



global environmental solutions

Land at Warren Heath Recycling Facility, Warren Heath, Welsh
Drive, Bramshill

Scoping Report

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for certain developments under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*, as defined under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011 SI NO 1824 referred to in this report as the EIA Regulations.

In October 2012, SLR Consulting Ltd (SLR) submitted a pre-application advice request to Hampshire County Council (HCC) in order to ascertain what would be required to be included with any forthcoming planning application for *"the retention of secondary aggregate recycling facility for a permanent period of time, including the construction of a screening bund and associated site attenuation improvements"* at Land at Warren Heath Recycling Facility, Warren Heath, Welsh Drive, Bramshill.

Indeed, the pre-application advice received from Hants subsequently recommended that *"from the information provided it is the opinion of the WPA that the proposal is likely to be an EIA development...as it is over the threshold area of 0.5 and is considered to have significant environmental effects and that "the applicant submits a screening and scoping opinion prior to any planning application. The WPA could then focus the Environmental Statement on those points raised in this documents as key issues, but recognises that there may be further issues of concern raised upon submission of a detailed planning application"*

The proposed development is considered to fall within Schedule II, part 11 (b) of the EIA regulations as it is over the threshold area of 0.5 hectares, within a sensitive area and is considered to have likely significant environmental effects. It is therefore proposed that an EIA is carried out for the proposed development.

A site location plan and proposed site layout are set out at the end of this Scoping Report.

1.1 Scoping Opinion

This Scoping opinion has been prepared in accordance with Part 4 Preparation of Environmental Statements of the EIA regulations and therefore the following information has been included:

(a) in relation to an application for planning permission:

(i) a plan sufficient to identify the land;

(ii) a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment; and

(iii) such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make;

This Scoping Report supports a request to HCC for its formal view (i.e. its "scoping opinion") on the information that should be supplied in an Environmental Statement (ES)²

¹ PRE APP Ref: PRE/2012/0365 page 17/21

² Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations states that the ES should include "a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment..." Circular 2/99 states, in Paragraph 82 that "In many cases only a few of the effects will be significant and will need to be discussed in the ES in any great depth other impacts

Following receipt of the pre-application advice from Hants this report identifies the potentially significant effects of the development that need to be considered in depth as part of the EIA and the proposed scope of the assessment in relation to these effects (in so far as the Scope can be determined at this early stage in the EIA process). It is hoped that this information will help to engage stakeholders in the development process and assist Hants in reaching its scoping opinion.

1.2 Approach to Scoping

Scoping involves identifying the:

- people and environmental resources collectively known as receptors that could be significantly be affected by the proposed development; and
- work required to take forward the assessment of these potentially significant effects

Please note at the Scoping stage the conclusion that is made about significance is based upon the professional judgement of SLR in collaboration with R Collards, with reference to the project description, and available information about the magnitude and other characteristics of the potential changes that are expected to be caused by the proposed development, receptors', sensitivity to these changes, the effects of these changes on relevant receptors, and where relevant the value of receptors. If the information that is available at the scoping report stage does not enable a robust conclusion to be reached that a potential effect is not likely to be significant, the effect is then taken forward for further assessment. Under each of the topics listed below this report identifies:

- potential effects for which further assessment work is required and which will be reported within the ES; and
- effects that, having regard to the work already carried out and on the basis of available information, are considered to be so minimal that they do not require further assessment (i.e. they are scoped out)

The purpose of EIA is to identify the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed scheme, not all possible effects, (most of which would never be significant in EIA terms). As a consequence not all scoped-out effects are covered in this scoping report, only those that were identified as potentially significant and then scoped out (as described in the bullet point above).

Please be aware as the development evolves and the understanding of its environmental context expands, decisions about which effects fall into each of these two categories may change, necessitating modifications to the scope of the ES.

Indeed, changes to the scope made in response to changes in the scheme, the findings of the assessment or stakeholders' comments should be summarised in the ES.

1.3 Proposed Environmental Statement

An ES is defined in the EIA Regulations as being a statement:

may be of little or no significance...and will only need very brief treatment to indicate that their possible relevance has been considered".

- (a) *That includes such of the information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 4 [of the EIA Regulations] as it is required to assess the environmental effects of the development and which the applicant can, ..., reasonably be required to compile, but*
- (b) *That includes at least the information referred to in Part ii of Schedule 4*

In accordance with Part II of the EIA Regulations the ES for the proposed development will include:

- a description of the Scheme;
- a description of the measures, envisaged to avoid, reduce or if possible remedy significant adverse effects arising from the Scheme;
- the data required to identify and assess the main effects the Scheme is likely to have on the environment;
- an outline of the main alternatives to the Scheme that have been studied and the main reason for the choice of the Scheme; and
- a non technical summary

In addition to the information provided under Part II, Part I of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations the following additional information will be provided:

- a description of the aspects likely to be significantly affected by the Scheme, including population, fauna, flora, water, air, noise, climatic factors, landscape and the inter-relationship between these factors;
- a description of the likely effects of the Scheme on the environment, which should cover direct, indirect, secondary, cumulative, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, and positive and negative effects arising from the scheme; and
- an indication of any difficulties encountered in compiling this information

1.4 Environmental Topics addressed in the Scoping Report

The structure of the proposed ES is as follows:

- Introduction
- Site Description
- Description of the Development
- Policy Review
- Alternatives
- Traffic
- Air Quality
- Water
- Landscape and Visual
- Ecology
- Cumulative
- Conclusions

1.5 Planning and Pollution Control

Once constructed the waste management facility at the Site will need to operate under a revised Environmental Permit (EP). However, this can only be issued after planning

permission has been granted. In addition to commissioning an EIA and submitting the requisite Environmental Statement, an application for an EP will be prepared in parallel with the planning application. This approach ensures that there is consistency between the data gathering and assessment stages of both planning and permitting regimes during the design exercise and the preparation of documents.

1.6 Report Structure

Section 2 of this Scoping Request sets out the relevant planning policy framework and the approach towards considering alternatives.

Section 3 describes the existing and the proposed operations.

Section 4 sets out the potential significant environmental impacts that have been identified at this stage and proposes the scope of the assessment required to consider these., Section 6 summary and conclusions of Scoping Report.

Allied to the report is the following set of appendices:

- Appendix A sets out terms and abbreviations that are used in this report
- Appendix B indicative drawings (including approved dwgs 06/02/863/CMA)
- Appendix C Pre application advice received from Hants (November 2012)
- Appendix D Evidence of initial Scoping with Hampshire Highways Authority (December 2012)
- Appendix E Decision Notice 06/02/863/CMA

1.7 The Applicant

R Collard Ltd was established 17 years ago by managing director Robert Collard. The company, based in Eversley in Hampshire, has developed as a multidiscipline business, offering demolition, remediation and waste management solutions for contractors and property developers.

R Collard offers a range of services from initial consultancy and site investigation, through design and methodology to complete demolition, dismantling and site remediation.

R Collard provides a range of waste management solutions, disposing of materials through its own waste transfer stations and marketing recycled construction and demolition materials from its established Urban Quarry.

With the waste removed, the company can also carry out remediation and restoration prior to final handover of the site.

1.8 The Agent

SLR planning and development has established a reputation for providing concise, practical support to developers and their professional advisors, using experience gained on a wide range of projects, including residential, commercial, industrial, leisure and mixed use schemes plus award winning contributions to major education, health and infra structure projects.

SLR's broad range of services includes provision of strategic environmental advice, such as assessments on sustainability, biodiversity or waste and energy usage to confirm and develop a project's green credentials.

We prepare master plans and obtain development consents for both 'Greenfield' and 'Brownfield' projects. The ability to bring together a wide range of in-house specialists to work on complex development schemes gives rise to synergies that help speed up the development process.

SLR is also a member of the EIA Quality Mark iema.



2.0 PLANNING POLICIES AND ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

2.1 Planning Policy

The Government has set out its vision for sustainable waste management in its Waste Strategy.

The Governments key objectives include:

- putting more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- meeting and exceeding the landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste;
- increasing diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and securing better integration of treatment for municipal and non municipal waste;
- securing the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill; and
- increasing recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies

Planning Policy Statement 10³ (PPS 10) provides the national planning policy context for waste and states that the planning system is pivotal to the provision of new facilities. Positive planning should provide sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.

The EIA will be accompanied by a full review of relevant planning policy, including the following;

2.1.1 National Policy

- Waste Strategy for England 2007
- PPS 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)
- PPS 25 – Flooding (2010)
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
- Ministerial statements
Planning for Growth, (Date of statement 23 March 2011) by The Rt Hon Greg Clark MP
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/statements/newsroom/planningforgrowth>

2.1.2 Regional Policy

- The South East Plan 2009 (evidence base)

2.1.3 Local Policy

- Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD 2007
 - S4 - Recycling and Composting,
 - S5 - Capacity Requirements for Recycling, Composting and Recovery and Treatment,

³ Planning Policy Statement 10

- S9 - Recycled and Secondary Aggregates,
- S17 - Co-location, Systems and Infrastructure
- DC2 (Sites with International and National Designations),
- DC3 (Impact on Landscape and Townscape),
- DC4 (Historic Heritage), DC6 (Highways),
- DC7(Biodiversity),
- DC8 (Pollution, health, quality of life and amenity),
- DC10 (Water Resources),
- DC13 (Waste Management and Recycling, including Aggregate Recycling Facilities) and
- DC22 - Additional Plant, Buildings and Minor Development are relevant.

Draft Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - submission version (February 2012) carries policies forward and will be reviewed as a material consideration.

- Hart District Local Plan 1996-2006 (DPD)
 - RUR 2 & 3 (Development in the countryside)
 - CON 4,5, 6, & 8 (Nature Conservation)

2.2 Alternatives

Consideration of alternatives within the Environmental Assessment will be restricted to alternative technologies and building designs as this is an existing Site.

3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

3.1 Existing Operations

The existing operation is located in a previously extracted gravel pit (permitted under Application No 0000349CMA and 00/00679/CMA) which is lower than the surrounding land. It is currently operating under a temporary permission (please see Appendix E) for inert construction, demolition and excavation waste and secondary aggregate recycling facility which expires on the 31 December 2013.

There are three temporary buildings on site, one large portacabin which comprises weighbridge & site office, this has a footprint of 4 X 17 metres, there is a site mess room for the machine drivers, this is 3 x 6 metres, and a small 3 x 3 metre toilet block

Existing mobile plant on site (operating at maximum capacity and assuming production of all products at once) are limited to the below:

- 2 x Jaw Crushers crushing concrete/hardcore (Pegson XR400 or similar) (one crushing concrete, the other crushing hardcore)
- 2 x Powerscreen Warrior 1400 dry screens (One screening sand, one screening topsoil)
- 1 x Powerscreen Powertrack 800 dry screen (Screening crushed concrete to make Type 1 roadbase)
- 1 x Powerscreen Chieftain 2100X dry screen (Screening crushed hardcore to make single sizes)

Please note this is a worst case scenario based on the Site producing at absolute full capacity, generally at normal running rates there is only one crusher on site, and three screeners.

3.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development would be for:

“The retention of a secondary aggregate recycling facility for a permanent period of time to handle a maximum of 250,000tpa, installation of new processing plant, including the construction of a screening bund and associated site attenuation improvements at Warren Heath Recycling Facility, Warren Heath, Welsh Drive, Bramshill”

The main changes from the existing operation would be as follows:

- A change from a temporary recycling operation to a permanent one;
- The erection of a screening bund around the site;
- An increase in permitted throughput to 250,000tpa; and
- The installation of new processing plant and equipment.

3.2.1 Timescales

The application would be a change as the current site benefits from a temporary permission which expires **31 December 2013** for duration of approved mineral working in locality for “the development and operation of a secondary aggregate recycling facility.”

The proposed development would change this to make the recycling facility permanent.

3.2.2 Screening Bund

Physical alteration to include a proposed screening bund (see Appendix B Indicative Drawings). The proposed bund will gradually rise (at the highest tip) 3.3m apx above ground level of 96.0m AOD (A327 side to the East) and gradually rise 3.3m apx above ground level of 94.0m AOD (Sir Richards Ride side to the South) with the 1:2 face descending toward the site itself.

3.2.3 Increase in Site Throughput

The site is currently limited to 50,000tpa and the proposed development seeks to increase this to 250,000tpa (with 20 tonnes anticipated on each lorry in and out) ktpa. with the permitted operating hours staying the same.

3.2.4 New Plant and Equipment

Details of proposed aggregate washing plant are set out in Appendix B Scoping Drawings.

No new buildings are proposed at the Site.

3.2.5 Water source for washing plant and silt disposal / water discharge arrangements

Water source for the washing plant will be a mains 63mm connection which has a peak flow of 1.2 litres per second.

Whilst the applicant is still considering the best environmental option at the Site for discharging water a worst case scenario basis with silt disposal and water management has been considered. Indeed, it is considered that there would be a lagoon arrangement with silt sludge being discharged from the washplant thickener direct to a series of lagoons, where the silt settles out and is dug out when dry for disposal elsewhere, water would then be fed back into the plant which would be taken from the last lagoon in the series, which would theoretically be clean water

Please note details of this arrangement are still being considered.

4.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Pre Application advice from Hants received 15th November 2012 has indicated that the key issues raised by the proposal, as submitted at the time of this request and based on the information before County Planning, are considered to be:

- the proposal is a departure from policy (DC 13 Waste Management and Recycling, including Aggregate Recycling Facilities);
- Landscape (DC 3 Impact on Landscape and Townscape),
- Highways (DC6 Highways);
- Nature Conservation (DC7 Biodiversity),
- loss of amenity (DC 8 Pollution, health, quality of life and amenity), noise for residents, use of RoWs); and
- need (S4 - Recycling and Composting, S5 - Capacity Requirements for Recycling, Composting and Recovery and Treatment, S17 - Co-location, Systems and Infrastructure).

As such it is considered that the ES will comprise chapters on Ecology, Traffic and Transport, Noise, Landscape and Visual and Air Quality coupled with supporting Planning Chapters i.e. Socio-Economic, Cumulative Impact and Alternatives.

As the proposed development is dealing with inert waste only and is located on an existing developed site the potential for significant effects on water and archaeology is not considered likely and it is not therefore proposed to assess these in detail although an outline of the proposed surface water management details for the site would be provided.

4.1 Ecology

Due to the nearby proximity of Thames Basin Heaths SPA, detailed discussion with Natural England (NE) is considered vital at the commencement of the EIA process.

During the life of the EIA it will be necessary to gauge NE's views with respect to the scope of the ecological assessment, the identified potential impacts and any mitigation that may be proposed. This process would ensure that its input can be included in the impact assessment, rather than trying to incorporate it later when it is likely to slow the planning process. As part of this process, we would also determine if a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HaRA) would be needed under the terms of the Habitats Regulations 2010.

Full consultation with Natural England will be required in respect of survey findings and mitigation measures. Further work may be required in the event that previously unknown protected or notable species are present or if the LPA or a statutory consultee request additional work as a result of scoping report consultation.

A desktop study would be undertaken to determine the scope of the existing ecological knowledge and data relating to the development area. This would complement earlier data trawls, previous planning applications and impact assessments.

SLR will need to contact the following organisations:

- NE;
- RSPB;
- HCC;

- Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre;
- Hampshire Wildlife Trust; and
- Other specialist nature conservation groups (bats, butterflies, fungi etc)

This search would cover the recorded presence of protected and notable species within 1km of the Site and protected sites within 2km of the Site.

SLR would also seek to gather information from earlier ecological work already undertaken at site. Desk study information would be used to inform the field survey and appended to the final report.

SLR therefore propose that:

An extended Phase 1 habitat survey of the application Site is proposed following the methodology set out by the Nature Conservancy Council (2003). Brief descriptions, in the form of Target Notes supported by digital photographs, of principle habitat types will be recorded and a habitat plan prepared. The survey would also provide an initial risk assessment of the likely presence of protected and/or notable species, in particular great crested newts, bats and badgers. If evidence of these, or other protected or notable species, are present within the study area, further specialist surveys may be required.

Detailed bird survey work is considered likely to be required by Natural England in order to inform the proposal. The scope and extent of this survey, along with any other species surveys considered pertinent to the assessment would be informed by the Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey and scoping responses. It is important to highlight that many such surveys are seasonal, and could only commence in spring next year.

An Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) would be prepared, and would be based upon the principles set out in the Guidance for Ecological Impact Assessment developed by the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM) (IEEM, 2006). The method proposed provides a systematic and transparent assessment of the significance of impacts upon ecological features.

Due to the proximity of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (TBHSPA), a separate assessment of the potential impacts to the internationally important features will likely be required. This assessment would need to consider the requirements for an "Appropriate Assessment" under the terms of Regulation 61 of the Habitats Regulations 2010. The scope and detail of this assessment would be determined in consultation with NE and the LPA.

4.2 Landscape and Visual

Incorporating the pre application advice issued by HCC (November 2012) a number of requirements for the landscape and visual component of the EIA are considered necessary.

SLR therefore accept that the following requirements are necessary:

- a visual impact assessment with emphasis on views from adjacent rights of way;
- consideration of impacts on landscape character and long term effects;
- full details of bund design, including landscape scheme of planting and landscape treatment will need to be provided;
- avoidance of any unacceptable effects from the bund;

- image comparisons of existing and proposed features;
- identification of existing trees/hedgerows and planting, with those to be lost marked; and
- use of land for ecological mitigation.

SLR therefore propose that:

- a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) would be prepared based on recognised guidance produced by the Countryside Agency, and the Landscape Institute and IEMA;
- it is recommended that a tree survey is carried out by an arboriculturalist as this is the general standard required to assess amenity value and the effects of development on existing trees i.e. buffer of trees between road and proposed screening bund;
- the preliminary bund design would be revised in conjunction with the SLR ecologist and acoustic engineer. Any important trees identified would be considered in the bund design to ensure their retention where ever possible. The revised design would be developed to ensure HCC landscape concerns are answered as far as possible and ecological/screening benefits included in the design;
- a detailed landscape base plan of the existing site and landform would be produced with existing vegetation marked partly based on the tree survey. Vegetation/trees etc to be removed in the development would be highlighted in a clear manner on this plan, along with any tree protection measures required;
- a site visit would then be carried out under favourable weather conditions to assess the proposals and analyse the potential landscape and visual receptors present. Photographs would be taken from key locations along the revised access route using a high resolution digital camera, with up to 6 representative 'viewpoints' subsequently being included to support the text;
- a proposed landscape plan would then be produced illustrating the position and contours of the proposed bund, and the designed landscape treatment and planting proposed; and
- once the design is agreed, image comparisons would be produced to illustrate the proposed design. These will take the form of a 3D model viewed from a number of positions illustrating the existing view, the constructed mound and the mound after landscape treatment and planting, and a future view of the mound illustrating the long term nature of the proposed development and planting.

4.3 Air Quality

The pre-application advice doesn't mention dust specifically, only 'other amenity issues could be overcome with appropriate evidence and assessments'.

In relation to air quality, the key issue, as indicated by the pre application advice, is loss of amenity. For a site of this type this would typically be associated with fugitive particulate emissions. In this case dust from the 8m high visual screening bund construction, soil treatment facility and the impact of the time extension will be assessed qualitatively.

Potential effects associated with dust emissions from this type of development would be assessed using relevant guidance (LAQM.TG(09), (Environment Agency M17, IAQM Construction Dust Guidance for example).

SLR therefore propose that the scope of the assessment would be:

- potential nuisance effects from additional operations proposed and time extension; and
- potential effects on local ecology.

It is evident that vehicles movements would increase as a results of increased tonnage.

The requirement for the assessment of impacts from vehicles during the operational phase would be undertaken using the Design Manual for Roads and Bridge (DMRB) screening criteria for 'affected roads'.

If the screening assessment shows assessment of Traffic Emissions is required this would be undertaken with reference to the following documents:

- LAQM Technical Guidance (09);
- DMRB Volume 11, Section3, Part 1 HA207/07- Air Quality; and
- Development control - Planning for air quality – Environmental Protection UK

4.4 Traffic and Transport

From a traffic and transport perspective the development proposal would have the potential to materially affect the operation of the adjoining highway network, which we note from the pre-application advice received from HCC currently suffers from congestion during peak times. Indeed, it is noted from the pre-application advice that a continuation of existing levels would likely be deemed acceptable but no advice is given in relation to the acceptability with an intensification of the use.

The development proposal comprises an increase in the tonnage throughput to 250,000ktpa and thus there would be an increase in traffic movements to the site.

The principle tasks considered necessary to assess the development impacts from a traffic and highways perspective are being scoped with Mr Ben Clifton at Hampshire Highways Authority (HHA) (**Please see Appendix D**).

4.5 Noise

With regard to potential amenity impacts it is also considered that the proposed development could have potential noise impacts.

SLR would develop a computer based noise propagation models for the site for using the proprietary software based noise model Cadna/A which utilises all the relevant calculation methods.

SLR would consult with the local Environmental Health Officer (EHO) to confirm their views and requirements for the noise assessments. This would include, but not necessarily be limited to, identification of noise-sensitive premises or sites, proposed noise survey methodologies, details of the proposed prediction methodologies and details of the proposed assessment criteria. An initial assessment of the baseline noise environment would be prepared, including the completion of background and ambient noise surveys where appropriate.

4.5.1 Construction Noise Assessment

The noise and vibration levels generated by the construction of the proposed screening bund at the site would be calculated and assessed using the guidance contained in BS5228:2009

Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Part 1: Noise and Part 2: Vibration. Noise levels for construction traffic movements would be predicted using the guidance contained in BS5228-1:2009 and assessed against the existing ambient noise levels in the area using the impact scale outlined in the draft Guidelines for Noise Impact Assessment produced by the Institute of Acoustics and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment Working Party. In order to determine the impacts due to construction traffic movements, noise monitoring would be required at receptors along the proposed construction traffic routes. Therefore SLR would undertake noise monitoring at strategic residential and environmental (SPA's, Footpaths) receptor locations along the proposed routes to determine the ambient noise levels.

Measurements at up to four noise-sensitive receptors along the routes would be taken over a 1-hour daytime period and would be attended at all times by SLR staff to ensure that the measured noise levels are correctly attributed to the various sources in the areas.

4.5.2 Operational BS4142 Assessment

Notwithstanding the initial consultation with the LPA, SLR would undertake a noise survey at up to four of the nearest residential noise-sensitive receptors to the site. The noise surveys would be undertaken over representative daytime periods on a Saturday morning and during a normal working day. The surveys would be attended by SLR staff to ensure that the measured noise levels are correctly attributed to the various sources in the area. SLR would predict the noise levels generated by the aggregate recycling facility at the nearest noise-sensitive properties using the proprietary software-based noise model, Cadna/A.

The predicted noise levels would be assessed against the measured background noise levels in accordance with the guidance contained in British Standard 4142:1997 Method for rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas and any other guidance specified by the local authority. The results of the assessment would be used to determine whether noise levels generated by operation of aggregate recycling facility would lead to complaints from the residents of the nearest noise-sensitive properties. The assessment would indicate whether additional mitigation is required to reduce any identified impacts; the scope of this study includes consideration of generic mitigation measures, but does not include detailed design of such measures.

4.5.3 Operational AQTAG09 Assessment

SLR would predict the noise levels generated by the aggregate recycling facility at the nearest environmentally sensitive areas using the proprietary software-based noise model, Cadna/A. The predicted noise levels would be assessed against the measured ambient noise levels in accordance with AQTAG09 which provides guidance on industrial noise and its effects on wildlife, further reference will also be made to the Habitats Directive.

4.5.4 Reporting

A report will be produced in suitable format to be included within the EIA for the site containing the results of the assessments and outlining any additional mitigation measures necessary to minimise any potential noise impacts.

4.6 Cumulative Impact

Aspects of Proposed Development Giving Rise to Potential Impacts

- Opportunities for additional development; and

- Potential cumulative impacts on local environment.

The consideration of cumulative impacts is an integral part of the EIA process. It is customary to assess all the effects that have the potential to arise from the combination of activities at a development site (e.g. noise and transport) and those that might occur from different developments (e.g. cumulative traffic impacts) in a particular area.

The cumulative impacts will generally be considered on a qualitative basis and will apply equally to the construction (bund) and operational phases of the development. In the case of transport movements and emissions, qualitative modelling will be implemented where necessary. These will be undertaken in accordance with best practice.

In the event that cumulative impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be proposed where necessary and practicable to address any issues that arise.

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

R.Collard Ltd is proposing to develop a permanent Waste Recycling facility at Land at Warren Heath Recycling Facility, Warren Heath, Welsh Drive, Bramshill.

The waste management facility has the potential to make an important contribution to waste management in and around the surrounding area of Hampshire and fulfil the Council's aspirations on future waste management for the following reasons:

- it will meet an identified need for waste management technology that diverts waste from landfill and will enable HCC to demonstrate that they are meeting their waste management needs within their own boundaries;
- it is an established waste management facility located in an area which is well separated from residential properties and has excellent transport links; and
- will secure long term direct and indirect employment associated with the facility

While not exhaustive, this Scoping Report has been prepared to provide HCC and other relevant bodies with the key environmental issues that are anticipated to be associated with the proposal, to enable the scope of the EIA to be finalised.

The design of the scheme, in terms of appearance, technology, footprint and relationship with the wider environs is an iterative process that will form an integral part of the EIA process.

Although the formation of a Scoping Opinion by the Planning Authority is a statutory process, both Collards and SLR value the input of the statutory consultees and stakeholders and would be pleased to discuss any aspect of the proposed scheme with any organisation or individual.

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