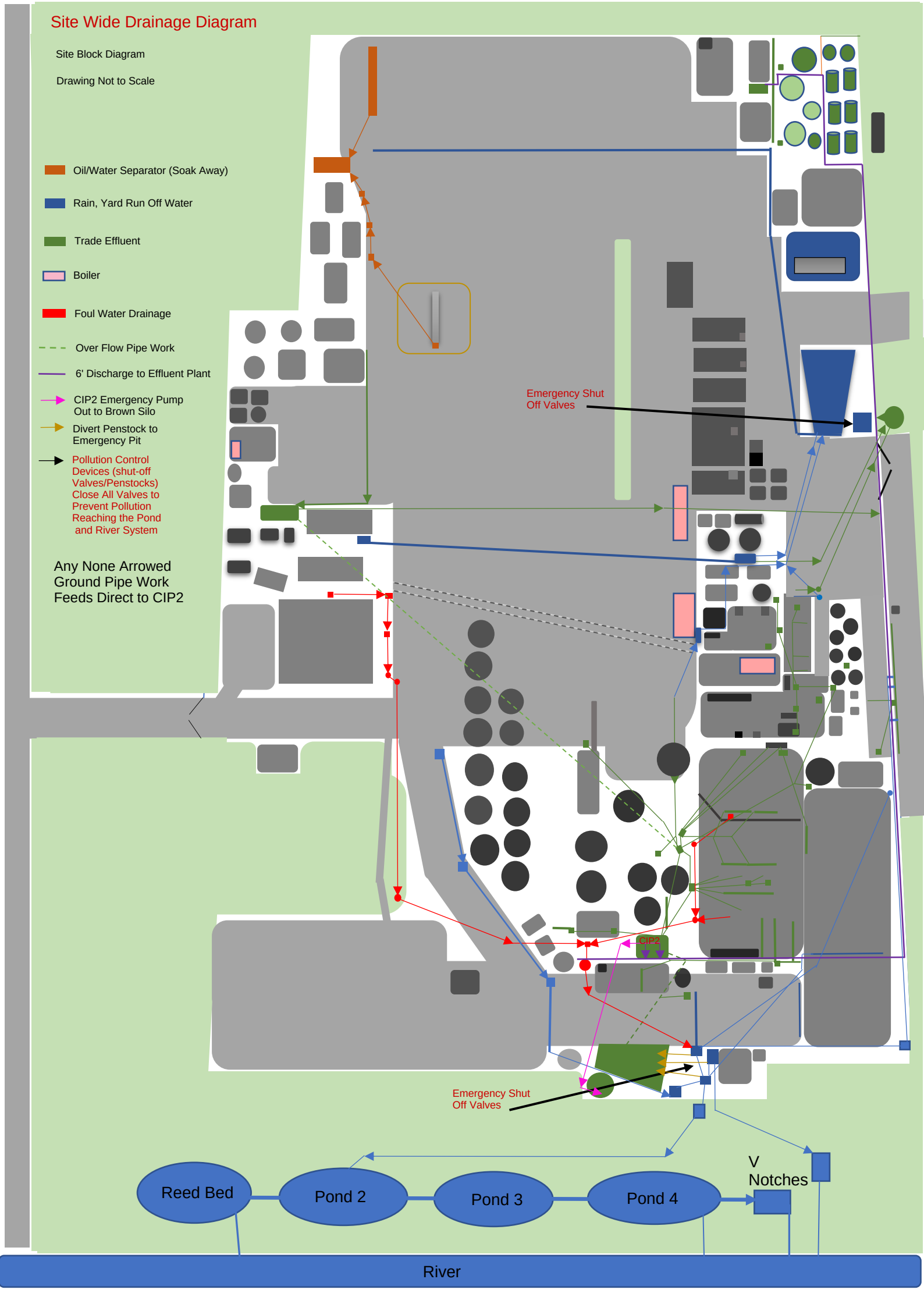
Date	Scale	Sheet Size
January 2025	NTS	A3

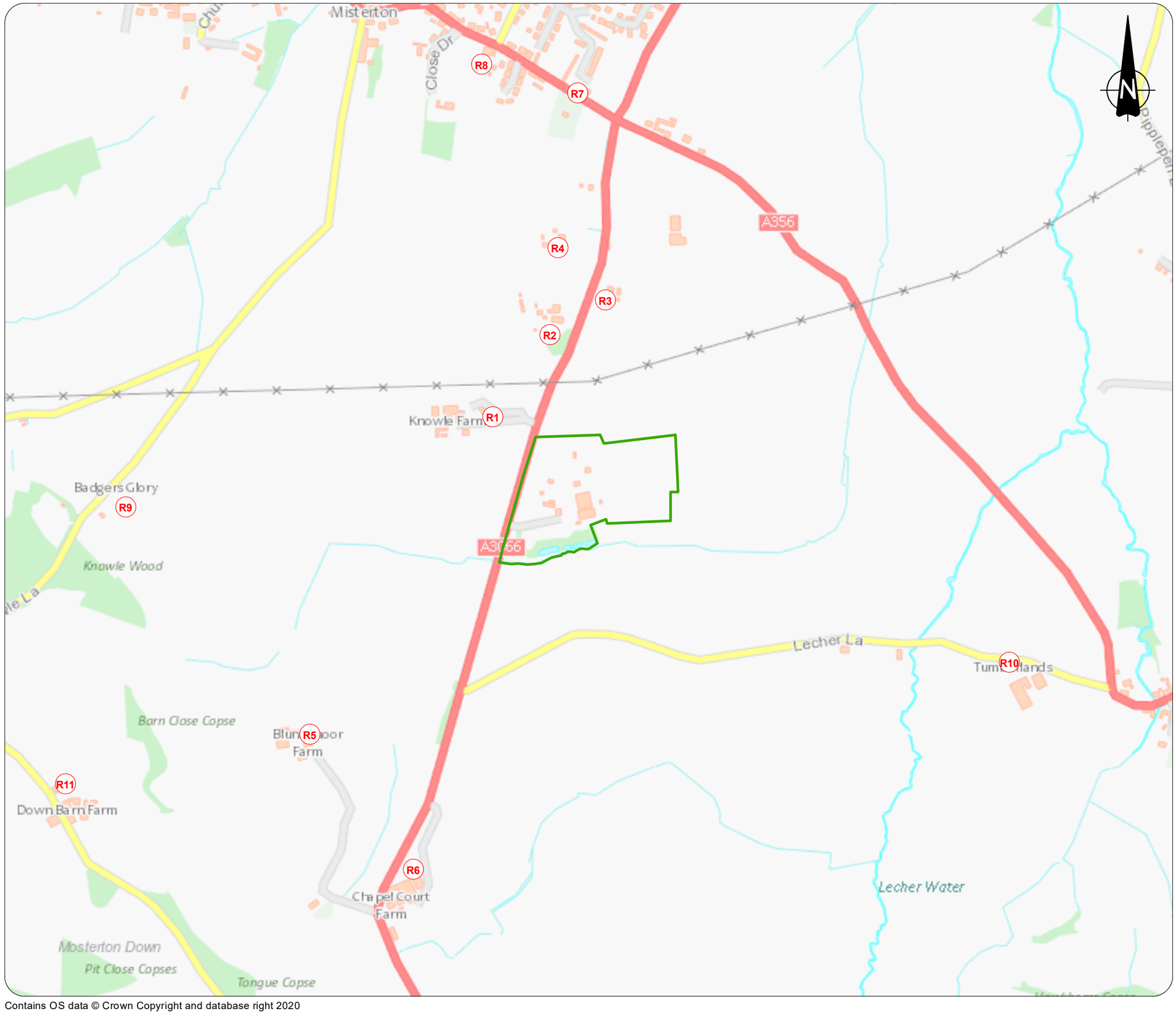
ETL886/2024/EPR03 ETL886/2024.ai

Site Wide Drainage Diagram

Site Block Diagram

Drawing Not to Scale





Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	15/11 2024	First Issue	JJ	MF	MF

LEGEND

- Permit boundary
- R Human receptor point

0 100 200 300 400 m

Scale at A3: 1:7,500

Client
Pattemore's Transport (Crewkerne) Ltd

Project
Environmental Permit Application

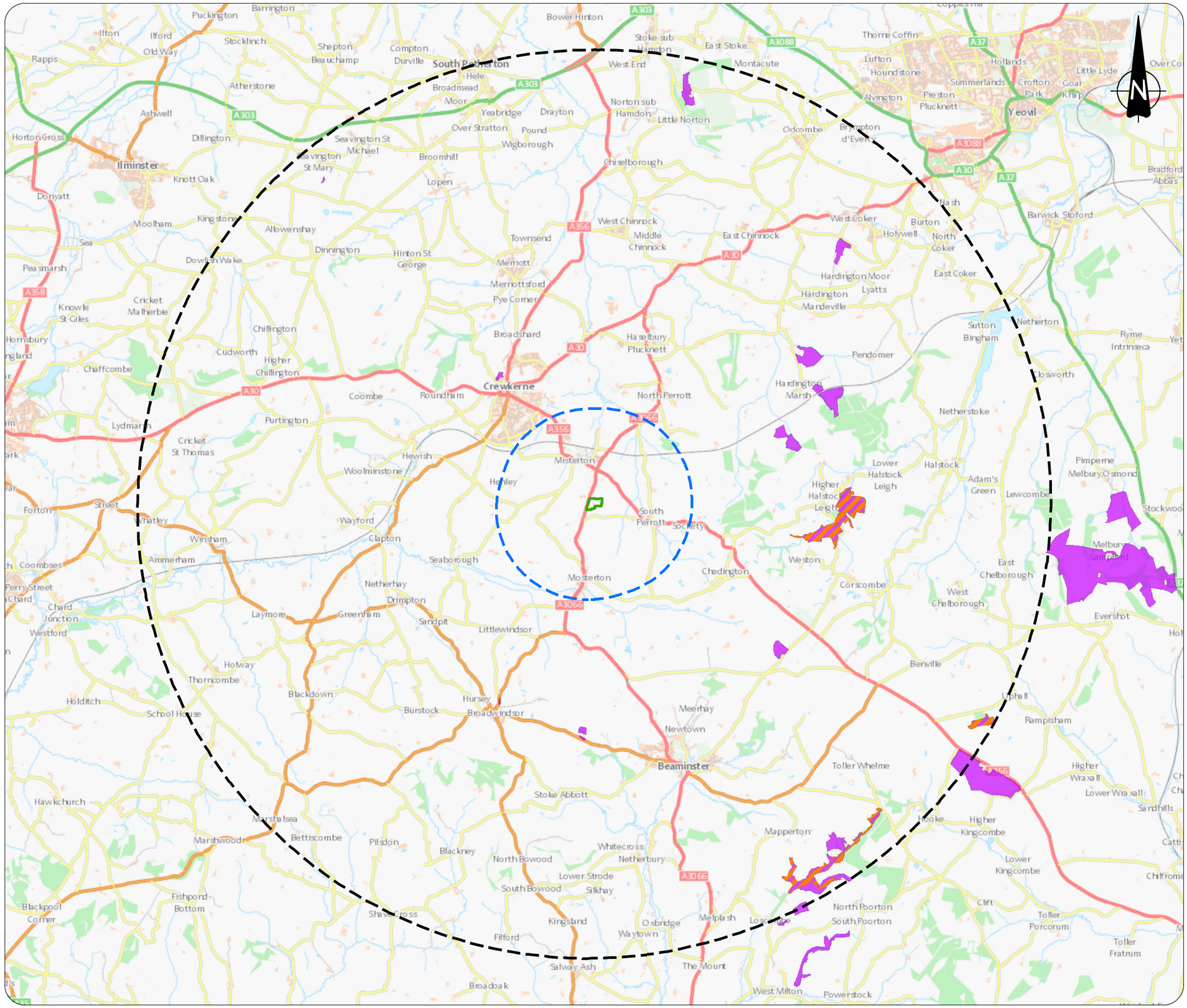
Title
Human Receptors Plan

Earthcare TECHNICAL
Manor Farm
Chalton
Waterlooville
Hants PO8 0BG
Tel: 02392 290488
enquiries@earthcaretechnical.co.uk
www.earthcaretechnical.co.uk

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JJ	MF	MF	

Date	Scale	Sheet Size
November 2024	1:7,500	A3

Drawing Number	File Reference
ETL886/2024/EPR04	ETL886/2024.mxd



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	15/11 2024	First Issue	JJ	MF	MF

LEGEND

- Permit boundary
- 2km buffer
- 10km buffer
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Client
Pattemore's Transport (Crewkerne) Ltd

Project
Environmental Permit Application

Title
Ecological Receptors Plan

Earthcare TECHNICAL
Manor Farm
Chalton
Waterlooville
Hants PO8 0BG
Tel: 02392 290488
enquiries@earthcaretechnical.co.uk
www.earthcaretechnical.co.uk

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JJ	MF	MF	

Date	Scale	Sheet Size
November 2024	1:85,000	A3

Drawing Number	File Reference
ETL886/2024/EPR05	ETL886/2024.mxd


Site Block Diagram
This Drawing is not to scale,
Water, Milk, CIP and ETP liquid storage locations on site
Surface Water to River
Diesel, Kerosene and Oil
Boilers
Oil/Water Separater
Trade Effluent
Milk Silos
Cream Silos
Skim Silos
Rejected Milk for Pigs
CIP Systems
M15
M14
M13
M12
M11
M10
M2
M7
M6
M1
M3
M4
M5
M8
M9
CT15
CT14
CT16
CT11
CT12
CT10
CT8
CT9
CT1 to CT7
AT1
S5
S10
S9
S7
S8
S6
S4
S3
S1
S4
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61

Appendix A – Raw Materials Inventory

Raw Material Inventory – Pattemore's Dairy

Trade Name Chemical	Use of raw material	Liquid/ gas/powder	UN Number	Maximum amount on site	Location on site	Storage arrangements
Milk	Cream production	Liquid	NA	1,630m^3/1,684 tonnes	M1-15	Within designated silos
Propane Gas, 4 and 7kg bottles	Used in Lab for Bunsen burners	Gas	UN1995	40kg	No. 1	At work bench or in cage
Argon Gas, 2 and 7kg bottles	Welding shield gas	Gas	UN1951	100kg	No. 2	At work bench or in cage
Sodium Hydroxide Solution (Caustic) (30%)	Cleaning in place systems	liquid	UN1824	30m^3	No. 3	Bulk and IBCs
Sodium Hydroxide Solution (Caustic) (30%) (Prime Cleaning in Place)	Cleaning in place systems	Liquid	UN1824	20m^3	No. 4	Bulk and IBCs
Pascal descaler (Nitric Acid 50%)	Breaking down limescale and milk stone build up in production plant/pipework	liquid	UN2031	15m^3	No. 5	IBCs
Sulphuric Acid (77%)	Breaking down fat build up in production plant/pipework	Liquid	UN1830	8m^3	No. 6	IBCs
Hydrogen Peroxide & Peroxyacetic Acid (not more than 5%) mixture with acid(s) and water, stabilized	Sterilisation on new carton filling	Liquid	UN3149	2m^3	No. 7	IBCs
Chlorfoam (small quantity on site but won't be using in the future).	Washing boxes	Liquid	UN1888	2m^3	No. 8	IBCs
Sodium Hydroxide Solution (Traffic Film Remover) (caustic based) 20%	Lorry Washing	Liquid	UN1824	2m^3	No. 9	IBCs
Sodium Hypochlorite (15%)	Water treatment, dosing for Chlorine Dioxide	Liquid	UN1791	4m^3	No. 10	200lt Barrels
Sodium Hypochlorite (10%)	Water treatment, dosing for Chlorine Dioxide	Liquid	UN1791	4m^3	No. 11	25lt Barrels
Calcium Chloride (1-40%) (Phos Clear C)	Water Treatment at the ETP	Liquid	Not applicable	6m^3	No. 12	IBCs
Magnesium nitrate hexahydrate(30%) (MN30 Trufloc®)	Water Treatment at the ETP	Liquid	Not applicable	6m^3	No. 13	IBCs
Mixed oxidants (0.75%) (Hydrus 75)	Water Treatment at the ETP	Liquid	Not applicable	6m^3	No. 14	IBCs

Trade Name Chemical	Use of raw material	Liquid/ gas/powder	UN Number	Maximum amount on site	Location on site	Storage arrangements
Aluminium Chloride Hydroxide Sulphate (Poly Aluminium Chloride (PAC18))	Water Treatment at the ETP	Liquid	UN3264	6m^3	No. 15	IBCs
Cationic polyacrylamide oil in water emulsion (Trufloc® COEX88 Polymer)	Water Treatment at the ETP	Liquid	Not applicable	2m^3	No. 16	IBCs
Ethylene glycol (Anti-freeze)	Used for chilling the cooling system and tanks	Liquid	Not applicable	20m^3	No. 17	Bulk, Diluted and IBCs
Sodium Hydroxide Solution (Caustic Based Cleaning Chemicals)	General hygiene cleaning	Liquid	UN1824	0.5m^3	No. 18	25lt Barrels
Cleaning Chemicals including Flash Cleaning Liquid	General hygiene cleaning	Liquid	UN3264	0.4m^3	No. 18	25lt Barrels
Sodium Hypochlorite (P625)	Water treatment in the Cooling tower	Liquid	UN1789	0.4m^3	No. 19	25lt Barrels
Not in use					No. 20	
Citric Acid	Water Treatment at the ETP	Crystal Form	N/A	3 tonnes	No. 21	25kg Bags on Pallet
Urea	Water Treatment at the ETP	Crystal Form	N/A	3 tonnes	No. 22	25kg Bags on Pallet
Sodium Carbonate	Water Treatment at the ETP	Powder Form	N/A	3 tonnes	No. 23	25kg Bags on Pallet
Sodium Hypochlorite (P650) (Cooling Tower)	Water treatment in the Cooling tower	liquid	UN1789	0.4m^3	No. 24	25lt barrels
Acetic Acid (80%)	Water Treatment at the ETP	Liquid	UN2789	6m^3	No. 25	IBCs
Nitric Acid (60%)	Cleaning in place system for New and Old EVAP	Liquid	UN2031	4m^3	No. 26	Bulk
Kerosene	Boiler fuel	Liquid	UN1202	82m3	No. 27	Bulk
Diesel	Running vehicles	Liquid	UN1202	66m3	No. 28	Bulk
Engine Oil	Vehicle maintenance	Liquid	UN1202	5m3	No. 29	Bulk
AdBlue	Vehicle maintenance	Liquid	Not applicable	19m^3	No. 30	Bulk

Appendix B Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Reports

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke installation

Reference	**EPR/NP3127SX/P001**
NGR	**ST 46028 07159**
Buffer (m)	**90**
Date report produced	**03/07/2024**
Number of maps enclosed	**1**

This nature and heritage conservation report

The nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features identified in the table below **must be considered in your application**.

In the further information column, there are links which give more information about the site or feature type and indicate where you are able to self-serve to get the most accurate site boundaries or feature locations.

Most designated site boundaries are available on Magic map. Using Magic map allows you to zoom in and see the site boundary or feature location in detail, Magic map also allows you to measure the distance from these sites and features to your proposed boundary. Help videos are available on Magic map to guide you through.

Where information is not publicly available, or is only available to those with GIS access, we have provided a map at the end of this report.

Sites and Features within screening distance	Screening distance (km)	Further Information
Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC)	10	Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Magic map
Bracket's Coppice		
West Dorset Alder Woods		

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) (see map below)	2	Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC)

New Bridge Meadows

Ten Acre Copse

Langmoor Lane

Hawkhems Copse Meadow

Picket Farm Cops

Ten Acre Field

Misterton Plantation

Picket Plantation

Crondle Hill Plantation

Kithill

Cathole Bridge Meadow

Crondle Hill Coppice

River Parrett

Crondle Hill Field

Where protected species are present, a licence may be required from Natural England to handle the species or undertake the proposed works.

The relevant Local Records Centre must be contacted for information on the features within local wildlife sites. A small administration charge may also be incurred for this service.

The following nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked for, where they are relevant for the permit type requested, but have not been found within screening distance of your site unless included in the list above.

Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC), Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Ancient Woodland, relevant species and habitats.

Please note we have screened this application for features for which we have information. It is however your responsibility to comply with all environmental and planning legislation, this information does not imply that no other checks or permissions will be required.

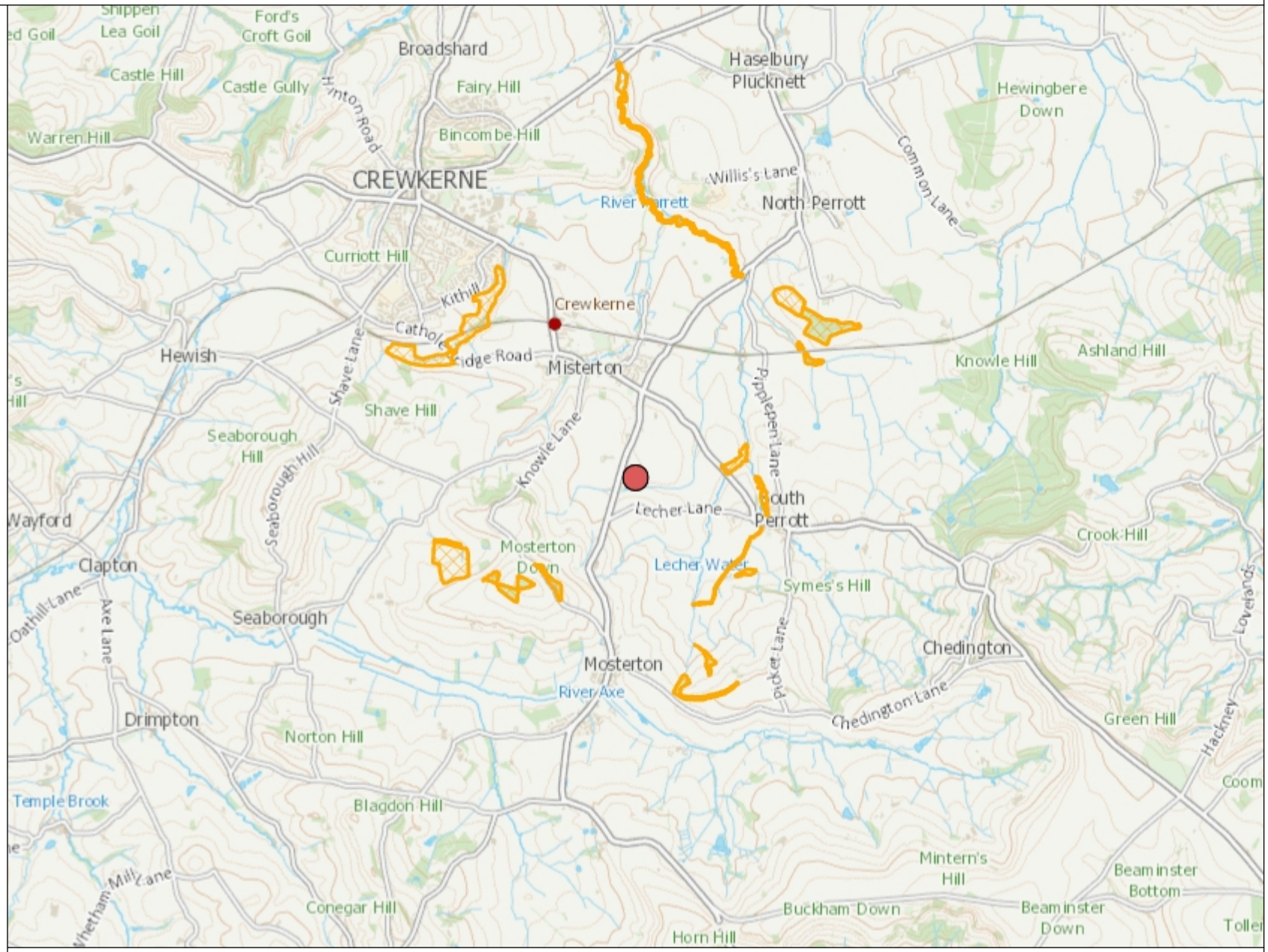
The nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this report is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time it is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of this report and the submission of the permit application, which could result in the return of an application or requesting further information

Local Wildlife Sites

Environment Agency

Legend

Local Wildlife Sites



1: 50,000

0 1,250

Metres

N W E S

Appendix C Key Emergency Contacts (Display on site)

EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS		
EMERGENCY SERVICES	999	
LOCAL POLICE	101	
NEAREST HOSPITAL- Yeovil District Hospital	01935 475122	
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 24 hr. HOTLINE	0800 80 70 60	
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY	**OFFICE HOURS**	**OUT OF HOURS**
	03708 506 506	0800 80 70 60
LOCAL AUTHORITY- Somerset Council	0300 123 2224	0300 123 2224
HEALTH & SAFETY EXECUTIVE	(01245) 706200	0151 922 92235
WATER SUPPLIER – Wessex Water	0345 600 4 600	0845 6004600
ELECTRICITY SUPPLIER- Western Power Distribution	0800 096 3080	0800 365 900
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT: Earthcare Technical Ltd	07785978915	07785978915
COMPANY CONTACTS: (OUT OF HOURS)		
DIRECTORS	Shaun Pattemore – Operations Director 07976 517534 Alex Pattemore – Transport Director 07818451519 Nicola Hill – Company Secretary - 07813199318	
SECURITY	Shaun Pattemore – Operations Director 07976 517534 Peter Williams – Site Manager	
HEAD OFFICE CONTACT	Nicola Hill – Company Secretary 01460 72046	
ENGINEERING, FACILITIES & HEALTH & SAFETY MANAGER	Jon Tompkins - 01460 711004	
EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT TEAM LEADER	Jamie Redworth - 07858761816	