



East Pit East Revised

Planning Application P2012/1073

Site Biodiversity Action Plan Scheme to satisfy
Condition 69 (b)

Condition 69: Site Biodiversity Action Plan

Condition 69(b): *Within 6 months of the date of this permission a scheme shall be submitted in writing for the written approval of the Local Planning Authority for: (b) A Site Biodiversity Action Plan including the provision for the management and enhancement of all biodiversity objectives as set out in the application, the species enhancement measures set out in chapter 14 of the Environmental Statement, including the cSINC at Tairgwaith, and the Ecological Enhancement Areas A, B and C as set out in the application.*

Introduction

The measures set out for Condition 68 approved on 22nd December 2016 were concerned with the operational phase of the East Pit East Revised (EPER) surface mine Site. It provided for the safeguarding of nature conservation habitat features, translocation of marshy grassland as mitigation for the mine extension, the rescue of reptiles, and monitoring of certain species. Condition 69 (b) follows on from 68 to provide for the management and enhancement of the retained habitat and species features during the aftercare phase of the Site.

The following format follows the recent recommendation of Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council as a means of presenting the requirements for Condition 69 (b). This submission sets out the aims and objectives for the features needing to be addressed, the current ecological trends, the constraints which need to be taken into account, the management options, the generic prescriptions, the provisional work schedules and monitoring, and reporting.

Aftercare

The Site is being restored to principally two contrasting land uses, Common Land and a Country Park with a small area retained for potential development (Figure 1). The prescriptions and work schedules are to be tailored to deliver the essential and sustainable ecosystem fabric for these land uses. The work schedules provided in this submission are provisional as new baseline surveys are needed to confirm their condition and to set realistic targets. An annual review process will provide for the necessary flexibility.

Following the completion of restoration works (grading, soiling and seeding and planting, fencing etc) the EPER Site is subject to a statutory aftercare period of 5 years. This is extended by a Section 106 Agreement to total of 20 years for new woodland plantings, the management of the mitigation works for the development (Tairgwaith SINC and the Ecological Enhancement and Receptor Areas) and the management of nature conservation habitat and species features within the retained land. It needs to be noted that the following aftercare provisions for the Common Land are recommendations as the work and programme may have to change to be compliant with future stewardship schemes like the current Glastir scheme for Welsh Commons. Similarly, those for the Country Park may also be varied according to the needs of Phase 2 of the Lakes at Rhosaman consented scheme.

The aim of the aftercare period is to ensure the features involved achieve functionality, resilience and sustainability for the intended land uses and nature conservation features. The following programme of works, monitoring and reporting are provisional as they will be dependent on the current baseline. From experience, once the required habitat conditions

are achieved, significant changes are slow to happen. It is anticipated that once the target conditions have been achieved only the necessary periodic work to maintain them in a suitable condition will be required. Similarly, the monitoring and reporting would be tailored to appropriate intervals. Important, will be the regular ‘integrity’ monitoring to confirm the presence of the habitat and its extent.

In all cases, during the allotted aftercare periods, an annual report of the management works (if any implemented), the integrity of the features, the condition and proposed further programme of works in the following year(s) will be submitted to the Authority for its approval.

Management and Enhancement Objectives

The aims of Condition 69b are to maintain and enhance the biodiversity features of the mitigation and retained land as identified in the Lakes at Rhosaman Environmental Statement (2012). The aims are:

- To maintain the extent of the habitats
- To achieve a favourable/recovering condition of the habitats

For the species associated with the retained habitats within the mine site, the conservation objectives and aims are:

- To maintain the range of the priority species supported
- To achieve a favourable/recovering condition of the habitats for the prioritised species
- To extend the range of the feature species

Description & Evaluation of Features

Sources of Information

The Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 14, the Supplementary Ecological Information (SEI) 2013, and ES Volume 4 - Appendix 14 provide the core habitats and species data to which Condition 69 (b) applies. This is supplemented with survey information collected during the implementation of the approved Condition 68. The information is cross referenced with the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and the Neath Port Talbot Biodiversity Action Plan (2015) in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 below sets out the habitat types listed in Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 as occurring within the Site (ES Vol 4, Appendix 14/1) and to be targeted in Local Authority Biodiversity Action Plans.

Table 1: Section 7 Habitat Types Referred to in the Environmental Statement

Section 7 Habitat List (Biodiversity Wales, 2016)	Target Note examples (ES Vol 4, App 14/2)	Notes – see Table 4 for location
Boundary & Linear Features – hedgerows		
Fen/Marsh/Swamp – purple moor grass & rush pastures	10, 15, 17, 18, 31, 37, 40, 42, 43	<i>See footnote</i>
Fen/Marsh/Swamp – upland flushes and swamps	13	
Neutral Grassland – lowland meadows	36, 38	Part of a mosaic of habitats within Tairgwaith SINC
Acid Grassland – lowland		
Inland Rock – open mosaic on previously developed land	7	Western Overburden Mound
Inland Rock – rock outcrops and scree habitats		Southern Overburden Mound
Woodland – mixed woodland		Small isolated clumps
Woodland – wet woodland		Ancient woodland

Footnote: *Marshy grassland habitats of purple moor grass (PMG) and rush pasture (RP) types are identified as the sole targeted Habitat BAP in the ES (Chapter 14, page 228, para 14.247). These are to be both those in the retained areas (see Condition 68(a)) and those transferred into Ecological Enhancement and Receptor Areas (EERA) -A (SEI para 2.12.1), -B (SEI para 12.2.2) & -C (SEI para 2.12.3) as part of the mitigation for disturbance of in situ marshy grassland (ES, Chapter 14, page 229, para 14.250) and the area identified as the candidate Tairgwaith Common cSINC (ES, Volume 4, Appendix 14/1, Appendix 14/2, Target Notes 36-38).*

The distribution of the above habitat features in Table 1 within the consent planning application boundary are shown on Figure 2 (Phase I habitat survey plan reproduced from the ES, Appendix 14/1). The detailed habitat survey (NVC) within the ES was only for the eastern margin of the operational part of the application.

The species within the Site using data within the ES and supporting documentation and targeted in the following BAPs. Table 2 below sets out the species listed in Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 as occurring within the Site to be targeted in Local Authority Biodiversity Action Plans.

Table 2: Section 7 Species Referred to in the Environmental Statement

Section 7 Species List (Biodiversity Wales, 2016)	Survey Sources (ES & Vol 4 & SEI)	Notes
Mammal – otter	ES, Chapter 14, page 230, para 14.258; page 237, Table 14-6; Appendix 14/4	
Mammals - common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat	ES, Chapter 14, page 230, para 14.261; page 237, Table 14; Appendix 14/5	Bats roosting off-site

Reptiles & amphibians - common lizard	ES, Chapter 14, page 231, para 14.265; Appendix 14/6	
Birds – barn owl, lapwing,		
Birds - skylark, linnet, reed bunting, song thrush	Appendix 14/7, Table A-1; SEI/03, Appendix A	Cuckoo was off-site; Hen harrier ranged over site
Invertebrates – small heath butterfly	Appendix 14/8, Table A-1; Target Note 15 (Appendix 14/2)	Recorded at a single location

The ES surveys in Table 2 reporting the distribution of the species features within the consent planning application boundary were restricted to the proposed operational parts of the Site. Those for the Otter and breeding birds were within the operational mine site, and those for Otter, bats, reptiles and invertebrates along the undisturbed eastern margin. The location of the species features in Table 2 are summarised on Figure 3.

As required by the approved Condition 68 submission covering the operational phase of the mine Site, some of the above species were to be surveyed during the operation phase of the mine (Table 3). As in the ES, these were restricted to the operational part of the Site and its eastern margin.

Table 3: Condition 68 Species Monitored

Condition 68 Listed Species	Survey Sources	Notes
Barn Owl	Sylvan Ecology Reports 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019	Nest boxes erected in 2017, prior to this roosting only, now breeding in one of nest boxes
Otter	Sylvan Ecology Reports 2017, 2019	Holt established in north west WTA, use of WTAs north east and south east
Badger	Sylvan Ecology Reports 2017, 2019	No evidence of presence
Reptiles	Sylvan Ecology Reports 2016, 2017, 2019	Common lizard in marshy grassland on eastern margin of Site and using mitigation refugia
Ground nesting birds	Sylvan Ecology Reports 2017, 2019	Skylark, snipe, meadow pipet breeding on WOM & SOM
Lapwing	Sylvan Ecology Reports 2017, 2019	Confirmed breeding within south western WTA complex

Evaluation

The evaluation of the nature conservation importance of the habitat and species features listed above is reflected in the legislation and policy afforded to their protection and enhancement. These are primarily the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations (Statutory Instrument 1012, 2017), the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, the (Bern) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979, the RSPB Birds of Conservation Concern-4. These are listed in the following Table 4. The most germane to Condition 69 (b) is Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. Section 7 lists the habitats and living organisms (species) of principal importance for which Local Government has the statutory duty of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in relation to Wales, and hence the reason for Condition 69 (b). Table 4 also summarises where the features are to be found.

Table 4: Legislation and Policies Covering Habitat and Species Features

Nature Conservation Feature	Legal & Policy Protection	Example Locations
Habitats		
Hedgerows	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Retained land on eastern margin
Marshy grassland - rush pasture	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Retained land on eastern margin
Marshy grassland - purple moorgrass	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Retained land on south eastern margin
Acid grassland – lowland	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Retained land on north and south eastern margin
Flushes	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Retained land on eastern margin
Neutral grassland – Lowland	None (not a meadow)	Tairgwaith SINC
Inland rock & scree	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Retained parts of Southern Overburden Mound
Inland rock & scree - open mosaics on previously developed land	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Retained Western Overburden Mound
Woodland – mixed broad-leaved	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Retained land north-east-south on eastern margins
Woodland - wet woodland	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act	Retained land on south eastern margin

	2016; Planning Policy Wales 10, 2019	– ancient woodland site
Species		
Otter	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016; Schedule 5, Wildlife Countryside Act 1981; Schedule 2, Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations	Water Treatment facilities in the north and east periphery of the Site
Bats	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016; Schedule 5, Wildlife Countryside Act 1981; Schedule 2, Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations	Retained land on eastern margin
Badger	Badgers Act 1992; Appendix III Article 7, Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979	No longer present
Common Lizard	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016; S7; Sub-section 9 Wildlife Countryside Act 1981	Retained land on eastern margin
Barn Owl	Schedule 1 Wildlife Countryside Act 1981	Retained land on eastern margin
Lapwing	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016; RSPB Birds of Conservation Concern 4 – Red List	Retained Western Overburden Mound, south western water treatment facility complex
Linnet	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016; RSPB Birds of Conservation Concern 4 – Red List	Retained Western Overburden Mound
Reed Bunting	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016; RSPB Birds of Conservation Concern 4 – Amber List	Retained land on eastern margin

Song Thrush	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016; RSPB Birds of Conservation Concern 4 – Red List	Shelterbelt on south side of former coal stocking yard
Skylark	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016; RSPB Birds of Conservation Concern 4 – Amber List	Retained Western Overburden Mound
Small Heath Butterfly	Section 7 Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Retained land on eastern margin

Ecological Trends

Trends in Habitat Features During the Mining Phase

By virtue of the mining related operations not taking place within retained land (ie the non-operationally required parts (Figure 4)), the majority of the habitat features identified in the ES have remained intact and unaffected during the mining phase. The affected parts included a small tranche of marshy grassland in the north east (as identified in the ES) where the extraction boundary was extended and a small area of marshy grassland in the south east already consented for extraction. The anticipated loss of the riparian semi-natural ancient woodland in the south east was avoided and incorporated with the rest of the unaffected habitats as 'retained land' during the mining operations. Following the completion of the mining phase, it was agreed in 2019 with Neath Port Talbot Borough Council that the retained plateau of the Southern Overburden Mound could be prepared for conversion to agriculturally improved grassland as part of the restoration phase.

Trends in Animal Species Features During the Mining Phase

The retained habitats have not materially changed in their nature and extent since the surveys for the ES, and therefore have the same potential to support the associated habitat and animal species features:

- The Otter has continued to use the operational water treatment facilities on the northern and eastern boundaries of the mine site, and that the north western facility provides as an Otter holt.
- The Barn Owl has continued to be present and because of nest boxes being erected within the retained land on the eastern margin, it now breeds within the mine site.
- The Common Lizard continues to be present on the eastern margin of the mine site and on retained land adjacent to the mine extension.
- Ground nesting birds continued to nest with Skylark, Snipe, Meadow Pipit associated with the retained plateaus of the Western and Southern Overburden Mounds, Linnet and Reed Bunting with the patches of scrub, and with Lapwing with the operational water treatment complex in the south west.

During this period, the surveys did not reconfirm the use of the retained land by Badger.

Constraints on Management and Enhancement

The prime aims and objectives of the aftercare of the restored operational Site are to ensure the prescribed after uses are delivered, are sustainable and resilient. This may have constraints on the work prescriptions being adopted as there may be overriding actions needed for land use reasons in the short-medium term as opposed to those considered to be ideal for nature conservation.

The enactment of management and enhancement prescriptions on the Common Land within the consented planning boundary has proven not to be realistic where the Commoner's rights are not suspended (Figure 1). This was accepted as the case in 2015 (when elements of Condition 73 could not be delivered and the scheme was approved without them) and reconfirmed subsequently following discussion in 2019 with the Commoner's Association. The constraint on exercising management and enhancement control, such as fencing for 'grazing units' and number of livestock, applies to all the Common Land to the west of the operational Site and a small parcel in the extreme east.

As the species features are associated with specific types of habitats and their current condition, the management options for both types of features should not be conflicting where grazing pressures can be controlled and exclusion fencing can be erected. However, this may not be possible for the open Common Land part of the Site, although features such as the wetland and woodland blocks will remain as discrete and fenced entities during the extended aftercare period to ensure their integrity and contribution to biodiversity enhancement.

The land within the restored operational mine Site, including the retained land, comprises both 'suspended' Common Land and Celtic Energy owned land where aftercare is to be undertaken and for which there is a Section 106 Agreement for its delivery. For the newly sown grasslands this is to be a statutory 5-year period when control is retained over management, thereafter, stocking levels and fencing of 'grazing units' are unlikely to be deliverable on the Common Land part of the Site without a stewardship agreement being in place.

Appropriate Management Options

The appropriate management options during the aftercare period are those which deliver the intended after uses and (wherever possible) the nature conservation objectives set out in the ES. The western half of the restored site is to be returned to open Common Land for grazing and the eastern half as a Country Park for recreational development, with a small area in the west as a 'built development' opportunity. These may require different prescriptions during the aftercare period to achieve the intended after uses and so are treated separately in this submission.

Management for Habitats and Species

The habitat features and associated animal features with the two different after uses are set out in Table 5. The nature and condition of the habitats determine the species groups that occur and their abundance.

Table 5: Habitat and Species Features Associated with Land Uses

Retained Section 7 Habitat	Associated Section 7 Species	Common Land	Country Park
Woodland & Scrub Mosaic	Bat foraging, song thrush	Northern margin of Site, margin of coal stocking yard	Southern margin of Lake
Marshy Grassland - Purple Moor Grass / Rush Pasture	Small heath butterfly, common lizard		Eastern margin of Site
Revegetated Overburden Mounds (mosaic of acid & marshy grassland, and lichen heath vegetation)	Lapwing, Reed bunting, Skylark	Plateau of Western Overburden Mound, northern and southern sides of Southern Overburden Mound	
Upland Flush	Reed bunting		Eastern margin of Site
Acid Grassland		Southern margin of Site	North east of Park
Inland Rock & Scree		Northern slope of Southern Overburden Mound	Southern rim of the Lake
Pond	Otter, Reed bunting, Skylark	Water Treatment Facilities (two) Northern Margin of Site	Water Treatment Facility (one) Eastern Margin of Site

The management options associated with the habitats and their species features are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6: Habitat and Species Management Objectives and Options within Aftercare Period

Retained Section 7 Habitat	Habitat Management Options within Aftercare Period	Associated Species Features	Species Management Objectives within Aftercare Period
Woodland & Scrub Mosaic	Fence, leave to natural processes, periodic thinning	Bat foraging, song thrush	Extensive woodland edge
Marshy Grassland - Purple Moor Grass / Rush Pasture	Periodic light grazing	Barn Owl	Tussocky grassland
Revegetated Overburden Mounds (mosaic of acid & marshy grassland,	Periodic light grazing, scrub control &	Lapwing, Skylark	Short open-pioneer grassland

and lichen heath vegetation)	disturbance, creation scrapes		
Upland Flush	Periodic light grazing to prevent poaching, scrub control		Open grassland/swamp
Acid Grassland	Season light grazing	Small heath butterfly, Common lizard	Short open grassland
Rock Outcrop	Scrub control		Sparse plant cover
Pond	Periodic scrub control, natural colonisation marginal vegetation	Otter, Lapwing, Reed bunting	Open water, marginal wetland vegetation, scattered scrub

Common Land -

The management and enhancement of the habitat and species features on the Common Land will only be achieved through the strict control of grazing periods and stock levels in compliance with a future stewardship type of scheme (eg currently the Rural Payment Scheme for Common Land, Glastir, 2020).

The management options for the Common Land within the Site include are limited by the integration of the grasslands and open habitat as a single 'grazing unit' taking in most of the land (Figure 5). The north eastern marshy grassland is likely to be combined with the orphaned common land abutting Gwilym Road as another grazing unit (Figure 5).

Country Park -

The options for the Country Park are simpler to specify and deliver, comprising the segregation by fencing of, i) the marshy grassland in the central east margin of the mine site as one or two management units for the Barn Owl and bat foraging (Figure 6), ii) the restored grassland primarily established for recreation and amenity purposes with benefits for ground nesting birds, iii) woodland, and iv) other habitats such as scree.

Prescriptions for Management Actions

Tables 7 and 8 set out generic prescriptions which take into account the intended Common Land and Country Park after uses. These align with the nature conservation aims and objectives for the mitigation and retained features within the operational mine site (Table 6). The conservation objectives of the prescriptions are to maintain the extent of the key/feature habitats and to achieve a favourable/recovering condition. For the species features, they are to maintain the range of the priority species supported, to achieve a favourable/recovering condition of the supporting habitats, and where practical, to extend the range of the targeted species. More detail is given in the following Work Schedules.

Table 7: Generic Work Prescriptions for Mitigation Features

Mitigation Feature	Generic Prescription
Tairgwaith SINC	Fence to secure areas for livestock; Evict illicit pony grazing; graze to Glastir like specifications for neutral grassland; reduce scrub
EEA-A	Fence to secure areas: locally grade pond sides for colonisation of wetland species
EEA-B	Mow corridor lining acid grassland in north to south; create dry scrapes; create dry refugia/hibernacula
EEA-C	Fence to exclude livestock from grazing

Table 8: Generic Work Prescriptions for Retained Features

Habitat Feature	Generic Prescription
Woodland & Scrub	Fence to exclude livestock from grazing; include buffer area to promote natural regeneration
Marshy Grassland	Graze to Glastir like specifications for marshy grassland
Acid Grassland	Graze to Glastir like specifications for acid grassland
Lichen-Bryophyte/Marshy Grassland Mosaic	Graze to Glastir like specifications for marshy grassland: scrub removal
Flush	Graze to Glastir like specifications for marshy grassland; scrub removal
Inland Rock & Scree	Graze to Glastir like specifications for acid grassland; scrub removal
Ponds (Water Treatment Facilities other than for EERA-A)	To be Licenced for Otter and agreed with NRW

Provisional Work Schedules

The schedules of the work to be undertaken during the aftercare period are provisional as updated baseline surveys are required on completion of the site restoration. From experience, there is a need for a flexible and proactive approach, so the proposals set out at the start can change with circumstances.

Confirmation of the aftercare work and the setting of specific targets for the first 5-years of aftercare period will be made at the first annual review. The implementation and detailing of the work schedules, including any remedial measures, for each following are to be confirmed on an annual basis during the annual review process. The likely work for the first 5-years will be determined following the updated baseline surveys in 2021.

For ease of understanding and practical application, the anticipated work schedules for the Mitigation and Retained Features are set out below in a tabular format. The schedule is broken down into 'Year 1' (the pre-aftercare year during the completion of restoration works within the operational mine site), the first 5-year period and the subsequent 15 years which comprise rolling 5-year programmes.

Mitigation Features

1. Tairgwaith SINC – Celtic Energy Land

Although outside of the operational Site (Figure 7), Tairgwaith SINC is within the boundary of the consented Lakes at Rhosaman scheme. It covers 11.4ha and is designated for its mosaic of habitats comprising rush pasture and neutral grassland as a mosaic with willow scrub. Currently, the willow scrub is extensively encroaching on the grasslands within the core of the SINC with large bramble patches around the margins probably as a result of the current grazing with domestic ponies and apparent use as ad hoc pony-paddocks. The Council's Countryside and Wildlife Team recommended the reduction of scrub encroachment and restricted grazing to maintain and enhance the SINC (Neath Port Talbot, 2014).

There are also a number of expectations that need to be defined and better understood. These include: the juxtaposition of the SINC with an encircling urban environment may limit what is achievable in terms of livestock grazing and conflict with resident's unofficial use as pony paddocks, footpaths access for commuting to the school on New Road, educational opportunities, as well as the deregistered as Common Land and use by its beneficiaries.

To restore and enhance the SINC grasslands, an appropriate livestock grazing regime needs to be in place, along with a scrub control programme to be implemented during the aftercare period. The aim is to maintain and if possible extend the extent of the two grassland types within the SINC and to achieve a favourable/recovering condition with the objective of maintaining the value of the SINC and its contribution to the extent of Section 7 (Environment (Wales) Act, 2016) grasslands within the Borough.

The initial and anticipated subsequent prescriptions and programme are set out in the following Table 9. The following actions are proposed:

- Repair/replace damaged/degraded and maintain boundary fences and access gates.
- Initiate a 5-year rotational programme of selective and progressive scrub removal (cut and chip (removing chippings from the Common)) and reduction of bramble cover (by repeated flail mowing) encroaching on to the core areas of the target grassland types.
- Initiate grazing by sheep/cattle to align with agri-environmental scheme recommendations (currently Glastir Welsh Commons scheme at maximum 0.6 LSU/ha April-September only) controlled through an annual grazing licence which would be reviewed annually. If eligible, the SINC could be entered into a future Stewardship Scheme.

Table 9: Tairgwaith SINC Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Consultation – Residents	March 2021	March 2022-26	March 2027-42	Resident’s Group
Secure & Maintain boundary fences and gates	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	Ongoing as required
Scrub & bramble reduction	N/A	November-January 2022-26	May – September 2032, 2037, 2042	Extent and location to be advised by habitat and species condition report
Livestock grazing - Cattle	N/A	May - September 2022-26	May – September 2027-42	Livestock grazing – Cattle Stocking density to be based on Glastir/successor Welsh Commons scheme for lowland unimproved neutral grassland (currently maximum 0.75 LSU/ha* May - September only). To be reviewed annually
Drafting & Review of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

*<https://gov.wales/glastir-commons-general-rules-booklet-2020-2021>

2. EERA-A Marginal Wetland Habitats – Common Land

The original intention of EERA-A was to be a “trial” in diversifying marshy grassland flora on an area of Common Land. This was “... not directly required to offset any predicted impact as a result of the proposed (mine) extension.” (SLR, Supplementary Ecological Information Report, para 2.12.1 EERA A, 2013). Subsequent changes to the restored landform meant that it would have to be located on undisturbed Common Land where the grazing rights had not been suspended. The inability to secure agreement for the necessary changes in livestock management with the graziers meant that the trial had to be abandoned.

Instead, it was agreed that nature conservation enhancement of the site could be achieved through the promotion of marginal wetland habitats for flora and fauna. The

decommissioning of the extensive water treatment facility on the south western boundary of the operational mine site provided an opportunity to achieve this on a significant scale. The facility was already notable as a regular breeding location for Lapwing.

On decommissioning of the water treatment facility, the eight ponds unlined ponds are to be remodelled by removing the artificial structures such as “T”-pies and replacing with spillways and local regrading of the pond sides for marginal vegetation to colonise (Figure 8). From experience elsewhere, the wetlands will quickly colonise with marginal and aquatic flora and fauna.

The initial and anticipated subsequent prescriptions and programme are set out in the following Table 10. The following actions are proposed:

- Remove “T”-pipes connecting ponds/outfalls and replace with spillways
- Locally regrade pond sides to create shallows and remove parts of dividing banks to create islands whilst retaining vegetation features of nature conservation value
- Create one point of access to the north-eastern pond to provide for livestock drinking water
- Remove redundant fencing and replace with stock-proof fencing around the pond (excluding the access to drinking water)

Table 10: EERA-A Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Stakeholder Consultation – Graziers	March 2021	March 2022-26	March 2027-42	Commoner’s Association
Remove “T”-pipes connecting ponds/outfalls and replace with spillways	+	N/A	N/A	Work prohibited during bird breeding season
Locally regrade pond sides to create shallows and remove parts of dividing banks to create islands whilst retaining vegetation features of nature conservation value	+	N/A	N/A	Work prohibited during bird breeding season
Create one point for drinking access for stock	+	N/A	N/A	Work prohibited during bird breeding season
Remove redundant fencing & erect and maintain stock proof fences and gates	annual	N/A	N/A	Work prohibited during bird breeding season

Scrub control	N/A	November-December 2026	November-December 2032, 2037	5-year rolling programme
Drafting of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

3. EERA-B Common Lizard – Common Land & Country Park

The land involved in EERA-B is both within Common Land and the Country Park along the undisturbed eastern margin of the operational Site (Figure 9). The aim of EERA-B is to maintain and if possible, extend the range of the common lizard within the operational Site and to maintain the habitat in these areas in a favourable/recovering condition to sustain the enhanced population. Areas to the north and south were assessed by Sylvan Ecology to be in a good and moderate condition (Figure 9) as Common Lizard habitat with scope to enhance the Site's contribution by linking areas of good habitat through improving corridors of the habitat between them.

The enhancement will be delivered by installing artificial refugia together with a programme of creating 'rides' and dry scrapes for basking, mating and commuting reptiles so as to extend the lizard's range within the Site. This is to be implemented during the five-year aftercare period. The integrity of the refugia and mowing of the rides will be reviewed on an annual basis and maintained as necessary throughout the extended aftercare period.

The following actions are proposed:

- instigate any necessary repairs to constructed refugia
- mark out corridor for habitat enhancement to facilitate lizard migration and begin progressive mowing to extend corridor
- progressively construct lizard refugia/hibernacula/scrapes along corridor
- periodic mowing of corridor and renewing refugia/basking scrapes

Table 11: EERA-B Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Stakeholder Consultation – Graziers	March 2021	March 2022-26	March 2027-42	Commoner's Association
Identify route of connecting corridor	May 2021	N/A	N/A	
Progressive mowing of corridor and refugia/scrapes construction	May 2021	May 2022-26	May 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	Completed by 2026, triannual thereafter

Drafting of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

4. EEA-C Translocated Marshy Grassland – Common Land

Two areas of translocated marshy grassland (including a small area of peat) have been established within the Common Land on the eastern slopes of the Western Overburden Mound (Figure 7). Purple-moor grassland (PMG) was recovered in 2015 from a previously consented mine development area, and subsequently, peat recovered from the advancing mine workings in 2017 was placed next to it. Also in 2017, a second area of marshy grassland was translocated from in front of the advancing mine.

The main management actions required are to protect the translocated vegetation from grazing and fertiliser run off during its recovery. These will be achieved simply by erecting stock proof fencing that is set back sufficiently away from the features to create a buffer zone (10-30m according to topography). The longer term need for the fencing would be reviewed after 5 years.

Table 12: EERA-C Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Stakeholder Consultation – Graziers	March 2021	March 2022-26	March 2027-42	Commoner's Association
Erect and maintain stock proof fences and gates	Anytime	Anytime	#Anytime	#Fencing to be reviewed after 2026
Exclusion of grazing	Anytime	Anytime	#October-May 2027-42	#Grazing to be reviewed after 2026. Stocking density to be based on Glastir/successor Welsh Commons scheme for lowland marshy grassland (currently maximum 0.6 LSU/ha* May - September only). To be

				reviewed annually
Drafting of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Annual Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

* <https://gov.wales/glastir-commons-general-rules-booklet-2020-2021>

Retained Features

The work schedules for the Retained Features are presented separately for the habitat groups within the two principle land uses, the Common Land and the Country Park.

Common Land -

Seven types of habitat feature of nature conservation value are identified on the Common Land within the operational mine Site. The most extensive is the lichen-bryophyte heath/marshy grassland mosaic covering the plateau and southern sides of the Western Overburden Mound (Figure 2, area A). Areas of marshy grassland (B) occur to the north and south of the eastern margin of the Site, acid grassland (D) to the east of the Southern Overburden Mound with rock/scree (E) on its northeast flank. Two areas of regenerating broadleaved woodland (F) are located on the northern margin of the Site and in the southwest.

In addition to the EERA-A wetland mitigation provision presented above, there are potential wetland features (G), as former water treatment facilities on the northwest, northeast and south west boundaries. Two mitigation areas (H) with marshy grassland and peatland are located on the eastern slopes of the Western Overburden Mound.

A notable nature conservation species feature of the habitat mosaic on the Western Overburden Mound is the number and density of breeding bird species of conservation concern supported, such as the Lapwing, Skylark, and Linnet (Figure 3). The marshy grassland habitat on the north eastern margin support bats, Common Lizard, several breeding bird species and the Small Heath Butterfly. The regenerating woodland along the northern boundary supports bat species, and the water treatment facilities in the north and north west, Otter and bats.

1. Lichen-Bryophyte Mosaic with Marshy Grassland

This is the most extensive habitat feature within the Site and occurs within the Common Land. The extensive mosaic of Lichen-Bryophyte-Heath with areas of marshy grassland occurs on the plateau of the Western Overburden Mound (Figure 2). This fragile habitat feature is of importance for nature conservation for its patchwork of lichen and bryophyte communities, small patches of neutral grassland and the more extensive swathes of rush dominated vegetation. The mosaic has established directly upon the overburden shale following the regression of a sown reclamation sward over the 40-year period. The open habitat and short vegetation mosaic support numbers of birds of concern, including the

Skylark, Linnet and Lapwing. The marshy grassland is good habitat for short tailed vole and hunted by Barn Owl and Fox. Locally, scrub development provides habitat for the Linnet.

The management actions required include maintaining the openness of the plateau from excessive scrub invasion whilst retaining some for the Linnet, the very short vegetation for Skylark, early successional stages for the lichens and bryophytes, and localised seasonal ponding for the Lapwing. Whereas, the rush dominated and other matted areas provide for small mammals and hunting Barn Owl.

The highly patterned vegetation precludes sectioning out the various types of habitat for particular management recipes. On the other hand, the mosaic of habitats differs from other abutting retained and restored types. Hence, the whole plateau is to be treated as a single entity where controlled low intensity grazing is to be used to maintain short sward for Skylark and Lapwing, and excessive scrub encroachment, but sufficient for Linnet. Mechanically, a number of scrapes are to be created for Lapwing, and when appropriate to create bare areas of overburden to initiate new areas for lichen-bryophyte colonisation as the current patches become neutral grassland. No inorganic or organic fertilisers and herbicides are to be applied to agriculturally improve the vegetation, no supplementary feeding is to be allowed, and no cutting is to be deployed.

The prescription for the lichen-bryophyte heath is to take preference over that for other components within the proposed single combined WOM-SOM grazing unit (Figure 5).

Table 13: Lichen-Bryophyte Mosaic with Marshy Grassland Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Stakeholder Consultation – Graziers	March 2021	March 2022-26	March 2027-42	Commoner's Association
Erect & Maintain boundary fences and gates	N/A	Anytime	Anytime	Ongoing as required
Scrub reduction	N/A	N/A	November-January 2032, 2037	Extent and location to be advised by habitat and species condition report
Livestock grazing - Cattle	N/A	May - September 2022-26	May-September 2027-42	Stocking density to be based on Glastir/successor Welsh Commons scheme for upland unimproved grassland (currently maximum 0.6 LSU/ha* May - September only). To be reviewed annually

Scrapes for Lapwing	N/A	Autumn 2022	Autumn 2032, 2037	Provisionally create 10 scrapes of 5x5m – location to be advised from baseline survey. Maintain on 5-year cycle.
Scrapes to initiate lichen – bryophyte colonisation	N/A	Autumn 2026	Autumn 2032, 2037	Need, size and location to be advised from annual condition surveys.
Drafting & Review of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
I Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

*<https://gov.wales/glastir-commons-general-rules-booklet-2020-2021>

2. Marshy Grassland

The retained marshy grassland along the eastern fringe of the operational East Pit mine site falls across both the Common Land and the Country Park land uses. That in the Common Land comprises two blocks, one in the north east and the other in the south east (Figures 1 & 5). That in the north is on undisturbed land or land that has been disturbed in the past and now recovered. In the south it comprises remnant field systems/margin of the Common Land with acid grassland. The rush dominant grassland provides a tussocky habitat suitable for voles and shrews, the food source for the Barn Owl, and with scrub, feeding areas and commuting routes for bat species. For these reasons, the aim is for these marshy grasslands to be managed to maintain its integrity and in a condition favourable for Barn Owl and bat foraging.

The northern block abuts further Common Land to the east with provides a continuum of marshy grassland with areas of drier grassland and scrub on land where the Commoner's rights have not been suspended. Given their location and small size, the intention is that these areas are managed as a single grazing unit (North Eastern) and not divided by fences during the aftercare period (Figure 5).

The acid grassland in the south is too small to be a separate management entity. It has been identified in the mitigation EERA-B as potential reptile habitat and forms the southernmost location of the mown corridor. The retained marshy grassland in the south east is to be integrated with the small area of retained acid grassland and the extensive newly sown semi-improved grassland on the Southern Overburden Mound and former coal stocking area into the combined single WOM-SOM grazing unit (Figure 5).

Table 14: Marshy Grassland Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Stakeholder Consultation – Graziers	March 2021	March 2022-26	March 2027-42	Commoner's Association
Livestock grazing - Cattle	May - September 2021	May - September 2022-26	May-September 2027-42	Stocking density to be based on Glastir/successor Welsh Commons scheme (currently maximum 0.6 LSU/ha* May - September only). To be reviewed annually
Drafting of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

*<https://gov.wales/glastir-commons-general-rules-booklet-2020-2021>

3. Inland Rock & Scree

A small area of exposed scree/rock occurs on the steep north facing slopes of the Southern Overburden Mound within the Common Land (Figure 2). This feature provides habitat for lichens and bryophytes. The main management action required for this feature is to protect its integrity by the removal of scrub should it colonise. The need for fencing is to be kept under review.

Table 15: Inland Rock & Scree Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Stakeholder Consultation – Graziers	March 2021	March 2022-26	March 2027-42	Commoner's Association
Erect fencing	N/A	To be kept under review	To be kept under review	
Scrub reduction	N/A	N/A	November- January 2032, 2037, 2042	Extent and location to be advised by habitat

				and species condition report
Livestock exclusion	N/A	To be kept under review	To be kept under review	Stocking density to be based on Glastir/successor Welsh Commons scheme for unimproved marshy grassland (currently maximum 0.6 LSU/ha* May - September only). To be reviewed annually
Drafting & Review of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

4. Woodland

Woodland, mainly as scrub-woodland, and scattered scrub occur as isolated small clumps or widely scattered open areas within other habitats on retained land around the Site. There are two clumps within the Common Land, one located at the northern foot of the Western Overburden Mound, near to the water treatment facility and along the northern boundary, and the other on the Common Land to the south west alongside the access road between the offices and the mine working (Figure 2).

The woodland provides nesting sites for the Song Thrush and the scrub foraging habitat for the Barn Owl and bats. The approach to aftercare management is one of minimal intervention. Fencing is the primary management tool to maintain their integrity by encompassing a sufficiently large buffer area around the existing woodland/scrub to enable subsequent colonisation and succession.

Table 16: Woodland & Scrub Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Stakeholder Consultation – Graziers	March 2021	March 2022-26	March 2027-42	Commoner's Association
Erect & Maintain fences and gates	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	
Livestock excluded	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	
Drafting & Review of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2026	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

5. Acid Grassland

As referred to above, a small area of retained acid grassland occurs in the south east of the Park and juxtaposed to retained marshy grassland referred to above. For practical reasons it is to be integrated into the combined WOM-SOM management programme in that part of the parkland as it is too small to be a separate management entity (Figure 2). The area of acid grassland has been identified in the mitigation EERA-B as potential reptile habitat and forms the southernmost location of the mown corridor.

Table 17: Acid Grassland Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Stakeholder Consultation – Graziers	March 2021	March 2022-26	March 2027-42	Commoner's Association
Erect and maintain stock proof fences and gates	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	To be part of the combined single WOM-SOM grazing unit
Livestock grazing – Cattle	None#	None#	May-September 2027-42	Stocking density to be based on Glastir/successor Welsh Commons scheme for the upland unimproved grassland# (currently maximum 0.6 LSU/ha* May - September only). To be reviewed annually
Drafting of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

#to be integrated into combined single WOM-SOM grazing unit for the Common Land;

*<https://gov.wales/glastir-commons-general-rules-booklet-2020-2021>

6. Wetland

The two existing water treatment facilities on the northeast (Figure 10) and north west (Figure 11) of site boundary are within the Common Land. On decommissioning, the ponds are to be retained primarily as habitat for Otter. Subject to Licensing by the NRW, the concrete structures would be removed/capped with the small ponds at their eastern ends

retained and enhanced for Otter as to be agreed with the NRW. In both cases the current chain link fencing would be removed and replaced with stock-proof fencing.

Table 18: Wetland Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Stakeholder Consultation – Graziers	March 2021	March 2022-26	March 2027-42	Commoner's Association
NRW Otter Licence	January 2021			
Removal/infill of concrete structures	+	+	N/A	
Removal of fencing	+	+	N/A	
Implement licensed enhancement works	+	+	N/A	
Drafting of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Annual Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-2026	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

Country Park -

Six types of habitat are identified within the Country Park. The most extensive is the retained marshy grassland (Figure 2, B) along the eastern margin of the Site, which contains a small flush (C). To the north west there is acid grassland (D). To the south there are two small areas of regenerating broadleaved woodland and two parcels of scrub woodland (recorded as a semi-natural ancient woodland site) (Figure 2). The small water treatment facility in the south east is a potential wetland feature. The cliff feature and slopes at the southern end of the Lake are potential lichen-bryophyte heaths. The marshy grassland supports bats, the Barn Owl, and the Common Lizard (Figure 3). The water treatment facility supports the otter and the Reed Bunting.

1. Marshy Grassland

The retained marshy grassland along the eastern fringe of the operational East Pit mine site falls across Common Land and the Country Park. That within the Country Park sits between the two blocks within the Common. Here, it comprises remnant field systems, with boundary hedgerows, which have not been in agricultural use for some decades. These rush dominant severed enclosures provide a tussocky habitat suitable for voles and shrews, the food source for the Barn Owl, and damp grasslands with hedges, scrub and trees providing feeding areas and commuting routes for bat species. For these reasons, the aim is for these marshy grasslands be managed to maintain its integrity and to be in a condition favourable for Barn Owl and bat foraging. A further species feature of conservation importance is the supposed colony of Small Heath Butterfly; the larval food plant being fescues and bent short grassland species usually associated with dry neutral/acid soil conditions.

The main action management actions required to protect the marshy grassland from agricultural improvement and intensive grazing whilst controlling excessive scrub invasion. To achieve this, the areas of marshy grassland are to be managed as two grazing units (Figure 6).

The actions for the Small Heath Butterfly need to be based upon confirmation of its presence and suitable habitat. This requires a systematic survey of the retained land to locate suitable habitat and colonies. Some grazing action is likely to be required to maintain short grassland. A detailed programme for the butterfly is not possible without updated baseline data.

Table 19: Marshy Grassland Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Reinstate enclosures - erect and maintain stock proof fences and gates	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	Ongoing
Livestock grazing – Cattle	May - September 2021	May - September 2022-26	May-September 2027-42	Stocking density to be based on Glastir/successor Welsh Commons scheme for lowland marshy grassland (currently maximum 0.6 LSU/ha* May - September only). To be reviewed annually
Scrub control/Hedge cutting (Autumn)	N/A	Autumn 2026,	Autumn 2031, 2036, 2042	Rolling 5-year programme
Drafting of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

*<https://gov.wales/glastir-commons-general-rules-booklet-2020-2021>

2. Flush

A flush/seepage was identified mid-way along the retained eastern marshy grassland fringe, and within Country Park (Figure 2). It is not known the extent and anything of the associated conservation features.

The main action management actions required to protect the flush(es) from agricultural improvement and stock poaching, and scrub invasion. These will be achieved by fencing the Eastern grazing unit fields which enclose the flush to enable controlled grazing and scrub control.

Table 20: Flush Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Erect and maintain stock proof fences and gates#	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	#Fencing of enclosure
Exclusion of grazing	Anytime	Anytime	October-May	Grazing to be reviewed after 2026
Scrub control (Autumn)	N/A	Autumn 2026	Autumn 2031, 2036, 2042	Rolling 5-year programme
Drafting of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

3. Woodland

Woodland, mainly as scrub-woodland, and scrub occur as isolated small clumps or widely scattered open areas within other habitats on retained land around the Site. There are three clumps within the Country Park. One is a linear woodland alongside the southern outfall from the Lake and is recorded as being an ‘ancient woodland’ site and the others comprises two small adjacent clumps at the northern foot of the Southern Overburden Mound (Figure 2).

The woodland provides nesting sites for the Song Thrush and the scrub foraging habitat for the Barn Owl and bats. The approach to aftercare management is one of minimal intervention. Fencing is the primary management tool to maintain their integrity by ensuring there is sufficient area around the existing woodland/scrub to enable subsequent colonisation and succession. Whilst these woodland clumps are readily definable entities, other scrub areas are less so and can only be approached on an ad hoc basis.

Table 21: Woodland & Scrub Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Erect & Maintain fences and gates	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	Ongoing as required
Livestock excluded	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	
Drafting & Review of 5 Year & Annual	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2032, 2037, 2042	

Management Plans				
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

4. Acid Grassland

The small area of retained acid grassland occurs in the north west of the Park is to be integrated into the newly established sown acid grassland management programme (Figure 6) in that part of the parkland as it is too small to be a separate management entity (Figure 2). The area of acid grassland has been identified in the mitigation EERA-B as potential reptile habitat and forms the northern most location of the mown corridor.

Table 22: Acid Grassland Management Actions

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Erect and maintain stock proof fences and gates	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	To be part of the newly sown acid grassland
Livestock grazing - Cattle	None#	None#	May-September	Stocking density to be based on Glastir/successor Welsh Commons scheme for upland unimproved grassland (currently maximum 0.6 LSU/ha* May - September only). To be reviewed annually
Drafting of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

#to align with sown grassland management plan; * <https://gov.wales/glastir-commons-general-rules-booklet-2020-2021>

5. Wetland

The existing water treatment facility on the south eastern site boundary is within the Country Park. On decommissioning, the three ponds are to be retained and enhanced primarily as habitat for Otter. Subject to Licensing by the NRW, the “T”-pipes and the plastic-liner along the outfall are to be removed with the pond to be agreed with the NRW

(Figure 12). The current stock-proof fencing would be maintained. **Table 23: Wetland Management Actions**

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
NRW Otter Licence	January 2021			
Removal of "T"-pipes & plastic liner	+	+	N/A	
Implement licensed enhancement works	+	+	N/A	
Drafting of 5 Year & Annual Management Plans	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

Provisional Monitoring & Reporting Programmes

Monitoring of the Mitigation and Retained Features will inform the aftercare required and any remedial work to be undertaken. Updated baselines are to be established during the completion of the restoration works and the first year of aftercare, and to be used to set the initial targets the aftercare management is to achieve. Subsequently, the monitoring and reporting would be tailored to appropriate intervals whether the features are at risk of adverse change. Importantly, will be the regular 'integrity' monitoring to confirm the presence of the habitat and its extent.

The monitoring methodologies referred to are listed below each Table. These will enable the key habitat/species attributes to be identified and their current condition to be assessed, and the work schedules and targets to be set. If considered to be more appropriate following the annual review meetings, other methodologies could be adopted.

Mitigation Features

1. Twaigrwaith SINC – Celtic Energy Land

Updated baseline information will be collected about the condition of the grassland mosaic (neutral and marshy grassland) and on which management objectives, targets and programmes of actions are to be based. It is proposed that a condition survey of the entire SINC is carried out in 2021. The invading scrub and bramble habitats are associated with other species features, which also need to be assessed prior to implementing management plans for the grassland habitat. The following Table is subject to review and gives the anticipated initial actions to be implemented.

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made at the necessary intervals as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period. The 2021 reporting for the SINC will be the factual outcome of the baseline condition survey, and the future arrangements for livestock

grazing, initial bramble/willow scrub clearance, and the strategy for taking the management of the SINC forward.

Table 24: Twaigwaith SINC Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline - Extent & Condition of Grassland and Other Targeted Species Survey & Report	July 2021	July 2022, 2026	July 2032, 2037, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2, 3, 4
Annual Integrity Monitoring	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2027-42	
Assessment of SINC condition and management needs	N/A	October 2022, 2026	October 2032, 2037, 2042	Methodology – JNCC (2004b; 2010)
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>
2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/15a03fed-f306-4f01-9139-4933e814b9ec/CSM-LowlandGrasslandHabitats-2004.pdf>
3. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/dc33b514-d571-44b3-8936-08d2d7a1e1b1/CSM-Birds-2004.pdf>
4. <https://www.ceh.ac.uk/our-science/projects/uk-butterfly-monitoring-scheme>

2. EEA-A – Marginal Wetland Habitats – Common Land

It is proposed a condition survey is carried out in 2021 to provide a baseline to set future aftercare management, targets and actions.

It is proposed an annual report of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made in October each year as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, along with the intended next 12-month programme.

Table 25: EERA-A Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline - Extent & Condition of Pond Margins & Lapwing	May 2021	May 2022, 2026	May 2032, 2037, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2, 3, 4
Annual Integrity Monitoring	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2027-42	
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2026	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>

2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/1b15dd18-48e3-4479-a168-79789216bc3d/CSM-FreshwaterLakes-2015.pdf>

3. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/2ca75082-4246-4ec3-9472-08fbc24165a3/CSM-LowlandWetlandHabitats-2004.pdf>

4. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/dc33b514-d571-44b3-8936-08d2d7a1e1b1/CSM-Birds-2004.pdf>

3. EERA-B Common Lizard – Common Land & Country Park

Upto date baseline surveys and assessments by Sylvan Ecology (2019) have been used to devise the following habitat management strategy and programme for the Common Lizard. Further monitoring in 2022 will enable the setting of targets. The aftercare scheme is to include creation of a managed corridor linking of the ‘good’ quality habitat and ‘hot-spot’ for the lizard in the east with the good habitat in the north and south (Figure 9).

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made at the necessary intervals as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period.

Table 26: EERA-B Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline reptile surveys along the corridor & Assessment of common lizard habitat condition and management needs	June-September 2021	June - September 2022-26	June-September 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022,2026,	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>

2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/43e8e8ed-5f05-4613-a277-f116b34829f4/CSM-ReptilesAmphibians-2004.pdf>

4. EEA-C Translocated Marshy Grassland – Common Land

It is proposed that a condition survey is carried out in 2021 to establish an upto date baseline. This is to be used to set future aftercare management, targets and actions to achieve the aims of the translocation.

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made p at the necessary intervals as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period..

Table 27: EERA-C Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline Extent & Condition Surveys & Assessment of grassland condition and management needs	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2, 3
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032,	

			2035, 2038, 2042	
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1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>
2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/15a03fed-f306-4f01-9139-4933e814b9ec/CSM-LowlandGrasslandHabitats-2004.pdf>
3. <https://www.ceh.ac.uk/our-science/projects/uk-butterfly-monitoring-scheme>

Common Land -

1. Lichen-Bryophyte Mosaic With Marshy Grassland

New baseline surveys will be undertaken of the mosaic's composition and its condition, and to update the surveys by Sylvan Ecology on the condition of the habitat mosaic for Lapwing, Skylark and Linnet. These will be used to set management work, targets and actions.

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made at the necessary intervals as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period.

Table 28: Lichen-Bryophyte Mosaic with Marshy Grassland Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline Extent & Condition of Grassland and Targeted Species Survey & Report	July 2021	July 2022 & 2026	July 2032, 2037, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2, 3
Annual Integrity Monitoring	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2027-42	
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
Annual Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>
2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9e8ebc52-5062-4c67-a00c-24dbd3248c50/CSM-BryophytesLichens-2005.pdf>

3. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/dc33b514-d571-44b3-8936-08d2d7a1e1b1/CSM-Birds-2004.pdf>

2. Marshy Grassland

Upto date baseline surveys will be collected about the condition of the marshy and acid grasslands and on which aftercare management, targets and programmes of actions are to be based. This will include any remnant enclosure features (including scrub, hedges etc). Baseline surveys will be undertaken for bat species and Barn Owl. Barn Owl use of nest boxes erected as mitigation within the Country Park for the demolition of the unsafe dwelling at 43 Ochr Waun has been monitored by Sylvan Ecology (2019).

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made at the necessary intervals as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period.

Table 29: Marshy Grassland Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline Extent & Condition Surveys & Assessment of grassland condition and management needs	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2, 3, 4
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Annual Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>

2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/15a03fed-f306-4f01-9139-4933e814b9ec/CSM-LowlandGrasslandHabitats-2004.pdf>

3. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/dc33b514-d571-44b3-8936-08d2d7a1e1b1/CSM-Birds-2004.pdf>

4. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/485b119e-ccb9-479f-b181-0904e212b434/CSM-Mammals-2004.pdf>

3. Inland Scree

New baseline surveys will be undertaken of the condition of this habitat, and to set objectives, targets and actions.

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made periodically as part of the reporting of aftercare works

(Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period.

Table 30: Inland Scree Monitoring & Reporting

Actions		2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline Extent & Condition of Grassland and Targeted Species Survey & Report	July 2021	July 2026	July 2032, 2037, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2, 3
Annual Integrity Monitoring	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2027-42	
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>

2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/a81bf2a7-b637-4497-a8be-03bd50d4290d/UKBAP-BAPHabitats-19-InlandRockOutcrop.pdf>

3. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9e8ebc52-5062-4c67-a00c-24dbd3248c50/CSM-BryophytesLichens-2005.pdf>

4. Woodland

New baseline surveys will be undertaken to determine the current condition of the woodland/scrub habitats, and to set aftercare objectives, targets and actions.

It is proposed an annual report of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made in October each year as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, along with the intended next 12-month programme.

Table 31: Woodland & Scrub Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline Extent & Condition of Woodland Survey & Report	July 2021	July 2026	July 2032, 2037, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2, 3
Annual Integrity Monitoring	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2027-42	
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2026	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>
2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/6df1057b-5357-400b-a363-c8748298180a/CSM-WoodlandHabitats-2004.pdf>
3. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/dc33b514-d571-44b3-8936-08d2d7a1e1b1/CSM-Birds-2004.pdf>

5. Acid Grassland

New baseline surveys will be collected about the condition of the acid grassland on which management objectives, targets and programmes of actions are to be based and integrated with those for the new acid grassland.

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made periodically as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period.

Table 32: Acid Grassland Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline Extent & Condition Surveys & Assessment of grassland condition and management needs	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>

2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/15a03fed-f306-4f01-9139-4933e814b9ec/CSM-LowlandGrasslandHabitats-2004.pdf>

6. Wetland

Updated baseline surveys will be collected about the condition of the two water treatment facilities for Otter, and on which management objectives, targets and programmes of actions are to be based.

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made periodically as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period.

Table 33: Wetland Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline Extent & Condition Surveys	July 2021	July 2022-26		
Assessment of Otter use / Licence monitoring	May 2021	May 2022-26	May 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2 &/or as determined by NRW Licence
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
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1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>
2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/485b119e-ccb9-479f-b181-0904e212b434/CSM-Mammals-2004.pdf>

Country Park -

1. Marshy Grassland

Upto date baseline surveys will be collected about the condition of the marshy grasslands and on which management objectives, targets and programmes of actions are to be based. This will include any remnant enclosure features (including scrub, hedges etc). Surveys will be undertaken for bat species and Barn Owl. Barn Owl use of nest boxes erected as mitigation for the demolition of the unsafe dwelling at 43 Ochr Waun has been monitored by Sylvan Ecology (2019) and survey for the reported Small Heath Butterfly colony and suitable habitat. The findings of these will also contribute to the setting of management work, targets and actions.

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made periodically as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period.

Table 34: Marshy Grassland Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline Extent & Condition Surveys & Assessment of grassland condition and management needs	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December, 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>
2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/15a03fed-f306-4f01-9139-4933e814b9ec/CSM-LowlandGrasslandHabitats-2004.pdf>

3. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/485b119e-ccb9-479f-b181-0904e212b434/CSM-Mammals-2004.pdf>

4. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/dc33b514-d571-44b3-8936-08d2d7a1e1b1/CSM-Birds-2004.pdf>

5. <https://www.ceh.ac.uk/our-science/projects/uk-butterfly-monitoring-scheme>

2. Flush

New baseline surveys for the condition of the flush(es) will be undertaken to set management objectives, targets and actions.

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made periodically as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period.

Table 35: Flush Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Flush - Baseline Extent & Condition Surveys & Assessment of flush condition and management needs	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>

2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/6fe22f18-fff7-4974-b333-03b0ad819b88/UKBAP-BAPHabitats-59-UplandFlushesFensSwamps.pdf>

3. Woodland

New baseline surveys will be undertaken to determine the current condition of the woodland/scrub habitats, and to set aftercare objectives, targets and management actions.

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made periodically as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period.

Table 36: Woodland & Scrub Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline Extent & Condition of Woodland Survey & Report	July 2021	July 2026	July 2032, 2037, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2, 3
Annual Integrity Monitoring	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2027-42	
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2032, 2037, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2032, 2037, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>

2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/6df1057b-5357-400b-a363-c8748298180a/CSM-WoodlandHabitats-2004.pdf>

3. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/dc33b514-d571-44b3-8936-08d2d7a1e1b1/CSM-Birds-2004.pdf>

4. Acid Grassland

New baseline surveys will be collected about the condition of the acid grassland on which management work, targets and programmes of actions are to be based and integrated with those for the new acid grassland.

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made periodically as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period.

Table 37: Acid Grassland Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline Extent & Condition Surveys & Assessment of grassland condition	July 2021	July 2022-26	July 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2

and management needs				
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>

2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/15a03fed-f306-4f01-9139-4933e814b9ec/CSM-LowlandGrasslandHabitats-2004.pdf>

5. Wetland

An updated baseline survey will be collected about the condition of the water treatment facility for Otter, and on which management objectives, targets and programmes of actions are to be based.

It is proposed that reports of management work implemented, its achievements and proposed further works is made periodically as part of the reporting of aftercare works (Condition 76) undertaken and the outcomes, together with the intended works period for the next reporting period.

Table 38: Wetland Monitoring & Reporting

Actions	2021	2022-2026	2027-2042	Notes
Baseline Extent & Condition Surveys	July	July		
Assessment of Otter use / Licence monitoring	May 2021	May 2022-26	May 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	Methodology – 1, 2 &/or as determined by NRW Licence
Drafting of 5-Year Annual Management Plan	October 2021	October 2022-26	October 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	
Review & Reporting	December 2021	December 2022-26	December 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2042	

1. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a/Handbook-Phase1-HabitatSurvey-Revised-2016.pdf>

2. <http://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/485b119e-ccb9-479f-b181-0904e212b434/CSM-Mammals-2004.pdf>

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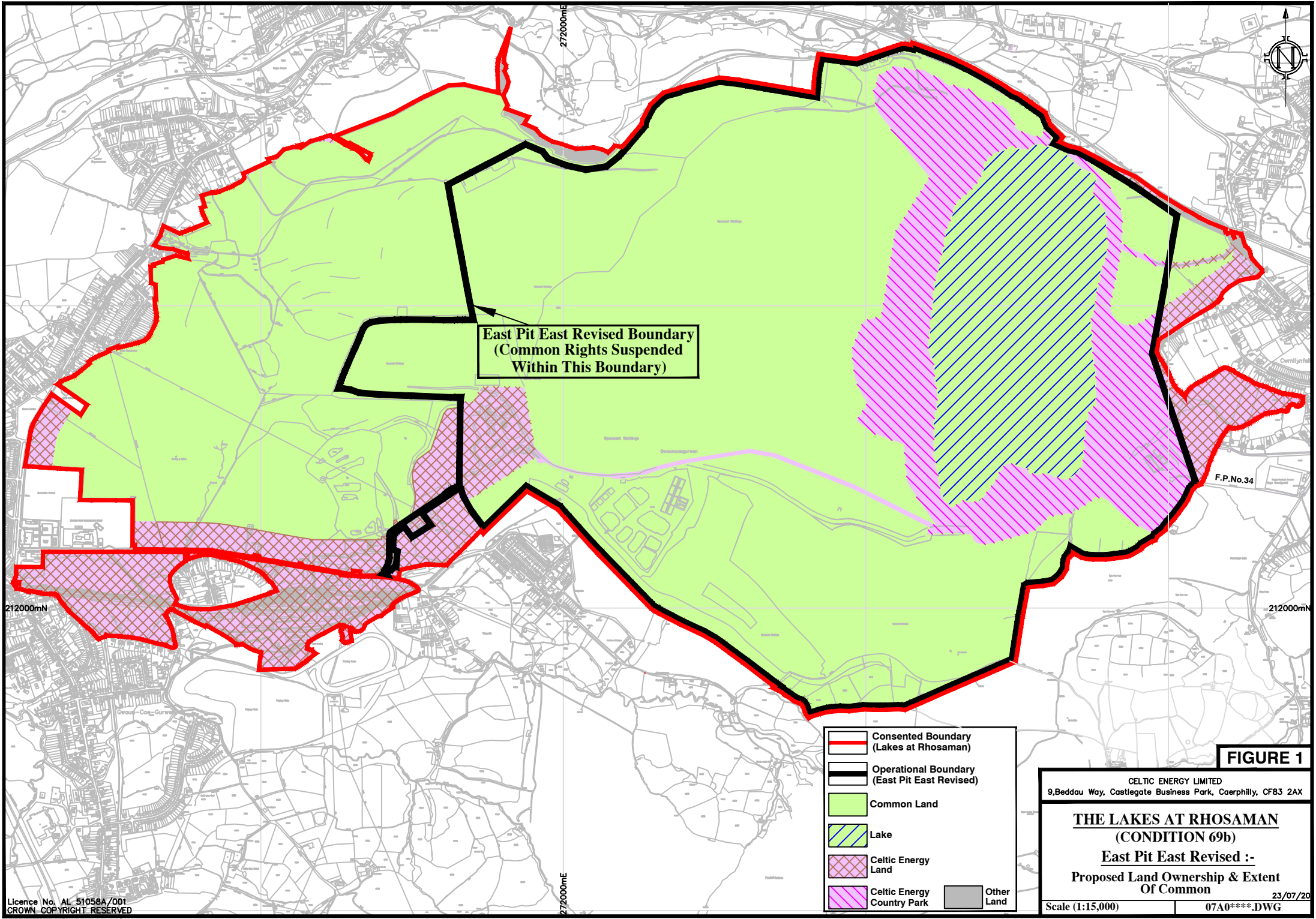
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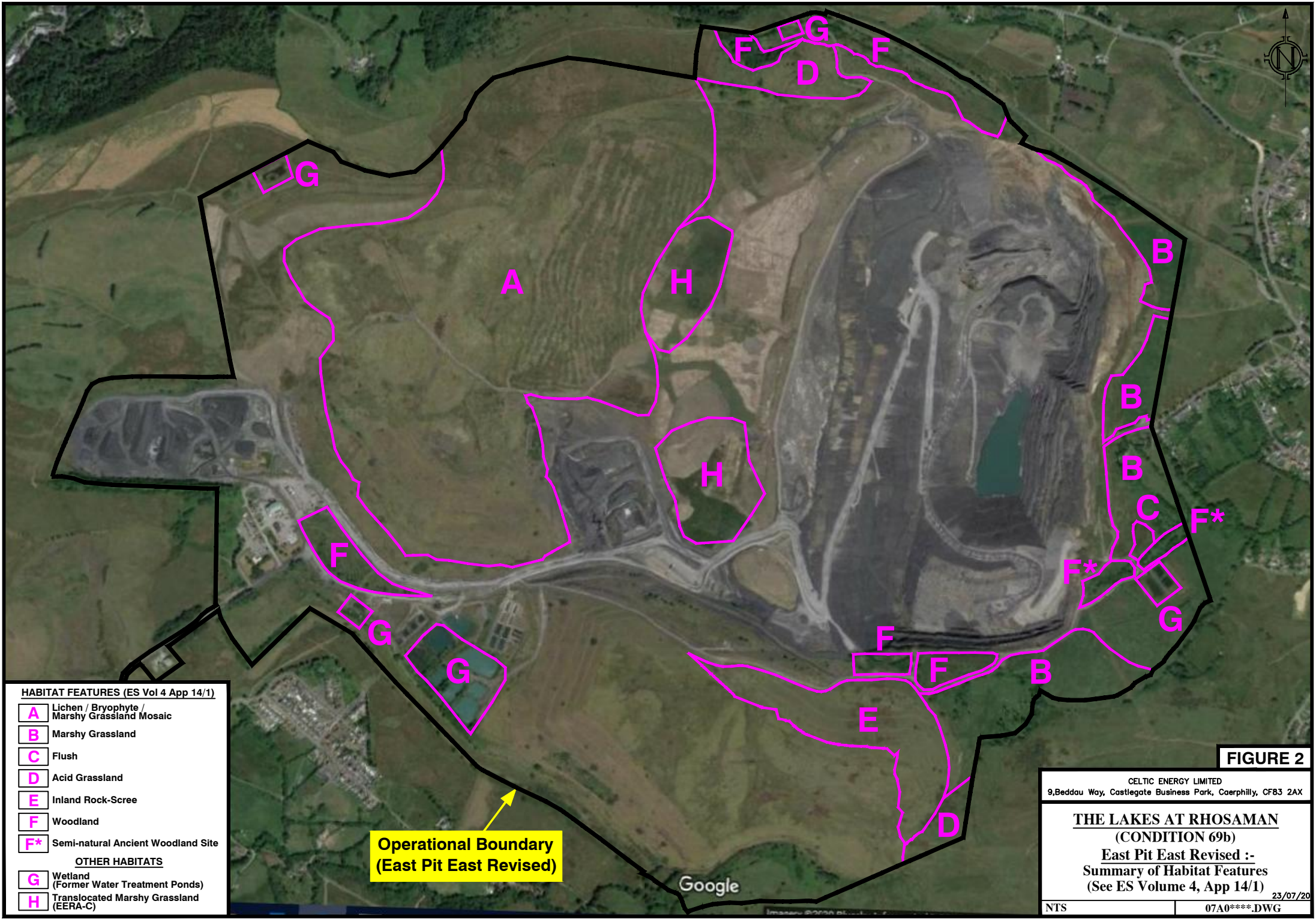
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Figures





HABITAT FEATURES (ES Vol 4 App 14/1)

- A** Lichen / Bryophyte / Marshy Grassland Mosaic
- B** Marshy Grassland
- C** Flush
- D** Acid Grassland
- E** Inland Rock-Scree
- F** Woodland
- F*** Semi-natural Ancient Woodland Site

OTHER HABITATS

- G** Wetland (Former Water Treatment Ponds)
- H** Translocated Marshy Grassland (EERA-C)

**Operational Boundary
(East Pit East Revised)**

FIGURE 2

CELTIC ENERGY LIMITED
9, Beddau Way, Castlegate Business Park, Coerphilly, CF83 2AX

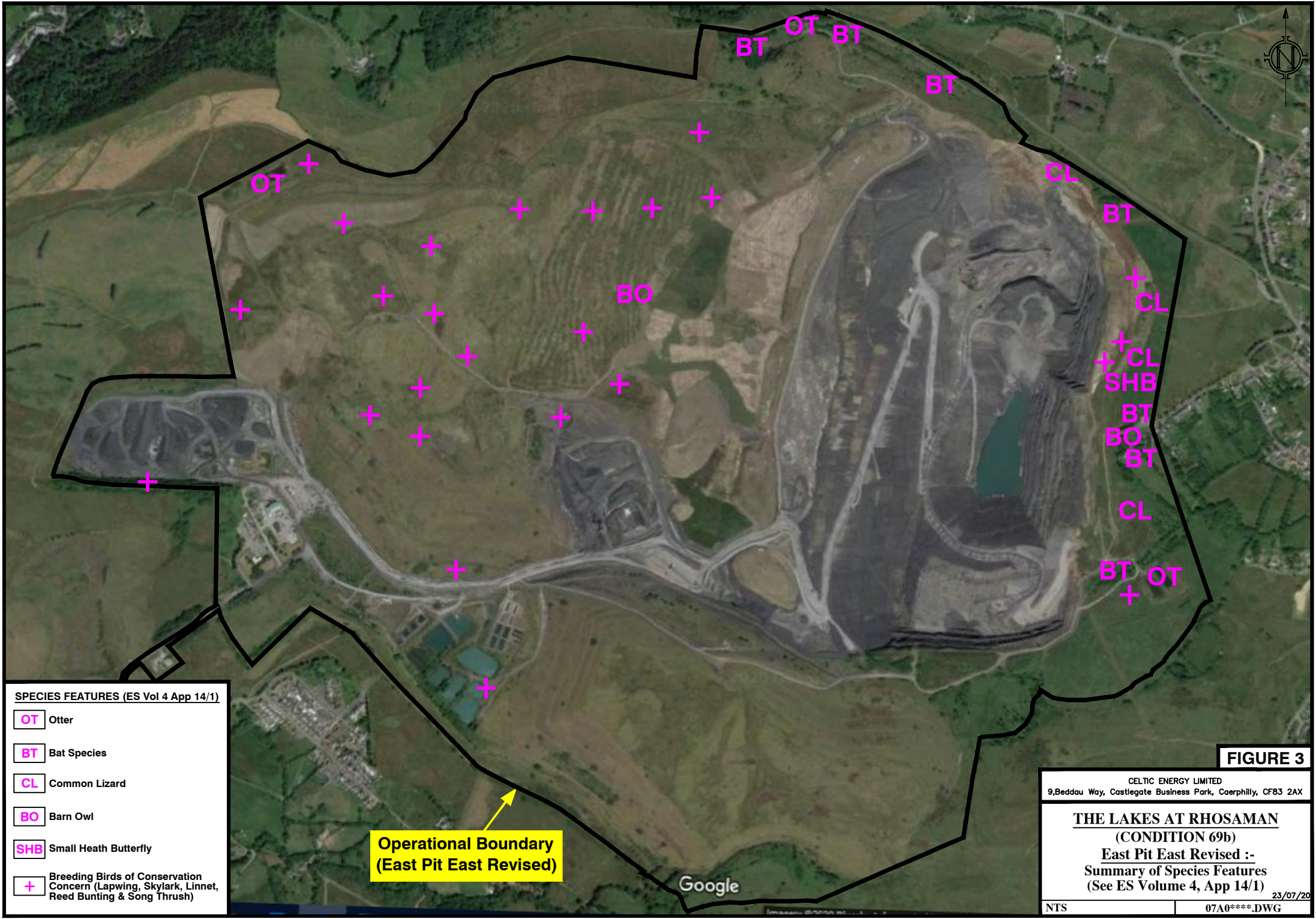
**THE LAKES AT RHOSAMAN
(CONDITION 69b)**

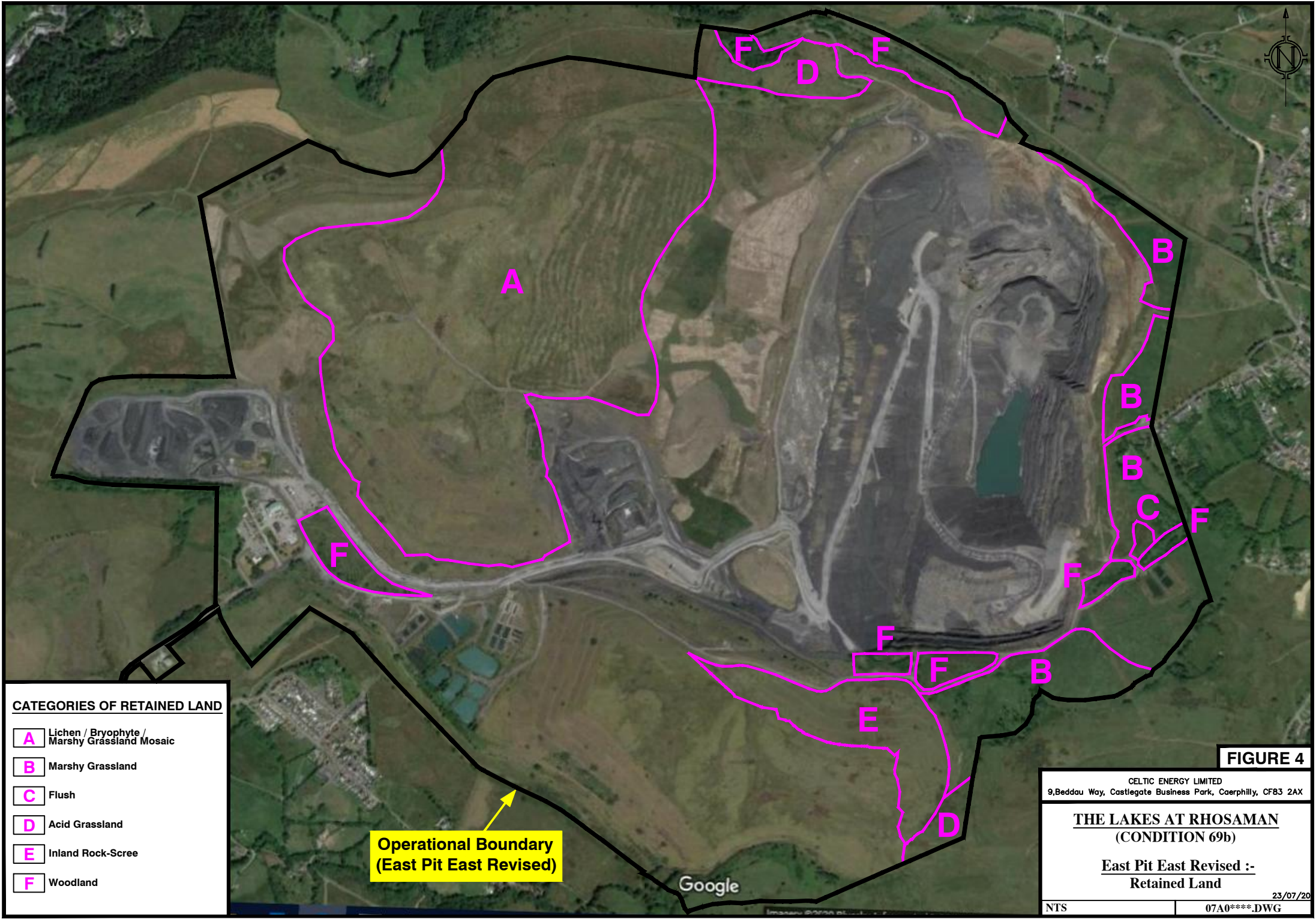
**East Pit East Revised :-
Summary of Habitat Features
(See ES Volume 4, App 14/1)**

23/07/20

NTS

07A0****.DWG





CATEGORIES OF RETAINED LAND

- A Lichen / Bryophyte / Marshy Grassland Mosaic
- B Marshy Grassland
- C Flush
- D Acid Grassland
- E Inland Rock-Scree
- F Woodland

**Operational Boundary
(East Pit East Revised)**

FIGURE 4

CELTIC ENERGY LIMITED
9, Beddau Way, Castlegate Business Park, Caerphilly, CF83 2AX

THE LAKES AT RHOSAMAN
(CONDITION 69b)

**East Pit East Revised :-
Retained Land**

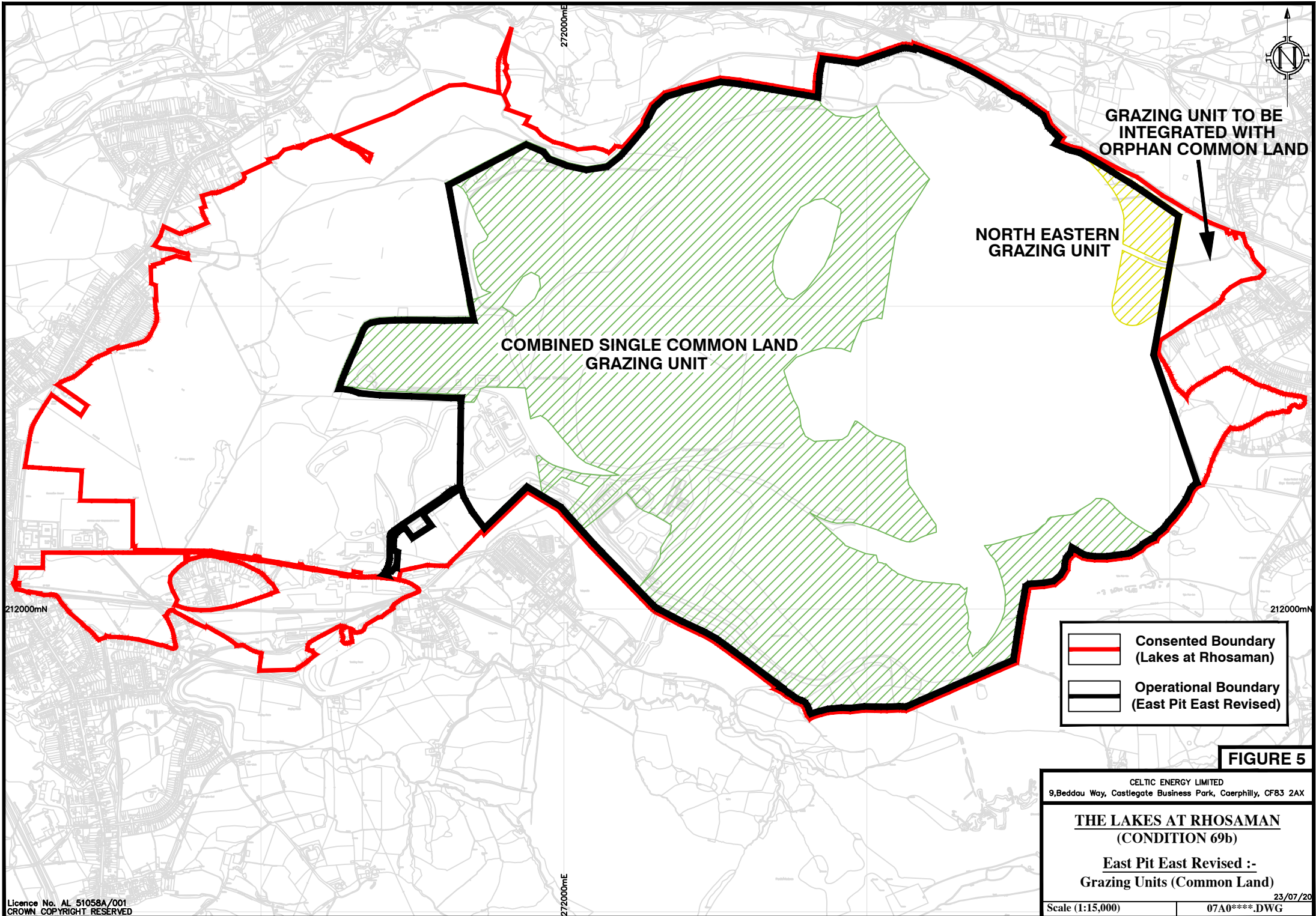
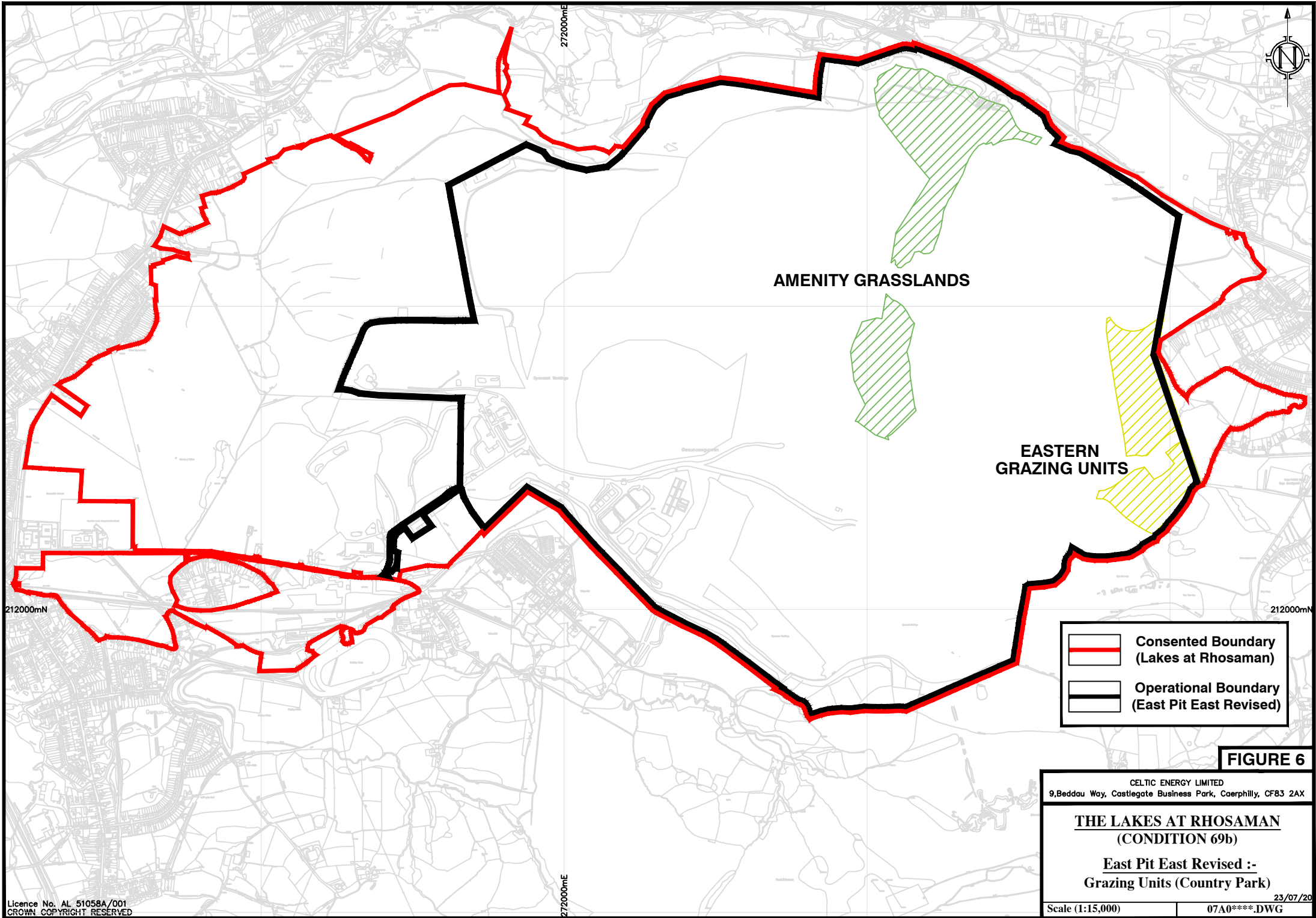
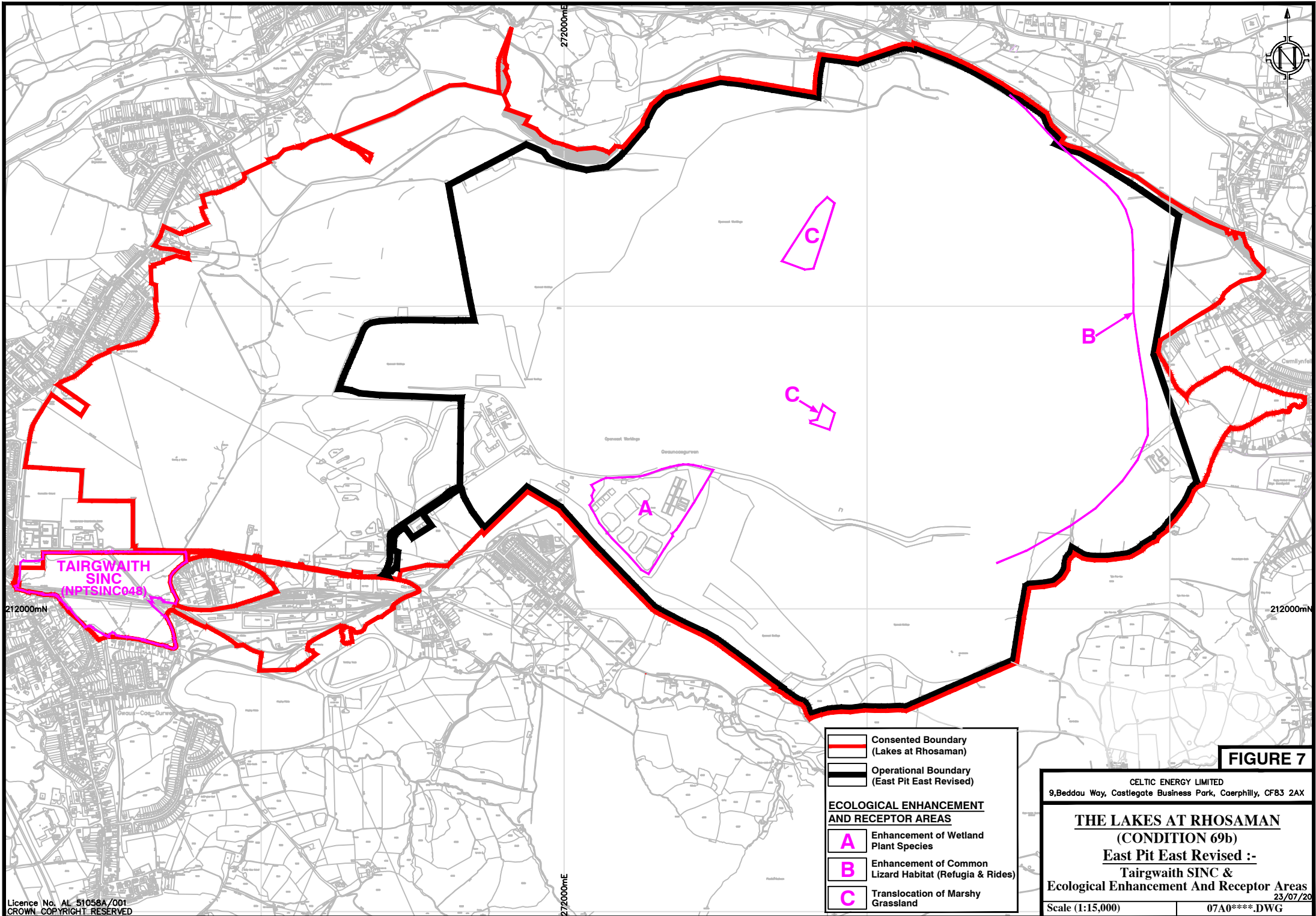


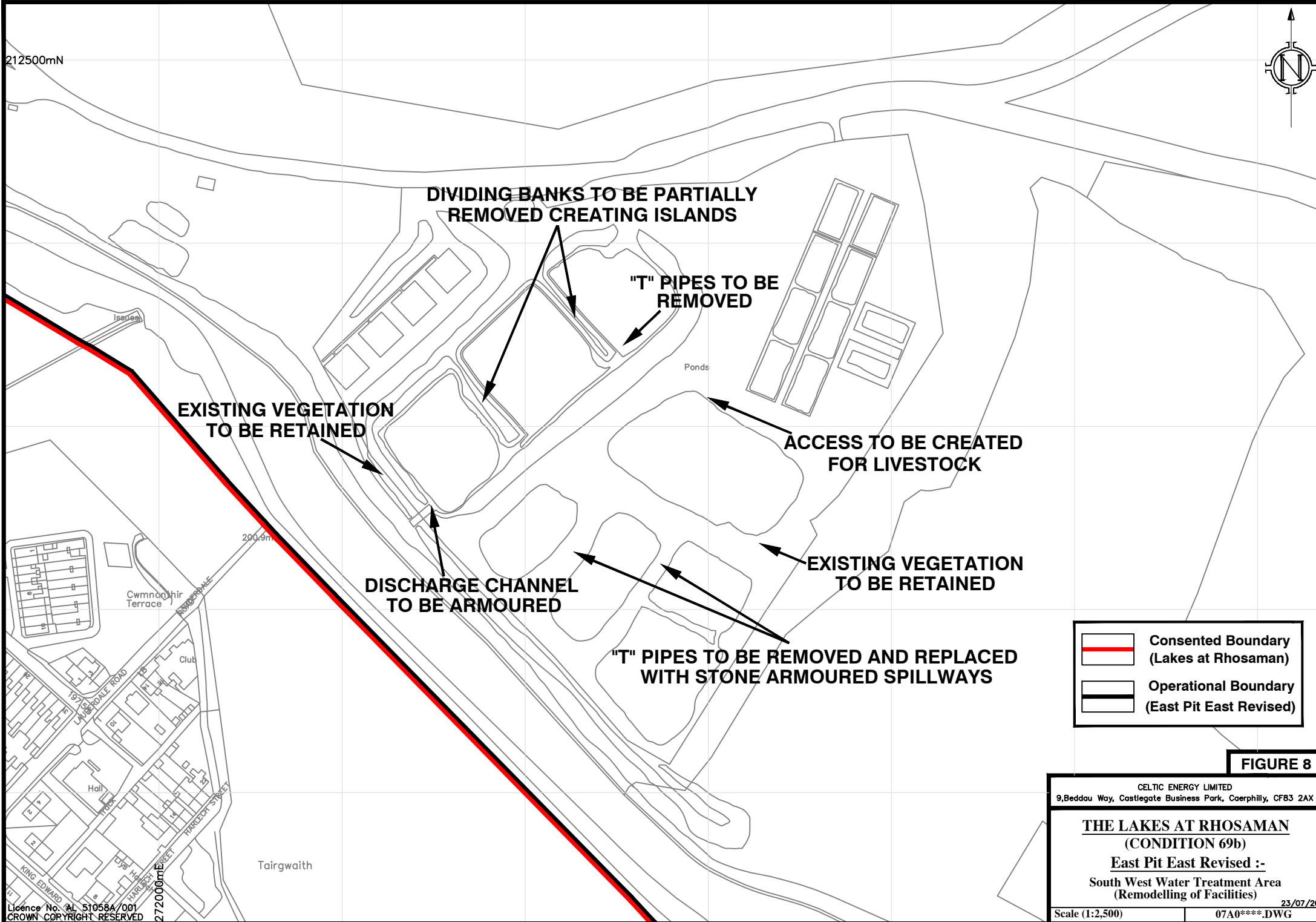
FIGURE 5

CELTIC ENERGY LIMITED 9, Beddau Way, Castlegate Business Park, Caerphilly, CF83 2AX	
<u>THE LAKES AT RHOSAMAN</u> (CONDITION 69b)	
East Pit East Revised :- Grazing Units (Common Land)	
Scale (1:15,000)	23/07/20 07A0****.DWG





212500mN



	Consented Boundary (Lakes at Rhosaman)
	Operational Boundary (East Pit East Revised)

FIGURE 8

CELTIC ENERGY LIMITED 9, Beddau Way, Castlegate Business Park, Caerphilly, CF83 2AX	
THE LAKES AT RHOSAMAN (CONDITION 69b)	
East Pit East Revised :-	
South West Water Treatment Area (Remodelling of Facilities)	
Scale (1:2,500)	07A0****.DWG

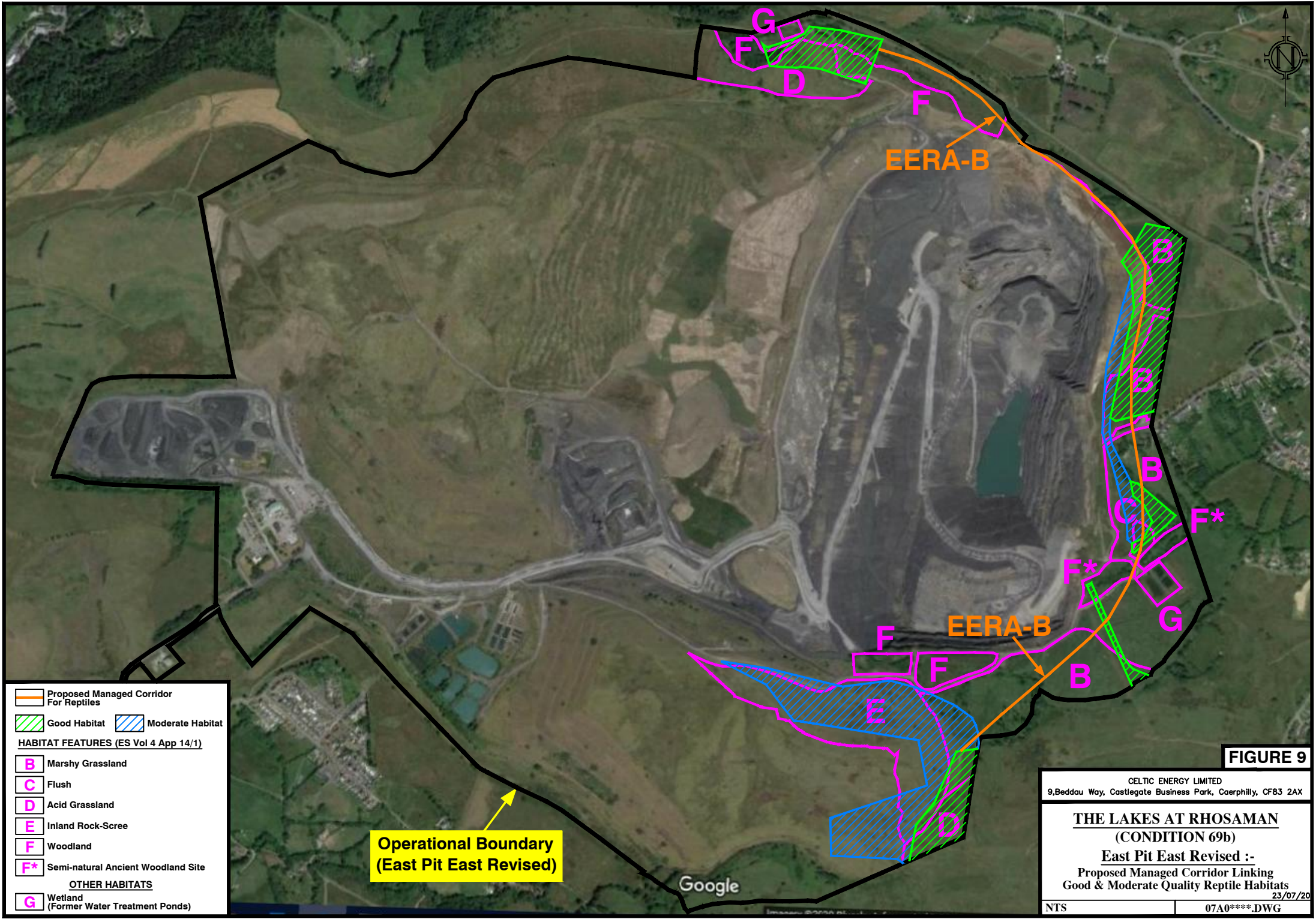


FIGURE 9

