

REQUEST FOR SCOPING OPINION:
EXTENSION OF TIME AND AMENDED
RESTORATION PROFILE AT
PWLLFAWATKIN LANDFILL SITE, PONTARDAWE



PREPARED BY



PREPARED FOR



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SCHEDULES

Drawing Number	Drawing Title	Scale
WR7431/17/02	Site Location	1:10,000
479K460	Proposed Pre-Settlement Profile 2023	NTS

Appendix	Appendix Title
A	Viewpoint Location Plan
B	Phase 1 Habitat Plan

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1.1:	Significance of Effects
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 FORWARD

- 1.1.1 The Welsh Government recognises the important role that landfill plays as part of an integrated, sustainable approach to waste management. A culture shift over recent years means that society views waste as a resource, and challenging targets have been established for recycling, re-use and recovery of waste in order to divert waste away from landfill.
- 1.1.2 The success of Government policy to reduce the amount of waste material sent to landfill and increase recycling and recovery of materials means that sites across Wales are experiencing reduced input rates. It is also clear that reliance on landfill as a waste management option is reducing. However, as not all waste can be recycled or recovered, landfill will always have a role to play in waste management and existing sites provide important strategic disposal points.

1.2 SUMMARY OF SITE AND PROPOSAL

- 1.2.1 Three former coal spoil tips form the majority of FCC Environment's (FCC) landholding at Pwllfawatkin. Two of these tips, Tip 891 and Tip 890, are located to the north of Baran Road. The third tip, Tip 871 is located to the south of Baran Road.
- 1.2.2 Tip 891 has been restored for some time now, however Tip 890 is still accepting non-hazardous waste. Tip 871 is, where necessary, used as a source of engineering material for Tip 890.
- 1.2.3 Two planning consents that allowed the restoration of Tips 890 and 871 expired on 30th September 2018. P2002/1016 was granted in January 2005 and covers the three tips 890, 891 and 871. In December 2011 permission P2011/0537 was granted and allowed the continued restoration of Tip 871 and supersedes the 2005 permission but only on Tip 871. In March 2016 the 2011 consent was updated by P2014/0693 which amended the surface water scheme.
- 1.2.4 An application to vary conditions (reference P2018/0512) to allow an extension of time and revised restoration profile to Tip 890, that reduced the remaining site void from that consented, was submitted to Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council in 2018 but was refused at planning committee, against officer recommendation for approval, in December 2020 on odour nuisance grounds.
- 1.2.5 A separate application (reference P2018/0511) was submitted in 2018 to vary the conditions of planning permission P2014/0693 to extend the period to complete restoration of Tip 871 and amend the restoration profile. To date this application was still awaiting a decision.
- 1.2.6 As the consent that covered Tip 890 has expired, FCC are seeking to submit a new planning application to allow a revised restoration profile in order to safely close the landfill operation.

1.3 REQUIREMENT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 1.3.1 Waste disposal installations are specifically listed under Schedule 1 of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017 but for operations for incineration or chemical treatment on non-hazardous waste. Therefore Schedule 1 does not apply.
- 1.3.2 Schedule 2 criteria are:
 - (b) Installations for the disposal of waste (unless included in Schedule 1);*
 - (i) The disposal is by incineration; or*
 - (ii) the area of the development exceeds 0.5 hectare; or*
 - (iii) the installation is to be sited within 100 metres of any controlled waters.*
- 1.3.3 As the proposal would trigger criteria (ii) and (iii) of the above the proposal should be considered against Schedule 3 criteria. However, in this instance FCC has taken the decision to volunteer an EIA. Regulation 5 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017

confirms that where an applicant submits a statement referred to as an Environmental Statement for the purposes of the Regulations then that development is EIA development.

1.4 PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

1.4.1 The purpose of this report is to request a formal Scoping Opinion from Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council under Regulation 14 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017 (Wales) (EIA Regs). The objectives of the scoping report are to:

- Define the Environmental Statement (ES) which will accompany the planning application;
- Anticipate and so allow potentially adverse environmental impacts to be considered at an early stage;
- Define methodologies to be used in the EIA process to assess the effects of the proposal; and
- Engage relevant stakeholders at an early stage of the proposals to enable contribution of relevant information;

1.4.2 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, the site has been identified by means of location plan, site boundaries and a summary of the proposal. In addition, the nature and purpose of the development is also described below.

1.5 SCOPE AND FORMAT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1.5.1 This report does not seek to assess the environmental effects of the proposed development. Rather, in accordance with the EIA Regulations, this document provides outline information on the proposals and the anticipated significant effects which may need to be considered and assessed. As required by the EIA Regulations, it sets out the proposed format and information which will be included within the ES to accompany the planning application.

1.5.2 Regulation 17 sets out the information which must be included in an Environmental Statement:

(a) a description of the proposed development comprising information on the site, design, size and other relevant features of the development;

(b) a description of the likely significant effects of the proposed development on the environment;

(c) a description of any features of the proposed development, or measures envisaged in order to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset likely significant adverse effects on the environment;

(d) a description of the reasonable alternatives studied by the applicant or appellant, which are relevant to the proposed development and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for the option chosen, taking into account the significant effects of the development on the environment;

(e) a non-technical summary of the information referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d); and

(f) any additional information specified in Schedule 4 relevant to the specific characteristics of the particular development or type of development and to the environmental features likely to be significantly affected.

1.5.3 Information will be gathered for each environmental topic to be considered. This is to ensure that a comprehensive technical assessment of the potentially significant effects of the proposed development is undertaken.

1.5.4 Each of the technical assessments will consider:

Context: This sets out the relevance of each environmental topic in both planning and technical terms, including an explanation of the terminology to be used;

Assessment Approach: This includes details of the initial data gathering undertaken for the scoping

exercise and how this has influenced the scope of the assessment and the selection of potentially sensitive receptors;

Baseline Conditions: It describes baseline environmental conditions relating to the environmental topic and the identification of potentially sensitive receptors;

Proposed Development: An outline of the proposal shall be provided;

Assessment of Effects: This outlines how data has been collected and the method used to identify any potentially significant effects. It concludes by predicting the effects of the proposed development and their significance;

Proposed Mitigation: This outlines the measures that have been incorporated into the proposed development to reduce and minimise the environmental effects;

Cumulative Effects: Assess the potential for likely significant cumulative effects as a result of committed and reasonably foreseeable developments within an identified study area.

Summary of Predicted Effects: This brings all of the effects, both adverse (negative) and beneficial (positive) together in tabular form and summarises the findings using defined and consistently applied criteria;

Implementation of Mitigation: This section concludes the assessment by summarising the mitigation measures that will form part of the development proposals and who will be responsible for their implementation. It also states how measures will be monitored.

Residual Effects: This section identifies that impacts that potentially remain following implementation of the mitigation. Residual impacts should not lead to any significantly adverse effects on identified receptors, equally residual impact may have positive effects.

1.5.5 The Environmental Impact Assessment will identify the likely 'significance' of environmental effects (beneficial or adverse) arising from a development. In broad terms, environmental effects are described as:

- Adverse – detrimental or negative effects to an environmental resource or receptor
- Beneficial – advantageous or positive effect to an environmental resource or receptor; or
- Neutral – a neutral effect to an environmental resource or receptor.

1.5.6 Effects are assessed in terms of:

- The magnitude of the impact –the degree of alteration (both positive and negative) from the baseline state; and
- The sensitivity of the receptor(s) subjected to the impact –this may relate to the value of a resource and the reversibility of impacts.

1.5.7 Significance of effect is evaluated as a combination of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change the development results in. Although the matrix in **Table 1.1** is designed to demonstrate an objective rationale to reach a conclusion about the potential significance of impact a degree of professional judgement is a key element in the evaluation process.

Table 1.1: Significance of Effects

		Sensitivity of Receptor			
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Magnitude of Impact	High	Major	Major	Moderate	Negligible
	Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor/ Moderate	Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Minor/ Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

1.5.8 Any effect of Moderate or Major significance is considered to represent a likely significant effect for the purposes of the EIA Regulations. Significance of effects would be considered before and after mitigation.

1.5.9 The criteria for determining magnitude of impact is set out below in **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.2: Magnitude of Impact and Criteria

Magnitude of Effect	Criteria
High	Total loss or major/substantial alteration to elements/features of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that the post development character/composition/attributes will be fundamentally changed.
Medium	Loss or alteration to one or more elements/features of the baseline conditions such that post development character/composition/attributes of the baseline will be materially changed.
Low	A minor shift away from baseline conditions. Change arising from the loss/alteration will be discernible/detectable but the underlying character/composition/attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to the pre-development.
Negligible	Very little change from baseline conditions. Change not material, barely distinguishable or indistinguishable, approximating to a 'no change' situation.

1.5.10 The sensitivity of a receptor is based on the importance of the receptor using the criteria below in **Table 1.3**.

Table 1.3: Degrees of Sensitivity Criteria

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	The receptor/resource has little ability to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character or is of international or national importance.
Medium	The receptor/resource has moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character or is of high and more than local (but not national or international) importance.
Low	The receptor/resource is tolerant of change without detrimental effect, is of low or local importance.
Negligible	The receptor/resource can accommodate change without material effect, is of limited importance.

1.6 FORMAT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

1.6.1 Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations (Wales) 2017, requires a description of the likely significant effects resulting from:

- the construction and existence of the development, including, where relevant, demolition works;
- the use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity, considering as far as possible the sustainable availability of these resources;
- the emission of pollutants, noise, vibration, light, heat and radiation, the creation of nuisances, and the disposal and recovery of waste;
- the risks to human health, cultural heritage or the environment (for example due to accidents or disasters);
- the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources;
- the impact of the project on climate (for example the nature and magnitude of greenhouse gas emissions) and the vulnerability of the project to climate change; and
- the technologies and the substances used.

1.6.2 The description of the likely significant effects should cover direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the development. The above required information will be incorporated into an Environmental Statement (ES) which will be presented in 3 volumes:

- ES Volume 1 – Environmental Statement;
- ES Volume 2 – Appendices and Annexes of Technical Reports, Plans and Photographs; and
- Non-Technical Summary.

Environmental Statement - Volume 1

1.6.3 The first sections will outline the main characteristics of the site and sets out the proposed development in the context of its surroundings. An introduction will outline the proposed development, methodology of assessment and scope of the ES.

1.6.4 Volume 1 – Environmental Statement, will be presented in the following format:

Introduction	Proposed Planning Application Purpose of ES Content of ES Methodology and Consultation Scope of ES
The Site	Site and Environs Topography and Landscape Site Access Existing Uses
The Development	Introduction Background Project Description
Summary of Relevant Planning Policy	National Policy Local Plan Material Considerations
Need and Alternatives	An assessment of need for the development and outline of the main alternatives considered
Hydrology and Drainage Ecology and Nature Conservation Landscape and Visual Impact Cumulative Impacts Summary of Environmental Effects	
Conclusions and Residual Effects	

Topics Considered not to be Significantly Affected by the Proposals

1.6.5 The following environmental topic areas are considered unlikely to be materially affected or give rise to significant environmental effects as a consequence of the proposed development. As such, they will not have a standalone ES chapter and are 'scoped out' of the EIA. A justification is provided in Section 5.7 of this scoping report.

- Major Accidents and/or Disasters
- Soils and Geology
- Climate change
- Heritage
- Noise and vibration
- Public Health and Wellbeing
- Air Quality
- Traffic and Transport, and
- Socio Economic.

Environmental Statement - Volume 2

- 1.6.6 Each subject consideration will be supported, where necessary, by detailed technical reports that will form appendices to the main ES document in Volume 1.

Non-Technical Summary

- 1.6.7 The NTS provides information about the proposal and its likely environmental effects. It is written for the non-specialist reader and provides a summary overview of the environmental impact assessment. It is proposed that the NTS adopts the following format:

- Summary
- Introduction
- Site and Surroundings
- Descriptions and Proposals
- Summary of main topic areas and predicted environmental effect
- Summary and Conclusions

1.7 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- 1.7.1 Proposals will be subject to statutory Pre-Application Consultation. This will take the form of:

- Erecting site notices up near to the site;
- Notifying those adjacent landowners to the site;
- Notifying relevant Community Councils and Ward Members; and
- Notifying relevant statutory consultees; and
- Project website containing information on the proposals, the draft planning application, ways to make comments / provide feedback on the proposals and details of the project team for any queries; and
- Pre-Application Consultation Report.



2. THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 FCC's Pwllfawatkin Landfill Landholding is located approximately 5km to the north of Pontardawe on National Grid Reference (NGR) 269817, 208799. The proposal site measures c.9.8ha and is located towards the northern portion of the landholding and is illustrated on **Drawing No. WR7431/17/02** and **Figure 2.1** below.

Figure 2.1: Aerial Image of Tips 890 and 891 (restored) looking North



- 2.1.2 The proposal site is situated within the Upper Clydach Valley and located approximately 350m to the west of the A474. The Upper Clydach River runs along the eastern boundary of the proposal site. A small industrial estate is situated c.300m to the south-east of the proposal site off the A474.
- 2.1.3 Pwllfawatkin Farmhouse lies c.460m to the west of the site and is currently used as the site office. The nearest residential properties are Nant y Gafalau approximately 240m to the west of the site boundary and three residential properties on the eastern side of the A474 approximately 340m to the east of the proposal site boundary.

2.2 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

- 2.2.1 The proposal site incorporates the currently operational area of Tip 890, existing access off Baran Road, weighbridge, landfill gas engines, leachate storage tanks, site staff welfare cabins, the access road and the former household waste recycling centre.
- 2.2.2 FCC's landholding incorporates the restored and operational landfills that occupy the main colliery spoil tips of the former Abernant Colliery which closed in 1988. The past and present uses of the valley for mining and landfill is recognised as a physical characteristic of this area. To the west of the site, the ground rises as part of the western slope of the Clydach Valley to Mynydd Carnellechart and Bryn Mawr. A continuation of woodland largely surrounds the site which provides effective screening.
- 2.2.3 Baran Road bisects FCC's landholding; north of the road the former colliery spoil tips have been developed as a containment landfill for the disposal of imported wastes, it comprises areas of active and restored landfill, a household waste recycling centre, a landfill gas management compound and

other ancillary development. South of the road is a former colliery tip which does not form part of the imported waste disposal operation to the north other than as a source of engineering materials. A landfill leachate collection facility is also located south of the road.

- 2.2.4 Access to the landfill site is off the A474 to the west of the site along an unnamed road. The A474 runs north to south and connects Pontardawe and the more urbanised Swansea Valley to the south and the more rural Ammanford in Carmarthenshire to the North.

Figure 2.2: View of Tip 890 from Tip 891



2.3 DESIGNATIONS AND IDENTIFIED RECEPTORS

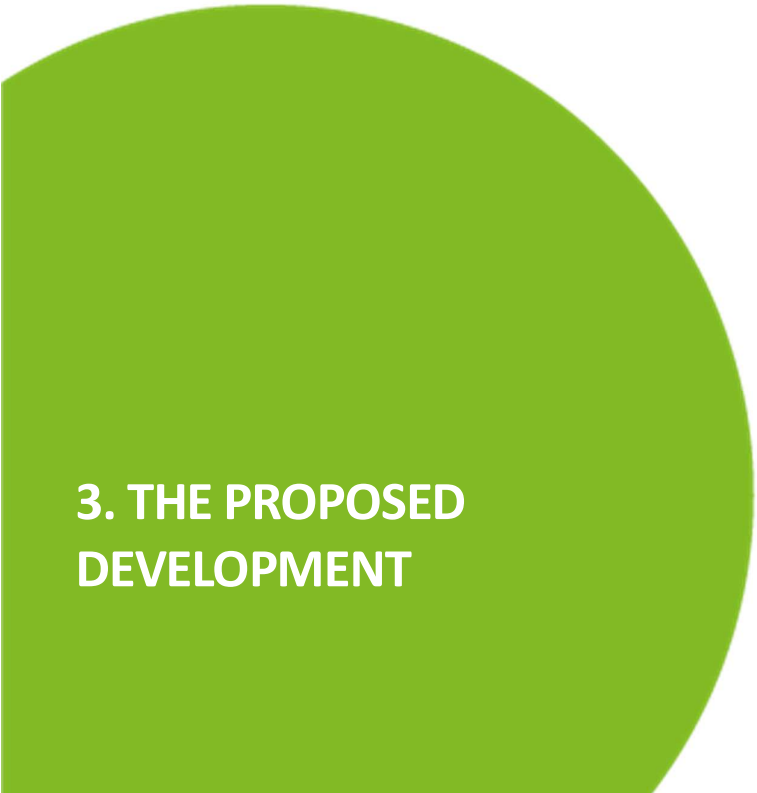
- 2.3.1 Under the adopted Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan Proposals Map, the site is allocated as a Waste Management Site.
- 2.3.2 The site does not lie within or immediately adjacent to any statutory designations. The nearest statutory ecological site is the Hafod Wennol Grasslands SSSI located approximately 1.5km to the north-east of the site. Five non-statutory SINC's are located within 1km of the proposal site.
- 2.3.3 The nearest designated heritage asset is the Bancbryn Cairn Cemetery Scheduled Monument located approximately 1km to the north-west of the site. There are no Listed Buildings within 1km of the site.
- 2.3.4 The site is located in Flood Zone A which is considered to be at little risk of fluvial or coastal / tidal flooding.
- 2.3.5 No public rights of way cross the site or are located in close proximity to the proposed development, the closest footpath runs to the west of the site along the western slope of Bryn Mawr.

2.4 SITE PLANNING HISTORY

- 2.4.1 The relevant planning history for the wider Pwllfawatkin Landfill Site, obtained from Neath Port Talbot Council's online planning portal, is set out in **Table 2.1** below.

Table 2.1: Site History

Planning Reference	Planning Description	Decision Date
L1974/0294	Manufacturing of avoids from small coal or duff for sale in the domestic fuel market	September 1974
L1978/0261	Extension of existing refuse Tip	December 1978
LP1980/0351	Extension of existing refuse Tip	October 1980
LP1992/0442	Continuation of existing use of site as a refuse disposal site and civic amenity site with the deletion of Condition 1 relating to subsisting consent 2/2/80/0351/03	December 1992
LP1995/0502	Diversion of the Upper Clydach River to nationalise landfill operation and to secure as agreed restoration scheme	March 1996
LP1999/0725	Restoration scheme – Phase 2 of Tip 890	September 1999
LP1999/0726	Aftercare scheme – Phase 2 of Tip 890	September 1999
P2000/1417	Excavation of colliery spoil Tip (Tip 871) for use in the engineering and restoration of Pwllfawatkin Landfill Site	February 2001
P2001/0797	Change of use residential to office	August 2001
P2002/1016	Extension to existing landfill site, continued reception of waste, continued removal of engineering material and restoration	January 2005
P2005/0213	Construction of a landfill gas utilisation compound to control and convert landfill gas into electricity	August 2005
P2010/1173	Retrospective planning consent for the installation of a storage container	January 2011
P2011/0537	Retrospective planning application for continued operation of engineering operations and final restoration	December 2011
P2011/1063	Proposed anaerobic digestion facility with ancillary infrastructure and the restoration of Tip 871	September 2012
P2014/0693	Amended surface water scheme	March 2016
P2018/0511	Proposed modifications to planning permission P2002/1016 including an extension of time and amended restoration scheme	Awaiting decision
P2018/0512	Proposed modifications to planning permission P2002/1016 including an extension of time and amended restoration scheme	Refused December 2020



3. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

3.1 OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSAL

3.1.1 FCC are seeking to revise the restoration profile of Tip 890 to facilitate closure of the tipping operation in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. In comparison to the previously consented scheme, this will result in:

- Revised restoration contours (covering a reduced area than previously consented) to complete the restoration of Tip 890 by constructing a sidewall extension to the operational cell 4 and not developing the previously consented cell 5;
- Localised re-profiling of cells 3 and 4;
- A reduction in void space from that previously consented;
- An amended scheme of surface water management to account for the revised restoration profile;
- Amended phasing scheme; and
- Amended scheme of landscaping.

Timescales

3.1.2 The rate of infilling originally anticipated that would have allowed completion of the consented restoration has not materialised. The shortfall in anticipated waste inputs to site is a result of increased recycling rates that have diverted materials from landfill. This together with the economic slowdown over the last decade and more recently the disruption caused by the COVID pandemic has led to shortfalls in expected waste volumes.

3.1.3 Preliminary forecasting of likely residual waste arisings has been undertaken by FCC to estimate likely timescales for completion of the proposed restoration profile. Assuming c. 6,000 tonnes per month of residual waste is deposited on site then an anticipated end date for waste importation is 31 October 2023. A further two years to complete the restoration will be necessary.

Revised Restoration Profile

3.1.4 The previous consent allowed for five containment cells to be constructed across Tip 890. Under the revised restoration profile FCC is seeking to reduce the number of cells to four but include a sidewall extension to cell 4. **Drawing 479K460** presents the proposed pre-settlement profile. The footprint of cell 5 will simply be graded to tie into surrounding levels.

Localised Reprofiling

3.1.5 The previously approved contours for Tip 890 reached a maximum height of 192m AOD. From recent topographical surveys of cells 3 and 4 it is clear that the current profile of the cells is lower than the previously approved levels. The difference in height is up to a maximum of 2m in some places. This is largely due to differential settlement in the waste mass.

3.1.6 To address this, it is proposed to temporarily strip back the cap over cells 3 and 4 and place additional non-hazardous waste to achieve the approved levels which will then tie in with the revised contours for the Cell 4 sidewall extension. The cap would be replaced on completion of the tipping works.

3.1.7 The amended configuration of cell 4 and the reprofiling works to achieve stable final contours will realise a void of circa 174,000m³.

3.2 SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT

3.2.1 The current scheme of surface water management relies on a gravity drainage system and includes a ditch collection system excavated into the re-profiled tip, feeding under gravity into an attenuation and settlement ponds prior to discharging to the Upper Clydach River.

3.2.2 Whilst an amended restoration profile is sought for Tip 890, the area of land to be drained is not increasing, furthermore, the principles of surface water management across the site will not alter

significantly. An updated surface water management plan will be submitted as part of the planning application.

3.3 LANDSCAPING

- 3.3.1 The proposal site itself is well screened with the boundaries landscaped to reduce visual impact on residential amenity. Consideration will be given to the potential need for an updated scheme of restoration landscaping given the amended restoration contours due to the sidewall extension to Cell 4 and not developing the approved Cell 5.

3.4 OTHER OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hours of Operation

- 3.4.1 The proposed hours of operation will remain unchanged from the extant consent, i.e. 07:00 hours to 17:00 hours Monday to Friday and 07:00 hours to 13:00 hours on Saturdays for waste disposal and up to 1900 Monday to Friday and 1500 on Saturday for daily cover and restoration activities.

Traffic

- 3.4.2 Condition 63 of the previous consent P2002/1016 limited waste imports to 180,000tpa and condition 20 limited the number of HGV daily visits to 125 (Monday to Friday) and 60 on Saturday. Currently cell 4 of Tip 890 is receiving up to circa 6,000 per month. As part of the restoration there will be a requirement to import engineering material for the cap and restoration materials. These materials will derive from Tip 871 as per previously approved operations. Clearly, there is significant reduction in vehicles delivering residual waste to site compared to that previously consented.

- 3.4.3 Vehicles associated with the continued operation of the landfill will use the A474 as per the existing consent.

Noise

- 3.4.4 The scale and nature of the operations at the landfill site will remain unchanged from current operations, therefore the potential noise generation will not change from current operations.

Employment

- 3.4.5 The proposed development would not create any additional job opportunities; however, the continued operational use of the Pwllfawatkin Landfill will provide job security for existing employees.

Lighting and Security

- 3.4.6 No additional lighting or security measures will be required as part of the continued operation of the landfill.

Office and Welfare Facilities

- 3.4.7 No additional office or welfare facilities will be required as part of the continued operation of the landfill.



4. POLICY CONTEXT, NEED AND ALTERNATIVES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The proposal to complete the restoration of Tip 890 will be appraised in the light of the relevant national and local planning policies.
- 4.1.2 An assessment of need for the development and the consideration of alternatives will also be undertaken and presented.

4.2 NATIONAL CONTEXT

- 4.2.1 Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 is the Welsh Government's policy document, and it describes the land use context for using land sustainably. It recognises that planning and the way land is used contributes to economic development, to maintaining Wales' natural assets and to health, well-being and the quality of life of individuals and communities. In essence it describes how the land use planning system fulfils the Welsh Government's objectives.

- 4.2.2 Section 5.13 relate to Sustainable Waste Management with paragraph 5.13.1 stating that:

"The planning system has an important role to play in facilitating sustainable waste management by providing a framework for decision making which recognises the social, economic and environmental benefits that can be realised from the management of waste as a resource to meet the needs of society and businesses".

- 4.2.3 Paragraph 5.13.4 goes on to state that:

"The Welsh Government's policy for waste management is contained in Towards Zero Waste and associated sector plans. Planning authorities should, in principle, be supportive of facilities which fit with the aspirations of these documents and in doing so reflect the priority order of the waste hierarchy as far as possible."

- 4.2.4 Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). PPW and TANs together comprise National Planning Policy which should be taken into account by local authorities in Wales in the preparation of their Development Plan and are material to decisions on individual planning applications.

4.3 LOCAL CONTEXT

- 4.3.1 The proposal site falls within the administrative boundary of Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council. The Development Plan comprises the Local Development Plan adopted 2016.

- 4.3.2 Under the adopted Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan Proposals Map, the site is allocated as a Waste Management Site.

- 4.3.3 Policy SP19 Waste Management in the Local Development Plan states that:

"Provision will be made for the delivery of an integrated network of waste management facilities through the following measures: ...

3. Continuation of the disposal of residual non-hazardous waste and inert waste at Pwllfawatkin Landfill Site..."

- 4.3.4 Policy EN8 Pollution and Land Stability is also a key policy for the proposal:

"Proposals which would be likely to have an unacceptable adverse effect on health, biodiversity and / or local amenity or would expose people to unacceptable risk due to the following will not be permitted:

*Air pollution;
Noise pollution;
Light pollution;*

*Contamination;
Land instability;
Water (including groundwater) pollution.*

Proposals which would create new problems or exacerbate existing problems detailed above will not be acceptable unless mitigation measures are included to reduce the risk of harm to public health, biodiversity and / or local amenity to an acceptable level.

4.4 ASSESSMENT OF NEED

- 4.4.1 This section of the ES will provide an assessment of need for the continued provision of non-hazardous disposal capacity up to 2023.

4.5 ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

- 4.5.1 In accordance with Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations the ES will provide:

‘...an outline of the main alternatives studied by the applicant... and an indication of the main reasons for his choice, taking into account the environmental effects’.

- 4.5.2 It is therefore necessary, where appropriate, to consider development alternatives throughout the environmental impact assessment.

- 4.5.3 The alternative approaches the EIA will consider include:

- Do nothing scenario;
- Alternative schemes of restoration within the proposal site; and
- Alternative methods of treating waste arisings.



5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The Environmental Statement will present each 'scoped in' environmental topic in the following standardised format:

Context;
Assessment Approach;
Baseline Conditions;
Proposed Development;
Assessment of Effects;
Proposed Mitigation;
Cumulative Effects;
Summary of Predicted Effects;
Implementation of Mitigation; and
Residual Effects.

5.1.2 Under each topic area the EIA will consider the magnitude and significance of the predicted impacts (both adverse and beneficial).

5.1.3 The following environmental topics are proposed to be 'scoped in' to the assessment.

5.2 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL APPRAISAL

5.2.1 The principle of waste disposal operations across the site has been established by previous consents and current operations with the resultant effect upon landscape and visual amenity accepted. The site itself is well screened with established vegetation along the site boundary, this reduces the potential for views into the proposal site from identified receptors.

5.2.2 There will be a reduction in the previously consented landfill footprint and restoration profile as cell 5 will not be developed and instead the inclusion of a side wall extension to cell 4, however these changes are not considered to be significant in landscape and visual terms.

5.2.3 Rather than undertaking a new standalone Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (in accordance with the GLIVIA 3rd ed.) the previous Landscape and Visual Appraisal undertaken in 2018 will be updated including a review of the previous viewpoint/receptor locations assessing any notable changes to baseline conditions and the predicted scale of effect.

5.2.4 Impacts on landscape and visual receptors will be assessed in terms of changes in the visual environment, landscape character and loss/addition of specific elements. No photomontages are proposed, viewpoints will be supported by annotated photograph plates.

Viewpoints

5.2.5 Five viewpoints have been selected to be assessed within the chapter on the basis that they provide views to (or illustrate the limited visibility) of the existing landfill from sensitive receptors (residential, recreational and PROW) and are representative of locations within the local study area.

5.2.6 A full list of viewpoints is included in **Table 5.1 below**. The locations of the viewpoints are illustrated in **Appendix A** for agreement with the LPA. The baseline descriptions discuss the location and representative characteristics of viewpoint location; nature, composition, direction and elements of the existing view.

Table 5.1: Viewpoint Descriptions

Number	Visual Assessment Point Name	Location		Reason For Selection	Receptors
Viewpoint 1	Bryn Mawr (road)	Distance from site	c.115m	Illustrates elevated visibility from closest road to the west of the site.	Roads users – predominantly cars, low level of usage, small number of pedestrian, cyclist and equestrian.
		Direction from site	West		
		NGR	E - 269328, N - 208404		
		Height	c.270m AOD		
Baseline Description	Viewpoint to be aligned to the east with open panoramic view over the Upper Clydach Valley and the near landfill area, wider valley including the former colliery buildings / areas. Potential views east to the site of the former colliery buildings close to the A474 corridor and the rising hills of Mynydd y Garth beyond (Special Landscape Area).				
Viewpoint 2	Old Star Inn (former) Wind farm access road	Distance from site	c.360m	Illustrates visibility from the main road to the north east of the site, representative of views to users travelling south.	Road users, predominantly cars, also representative of individual residential properties in the locality.
		Direction from site	North-east		
		NGR	E – 270332, N - 209386		
		Height	c.175m AOD		
Baseline Description	Viewpoint to be aligned to the south west, towards the tip areas and the backdrop of the rising valley sides of Bryn Mawr and Mynydd y Garth, the Special landscape areas and the wind farm to the north.				
Viewpoint 3	Public Footpath (between Pontardawe Road and Nantmelyn)	Distance from site	c.460m	Illustrates visibility from the closest public footpath to the northern site boundary.	Footpath users, track also serves individual properties on the western side of the valley.
		Direction from site	North-east		
		NGR	E – 270218, N - 209712		
		Height	c.170m AOD		
Baseline Description	Viewpoint to be aligned to the south, illustrating similar context to VP2 but from public footpath. Views south towards the tip areas and the backdrop of the rising valley sides of Bryn Mawr and Mynydd y Garth, including the Special landscape areas.				
Viewpoint 4	St Illtyds Walk (Baran Road)	Distance from site	c.340m	Illustrates visibility from the closest regional trail, a popular route.	Trail users – pedestrian, cyclist and equestrian. Also representative of road users
		Direction from site	South-west		
		NGR	E – 269444, N - 207371		

		Height	c.295m AOD		(low level usage)
Baseline Description	Viewpoint to be set upon the local lane / regional trail which provides open elevated views north over the Upper Clydach Valley with the site area upon the valley floor. Location also provides panoramic views over the surrounding upland areas (Special Landscape Areas) and north to the settlements within the valley head.				
Viewpoint 5	Mynydd Uchaf (local road)	Distance from site	c.1.1km	Illustrates visibility over the lower valley areas from the eastern side of the valley approaching Mynydd Uchaf.	Roads users – predominantly cars, low level of usage, small number of pedestrian, cyclist and equestrian.
		Direction from site	East		
		NGR	E – 271099, N - 209191		
		Height	c.260m AOD		
Baseline Description	Viewpoint to be set upon Lane / open access moorland, the area offers elevated panoramic views south west over the valley area, the landfill upon the valley floor and western valley sides, special landscape area.				

- 5.2.7 Please note that a full updated walkover of the wider study area is still to be undertaken so the actual receptors to be assessed and viewpoint locations are ‘broad areas’ submitted for discussion only at this stage, further detailed consultation on the locations and scope is expected to take place.

5.3 ECOLOGY

- 5.3.1 An updated Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the wider land-holding (blue-line boundary), including the proposal site (red-line boundary) was undertaken in May 2021. **Drawing WR7431/17/02** identifies the proposal site and wider land-holding boundaries. A summary of the survey findings is provided below:

Habitats

- 5.3.2 The updated Phase 1 Habitat Survey confirmed that conditions within the proposal site have changed very little since the previous 2017 and 2018 surveys. **Appendix B - Phase 1 Habitat Plan** presents habitats identified during the May 2021 survey.
- 5.3.3 The land parcels within the proposal site were dominated by semi-improved grassland, with some areas of bare earth and scrub. There is a series of ponds within the proposal site, which are surrounded by marshy grassland, and the proposal site is bordered by semi-natural broadleaved woodland and scrub. In addition, grassland habitats qualify for Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land which is unchanged from the 2017 and 2018 surveys.

Protected Species

- 5.3.4 Based on the results of previous surveys, desk study and the May 2021 Extended Phase I Habitat Survey, the following protected and notable species will be considered in the assessment:
- **Badger:** the wider land-holding and proposal site may support badgers, but no signs of the presence of badgers have been recorded. This is consistent with previous surveys;
 - **Breeding Birds:** the wider land-holding is suitable for a range of breeding bird species, but predominantly associated with boundary woodland and scrub habitats. The proposal site affords limited opportunities for ground-nesting species being dominated by bare ground and surrounded by woodland and scrub, but grassland may support skylarks. Ponds may support commoner waterbirds such as moorhen and mallard;
 - **Bats:** no mature trees present within the proposal site offer bat roost potential. Surrounding off

site woodland is likely to offer some roosting potential which is consistent with previous site surveys;

- **Amphibians:** ponds are present within and adjacent to the proposal site. These are of varying quality for use by amphibian species. Common frog tadpoles were present in many ponds and numerous refugia were present across the proposal site, which is consistent with previous site surveys. Surveys for great crested newt (GCN) were completed in 2018 and concluded that GCN were not present;
- **Reptiles:** the proposal site is considered to have moderate to high potential to support reptile species. The mosaic of short grassland, mounds, bare earth refugia and woodland edge provide plentiful foraging, basking and hibernacula resources. Clearly current operational areas would not have such potential to support reptiles.
- **Water Vole:** the River Clydach, which runs adjacent to the wider landholding is considered to offer varying degrees of suitability for water vole;
- **Otter:** Likely to be present along the River Clydach;
- **Dormouse:** bordering woodland and scrub, outside the proposal site provides suitable habitat for hazel dormice;
- **Crayfish:** the River Clydach flows into the River Usk downstream. The River Usk supports white-clawed crayfish but there are no apparent records from the River Clydach;
- **Other:** anecdotal recordings from site staff of brown hare being present, however none were observed during the updated Phase 1 Survey.

5.3.5 During discussions between Rebecca Sharp of NPTCBC and Avian Ecology in May 2021, NPTCBC confirmed that the previous 2018 Great Crested Newt surveys were appropriate to rely on for the EIA given the negative 2018 survey results. Subsequently renewed GCN surveys are not required. Existing baseline data will be used to inform the assessment for all species.

5.3.6 An Ecological Impact Assessment will be undertaken in line with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) 2016 methodology to identify the significance of any impacts. The findings may contribute to the possible refinement of the proposal and within the ES chapter appropriate mitigation and enhancement opportunities will be provided.

5.4 HYDROLOGY, FLOOD RISK AND DRAINAGE

5.4.1 The current scheme of surface water management relies on a gravity drainage system and includes a ditch collection system excavated into the re-profiled tip, feeding under gravity into an attenuation and settlement ponds prior to discharging to the Upper Clydach River.

5.4.2 Surface water attenuation requirements have evolved since the approved scheme in 2016. It is proposed to review the surface water management scheme for both during the operational period and following closure to ensure it meets current standards.

5.4.3 The site is located within Flood Zone A, and an updated Flood Consequence Assessment will be undertaken to accompany the ES chapter.

5.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

5.5.1 The potential for a number of impacts to affect a single receptor and thus represent an overall impact which is greater than the sum of the individual impacts is recognised and will be addressed as part of the EIA. Other potential impacts from proposed developments which do not form part of the existing baseline conditions will also be considered in the ES, which might include consented proposals that have not yet been implemented. A review of Local Plan allocations will also be carried out and the likely cumulative effects will be considered.

5.6 TOPICS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSAL

5.6.1 The following environmental topic areas are considered unlikely to materially affect or give rise to significant environmental effects as a consequence of the amended restoration profile. As such they

will be scoped out of the EIA and not have a standalone ES chapter.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

- 5.6.2 Condition 20 of the current consent (P2002/1016) allows for up to 125 daily visits (250 vehicle movements) Monday to Friday and a maximum of 60 visits on Saturday (120 vehicle movements). However, based on gate receipts the average number of visits to the landfill over the last couple of years was circa 28 daily visits or 56 HGV movements.
- 5.6.3 To bring the site to an earlier close FCC is seeking to reduce the amount of landfill void at Pwllfawatkin. This will result in a revised restoration landform and altered phasing. FCC anticipate that approximately 7,000 to 8,000 tonnes per month will be imported to site. Engineering material will continue to originate, as needed, from Tip 871. Therefore, it is considered that the proposal will result in a significant reduction in vehicle numbers compared to that previously approved. For clarification, the ES will confirm the HGV movements, routing and operational hours as part of the proposed development chapter. Furthermore, a formal Transport Assessment (TA) is not required to accompany the planning application as transport assessments principally relate to development that generate significant permanent increase in travel as a direct consequence of their function
- 5.6.4 The site will continue to utilise its existing access from the A474 to the east via priority junction. The A474 connects Pontardwe and Ammanford.
- 5.6.5 As such the potential effect on traffic generation as currently experienced will be negligible. As such it is considered the topic can be scoped out.

AIR QUALITY

- 5.6.6 Whilst the proposal site has several receptors in relative proximity it is not located within an Air Quality Management Area. The potential air quality impacts of the proposal could potentially be as follows:
- An extended period for the potential generation of excessive dust during the engineering and tipping operations;
 - Extended period of vehicle emissions generated by continued use of plant and operational traffic; and
 - An extended period of potentially odours emissions from the waste deliveries and tipping.
- 5.6.7 The nearest residential properties are Nant y Gafalau approximately 100m to the west of the site boundary and Highbury Cottage approximately 300m to the east of the site boundary. Highbury Cottage is the nearest residential property within the prevailing wind located c. 300m from the site boundary and c. 390m from the waste deposit tipping area.
- 5.6.8 Pwllfawatkin Landfill Site is currently operated under Environmental Permit EPR/BU8819IV which includes requirements for environmental performance and deals with technical and procedural/management issues.

Dust

- 5.6.9 The scale and nature of the plant and equipment to be used on site will be as per existing conditions, therefore the potential for dust creation is not expected to significantly increase. The potential to affect sensitive receptors beyond that previously assessed is considered to be limited.
- 5.6.10 FCC already implements a dust management plan at Pwllfawatkin as per condition 23 of the previous consent P2002/1016 which will be maintained and continued to be implemented for the proposed extension of operational time. For clarification, the ES will set out the existing dust mitigation measures in place to reduce the impacts of dust on nearby sensitive receptors.

Odour

- 5.6.11 FCC is seeking to reduce the amount of landfill void at Pwllfawtkin from that previously consented thus the potential for any odour impacts to affect sensitive receptors beyond that previously assessed is considered to be limited.
- 5.6.12 FCC has an Odour Management Plan to control odour emissions from the Landfill Site to ensure that the risk of adverse odour impact is minimised as far as possible. For clarification, the EIA will review the previously approved odour management plan and update where necessary reflecting the requirements of the recommended odour conditions of the refused application (ref. P2018/0512).
- 5.6.13 It is considered that the potential effects on air quality will be negligible beyond that already experienced. As such, this topic will be scoped out of the ES.

NOISE

- 5.6.14 The day-to-day operations and practices at the landfill site will remain unchanged, albeit extended to 2023 plus one year for final restoration to be achieved. It is considered that the additional time and amended restoration profile will not materially affect the existing noise climate in and around the proposal site. Therefore, any impacts on nearby noise-sensitive receptors are expected to be negligible.
- 5.6.15 Pwllfawtkin Landfill site already incorporates effective management of activities and has existing measures in place to reduce the impacts of noise on nearby sensitive receptors. As such, this topic will be scoped out of the EIA.

MAJOR ACCIDENTS AND/OR DISASTERS

- 5.6.16 The scale and nature of the proposal means that the potential for major accidents and disasters are low. The site has been operating as a landfill facility since the 1970s without major incident.
- 5.6.17 Landfill gas and leachate management systems are in place not only to reduce potential adverse environmental impacts but also minimise the potential risk to human health. Furthermore, the restoration profile of the site has been designed to ensure they are safe far beyond the closure of a landfill site.
- 5.6.18 NRW is a regulatory body responsible for ensuring on site safety. Every aspect of landfill design, implementation, operations and monitoring is scrutinised by experts and the public alike to minimise the potential for major accidents and disasters. As such this topic will be scoped out of the EIA.

SOILS, GEOLOGY AND CONTAMINATED LAND

- 5.6.19 The geological suitability of the site for landfill has been established by previous assessments and the previous consents for the site. It is proposed to continue restoring the site but rather than import the previously approved amounts of waste to create the previously approved restoration profile, FCC want to reduce this amount by not constructing the previously approved Cell 5. The Cell 5 area will be graded with remaining in situ materials and soils. The ground conditions have not changed since previous assessments and therefore it is considered that this topic will be scoped out of the EIA.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- 5.6.20 Whilst landfill operations will continue to 31st October 2023, there will be a reduction in the total volume of waste being disposed of at the site from that previously consented. There will also be benefits of the scheme once restored.
- 5.6.21 Pwllfawtkin Landfill Site is currently operating under Environmental Permit EPR/BU8819IV. This Permit regulates the landfill site and the associated activities, including the management of landfill gas, to ensure that operations are controlled in such a way that there is no significant risk of pollution of the environment, harm to human health, or detriment to amenity. Therefore, it is considered that this topic

is scoped out of the EIA.

CLIMATE CHANGE

- 5.6.22 The greatest potential impact to climate change from operating a landfill is the generation of landfill gas from the biodegradable waste degrading in anaerobic conditions. Landfill gas is managed by implementing a positive extraction system that captures the gas, which is 60% methane/40% CO₂, and uses it as a fuel to generate electricity.
- 5.6.23 There is already a scheme of landfill gas management at Pwllfawatkin which collects the generated gasses and utilises them to generate electricity. The collection and utilisation of landfill gas for energy generation has a positive effect in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the site. The previous consent allows operation of the gas engines and associated equipment for the life of the site.
- 5.6.24 Given the short duration of the proposed works to 2023, climate change resilience of the proposal is not anticipated to require consideration. Therefore, it is considered that this topic is scoped out of the EIA.

SOCIO ECONOMIC

- 5.6.25 The proposal is to continue operations to 31st October 2023 plus one year to complete the restoration, the nature of the consent and the number of staff to be employed will remain as that previously assessed. It is considered that the potential effects on socio-economic factors will be negligible beyond that already experienced. As such, this topic will be scoped out of the EIA.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 5.6.26 Owing to the historic uses of the site, the potential for direct impacts on heritage resources will be negligible. Furthermore, as the proposal is to extend the life of the operation and revise the approved landform, the potential to indirectly affect identified heritage resources beyond that previously assessed is considered to be limited. Therefore, consideration of potential effects to heritage resources will be scoped out of the EIA.

LAND USES

- 5.6.27 The use of the site has already been established. The proposals seek a continuation of that use over the same area of land as that approved including revisions to the approved profile, therefore consideration of potential effects will be scoped out of the EIA.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

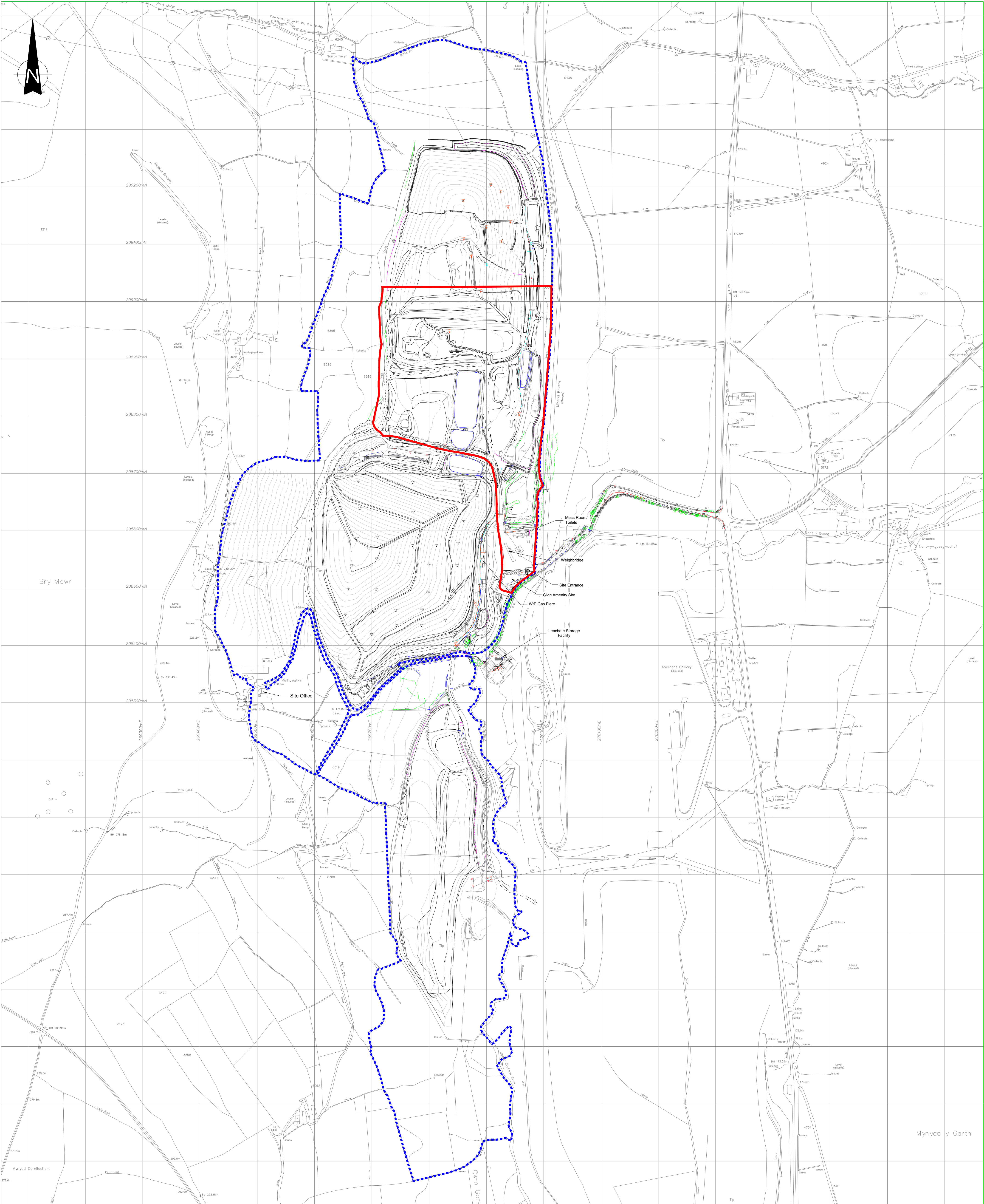
6.1 SUMMARY

- 6.1.1 FCC are seeking to complete the restoration of Tip 890 to a suitable final landform profile that will be stable and resilient to long term settlement. The revised contours reduce the overall volume of the previously approved void and bring the site to its earliest closure taking into account the need for a suitable and stable final landform. FCC estimates it will take to 31st October 2023 plus one year to complete the restoration. Whilst the previously approved Cell 5 will not be constructed, a sidewall extension to Cell 4 is proposed to achieve the final profile.
- 6.1.2 Minor amendments to phasing and surface water management are also proposed. An accompanying Environmental Statement will describe the proposal and assess of the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed restoration works.

6.2 CONCLUSION

- 6.2.1 This request for a Scoping Opinion of Neath Portal Talbot County Borough Council, has identified those key issues for consideration in relation to the likely environmental effects of the proposed development, and sets out the scope of the proposed surveys and assessments which will be undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment of the previously approved development.
- 6.2.2 It is considered that the scope of assessments outlined in this request and the proposed reporting format of the Environmental Statement provides sufficient information to enable a scoping opinion to be issued in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017.

DRAWINGS



CLIENT

FCC Environment
FCC Environment (UK) Limited
Ground Floor West, 900 Pavilion Drive, Northampton Business Park, Northampton, NN4 7BG

Sirius Planning
4245 Park Approach, Thorpe Park, Leeds, LS15 8GB, 0113 264 9960

- NOTES
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM.

2. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.

3. ANY ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED WITH THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF SIRIUS ENVIRONMENTAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION WORKS COMMENCING.
- KEY
- Land Under The Applicants Control

Planning Application Boundary (98,844m²)

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
2	PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY AMENDMENTS	9/4/2021	S.T
1	BOUNDARY AMENDMENTS	26/6/20	M.C

JOB TITLE

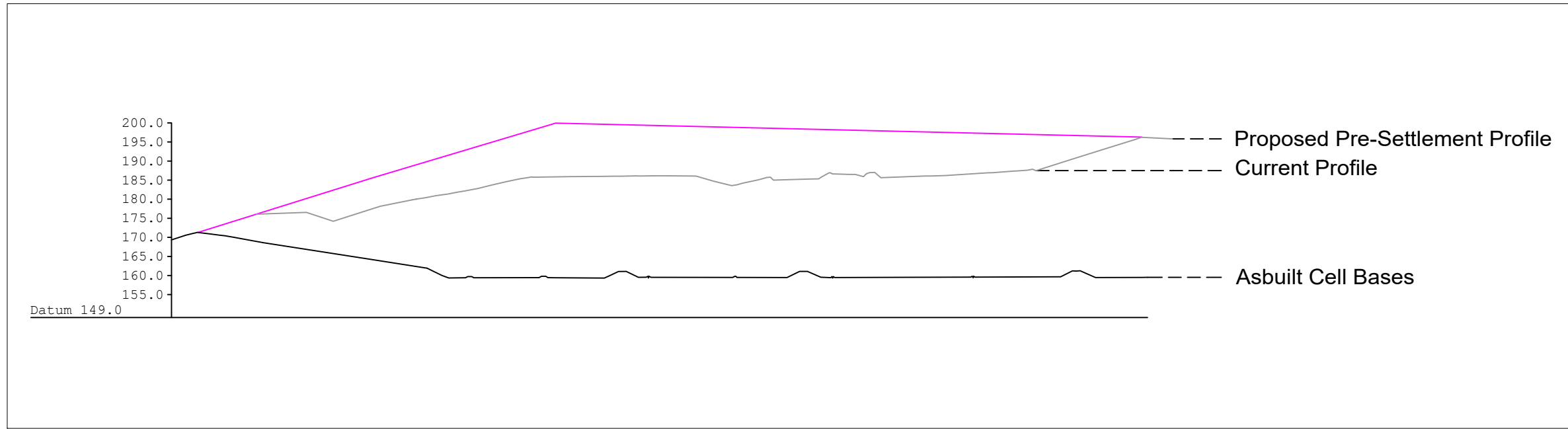
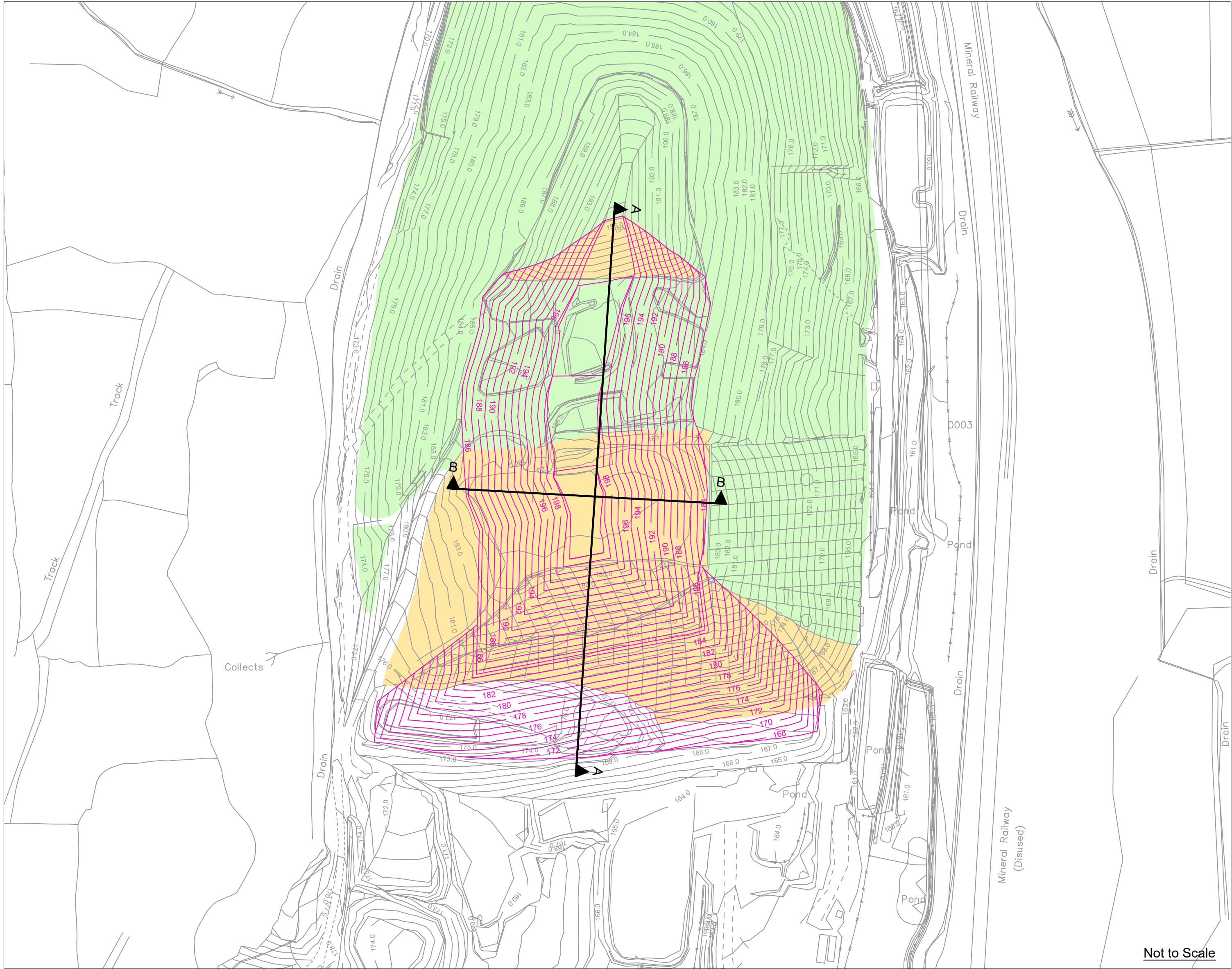
PWLLFAWATKIN
LANDFILL SITE

DRAWING TITLE

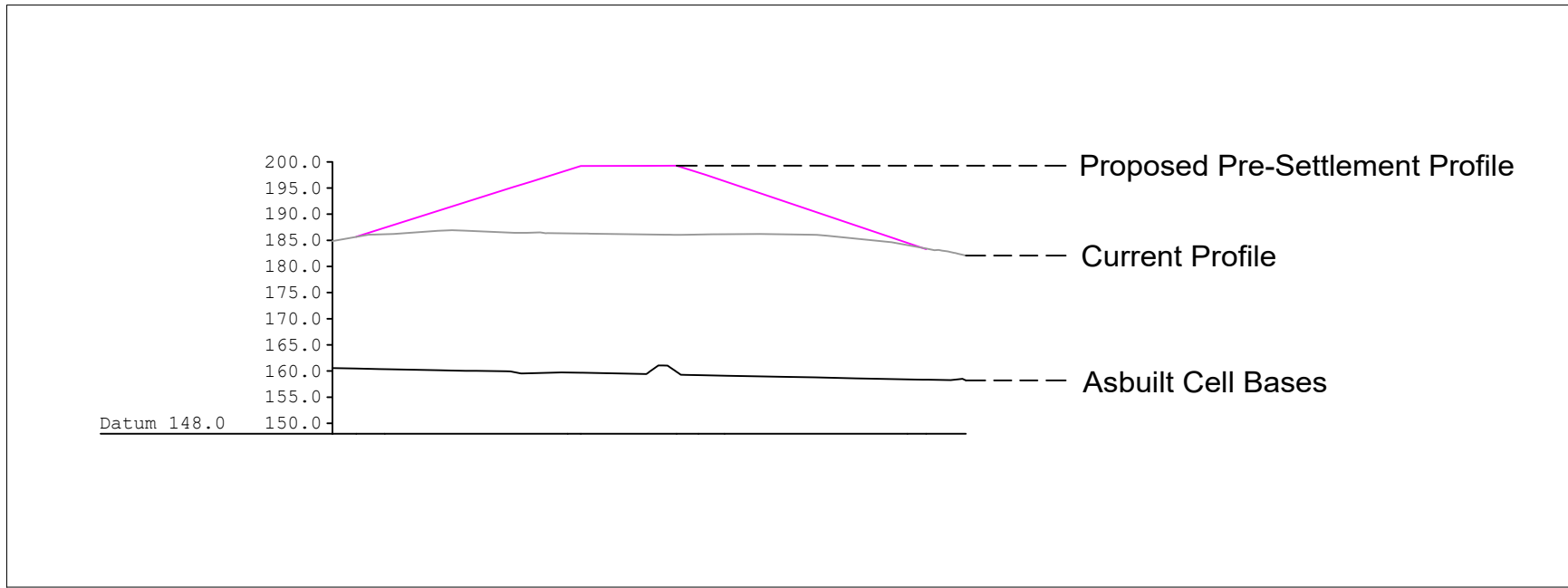
Planning Application Boundary and
Land Under the Applicants Control

DRAWN	DATE	APPROVED	DATE
M.C	12/04/2018	J.C	12/04/2018

SCALE	SHEET	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
1:3000	A1P	WR7431/17/02	2



Section A-A



Section B-B

- NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM.
 2. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.
 3. ANY ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED WITH THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF FCC ENVIRONMENT (UK) LIMITED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION WORKS COMMENCING.
- LEGEND:

- 100 — Latest Available Ground Contours
- Proposed Pre-Settlement Waste Contours - 174,114m3
- Permanent Capping
- Temporary Capping

Revision	Date	Description	By	Chk
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

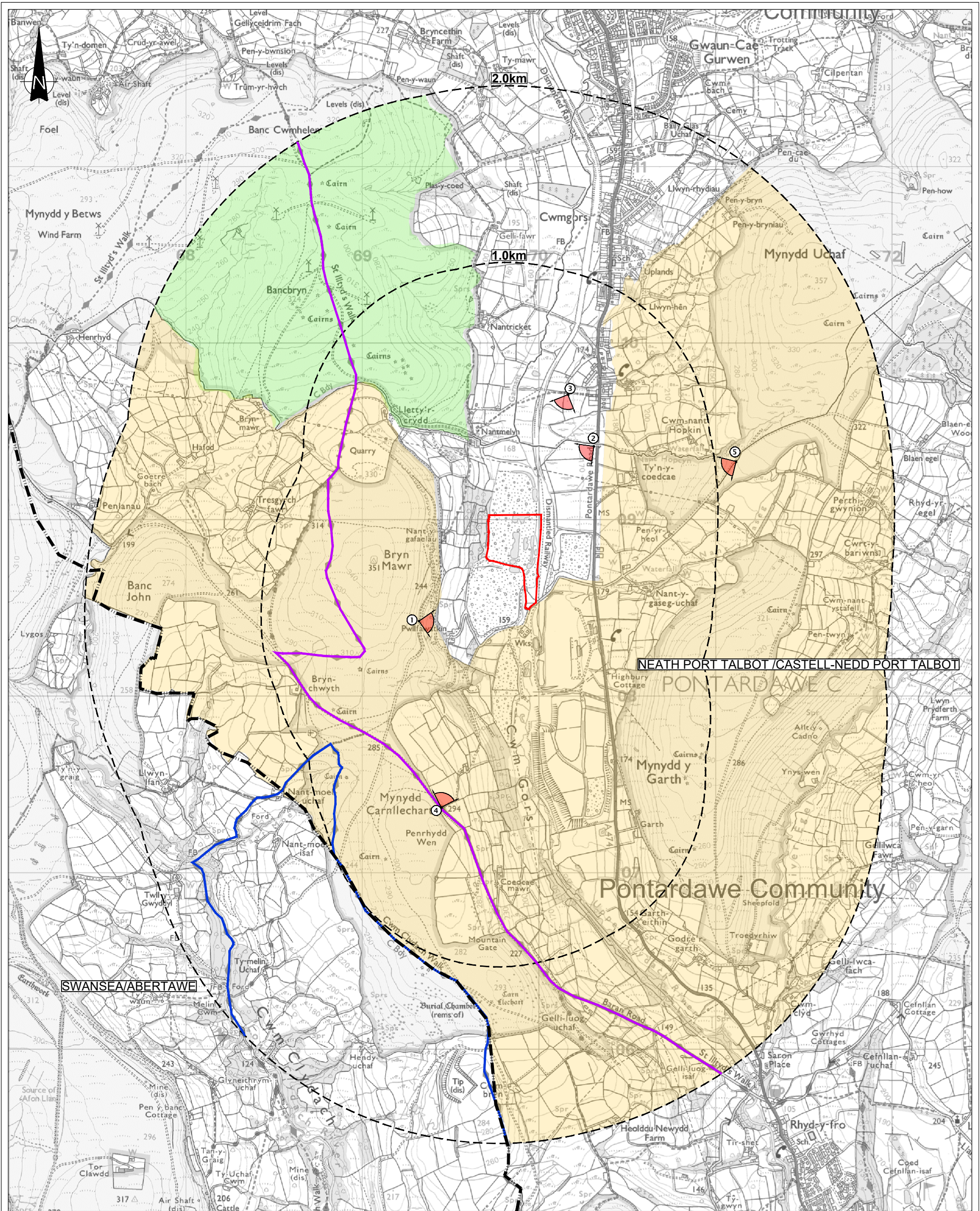
Reference files:
Information taken from plans:
Site Survey: 479K2392
Proposed Pre-Settlement Waste Contours: 479K2395

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Site: PWLLFAWTKIN LANDFILL SITE				
Drawing Title: Proposed Pre-Settlement Profile 2023				
Drawn By: LH	Checked By: AP	Date: 03.02.21	Scale: NTS	Paper Size: A1
Status: FINAL	Revision: -	Drawing No: 479K460	Plan Number: -	

APPENDIX



CLIENT

FCC Environment

FCC Environment (UK) Limited
3 Sidings Court, White Rose Way, Doncaster, DN4 8NU

Sirius Planning

4245 Park Approach, Thorpe Park, Leeds, LS15 8GB, 0113 284 9960

- KEY
- SITE BOUNDARY
 - CWM CLYDACH WALK
 - ST ILLTYDS WALK
 - SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREA - ARDAL TIRWEDD ARBENNIG
 - SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREA - MYNYDD Y GARTH
 - PROPOSED VIEWPOINT LOCATION

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JOB TITLE

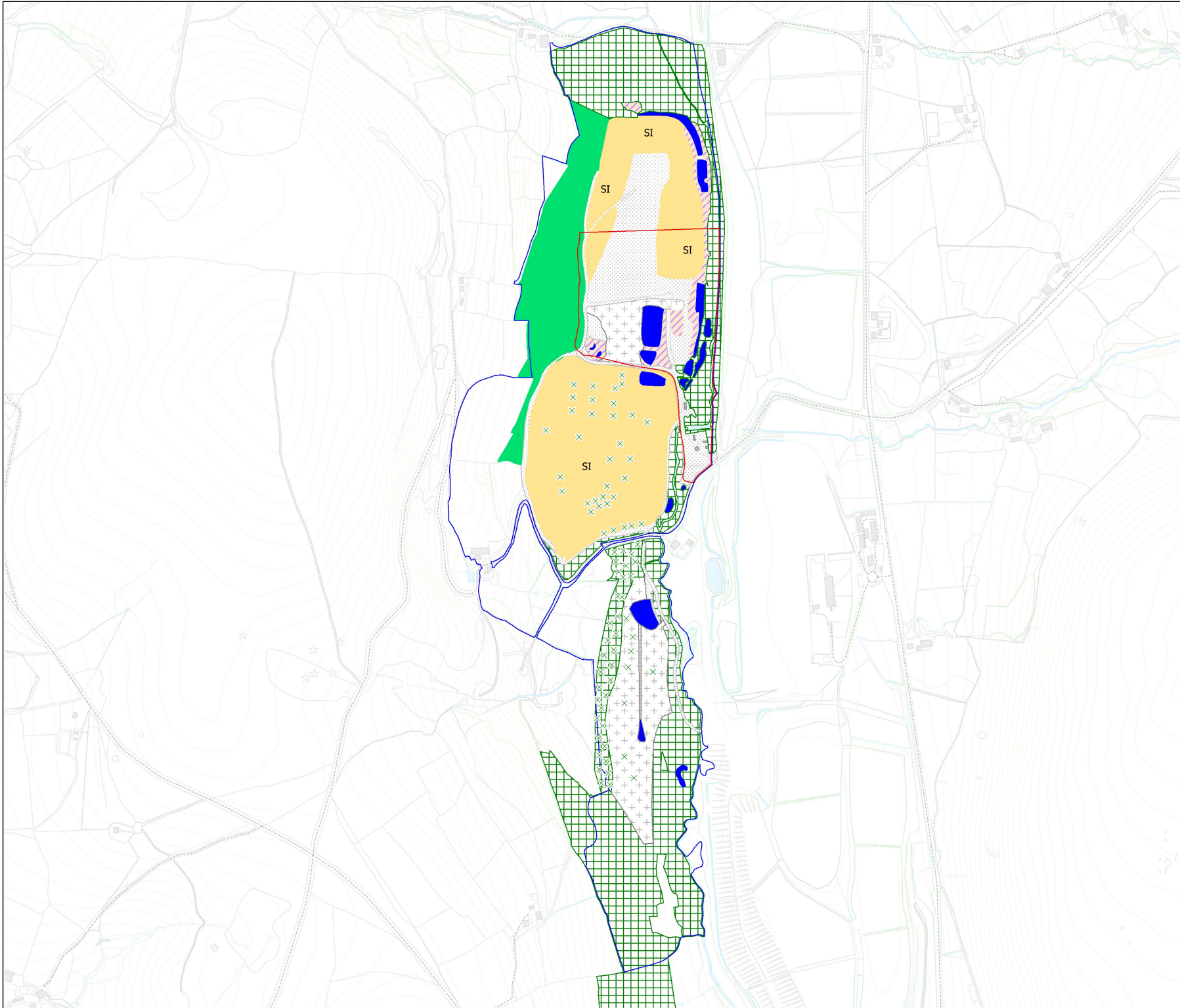
PWLLFAWTKIN LANDFILL SITE

DRAWING TITLE

VIEWPOINTS - INCLUDING LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS AND RECREATIONAL ROUTES

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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
S.T	25/8/2021	A.S	25/8/2021	
SCALE	1:20000	SHEET	A3P	DRAWING NUMBER
				FIGURE 6.1
				REVISION
				0



Legend

- Wider land-holding
- Proposal site

Habitats

- Bare ground
- Broadleaved semi-natural woodland
- Building
- Dense scrub
- Ephemeral/short perennial
- Marshy grassland
- Pond
- SI Semi-improved neutral grassland
- Scattered scrub

00	25/08/2021		MR	MJR
Rev	Date	Description	De	App

This map contains data from the following sources:
Ordnance Survey (2021)
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1:10,000 number: 010001515

Co-ordinate System: British National Grid
Projectors: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Units: Metres

PWLLFAWTKIN

PHASE 1 HABITAT PLAN

Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Shroton
WA4 4PG
Tel: 01845 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 250
metres

