LING HALL LANDFILL SITE

Proposed extension of time to 14 May 2031 to allow completion of Landfilling Operations

Volume 2C

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY
EIA Quality Mark

This Environmental Impact Assessment Report, and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) carried out to identify the significant environmental effects of the proposed development, was undertaken in line with the EIA Quality Mark Commitments.

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Introduction

This document comprises a Non Technical Summary (‘NTS’) and has been prepared by SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) on behalf of Veolia ES Landfill Limited (‘the applicant’). The NTS is part of a package of documents being submitted to Warwickshire County Council, as the waste planning authority (‘WPA’), in support of a planning application relating to Ling Hall Landfill Site, which is located between around 5.5 kilometres from the centre of Rugby, Warwickshire.

1. The applicant is submitting a planning application which seeks to amend the cessation date for the operation of the landfill site. Ling Hall Landfill site is an established landfill which is progressively infilling former sand and gravel workings. It has been in operation since c. 1993 and operated continuously since. In addition to the landfill the applicant has secured planning permission for three other waste management uses: a street sweeping recycling facility; an ‘Incinerator Bottom Ash’ (‘IBA’) processing facility; and a green waste composting facility. These developments are all linked to the life of the landfill operation. Also within the general boundary of the landfill site are a concrete batching plant and roadstone coating plant, both operated by Breedon Southern Limited. These two operations do not form part of the current proposals.

2. This Non Technical Summary (‘NTS’) has been produced as a separate document to accompany the planning submission, being a mandatory part of the Environmental Statement (‘ES’). This provides, in non-technical language, a brief summary of the likely significant effects that the proposed development would have on the environment.

Application Submission Package

3. This NTS comprises Volume 2C of a larger multi-volume submission to accompany the planning application. In addition to the formal planning application forms and certificates, the full submission comprises:

   • Volume 1 - Planning Statement;
   • Volume 2 - Environmental Statement;
     o Volume 2A – ES Text;
     o Volume 2B – ES Technical Appendices; and
     o Volume 2C – A Non-Technical Summary of the Environmental Statement.

4. The Planning Statement supports the planning application and considers the proposals in the context of relevant planning policies and strategies, and other material considerations.

5. This ES provides an objective account of the possible environmental effects of the proposed development by setting out the results of the Environmental Impact Assessment (‘EIA’) which has been undertaken. It is intended to provide the WPA with sufficient information to determine the planning application having due regard to the protection of the local amenity and the environment as a whole. The ES has been prepared in line with the framework provided in the Town and Country

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1 The non-hazardous residue from the combustion of waste within an energy from waste facility.
Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 with cognisance of the guidance set out in the online National Planning Practice Guidance and The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment’s “Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment”.

Copies of the ES can be obtained from SLR Consulting Limited at the following address:

Aspect House
Aspect Business Park
Bennerley Road
Nottingham
NG6 8WR

The ES, along with the other Volumes, are available in both paper and CD Rom formats, for which charges of £250 and £25 is applicable respectively. A digital copy of the NTS is available free of charge on request, subject to the provision of a valid email address. The application documents will also be available to download from Warwickshire County Council’s web site.

**Planning and EIA**

The European legislation (the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive or ‘EIA Directive’ for short) requires that, before granting ‘development consent’ for projects authorities should carry out a procedure known as environmental impact assessment (or “EIA”) of any project which is likely to have significant effects on the environment. In the UK, development consent includes the grant of planning permission.

An ES is a report on the findings of an EIA that is required to be submitted with a planning application.

The extent and detail of the studies to be undertaken as part of the EIA has been agreed with Warwickshire County Council through a formal ‘scoping’ process. The scoping exercise sets out the issues that need to be addressed as part of the EIA having regard to the nature of the development and local environment. This is explained in more detail in Chapter 4 of the ES.

**The Site**

Ling Hall Landfill Site is located approximately 5.5 kilometres (km)$^2$ to the west-southwest of the centre of Rugby, with the centre of Coventry lying around 12.8km to the north-west. More specifically, the landfill site lies in the south-eastern quadrant of a rectangle formed by the A45 to the south, A4071 to the east, A428 to the north and B4455 to the west.

For identification purposes the landfill site is centred on national grid reference (NGR) SP 44742 73482. **Drawing LH 2/1** within Chapter 2 of the ES illustrates the location of the landfill site, with an extract provided as Figure 1 to this document.

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$^{2}$ All distances are measured from centre of landfill to the centre of the settlement using Google Earth and is for identification purposes only.
Ling Hall landfill site is located on around 120ha of land at the former Church Lawford airfield. The site is a large sand and gravel quarry which has been restored through infilling of household and commercial and industrial waste and disposal by landfill.

It is approximately triangular in shape, predominantly bounded by public highways; Coalpit Lane lies to the south west, Lawford Heath Lane to the south-east and Ling Lane forms the northern boundary. The red line for the existing planning permission (refer to Drawing LH 2/2 in Chapter 2 of the ES) covers an area of around 154.8ha and includes land that was not intended to be developed as part of the planning permission for mineral extraction or landfill. This land (shown on Drawing LH 2/2 and amounts to 35.3ha) predominantly lies outside of the control of the applicant and will not be developed. An extract from Drawing LH 2/2 is presented in Figure 2-2 below; the land controlled by the applicant is shaded pink, whilst the areas excluded from the development are shown edged with a dashed red line.
The landfill site as a whole contains future landfill cells which have yet to be engineered; areas of capped landfill; areas of restored landfill; power generation from landfill gas (4 generation units, feeding up to 2.5MW of electricity into the National Grid); and a leachate management facility (bunded storage tank). Allied to this, there is the site reception and management infrastructure in the form of weighbridges, site office and stores.

In addition to the landfill and associated infrastructure, a number of other waste recycling facilities have been established (each with their own separate planning permission), as well as a concrete batching plant and roadstone coating plant. These latter two developments are operated by Breedon Southern Limited and have no link to the waste management operations within the site. The recycling and minerals developments are located in a linear fashion through the site, following the line of one of the former runways.

The older phases of the landfill are located within the southern part of the site, forming two domed landforms on either side of the former runway. Located in the ‘valley’ between these two areas of restored landfill are the concrete batching plant and roadstone coating plant, along with weighbridge and wheel wash infrastructure. The landfill site offices are also located at the very southern end of the valley feature. Similarly, along the northern boundary of the landfill are filled, capped and seeded (so restored) landfill cells; the current landfill cell is being developed on the north-eastern side of the landfill, having established the outer flank along that edge. Between the two completed areas of...
landfill are the remaining landfill cells; whilst some earthworks have commenced in the northern section of this area, the specific engineering works for creating the landfill cells has not commenced. The southern part of this area contains a number of waterbodies following mineral extraction. On the western edge of this area is the line of the former runway, upon which are the road sweepings recycling plant, proposed site of the IBA recycling and composting operations (from south to north). To the south of the road sweeping plant is the leachate management facility, which comprises a bunded tank.

To the west of this area are some stockpiles and a series of amenity lakes/ponds, between which is an area of land outside of the applicants control which is used as a nursery (associated with the nearby garden centre). A further small triangular pond is located at the north-western corner of the landfill site.

Sole vehicular access to the landfill site is obtained through the existing site entrance off Coalpit Lane.

**Figure 3**

*S Site Configuration*

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**The Proposed Development**

Details relating to the proposed development are set out in Chapter 3 of the ES. The landfill site currently operates under planning permission R16/890805 which granted planning permission on 14
May 1991 for “the extraction of minerals in the form of sand and gravel and to process the raw material to produce concrete aggregates, building and asphalt sands”. The planning permission also approved the restoration of the mineral workings by landfill.

Under the existing planning permission the landfill can operate until 14 May 2021. In this respect, condition 53 states:

“No sand and gravel extraction shall take place later than the expiration of the period of 25 years beginning with the date of this permission. No waste disposal operations shall take place later than the expiration of the period of 30 years beginning with the date of this permission”

Due to a reduction in landfill inputs owing to recent economic conditions and an overall switch to a sustainable, reusable society, a 4 Million cubic metres void space remains at the landfill. Currently, input rates to the landfill are approximately 400,000 tpa, thus requiring an additional 10 years to fill the remaining void space and allow for landfill restoration and profiling as agreed by the existing planning permission.

The applicant is therefore submitting a planning application to Warwickshire County Council for permission to ‘vary’ Condition 53 of the planning permission. The applicant proposes to extend the life of Ling Hall landfill for a further 10 years, resulting in a revised closure date of 14 May 2031.

In addition to the landfill operations planning permission has also been granted for a number of additional waste management (recycling) facilities located within the Ling Hall site. At the present time, their use is limited to the duration of landfill operations rather than a specific date. In view of this, by amending the cessation date for the landfill, the continued operation of these operations would be allowed.

There would be no other changes to the landfill which would continue to comply with all other existing conditions imposed by the planning permission.

Alternatives

As an operational landfill site, which also operates under the authority of an Environmental Permit issued by the Environment Agency, few alternatives present themselves: many operational practices and development options are already well established.

In the event that the proposed development does not proceed (i.e. the “do nothing” alternative), landfiling would cease on the 14 May 2021 and the application site restored thereafter. To not fill the centre would result in an incongruous landform and a large water-body which would result in continual problems with the control of landfill gas and leachate due to water ingress. It would also significantly lessen the effective after-use of the site. To redesign the landfill would involve moving significant quantities of already deposited waste which would again lead to problems with landfill gas and leachate control together with significant visual impact and likely odour nuisance.

Policy Background

Chapter 5 of the ES sets out how the proposed development has been considered against relevant national and local planning policy.
The Government is committed to a plan led system, with the Development Plan forming the basis of all planning decisions. Legislation confers a presumption in favour of development proposals which accord with the Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

The planning application will be determined in accordance with prevailing policies at national and local level. National planning policy is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which is accompanied by the web based Planning Practice Guidance resource. Many sections of the NPPF are not relevant to this proposal since the application site is not located within a sensitive area subject to land use planning constraints (e.g. a National Park, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, a Site of Special Scientific Interest or a Scheduled Monument). The site is through located in a Green Belt.

At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The NPPF identifies three elements to sustainable development, being economic, social and environmental.

Local policies translate national strategic issues into the local context through:

- Warwickshire Waste Core Strategy (adopted July 2013); and

Collectively, the above documents are known as the Development Plan.

The Waste Core Strategy specifically governs waste development within Warwickshire. This is the main plan to refer to within the Development Plan.

The plans which make up the Development Plan seek to reconcile the development needs of society against safeguarding the environment and amenity of local communities. In so doing, the Development Plan sets out a series of policies which seek to guide developments in terms of acceptable limits and design, whilst ensuring interests of archaeological, cultural heritage, ecological interest and importance are protected, and that the local amenity and environment of communities are not derogated through pollution to air, land or water.

Through the EIA process, it has been possible to demonstrate that the development proposals would not conflict with the stated aims and policies of the Development Plan. This is explored in greater detail within the Planning Statement (Volume 1) which also accompanies the planning application.

### Air Quality

Chapter 6 of the ES assesses the potential for the proposed development to impact upon air quality in the vicinity of the application site.

The chapter describes the scope, relevant legislation, assessment methodology and the baseline conditions at the application site and the surrounding area. The assessment considers any potential

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3 Department of Communities and Local Government. March 2012
5 A national ecological designation.
6 A national archaeological/heritage designation
significant environmental effects that the proposed continuation of landfill operations would have on the baseline environment; the mitigation measures required to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects; and the likely residual impacts after these mitigation measures have been employed.

38 The assessment has focused on the potential for dust and odour emissions from the landfill operations. As an established operations, regard has been given to the existing controls, notably those contained within the Environmental Permit.

39 In terms of odour, considering the site location, the setback distances to the surrounding receptors and the meteorology it is considered that the control measures currently implemented at the site with regard to the operation of the landfill and composting pad are satisfactory. On the basis that the existing control measures continue throughout the extension period, the risk of disamenity impacts resulting from release of odour from the proposed extension in time is considered to be negligible no further assessment was undertaken.

40 Turning to dust, the main consideration has been dust soiling, with the effects from fine dust particles screened out of the assessment. Consideration has been given to a number of receptors around the landfill site. The resultant magnitude of dust effect at all sensitive receptors assessed is determined to be ‘negligible’. It is therefore concluded that on the basis that the designed-in dust control measures are continued through the proposed further period of landfill operations, further mitigation is not required.

41 The overall conclusions of the air quality assessment are that the proposed continuation of landfill operations would result in a negligible effect with regard to both odour and dust impacts on local receptors.

Landscape and Visual Impact

42 A landscape and visual assessment of the proposed development has been completed in accordance with accepted guidance, and is presented in Chapter 7 of the ES.

43 The assessment includes a review of the baseline study of the existing site and its surroundings, a study of the landscape and visual characteristics of the development and an assessment of the residual landscape and visual impacts likely to be generated after mitigation has been considered and their significance.

44 A desktop study was undertaken to review the relevant publications, maps and plans relating to the proposed development. This was followed by fieldwork to the application site and the surrounding 5km study area. Use has been made of 3D computer models to generate zones of theoretical visibility (‘ZTVs’), identify potential viewpoints and create perspective views, which in turn have been used to inform the assessment of magnitude of change for individual viewpoints in the local area.

45 The assessment has concluded that overall there were no significant landscape and visual effects predicted as a result of the proposed development.

46 Overall, there were no significant landscape and visual effects predicted as a result of the proposed development.
Due to site being well established and substantially progressed, the landscape strategy focuses primarily on the retention of the existing restored flanks and vegetation around the boundaries, which already conceal much of the operations. The remaining cells to be landfilled are located within the centre of the site and are therefore mostly well hidden. Daily cover, capping and final restoration (soiling and seeding) would follow on as soon as practical on an area-by-area basis. The site has planning permission for the installation and operation of solar farm on the northern and southern restored flanks.

The 2006 Landscape Assessment of the Borough of Rugby, Sensitivity and Condition Study (Warwickshire County Council) describes the site as located within “Dunsmore, Plateau Farmlands” landscape character type (LCT) which extends for approximately 1.7km to the north, 6km to the west and 3km to the south of the site and to the built-up edge of the Rugby, at over 1km to the east.

At a more local scale, the site is identified as being within the “Lawford Heath (landfill)” land cover parcel and as having a weak condition. This weak condition is due to the changing land uses that have occurred within the site, including a former airfield, sand and gravel quarry and subsequently the existing landfill, with associated ancillary commercial and industrial activities, and the subsequent loss of rural character that exists in much of the surrounding areas.

The development would not alter this classification and after final restoration, in accordance with the approved scheme, the site is anticipated to become “Lawford Heath (restored landfill with wooded and grassland slopes and solar farm)”. Visibility of the application site from local receptors and changes to views and visual amenity would be limited, for example to the inhabitants of settlements, such as Cawston to the east, and/or individual properties surrounding the site.

Similarly, users of the local road network connecting villages and settlements and recreational visitors to the study area (such as Public Rights of Way surrounding the application site, visitors to the fishing pond to the west, and visitors and workers at the nursery to the west) would have varying degrees of generally limited change. The greatest effects are concentrated to a restricted number of close-in views along the roads near to the site boundaries and site entrance, but which are mitigated by the existing vegetation and mounding. Continued vehicle movements would occur through the period of continued landfilling as medium-term effect, whereas tipping and works in any particular cell would be of shorter duration.

The site is within Green Belt and the assessment has concluded that in landscape and visual terms the development is unlikely to result in unrestricted urban sprawl, coalescence of neighbouring towns, encroachment into the countryside, or a reduction to the special character of any historic towns.

**Highways and Transport**

The highways and transportation issues associated with the proposed continuation of landfill operations are set out in Chapter 8 of the ES. The assessment has been produced with consideration of policy guidance, guidance provided by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) in ‘Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic’ (the ‘IEMA Guidelines’) and discussions with the highways authority.

Traffic impacts have been assessed by undertaking a quantitative assessment of the traffic movements that would be generated by the application site during the operational phase (as an
existing facility there would not be a construction phase). The impact of these traffic movements on
the highway network have been assessed in terms of capacity, road safety and amenity. The
significance of these impacts has been assessed against industry standard criteria.

56 The background highway conditions have been reviewed in terms of the physical nature and
characteristics of the local road network along with details of accident records (to establish if there
are any underlying safety concerns). This review has been determined that there are currently no
issues in terms of highway safety or operation. In this context, regard has been given to the existence
of a routing agreement which directs that HGVs visiting the landfill site shall only use certain roads.

57 The proposals do not seek to increase or alter the patterns of the vehicular trip generation of the site,
just to continue the approved operations for a further period of ten years.

58 In view of the above, the residual impact of the proposed operation of the site would be negligible
and does not result in an unacceptable impact on road or junction capacity, driver delay, road safety
or amenity; by virtue of this, the application proposal is acceptable in traffic and transport terms.

Noise and Vibration

59 Chapter 9 of the ES considers the potential for the proposed continuation of landfill operations to
impact upon the noise environment in the vicinity of the application site. The chapter describes the
scope, relevant legislation, assessment methodology and the baseline conditions that exist around
the application site. In particular, the assessment uses certain limits or levels prescribed in relevant
national standards (such as British Standards) to determine the noise effects.

60 The assessment was based on the policies and guidance of Rugby Borough Council; baseline and
operational sound surveys and the nearest noise-sensitive receptors; the guidance contained in the
governments web based Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) and relevant British Standards; as well as
observations made by the surveyor during the sound surveys.

61 The results of the assessments have shown that at worst there is a minor impact at the nearest noise-
sensitive receptors from the cumulative noise being generated by the fixed plant installations and the
landfill operations.

62 It should also be noted that the noise guidance utilised for the assessments relate to the differing
operations at the site, the PPG guidance for the landfill operations and British Standard for the fixed
plant installations; however, it was not possible to measure the noise level being generated by the
fixed plant installations and the landfill operations independently, so a cumulative assessments have
been undertaken in conjunction with both guidance documents which represents a worst-case
scenario.

63 With reference to the above and considering that there is not a history of noise complaints or issues
associated with the site it is considered that site specific mitigation measures are not necessary, and
the site can continue to operate in its current manner; however a number of general noise
management procedures and actions have been outlined to further reduce the possibility of the site
having adverse noise impacts.

Water Environment

64 Chapter 10 of the ES considers the water environment in terms of ground and surface water. The
chapter describes the scope, relevant legislation, assessment methodology and the baseline
conditions currently existing at the application site and its surroundings. It then considers any potential significant environmental effects the proposed extension to the quarry could have on this baseline environment, the mitigation measures required to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects, and the potential residual effects after these measures have been employed.

65 Best practice guidance has been used to inform the site design. An impact assessment has then been prepared which takes account of the embedded mitigation included in the scheme proposals. Potential impacts during the operational and restoration phases have been assessed.

66 The geology at the application site is well understood. Online mapping provided by the British Geological Survey indicates that the south-east two thirds of the application site are underlain by bedrock geology of the Rugby Limestone Member. In the north-west third of the application site, the underlying bedrock geology is of the Saltford Shale Member.

67 The Rugby Limestone Member is designated by the EA as a “Secondary A Aquifer”, which is defined as “permeable strata capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic level and in some cases form an important source of base flow to rivers”. The Saltford Shale Member is a lower permeability geological unit assigned as a “Secondary B Aquifer” which is defined as “predominantly lower permeability strata which may in part have the ability to store and yield limited amounts of groundwater by virtue of localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering”.

68 Searches of public records indicate that there are 8 licenced abstractions within 2km of the application site. Warwickshire County Council have confirmed that they do not hold records of private water abstractions within 2km of the application site.

69 The application site is situated around 3.5km south-east of the River Avon (at its nearest point). There are a number of tributaries which originate near to the application site and flow into the River Avon. There are 3 minor watercourses in the vicinity of the application site. Wolston Brook (also known as Sowe Brook) is located to the west of the application site and flows towards the north-west through Wolston before flowing into the River Avon around 3.5km north-west of the application site. The other two water courses are unnamed. All these watercourses have multiple branches which originate near the application site. Most of them start at ponds or issues and therefore may be groundwater fed. This is supported by the superficial geology locally consisting of sand and gravel.

70 The assessment has considered the potential effects to surface water and groundwater in terms of flow and quality, having regard to both designed in and additional mitigation measures. The magnitude of change with regard to surface water and groundwater flow regimes and flood risk associated with the proposed operational and restoration phases of the application site under the proposed scheme is not considered to result in any increased risk. The same conclusion is drawn for surface and ground water quality.

71 No major flood risk to the application site has been identified.

72 In conclusion, there are no proposed changes to the extent, depth or nature of the landfilling at the application site. Existing management measures which are in accordance with the site-specific Environmental Permit would continue. With these safeguards it is concluded that no additional mitigation is considered necessary and no significant residual impacts on the water environment are identified.
Ecology

Chapter 11 of the ES assesses the potential impacts on valued ecological receptors resulting from the proposed continuation of landfill operations.

The assessment provides a summary of relevant policy and legislation, the assessment methodology that has been adopted and the ecological baseline. The scope of the assessment and a detailed assessment of the likely significant effects are then presented, along with details of environmental measures (additional mitigation) to avoid, minimise, mitigate or compensate for any remaining adverse effects (where required). The assessment concludes with a summary of residual effects and an evaluation of their significance, following incorporation of these environmental measures (where required) into the scheme.

The desk study found that the site is not designated as a statutory ecological site or non-statutory ecological site. A non-statutory Ecosite 03/47 Ecosite (ancient hedgerows around Church Lawford Airfield) is coincident with the site boundaries in places but would remain unaffected as the relevant lengths border the restored parts of the site.

No ancient woodland is present within the site or in close proximity (i.e. <500m). An area of young trees and broad-leaved woodland corresponding to Broad UK Priority Habitat Types are shown on MAGIC as being present within restored habitats.

As part of the assessment a Phase 1 habitat survey/walkover has been undertaken of the whole site with attention being paid to the areas of the site yet to be used for landfill activities but which would be needed in the future, should a time extension be granted. It was found that landfill activities had been completed across the majority of the site and the land restored to grassland, lakes and young woodland.

The remaining area of land yet to be prepared for, or used as, a landfill cell is present in a central location and extends to c.25ha. The southern part of this area comprises of two lagoons and an area of pioneer dry grassland and scrub which has developed on the site of a former tailings tip. Wetter areas also exist which have been colonised by reeds and willow and which also includes a small area open water which during periods of high rainfall expands to occupy most of the lowest-lying land.

Collectively, the above areas meet the published criteria for description as Open Mosaic Habitat (OMH) and reedbed, which are UK Priority Habitat Types. They have developed where land has been used / disturbed for a purpose and then left to naturally regenerate. Typically, they only exist for short periods of time as without regular disturbance they are colonised by scrub. Due to the nature of past activities such sites can be of value to wildlife as they possess a wide variety of micro-habitats and aspects which are a reflection of the varied topography and poor fertility of the soils.

The survey found that the relevant areas had the potential to support reptiles, amphibians and breeding birds and to be of value to invertebrates and provide a resource for bats to use for foraging. Surveys of the relevant features and habitats to establish their likely importance for the protected and notable species were undertaken in 2019 to inform the preparation of the assessment.

The surveys did not record the presence of reptiles and it is considered that the potential for large or diverse populations of amphibians (including great crested newt) to be a present is low for the reasons given.
Birds were found to use the habitats for nesting although the number of species of conservation concern recorded and their corresponding territories was low. A stockpile is used by sand martins for nesting. The margins of the lagoons have the potential to be used by little-ringed plover, a Schedule 1 species, however none were recorded in 2019.

The surveys did not record the presence of badger. Activity by bats was found to be by a small number (4) of common species with generally low levels of activity over the summer and autumn periods.

Habitats valued at a site level of importance have developed in the remaining cells and would be lost when landfill activities are completed and these include types that correspond to published profiles for UK Priority Habitats. To address this, the restoration scheme would be revised to ensure that replacement habitats of a greater extent are provided through restoration. This would deliver an enhancement (net-gain) to biodiversity compared to that which would be delivered through the existing scheme.

Significant impacts on protected and notable species have not been predicted.

In summary, it is considered that the proposed continuation of landfill activities can be undertaken without giving rise to unacceptable effects on ecological features.

**Cultural Heritage**

An assessment has been undertaken in relation to Cultural Heritage and is presented in Chapter 12 of the ES.

This assessment has considered data from a diverse range of sources in order to determine the presence of cultural heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. The potential effects on the identified assets and the potential for unknown features which could be lost have been considered. Direct effects have been identified upon unknown buried archaeology within the Inner Study Area in areas that have not previously been excavated or mitigated by archaeological programmes of work. A programme of archaeological watching brief prior to any ground-breaking activities in the area of the former runway of RAF Church Lawford is suggested in order to identify and record such remains.

There are no identified effects upon the setting of designated heritage assets within the Study Areas. No mitigation measures or assessment of residual effects are, therefore, required or assessed with regard to impacts upon setting.

**Cumulative Effects**

Chapter 13 of the ES considers cumulative effects.

Cumulative effects may result from a number of situations:

- the interaction or proximity of two or more current mineral operations (not necessarily for the same type of mineral) or developments of a similar nature;
- the continuation of a particular working over a period of time through successive extensions;
- the interaction or accumulation of different impacts at one site, affecting a range of sensitive receptors; and
- a combination of the above scenarios.
In considering the potential cumulative impacts, it is important to keep in mind the previous grant of planning permission for the landfill site.

Consideration has been given to the potential cumulative effects with existing operations and no cumulative effects have been identified. There are no other landfill sites within the immediate vicinity of the application site that could give rise to cumulative effects. In addition, there are no other forms of developments in the area that would give rise to any significant cumulative effects.

Conclusion

This Non Technical Summary has outlined the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment of the development proposals contained within an ES.

The Environmental Impact Assessment has considered the likelihood of significant environmental effects occurring from the proposed continuation of landfill operations upon the site itself and its surroundings. The environmental issues addressed as part of the scheme have been identified through a combination of review of published data; desk based and site survey work; and consultation with the WPA and other organisations.

The ES has not identified any significant effect from the proposed development. The overall conclusion is that, with the adoption of the mitigation measures embodied within the project design, or imposed through planning conditions, any impacts identified can be maintained within acceptable limits.

Statement of Competence

The EIA Regulations introduces a new requirement for the “developer to ensure that the environmental statement is prepared by competent experts”, with the environmental statement to be “accompanied by a statement from the developer outlining the relevant experience and qualifications of such experts”.

The EIA Report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Ltd which has a specialist capability in mineral and waste planning. SLR is a member of the ‘Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment’ (IEMA) with an awarded ‘EIA Quality Mark’. The EIA Quality Mark is a voluntary scheme, operated by IEMA through which EIA activity is independently reviewed, on an annual basis, to ensure it delivers excellence in the following areas:

- EIA Management
- EIA Team Capabilities
- EIA Regulatory Compliance
- EIA Context & Influence
- EIA Content
- EIA Presentation
- Improving EIA practice

The EIA Report has thus be prepared by ‘competent experts’, and is supported by an EIA project team with expertise and experience in the technical disciplines to be assessed.
## European Offices

### United Kingdom

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>T: +44 (0)1844 337380</td>
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<td>Bradford-on-Avon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
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<td>Cambridge</td>
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<td>Cardiff</td>
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<td>Edinburgh</td>
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### Ireland

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>T: +353 (0)1 296 4667</td>
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### France

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grenoble</td>
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