



**AN APPLICATION TO VARY ENVIRONMENTAL  
PERMIT NUMBER EPR/WE9072AB FOR THE INERT  
AND EXCAVATION WASTE TRANSFER STATION  
OPERATED BY TARMAC TRADING LIMITED AT  
HALECOMBE RECYCLING, FROME**

**NUISANCE AND AMENITY ENVIRONMENTAL RISK  
ASSESSMENT (ERA)**

Report reference: TAR/HAL/EH/5792/01/ERA  
June 2025



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Appendix A Environment Agency Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report

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This report has been prepared by MJCA with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the Services and the Terms agreed between MJCA and the Client. This report is confidential to the client and MJCA accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known, unless formally agreed by MJCA beforehand. Any such party relies upon the report at their own risk.

## 1. Introduction

1.1 MJCA is commissioned by Tarmac Trading Limited (Tarmac) to prepare an application to vary Environmental Permit number EPR/WE9072AB (the permit) for the inert and excavation waste treatment facility operated by Tarmac at Halecombe Recycling, Halecombe Quarry, Limekiln Lane, Frome, BA11 3RD (the site). The site is centred approximately at National Grid Reference (NGR) ST 70134 47309 and the site location and proposed permit boundary are shown on Figure ERA1.

1.2 The permit was first issued on 27 July 2023 as a Standard Rules Permit (SRP) SR2009No6 – inert and excavation waste transfer station with treatment permitted to accept up to 250,000 tonnes of waste per year. The currently authorised activities at the site specified in Table S2.1 of the permit comprise *treatment consisting only of manual sorting, separation, screening or crushing of waste into different components for disposal, (no more than 50 tonnes per day) or recovery*. The environmental risks associated with the current activities at the site are addressed by the Environment Agency generic risk assessment for Standard Rules SR2009No6<sup>1</sup>. Following the completion of the Environment Agency (EA) Consultation Number 25 on SRPs, SR2009No6 was withdrawn by the EA on 18 December 2024 and consolidated into SRP SR2022No1 treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate. The EA provided letters to operators to explain the changes and published on 12 February 2025 a Regulatory Position Statement (RPS) ‘Extension to comply with new standard rules permits: RPS 331’ which states that if permit holders do not comply with the new Standard Rules, they must apply for a bespoke permit by 27 June 2025. In order to determine whether the site complies with the new SR2022No1, a nature and heritage screening report was requested from the EA. The Screening Report presented at Appendix A shows that the site does not meet the Standard Rules due to the presence of a watercourse (Tertiary River) within 10m of the site. This watercourse is the Halecombe Brook (see below for further details). For this reason, Tarmac are applying to vary the current SRP to a bespoke environmental permit. There are no proposals to vary the activities which will remain consistent with those specified in SR2009No6.

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<sup>1</sup> Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sr2009-no6-inert-and-excavation-waste-transfer-station-with-treatment-below-250kte>. Withdrawn 18 December 2024.

- 1.3 The layout of the site including the area in which the inert and excavation waste transfer and treatment operations will be carried out is shown on Figure DEMP2 provided with the Dust and Emissions Management Plan (DEMP)<sup>2</sup> for the site. The DEMP also includes details of the storage quantities for inert and excavation wastes.
- 1.4 This document comprises a nuisance and amenity environmental risk assessment (ERA) prepared generally in accordance with EA guidance entitled 'Risk assessments for your environmental permit' published on GOV.UK<sup>3</sup>. A risk screening matrix is provided in Table ERA1 and the assessment is presented in Table ERA2.
- 1.5 The ERA considers potential receptors and pathways for impacts based on the understanding of the environment surrounding the site. The assessment of the risks associated with the site are based on the generic risk assessment (GRA) for Standard Rules SR2009 No6 and the GRA for SR2022No1 taking into consideration the watercourse. The locations of potential receptors are identified in Table ERA3, are shown on Figure ERA1 and are discussed below.
- 1.6 The selection of potential receptors has been informed by information presented on the Defra MAGIC website, Google Earth and the EA Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report provided during basic pre-application advice provided at Appendix A. The risk assessment takes into consideration receptors within 500m of the site with the exception of statutorily designated nature conservation sites for which a distance of up to 2km has been specified.
- 1.7 Based on information on the DEFRA MAGIC website, Mendip Woodlands which is classified as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is located approximately 680m south of the site. Edford Woods and Meadows Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Asham Wood (SSSI) are located approximately 1.2km north west and 680m south of the site respectively. There are multiple areas of ancient woodland located to the north, south and north west of the site, all of which are over 600m from the site. The EA Nature and Heritage Screening Report (Appendix A) states that there are no relevant protected species and habitats within screening distance of the site. Based on information on the DEFRA MAGIC website, there are areas of deciduous woodland in the vicinity of the site, the closest of which is located to the north east of

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<sup>2</sup> Dust and Emissions Management Plan. Report reference TAR/HAL/EH/5792/01/DEMP

<sup>3</sup> Available at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit>. Published 1 February 2016. Last updated 3 January 2025. Last accessed 2 June 2025.

the site as shown on Figure ERA 1. There are no National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar Sites, Marine Conservation Zones, National Nature Reserves (NNRs) or Local Nature Reserves (LNR) within 2km of the site.

- 1.8 Based on information on the DEFRA MAGIC website there are no Scheduled Monuments or World Heritage Sites within 500m of the site. There are four Category II Listed Buildings within 500m of the site. The locations of the Listed Buildings are shown on Figure ERA1. The closest Listed Building to the site is Rookery Farmhouse (Grade II) which is located approximately 50m south west of the site and is used by Tarmac as offices in relation to Halecombe Quarry.
- 1.9 The site is located within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 3 (total catchment).
- 1.10 The Environment Agency Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report presented at Appendix A identifies a watercourse - Tertiary River located within 10m of the site comprising the Halecombe Brook. The Halecombe Brook flows from the west southwest to the east northeast and based on information provided by Tarmac and as shown on Figure ERA 1 it is understood that the Halecombe Brook is culverted to run beneath the site emerging from a culvert to the east northeast of the site outside of the permit boundary.
- 1.11 As shown on Figure ERA1, there are no residential properties within 250m of the permit boundary, the closest being Knapp Hill Farm to the south west and a Traveller's Camp to the east, both of which are approximately 375m away from the site.
- 1.12 A Dust and Particulate Matter Emissions Management Plan (DEMP)<sup>2</sup> has been prepared to support the application to vary the permit. The DEMP identifies the operations at the site which may have the potential to have an impact on air quality as a result of emissions of particulate matter, presents the details of the operational controls which are implemented to minimise particulate emissions and describes the monitoring which is carried out to confirm the effectiveness of the management controls.

**2. Conclusion**

**2.1** The ERA presented in Table ERA2 that has been completed to support the application to vary the permit demonstrates that the operation of the facility with the implemented controls has a low or very low risk of adverse impact on amenity or the surrounding environment including sites of heritage or nature conservation interest.

**TABLES**

Table ERA1 Risk screening matrix (waste treatment activity)

RISK TYPE	ODOUR	NOISE AND VIBRATION	FUGITIVE EMISSIONS					MUD ON THE ROAD
			PARTICULATE MATTER		LITTER	BIRDS, VERMIN AND INSECTS		
Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery							
GENERIC HAZARDS								
GENERIC RECEPTORS <sup>1</sup>								
DOMESTIC DWELLING			X	X	X	X	X	
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES			X	X	X	X	X	
HOSPITALS								
OFFICES/COMMERCIAL PREMISES			X	X	X	X	X	
INDUSTRIAL PREMISES			X	X	X	X	X	
PUBLIC FOOTPATH OR BRIDLEWAY			X	X	X	X	X	
HIGHWAYS OR ROADS					X	X	X	X
PARKS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES				X	X	X	X	
FARMLAND WITH LIVESTOCK				X	X	X	X	
FARMLAND ARABLE					X	X	X	
PRIORITY HABITAT/PROTECTED HABITAT (Deciduous woodland)					X	X	X	
NATURE SITE OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE (e.g. LNR, LWS)								

RISK TYPE	ODOUR	NOISE AND VIBRATION	FUGITIVE EMISSIONS					Vehicle Movements
			PARTICULATE MATTER		LITTER		BIRDS, VERMIN AND INSECTS	
GENERIC HAZARDS			Access routes	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Waste deposition	
GENERIC RECEPTORS <sup>1</sup>			Restored surfaces	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Waste deposition	
SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (within 2km)			X	X	X	X		
SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (within 2km)			X	X	X	X		
SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA OR OTHER RELEVANT SSSI (within 2km)								
LISTED BUILDINGS (within 500m)		X	X	X	X	X		
SCHEDULED MONUMENT (within 500m)								
AIRPORT								
RAILWAY								
SURFACE WATER			X	X	X	X		

**X** = generic receptor type present and generic hazard considered as part of this assessment set out in Table ERA2

<sup>1</sup> All generic receptors within 500m have been identified unless an alternative distance has been identified.

Table ERA2 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the treatment of waste at Halecombe

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ERA3)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
<b>Odour</b>							
There are no potential sources of odour at the site.	Local human population	Air	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	The wastes accepted are construction and demolition wastes. Odour is not associated with these waste type. Waste acceptance procedures are in place.	Negligible
<b>Noise</b>							
Crushing, screening, mobile plant and vehicles generating nuisance from noise	Local human population	Air	Low	Medium to low	Low	As there are no receptors that are sensitive to noise within 250m of the site and based on the absence of noise complaints in respect of the current activities at the site since operations commenced in 2023, and as there are no proposals to change the current activities, it is considered unlikely that the activities will have a significant adverse environmental impact in respect of noise and therefore a quantitative noise impact assessment and noise management plan is not required. Noise mitigation measures will continue to be employed at the site and include: - Plant and machinery will be maintained in good working order and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Any defective items will not be used. Regular inspections of plant will be undertaken to identify any faults or wear and tear that may be resulting in excessive noise;	Low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ERA3)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
<b>Vibration</b>							
Crushing, screening, mobile plant and vehicles generating nuisance from vibration	Local human population	Ground	Low to very low	Low to very low	Very Low	Consistent with the comment above in relation to noise, there are no receptors sensitive to vibration within 250m of the site. There have been no noise/vibration complaints received since the permit was first issued and there are no proposals to change the currently permitted activities.	Very low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ERA3)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
<b>Fugitive emissions</b>							
Particulates from access routes, waste delivery, waste storage and waste treatment resulting in off site deposition of particulate matter	Local human population / properties / public highway / water bodies / sensitive habitat	Air	Low	Medium to low	Medium to low	A Dust and Particulate Matter Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) is implemented at the site. The DEMP describes the operations at the site which may have the potential to have an impact on air quality as a result of emissions of particulate matter, describes the operational controls which are implemented to minimise emissions and describes the monitoring which is carried out to confirm the effectiveness of the management controls. Dust control measures include controls on waste acceptance and a mobile water bowser to provide dust suppression. The implemented dust control measures will ensure that the site continues to control dust and particulate matter effectively.	Low
The wastes that will be accepted have a very low potential to generate litter or to attract birds, vermin or insects.	Local human population / properties / public highway / water bodies / sensitive habitat	Air	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Acceptance procedures are in place to confirm that waste types received at the site are consistent with those specified in the permit.	Negligible
Mud and debris deposited on the public highway	Public highway	Vehicle movements	Low	Medium	Medium/Low	Dust suppression and controls on the management of mud and debris are implemented at the site. Vehicles associated with waste operations will use the wheel wash when travelling from the site to the public highway. All site roads will be inspected	Low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ERA3)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
<b>Fugitive emissions to water</b>							
Contamination from wastes accepted and handled at the site	Groundwater/surface water including the Halecombe Brook	Run off or infiltration	Medium to Low	Low	Medium to Low	The site is located in a Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3. The generic risk assessment for SR2009No6 and SR2022No1 confirm that the construction and demolition wastes currently permitted to be accepted at the site have a very low risk of contaminating groundwater or surface water and Condition 2.3.1 of the current permit specifies that these waste types are suitable for storage on hardstanding <sup>4</sup> . All of the waste types permitted to be accepted at the site are included in Table 2.3a of SR2022No1 hence they are suitable for storage, treatment and handling on hardstanding. Consistent with the currently permitted activities, processing of waste will continue to be undertaken	Low

<sup>4</sup> Hardstanding as defined in SR2022No1 “hardstanding’ means ground surfaced with a durable permeable material. It must be capable of remaining level and rut free and being kept clear of debris. It must be maintained so that it does not cause surface water ponding.”

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ERA3)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
						on a hardstanding surface comprising natural ground.	
Accidents							
Waste stored and treated on site causing bodily injury	Local human population gaining unauthorised access to the waste operation	Direct physical contact	Low	Low	Low	The waste types that will be accepted at the site should not cause harm to human health by virtue of their composition. Security measures which are implemented currently in respect of the existing site comprising the use of fencing, safety signs and regular inspections will continue to be implemented to minimise the potential for unauthorised entry to the site. The main site gates are locked outside normal working hours.	Very low
Vehicle movements on site causing bodily injury	Local human population gaining unauthorised access to the site	Direct physical contact	Low	Medium to low	Low	Security measures are implemented currently in respect of the site and will continue to be implemented to minimise the potential for unauthorised entry to the site (see above for further details). Vehicles will employ suitable non-tonal reversing alarms.	Low
Accidental release of fuel contaminating water resources	Water resources	Infiltration to ground	Low	Medium	Medium/Low	Company operational, maintenance, inspection and accident management procedures are in place and will be implemented. Spillage kits are available and site personnel are trained in their use.	Low
Flooding	The generic receptors identified in Table ERA1	Flood waters	Low	Low	Very Low	Based on the Environmental Agency Flood Map for Planning the site is located in Flood Zone 1. Flood Zone 1 is defined by the EA as land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (<0.1%).	Very Low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ERA3)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
Fire	Atmospheric emissions	Air	Very low	Nuisance from smoke and odour Contamination of water resources	Very low	As the waste accepted at the site will be non-flammable and non-combustible the risk of occurrence of fires is negligible. As a result associated risks from fire-fighting water being discharged to controlled waters are negligible.	Negligible
Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites through contamination, nutrient enrichment, smothering, disturbance, predation etc. Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites through contamination, nutrient enrichment, smothering,	Protected sites - European sites and SSSIs	Air or run off	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	There are two SSSIs and one SAC located within 2km of the site, the closest of which is 680m away from the site. It is considered that the potential hazards from the permitted activities pose a negligible risk to the SSSIs and SAC at this distance.	Negligible
	Wildlife sites of regional or local importance including priority habitat comprising deciduous woodland	Air or run off	Low	Low	Low	Measures are in place to minimise the risk of unacceptable impacts from the waste operations on the surrounding environment which will be protective also of the deciduous woodland habitat.	Very low

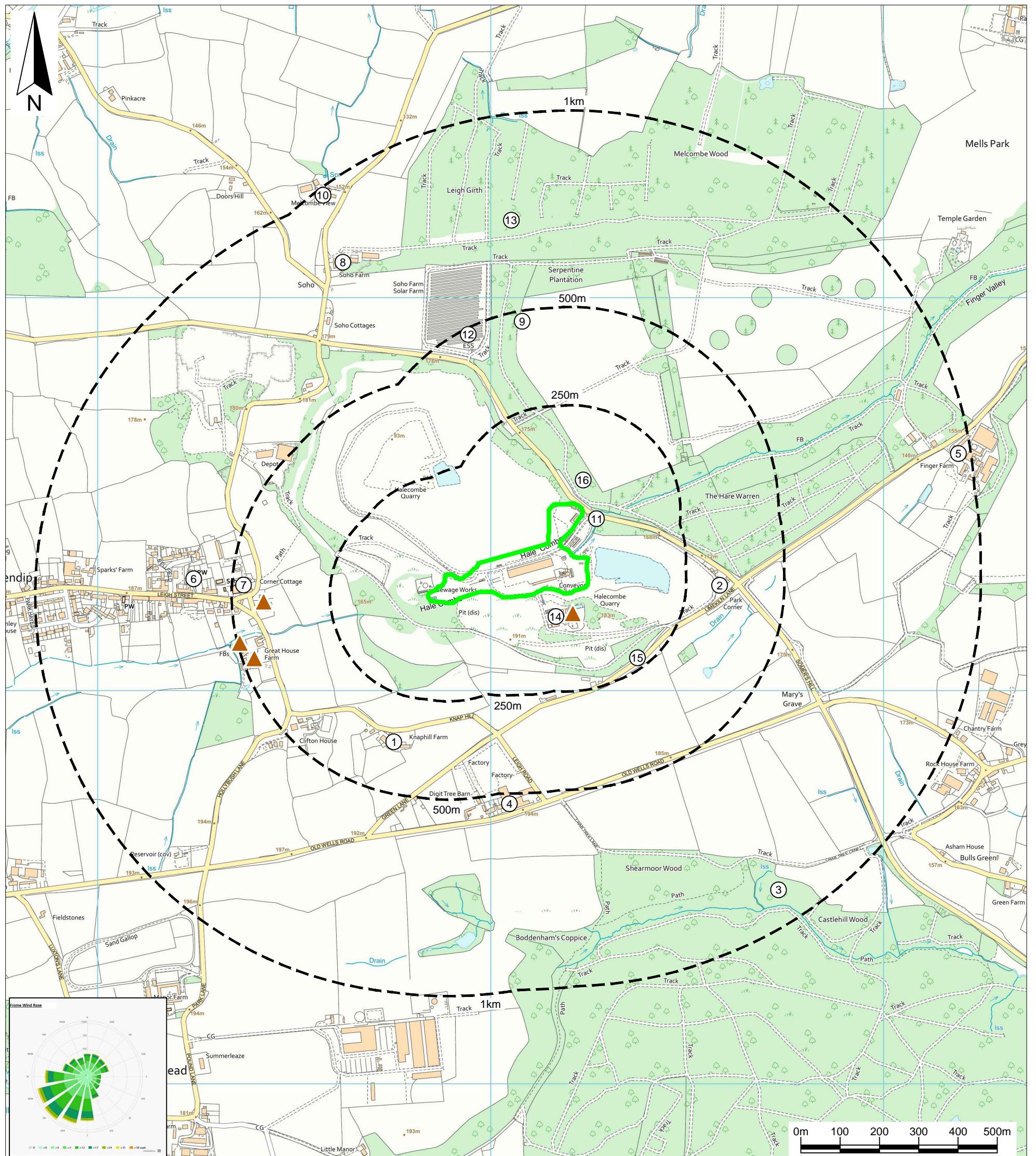
What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ERA3)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
disturbance, predation etc.							
Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of heritage conservation sites.	Designated heritage sites – Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings	Direct physical contact	Very low	Very low	Negligible	There are no Scheduled Monuments within 500m of the site. Measures are in place to minimise the risk of unacceptable impacts from the waste operations on the surrounding environment which will be protective also of heritage conservation sites including Listed Buildings. It is considered that the potential hazards from the permitted activities pose a negligible risk to heritage conservation sites.	Negligible

**Table ERA3**  
**Summary of the receptors in the vicinity of the site**

Ref	Name or description	Type of receptor	Approximate distance from site (m)	Direction from site
1	Knapp Hill Farm	Residential	250-500	SW
2	Traveller's Camp	Residential	250-500	E
3	Mendip Woodlands/Asham Wood	Woodland/ Habitat	500-1000	S
4	Wilmotts Transport & dwellings	Industrial/Residential	500	S
5	Finger Farm	Residential	1000	ENE
6	Leigh upon Mendip village	Village	500-1000	W
7	Leigh on Mendip School	School	250-500	W
8	Soho Farm	Residential	500-1000	NNW
9	Serpentine Plantation	Commercial	250-1000	N
10	Melcombe View	Residential	1000	NNW
11	Halecombe Brook (Tertiary River)	Water	<250	E
12	Solar Panel field	Energy	<500	N
13	Melcombe Wood	Woodland/ Habitat	500-1000	N
14	Rectory Farm – Grade II listed Building#	Historic	<250	S
15	Limekiln Road	Road	<250	S
16	Deciduous Woodland#	Woodland /Habitat	<250	NE

Note: Receptors within 1km of the site are displayed in Table ERA3 above. The receptors are measured from their closest point to the site and their locations are shown on Figure ERA1.

# When there are multiple of the same receptor the nearest one is shown on the receptor map



### Key / Notes

- Environmental Permit boundary** (Green box)
- Offset from permit boundary** (Dashed line)
- Potential receptor of dust generally within 1km radius of the site** (Circle with number)
- Approximate location of a Grade II listed building** (Orange triangle)

Final	KR	EH	AW	24/06/25			
Rev	Status	Drn	App	Chk			
<b>Site</b> HALECOMBE RECYCLING							
<b>Client</b> Tarmac Trading Limited							
<b>Title</b> Site plan showing the receptors in the vicinity of the site							
<b>Figure ERA 1</b>		Scale 1:10,000@A3					
<b>Drawing Ref</b> TAR/HAL/06-25/24997							
Reproduced scale mapping by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 2025. All rights reserved. Licence number AC0000851450.							

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A**

**ENVIRONMENT AGENCY NATURE AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION SCREENING  
REPORT**

# Nature and Heritage Conservation

## Screening Report: Standard Rules 2022 No 1

Reference	<b>EPR/WE9072AB/P001</b>
NGR	<b>ST 69916 47263</b>
Buffer (m)	<b>75</b>
Date report produced	<b>01/04/25</b>
Number of maps enclosed	<b>0</b>

### This nature and heritage conservation report

The nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features **identified in the table below indicate you are not eligible for the standard rules permit this screening has been carried out for**. See below for additional information on standard rules 2022 No 4 and 2022 No 5.

The distance criteria for the standard rules permit selected can be found on the relevant [standard rules gov.uk page](#). Distance criteria are detailed in the site section of the permit.

Please note for standard rules [2022 No 4](#) and [2022 No 5](#) condition 2.2.3 has separate criteria for activities involving wastes listed in table 2.3b and carried out outdoors. If you have applied for screening for one of these rules sets, please check if the results below are relevant for the whole site, or just this condition, as both sets of criteria are included in this screening. It is possible to apply for the rules set if you fail criteria in 2.2.3, by not taking wastes from table 2.3b, by using a building, or by limiting the activities to an area of the site outside of screening distance. In these cases, please make it clear how you intend to comply when you apply, or this information will be requested, delaying determination.

In the further information column of the table below, 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

Watercourse - Tertiary River

## Further Information

[EA Detailed River Network \(DRN\)](#) and [Magic map](#)

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

**Note:** where the standard rules permit contains the criteria “*not within 250 metres within the presence of Great Crested Newts where it is linked to the breeding ponds of the newts by good habitat*” this screening does not include an assessment of habitat quality and is purely a distance screen.

**The following nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked for, where they are relevant for the standard rules permit 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), Air quality Management area (AQMA), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Ancient Woodland, Watercourse, Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1/2/3, Flood Risk Zone 2/3, Scheduled Monuments, 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.

**As you have not met the criteria for the standard rules permit, you will need to contact us for further advice on the type of permit you should apply for.**

Please submit a request through this link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permit-pre-application-advice-form>