AN APPLICATION TO VARY ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT NUMBER EPR/FB3139AU FOR THE INERT AND EXCAVATION WASTE TRANSFER STATION OPERATED BY TARMAC AGGREGATES LIMITED AT HARPER LANE QUARRY, RADLETT

NUISANCE AND AMENITY ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT (ERA)

Report reference: TAR/HA/EH/5793/01/ERA
June 2025

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1. Introduction

1.1 MJCA is commissioned by Tarmac Aggregates Limited (Tarmac) to prepare an application to vary Environmental Permit number EPR/FB3139AU (the permit) for the inert and excavation waste treatment facility operated by Tarmac at Harper Lane Quarry, Radlett, Hertfordshire, WD7 7HX (the site). The site is centred approximately at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 15964 01655 and the site location and permit boundary are shown on Figure ERA1.

1.2 The permit was first issued on 27 February 2012 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[1]. Following the completion of the Environment Agency (EA) Consultation Number 25 on SRPs, SR2009No6 was withdrawn by the EA on 18 December 2024 and consolidated into SRP SR2022No1 treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate.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 it being located in a groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1. 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. Although the permit was varied in March 2012 to include the standard rules set SR2008No3 Tarmac do not propose to undertake or include in the bespoke permit any activities consistent with SR2008No3. The activities under the bespoke permit will be consistent with those specified under SR2009No6 and the

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 Withdrawn 18 December 2024.

list of wastes permitted to be accepted at the site under the bespoke permit are also consistent with the list of waste types in SR2009No6.

1.3 The layout of the site including the area in which the inert and excavation waste transfer and treatment operations are already authorised to be carried out is shown on Figure DEMP2 provided with the Dust and Emissions Management Plan (DEMP)[2] for the site.

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[3]. 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 SR2009No6 and the GRA for SR2022No1. 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 there are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) 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. Based on information on the DEFRA MAGIC website Hound's Wood Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland is located approximately 500m from the site. Based on the EA Nature and Heritage Screening Report (Appendix A) there are no relevant protected species within screening distance of the

[2] Dust and Emissions Management Plan. Report reference TAR/HA/EH/5793/01/DEMP

[3] 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.

site. Based on the screening report and 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 west southwest of the site as shown on Figure ERA 1.

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 is one Listed Building within 500m of the site. Old Parkbury Farmhouse is classified as a Grade II listed building and is located approximately 450m north of the site as shown on Figure ERA1.

1.9 The site is located within a groundwater SPZ 1 and the EA Nature and Heritage Screening Report identifies Chalk Rivers Protected Habitats within screening distance.

1.10 As shown on Figure ERA1, the closest residential property to the site is Bridgefoot Cottages, which is located just over 150m north west of the permit boundary.

1.11 A Dust and Particulate Matter Emissions Management Plan (DEMP)[2] 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 negligible, 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								
					PARTICULATE MATTER				LITTER		BIRDS, VERMIN AND INSECTS		MUD ON THE ROAD
GENERIC HAZARDS / GENERIC RECEPTORS[1]	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Restored surfaces	Access routes	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste deposition	Vehicle Movements
DOMESTIC DWELLING			x	x	x	x	x	x					
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES			x	x	x	x	x	x					
HOSPITALS													
OFFICES/COMMERCIAL PREMISES			x	x	x	x	x	x					
INDUSTRIAL PREMISES			x	x	x	x	x	x					
PUBLIC FOOTPATH OR BRIDLEWAY			x	x	x	x	x	x					
HIGHWAYS OR ROADS					x	x	x	x					x
PARKS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			x	x	x	x	x	x					
FARMLAND WITH LIVESTOCK			x	x	x	x	x	x					
FARMLAND ARABLE					x	x	x	x					
PRIORITY HABITAT/PROTECTED HABITAT (Deciduous woodland)					x	x	x	x					
NATURE SITE OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE (e.g. LNR, LWS)													

RISK TYPE	ODOUR		NOISE AND VIBRATION		FUGITIVE EMISSIONS								
					PARTICULATE MATTER				LITTER		BIRDS, VERMIN AND INSECTS		MUD ON THE ROAD
GENERIC HAZARDS / GENERIC RECEPTORS[1]	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Restored surfaces	Access routes	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste deposition	Vehicle Movements
SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (within 2km)													
SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (within 2km)													
SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (within 2km)													
LISTED BUILDINGS (within 500m)			x	x	x	x	x	x					
SCHEDULED MONUMENT (within 500m)													
AIRPORT													
RAILWAY					x	x	x	x					
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

[1] 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 Harper Lane

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?
Odour							
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
Noise							
Crushing, screening, mobile plant and vehicles generating nuisance from noise	Local human population	Air	Medium to low	Medium to low	Medium	As there are no receptors that are sensitive to noise within 150m of the site, as there are no proposals to undertake activities at night, and based on the absence of noise complaints in respect of the current activities at the site since operations commenced in 2012, 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	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?
						undertaken to identify any faults or wear and tear that may be resulting in excessive noise; - Vehicle routes through the site will be kept maintained and free from defects such as pot-holes; - Unnecessary horn usage, excessive revving of engines, rapid acceleration and sharp braking will be avoided. Equipment will be switched off or throttled down to a minimum when not required; - The drop height of materials will be minimised where possible; - Plant and vehicles will be started up sequentially rather than all together. Any period of idling required to warm up mobile plant at the start of the working day will be undertaken in locations away from residential premises; - Operatives will be trained to employ appropriate techniques to keep site noise to a minimum, and will be effectively supervised to ensure that best working practice in respect of noise minimisation is followed.	
Vibration							
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 150m 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?
Fugitive emissions							
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 for all areas of the site in which waste is stored or processed. 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 extensive controls on the management of mud and debris are implemented at the site. Vehicles associated with waste	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?
						operations will use the wheel wash when travelling from the site to the public highway. All site roads will be inspected daily and maintained in a condition consistent with minimising the risk of the accumulation of mud and debris on the highway. A mobile road sweeper will be used to clean the road surfaces between the permit site entrance and the public highway generally on a daily basis. Further information is provided in the DEMP.	
Fugitive emissions to water							
Contamination from wastes accepted and handled at the site	Groundwater/ surface water	Run off or infiltration	Medium to Low	Low	Medium to Low	The site is located in a Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1. 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. There are no proposals to change the list of wastes at the site which will remain consistent with those permitted to be accepted at the site for over 10 years and these waste types will continue to be stored on hardstanding as currently.	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?
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 99% of the site is located in Flood Zone 1 with a tiny part at the northern boundary of the site located in Flood Zone 2. 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,	Wildlife sites of regional or local importance including protected 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 heritage conservation sites including the Grade II Listed Building. It is considered that the potential hazards from the permitted activities pose a negligible risk to heritage conservation sites.	Negligible

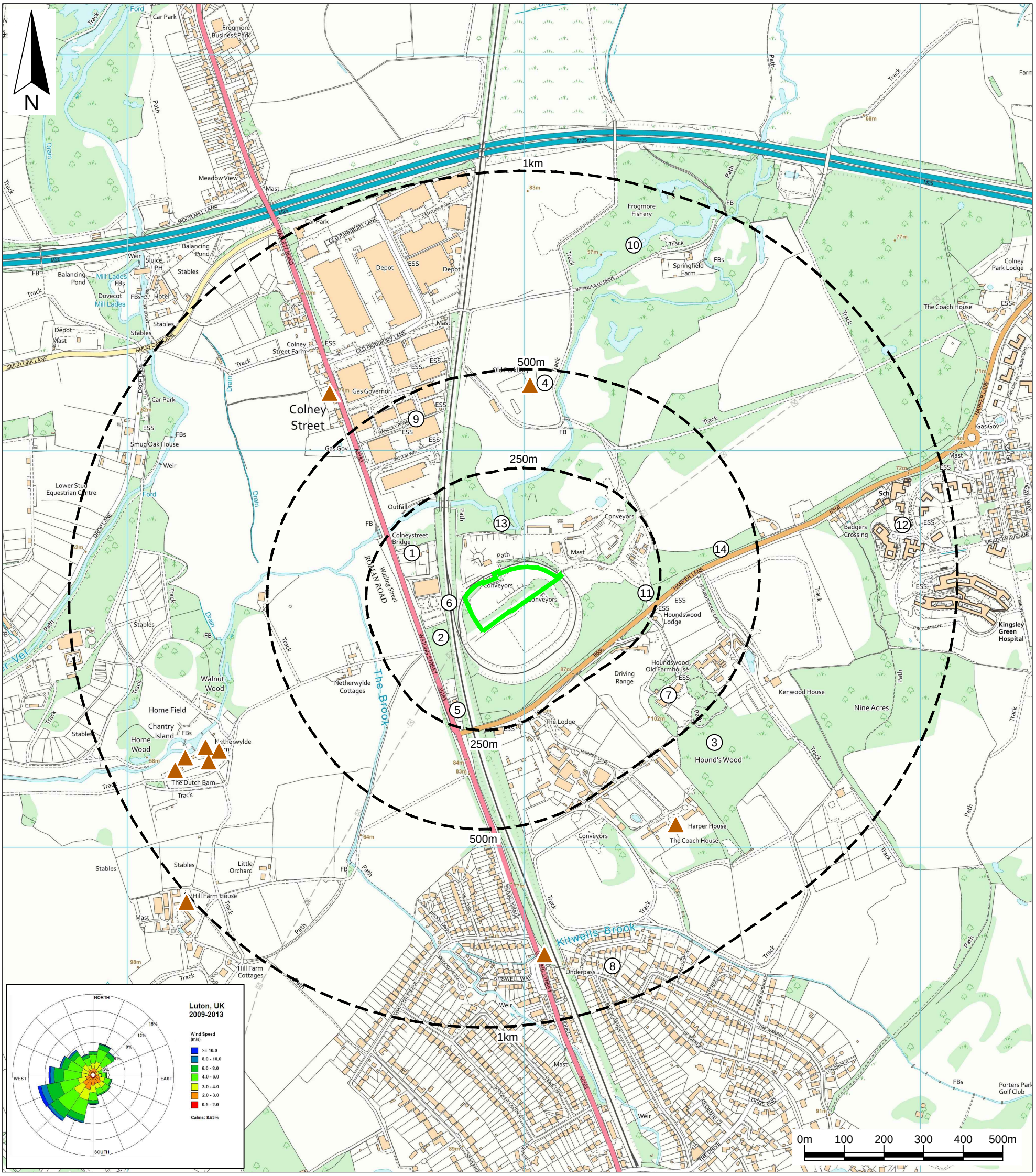
Table ERA3
Summary of the receptors in the vicinity of the site

Ref	Name or description	Type of receptor	Approximate distance from site (m)	Direction from site
1	Bridgefoot Cottages	Residential	<250	NW
2	Deciduous Woodland#	Woodland/ Habitat	<250	WSW & N
3	Hound's Wood	Woodland/ Habitat	500	SE
4	Old Parkbury Farmhouse - Grade II listed Building	Historic	250-500	N
5	First Place Nurseries	Education	<250	SSW
6	Railway	Transport	<250	W
7	Houndswood House Care Home	Residential	250-500	SE
8	Northern suburbs of Radlett	Residential	500-1000	S
9	Industrial Buildings	Commercial	250-500	NNW
10	Frogmore Fishery	Commercial	500-1000	NE
11	Site entrance to Harper Lane	Road	<250	ESE
12	Housing estate	Residential	500-1000	E
13	River Colne	Watercourse	<250	N
14	Oakwood Veterinary Surgery	Community	250-500	E

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

FIGURE



Key / Notes

- Environmental Permit boundary
- Offset from permit boundary
- (1) Potential receptor of dust generally within 1km radius of the site
- ▲ Approximate location of a Grade II listed building

Rev	Status	Drn	App	Chk	Date
	Final	KR	EH	AW	24/06/25

Site: HARPER LANE

Client: Tarmac Aggregates Limited

Title: Site plan showing the receptors in the vicinity of the site

Figure ERA 1

Scale: 1:10,000@A3

Drawing Ref: TAR/HA/06-25/25024

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY NATURE AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION SCREENING REPORT

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Standard rules 2022 No 1

Reference	**EPR/FB3139AU/P001**
NGR	**TL1596401655**
Buffer (m)	**140**
Date report produced	**19/06/2025**
Number of maps enclosed	**1**

This nature and heritage conservation report

The nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features **identified in the table below 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	Further Information
Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1	Groundwater source protection zones (SPZs)

Protected Habitats within screening distance	Further Information
Chalk Rivers	Natural England
Decidious Woodland (see map below)	

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.

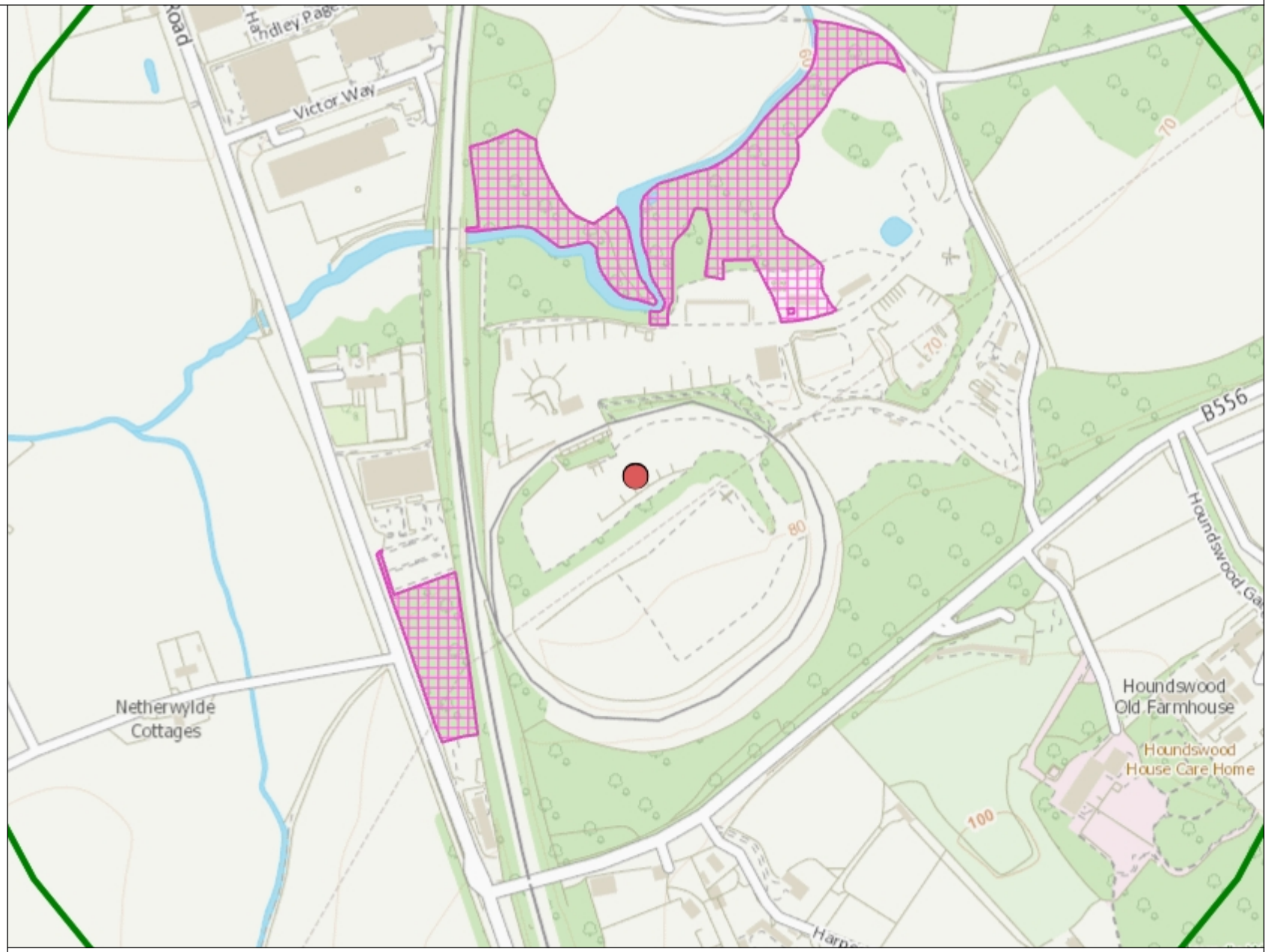
As you have not met the criteria for the standard rules permit, you will need to contact us for further advice on the type of permit you should apply for.
Please submit a request through this link:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permit-pre-application-advice-form

Protected Habitats

Environment Agency

Legend

Protected Habitats screened for Env Permits



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