Decision document variation

We have decided to grant the variation for B V Dairy operated by Blackmore Vale Farm Cream Limited.

The variation number is EPR/HP3492EZ/V004.

The permit was issued on 06/08/2026.

This variation has been issued to vary the anaerobic digestion biological treatment waste operation to an installation activity under a S5.4 A(1)(b)(i) recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day (or 100 tonnes per day if the only waste treatment activity is anaerobic digestion) involving biological treatment. This is due to an increase in the daily treatment capacity to 202 tonnes per day. The opportunity has also been taken to consolidate the original permit and subsequent variations and update the permit to modern conditions.

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

Purpose of this document

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

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

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

Read the permitting decisions in conjunction with the environmental permit and the variation notice.

Key issues of the decision

Following the issue of a Regulation 61 notice in 2019 the operator confirmed that they were exceeding the daily threshold to be considered a waste operation and were in the process of varying the permit to a S5.4 A(1)(b)(i) recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 100 tonnes per day if the only waste treatment activity is anaerobic digestion involving biological treatment.

Following a review of the application it was identified that improvements to the existing infrastructure would need to be undertaken for the site to meet the requirements of the Waste Treatment best available techniques (BAT). As part of this application, we have set a number of improvement conditions in line with the biowaste review requiring the operator to submit updated and finalised assessments in a number of areas; including but not limited to the following:

Containment:

The installation includes the storage, treatment and handling of polluting liquids within tanks, vessels, process plant and associated infrastructure. BAT Conclusion 19 of the Waste Treatment BREF requires operators to implement measures to prevent or limit the environmental consequences of accidents and incidents, including the provision of appropriate containment systems to prevent releases to land and water. Effective primary and secondary containment is therefore a key measure in minimising the risk of pollution arising from equipment failure, overfilling, structural defects or other loss of containment events.

During determination, concerns were identified regarding the adequacy of the site's containment arrangements, particularly in relation to the condition, performance and capacity of existing containment bunds and the extent to which they meet current industry standards and BAT requirements. The operator submitted a containment system assessment which identified that primary containment tanks are fit for purpose. However, tanks have not been cleaned, inspected and maintained as per a 5-year rolling program. Areas of corrosion were identified on several tanks, along with missing bolts and areas of failed lagging. We also identified that the secondary containment volume would need to be confirmed following a topographic survey. Furthermore, the impermeable lining system to the bund was identified as requiring repair or replacement, with tie-in to the basal concrete slab to be confirmed or requiring replacement. Additionally, the surface water drainage system is required to be sealed.

To address this, improvement condition IC1 has been included requiring the operator to undertake a comprehensive assessment of all primary containment systems used for the storage, treatment and handling of polluting liquids and solids. The assessment must be completed by a suitably qualified engineer and will evaluate the condition, integrity and design suitability of tanks and vessels,

including their ability to withstand normal operation and foreseeable failure scenarios.

Improvement condition IC2 requires the operator is required to submit a fully developed secondary containment assessment, prepared and validated by competent persons, using the methodologies set out in CIRIA C736 *Containment Systems for the Prevention of Pollution*. The assessment must demonstrate that all secondary containment infrastructure is appropriately designed, constructed and maintained, and that it provides adequate protection against the escape of polluting substances. The outcomes of these assessments will inform any necessary improvement works and a programme of inspection and preventative maintenance. These improvement conditions will ensure that the installation's containment systems are fit for purpose and capable of meeting the requirements of BAT Conclusion 19, thereby reducing the risk of pollution to land and groundwater from accidental releases.

Sewer Pit Design and Cover:

The operator confirmed during determination that the sewer pit is an open structure which receives both surface water and wastewater from the installation before discharge via emission point S1. Whilst referred to as a sewer pit, the structure functions as an open underground tank used for the temporary storage and management of surface run-off and process effluent. Waste effluent associated with the anaerobic digestion process may contain biologically active material and therefore has the potential to generate diffuse emissions, including odour, ammonia and methane.

The Waste Treatment BREF and BAT conclusion 14 states:

In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce diffuse emissions to air, in particular of dust, organic compounds and odour, BAT is to use an appropriate combination of the techniques….., as listed in the BAT Conclusion. This includes the "Containment, collection and treatment of diffuse emissions". In order to address this, we have implemented an improvement condition requiring the operator to submit a written enclosure and gas utilisation/abatement plan.

We have therefore included an improvement condition IC3 requiring the operator to submit an enclosure and gas utilisation/abatement plan for approval by the Environment Agency. The plan shall contain the final designs and an implementation schedule for the installation of enclosures/covers and associated gas utilisation/emission abatement systems in line with BAT 14 for the sewer pit.

Methane Slip:

The site currently operates a Combined Heat and Power engine with a thermal input of 0.6 MWth, which is fuelled on biogas. We have included improvement condition IC4 in the permit which requires the operator to quantify methane emissions in the exhaust gas from engines fuelled by biogas and/or biomethane and to assess the extent of methane slip. The improvement programme will establish actual methane emission performance, compare measured emissions against manufacturer specifications and recognised benchmark levels, and identify any corrective actions necessary where elevated methane slip is detected. This information is required to demonstrate that combustion plant is being operated and maintained to minimise emissions of unburnt methane, consistent with BAT 34 of the Waste Treatment BAT Conclusions, and to ensure that emissions of this potent greenhouse gas are appropriately controlled and monitored.

Abatement of Emissions from Vents and Installation of Odour Control Units:

The installation includes emission points associated with the storage, treatment and handling of waste that have the potential to generate odorous emissions. BAT Conclusion 34 of the Waste Treatment BREF requires operators to reduce channelled emissions to air of odorous compounds through the use of appropriate abatement techniques, including adsorption, biofiltration, wet scrubbing, fabric filtration or thermal oxidation.

At the time of the permit application, no abatement systems were installed or proposed for emission points A4, A5, A6 and A7. During determination, we requested that the operator undertake a review of emissions to air from the installation and identify those emission sources requiring abatement. Following this review, the operator identified emission points A4, A5, A6 and A7 as requiring odour control measures and proposed the installation of passive carbon filtration systems. The proposed technology meets the adsorption technique specified within BAT Conclusion 34.

Whilst the operator has committed to installing abatement, detailed engineering designs and implementation timescales had not been finalised at the time of determination. As a result, compliance with BAT Conclusion 34 cannot be fully demonstrated until the proposed abatement infrastructure has been designed, installed and commissioned.

We have therefore included an improvement condition IC5 requiring the operator to submit an abatement plan containing the final designs and implementation programme for the installation of abatement plant at emission points A4, A5, A6 and A7. The improvement condition also requires the operator to demonstrate that the abatement systems have been designed in accordance with the Environment Agency guidance *Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities*. This will ensure that the abatement measures proposed

during determination are implemented and that the installation can achieve compliance with BAT Conclusion 34.

Review of Abatement Plant Effectiveness:

The installation includes industrial processes which produce waste gas and odour emissions that are discharged to air via vents or stacks. BAT conclusion 14 of the Waste Treatment BREF states that emissions from diffuse sources should use techniques like, *collecting and directing the emissions to an appropriate abatement system via an air extraction system and/or air suction systems close to the emission sources*. This installation includes the storage and treatment of wastes in the trade waste tank, permeate tank, sludge holding tank and sludge collection tank. To prevent diffuse emissions of pollutants such as odour, ammonia and VOCs, emissions will be extracted and treated by air abatement systems. The abatement technology proposed to be used on these tanks is adsorption (carbon filtration), The treated air stream is then discharged to atmosphere via a stack.

As part of the determination the operator proposed to implement abatement plant that would meet the requirements of BAT 34, additionally, to verify whether these measures have been effective and adequate to prevent and/or minimise emissions released to air, we have set an improvement condition IC6 that requires the operator to demonstrate via determining the composition of waste gas emissions, monitoring and additional risk assessment that the abatement systems effectively treat the emissions to air. The review will determine whether the installed abatement plant is operating as intended and achieving the required level of performance for the control of odour, ammonia and other air emissions. The results will inform any improvements, upgrades or optimisation measures necessary to ensure that the abatement systems remain fit for purpose and continue to provide an appropriate level of environmental protection.

Suitability of Input Wastes for Anaerobic Digestion:

The Environment Agency guidance *Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities* requires operators to demonstrate that wastes accepted for biological treatment are capable of being biologically treated, can be fully recovered through the treatment process, and are suitable for the intended recovery outcome. Operators must have a thorough understanding of the nature and composition of wastes accepted at the installation and ensure that they are appropriate for treatment by anaerobic digestion.

During determination, the Environment Agency reviewed information relating to wastes accepted at the installation, including cleaning-in-place (CIP) rinsings. The information provided identified the need for further assessment of the composition, classification and suitability of certain wastes accepted for treatment. The application did not provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate that

all waste streams accepted at the installation are suitable for biological treatment by anaerobic digestion and can be fully recovered in accordance with the requirements of the Appropriate Measures guidance.

We have therefore included an improvement condition IC7 requiring the operator to undertake a comprehensive review of all waste streams accepted for anaerobic digestion and submit the findings to the Environment Agency for approval. The review must identify the origin, nature and composition of each waste stream, confirm the appropriateness of the assigned waste classifications, and assess the suitability of each waste for biological treatment using a recognised assessment framework. The operator is also required to demonstrate that the wastes are capable of biological treatment, can be fully recovered through the anaerobic digestion process and are suitable for the intended end use of the treatment outputs.

This improvement condition will provide the information necessary to confirm that wastes accepted at the installation are appropriate for recovery by anaerobic digestion and are being managed in accordance with *Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities*. It will also ensure that only wastes demonstrated to be suitable for biological treatment are accepted under the permit.

Indirect Emissions of Waste Water:

Effluent is generated on site during the dewatering and thickening of waste prior to anaerobic digestion, the dewatering of digestate following the anaerobic digestion process and the production of biogas condensate. The waste waters are discharged to Shaftesbury Water Recycling Centre WwTW which constitutes an indirect discharge to water.

Section 11 of the Environment Agency guidance *Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities* requires operators to establish and maintain an emissions inventory that identifies the characteristics of emissions from the installation. This includes emissions to sewer and requires operators to understand the nature, composition and potential environmental impact of substances present within wastewater discharges. BAT Conclusion 3 of the Waste Treatment BREF similarly requires operators to maintain an inventory of relevant wastewater and waste gas streams as part of their environmental management system.

The operator did not have this as part of determination.

We have therefore included an improvement condition IC8 requiring the operator to establish an emissions inventory for the wastewater discharge and undertake further monitoring and assessment of emissions to sewer. The operator must use the information obtained to characterise the discharge, assess the significance of emissions and undertake an environmental risk assessment in accordance with Environment Agency guidance. Where the assessment identifies substances that

could result in a significant environmental impact or exceed relevant environmental standards, the operator will be required to propose appropriate emission limits and any additional mitigation measures necessary to reduce the impact of the discharge.

This improvement condition will ensure that emissions to sewer are fully characterised and appropriately assessed using operational data, enabling the Environment Agency to determine whether further controls, monitoring requirements or emission limits are necessary to protect the receiving environment and ensure compliance with the requirements of BAT Conclusion 3 and *Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities*.

Review of Process Water Management and Recirculation:

BAT Conclusion 19 of the Waste Treatment BREF requires operators to optimise water consumption, enhance water reuse and prevent or reduce the generation of wastewater. BAT Conclusion 35 further requires the reduction of wastewater generation through appropriate operational and process control measures. The Environment Agency expects operators to consider opportunities to minimise wastewater production and maximise the reuse or recirculation of process waters where this is technically and environmentally feasible.

The installation generates a range of process waters, including process liquors, wash waters, condensate and site drainage. The application confirmed that these process waters are currently collected within the site's sewer pit and discharged from the installation via emission point S1 to sewer. However, the operator did not provide sufficient information during determination to demonstrate that opportunities for the reuse or recirculation of process waters have been fully assessed, nor was evidence provided to demonstrate how the current management arrangements achieve the requirements of BAT Conclusions 19 and 35.

We have therefore included an improvement condition IC9 requiring the operator to undertake a review of the generation, management and disposal of process waters across the installation and submit a Waste Water Reduction Plan for approval by the Environment Agency. The review must include a detailed mass balance of water use across the installation, an assessment of current water management practices, and an evaluation of opportunities to reduce wastewater generation through reuse, recirculation and improved operational controls. The operator is also required to identify any improvements necessary to reduce reliance on the discharge of process waters to sewer and provide a programme for implementing these measures.

This improvement condition will ensure that opportunities to minimise wastewater generation and increase the reuse of process waters are fully assessed and implemented where appropriate. It will also provide confidence that the installation is operating in accordance with BAT Conclusions 19 and 35 and is

taking all reasonable measures to reduce the environmental impact associated with wastewater generation and discharge.

Enclosure of open processes / tanks:

The operator confirmed during determination that the dissolved methane removal tank is currently an open tank used for the storage and treatment of digestate following anaerobic digestion. Whilst located downstream of the anaerobic digestion process, digestate stored within the tank has the potential to remain biologically active and continue generating biogas, including methane and other waste gas constituents.

BAT Conclusion 14 of the Waste Treatment BREF requires emissions to air to be prevented or reduced through the containment, collection and treatment of emissions where appropriate. The Environment Agency's *Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities* guidance also requires tanks containing potentially biologically active material to be suitably covered or enclosed and for any generated gases to be appropriately collected and managed.

During determination, the operator did not demonstrate that emissions arising from the dissolved methane removal tank would be fully contained, collected and directed to suitable gas utilisation or abatement systems. Furthermore, detailed proposals for vessel covers, associated gas management infrastructure and any necessary gas utilisation or abatement equipment had not been finalised at the time of determination.

We have therefore included an improvement condition IC10 requiring the operator to submit a post anaerobic digestion vessel cover plan for approval by the Environment Agency. The plan must provide final designs and an implementation programme for the installation of covers on the dissolved methane removal tank together with any associated gas utilisation, gas storage and emission abatement infrastructure. The operator must also demonstrate that the proposed arrangements have been designed by suitably qualified engineers, comply with the requirements of *Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities*, and are capable of appropriately controlling and managing emissions generated from the tank.

The improvement condition will ensure that emissions from the dissolved methane removal tank are adequately contained, collected and managed in accordance with BAT Conclusion 14, reducing the potential for diffuse emissions to air and ensuring that the installation operates in accordance with current regulatory expectations for biological waste treatment facilities.

Decision considerations

Confidential information

A claim for commercial or industrial confidentiality has not been made.

The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on confidentiality.

Identifying confidential information

We have not identified information provided as part of the application that we consider to be confidential.

The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on confidentiality.

Consultation

The consultation requirements were identified in accordance with the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (2016) and our public participation statement.

The application was publicised on the GOV.UK website.

We consulted the following organisations:

- Local Authority – Dorset Council
- UK Health Security Agency (Previously Public Health England) and the relevant Director of Public Health
- Health and safety executive – HSE
- Food Standards Agency
- Wessex Water – Planning Liaison

The comments and our responses are summarised in the consultation responses section.

The regulated facility

We considered the extent and nature of the facility at the site in accordance with RGN2 ‘Understanding the meaning of regulated facility’, Appendix 2 of RGN2 ‘Defining the scope of the installation’, Appendix 1 of RGN 2 ‘Interpretation of Schedule 1’, guidance on waste recovery plans and permits.

The extent of the facility is defined in the site plan and in the permit. The activities are defined in table S1.1 of the permit.

The site

The operator has provided a plan which we consider to be satisfactory.

The plan shows the location of the part of the installation to which this permit applies on that site.

The plan is included in the permit.

Nature conservation, landscape, heritage and protected species and habitat designations

We have checked the location of the application to assess if it is within the screening distances we consider relevant for impacts on nature conservation, landscape, heritage, protected species and habitat designations. The application is not within our screening distances for these designations for emissions to water. However, it is within our screening distances for emissions to air.

The combustion process at the installation is not considered ‘relevant’ for assessment under the Agency’s procedures which cover the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitats Regulations) and/or the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) 2000). This was determined by referring to the Agency’s guidance ‘AQTAG014: Guidance on identifying ‘relevance’ for assessment under the Habitats Regulations for installations with combustion processes.’ Thus, no detailed assessment of the effect of the releases from the installation's combustion processes on SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites is required.”

Environmental risk

We have reviewed the operator's assessment of the environmental risk from the facility.

The operator’s risk assessment is unsatisfactory and required additional Environment Agency assessment. See the key issues for more information.

General operating techniques

We have reviewed the techniques used by the operator and compared these with the relevant guidance notes and we consider them to represent appropriate techniques for the facility.

Where there are measures approaching BAT, we have where appropriate implemented an improvement programme. The improvements set out in table S1.3 must be completed by the times stipulated in that table.

We have reviewed the techniques against the Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for Waste Treatment (BAT conclusions) and Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities - 1. When appropriate measures apply - Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

The operating techniques that the operator must use are specified in table S1.2 in the environmental permit.

Operating techniques for emissions that do not screen out as insignificant

Indirect emissions to water

Indirect emissions to water arising from anaerobic digestion cannot be screened out as insignificant due to insufficient information available at the time of determination of the permit. To establish if any emissions are of significance or may have an impact on the receiving waters, we have included improvement conditions that provide a framework for the operator to carry out sampling, analysis and to submit proposals to prevent or minimise any significant emissions from the installation along with timescales for implementation, with proposals to be implemented as approved.

The permit conditions enable compliance with relevant BAT reference documents (BREFs) and BAT Conclusions.

National Air Pollution Control Programme

We have considered the National Air Pollution Control Programme as required by the National Emissions Ceilings Regulations 2018. By setting emission limit values in line with technical guidance, we are minimising emissions to air. This will aid the delivery of national air quality targets. We do not consider that we need to include any additional conditions in this permit.

Odour management

We have reviewed the odour management plan in accordance with our guidance on odour management.

We consider that the odour management plan is satisfactory and we approve this plan.

We have approved the odour management plan as we consider it to be appropriate measures based on information available to us at the current time. The applicant should not take our approval of this plan to mean that the measures in the plan are considered to cover every circumstance throughout the life of the permit.

The applicant should keep the plans under constant review and revise them annually or if necessary, sooner if there have been complaints arising from operations on site or if circumstances change. This is in accordance with our guidance ‘Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit’.

While we consider that the plan is satisfactory, we have included improvement conditions IC5 to implement the proposed abatement and IC6 to review the effectiveness of the abatement system. The improvement conditions are included in order to implement suitable abatement systems and determine whether these abatement measures are effective and adequate to prevent and/or minimise emissions released to air. Where further improvements are identified, the operator is required to implement these measures in accordance with Environment Agency approval.

The plan has been incorporated into the operating techniques S1.2.

Raw materials

We have specified limits and controls on the use of raw materials and fuels.

Waste types

We have specified the permitted waste types, descriptions and quantities, which can be accepted at the regulated facility. These have not been varied as part of this application.

Improvement programme

Based on the information on the application, we consider that we need to include an improvement programme. See the Key issues section for more details on the bespoke permit conditions we have set in this permit.

Emission limits

Emission Limit Values (ELVs) and equivalent parameters or technical measures based on Best Available Techniques (BAT) have been added for emissions to air.

Emission limit values are derived from the Waste Treatment BREF for BAT associated emission limits and the Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities.

Emissions to air

Odour abatement systems

Subject to the completion of IC5, there will be point source emissions to air from four odour control units, each fitted with a carbon adsorption filter. The odour control units discharge emissions to air via stacks (emission points A4, A5, A6 and A7). BAT requires that BAT-AELs of 20 mg/Nm^3 for Ammonia (NH_3) and 1,000 ou_E for odour be applied when biological treatment of waste is carried out. Anaerobic digestion is a biological process - therefore the limit is included in the permit.

Flare and Combustion processes

Emission limits for the flare have been set for:

- Oxides of Nitrogen (NO and NO_2 expressed as NO_2) - 150 mg/m^3
- Carbon monoxide - 50 mg/m^3
- Total VOCs - 10 mg/m^3

However, monitoring is only to be undertaken in the event the emergency flare has been operational for more than 10 per cent of a year (876 hours). Emission limits for the 0.6MWth Combined heat and power plant and 0.384 MWth kerosene boiler were not set as they are existing plant that does not exceed 1 MWth.

Monitoring

We have decided that monitoring should be carried out for the parameters listed in the permit, using the methods detailed and to the frequencies specified.

We made these decisions in accordance with waste treatment best available techniques BAT conclusions and the Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities.

Based on the information in the application we are satisfied that the operator's techniques, personnel and equipment have either MCERTS certification or MCERTS accreditation as appropriate.

Reporting

We have specified reporting in the permit. We made these decisions in accordance with the Waste Treatment BAT conclusions.

Management system

We are not aware of any reason to consider that the operator will not have the management system to enable it to comply with the permit conditions.

The decision was taken in accordance with the guidance on operator competence and how to develop a management system for environmental permits.

Technical competence

Technical competence is required for activities permitted.

The operator is a member of the CIWM/WAMITAB scheme

We are satisfied that the operator is technically competent.

Previous performance

We have assessed operator competence. There is no known reason to consider the applicant will not comply with the permit conditions.

We have checked our systems to ensure that all relevant convictions have been declared.

No relevant convictions were found. The operator satisfies the criteria in our guidance on operator competence.

Financial competence

There is no known reason to consider that the operator will not be financially able to comply with the permit conditions.

Growth duty

We have considered our duty to have regard to the desirability of promoting economic growth set out in section 108(1) of the Deregulation Act 2015 and the guidance issued under section 110 of that Act in deciding whether to grant this permit variation.

Paragraph 1.3 of the guidance says:

“The primary role of regulators, in delivering regulation, is to achieve the regulatory outcomes for which they are responsible. For a number of regulators, these regulatory outcomes include an explicit reference to development or growth. The growth duty establishes economic growth as a factor that all specified regulators should have regard to, alongside the delivery of the protections set out in the relevant legislation.”

We have addressed the legislative requirements and environmental standards to be set for this operation in the body of the decision document above. The guidance is clear at paragraph 1.5 that the growth duty does not legitimise non-

compliance, and its purpose is not to achieve or pursue economic growth at the expense of necessary protections.

We consider the requirements and standards we have set in this permit are reasonable and necessary to avoid a risk of an unacceptable level of pollution. This also promotes growth amongst legitimate operators because the standards applied to the operator are consistent across businesses in this sector and have been set to achieve the required legislative standards.

Consultation Responses

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

Responses from organisations listed in the consultation section:

Response received from UK Health Security Agency – UKHSA (Previously Public Health England) and the relevant Director of Public Health

Brief summary of issues raised:

Based on the information contained in the application, UKHSA has no significant concerns regarding the risk to the health of the local population from the installation. UKHSA did raise that the Environment Agency should be content that suitable improvements and remedial work with regards to containment have been undertaken.

Summary of actions taken:

Improvement conditions have been included within the permit which requires the operator to review both their primary and secondary containment. The operator must submit a primary containment plan and obtain the Agency's approval to it and provide the results of inspections of existing tanks. Any program of works must be undertaken by a qualified engineer and will assess the extent design specification and condition of primary containment systems.

The operator must also submit a secondary and tertiary containment plan which shall contain the results of an inspection and program of works to be undertaken by a competent structural engineer to ensure the site meets the requirements of CIRIA C736 (2014) guidance.

Response received from Dorset Council

Brief summary of issues raised:

Dorset Council's Environmental Protection team are not aware of any noise or other amenity issues at the site and have no comments to make.

Summary of actions taken:

None.