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Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

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Please note that the information provided on this application form and in supporting documents may be published on the Authority's website. If you require any further clarification, please contact the Authority's planning department.

Please complete using block capitals and black ink.

It is important that you read the accompanying guidance notes as incorrect completion will delay the processing of your application.

1. Applicant Name and Address

Title:	MR	First name:	JOHN
Last name:	ADAMS		
Company (optional):	JLA DISPOSAL LTD.		
Unit:		House number:	
		House suffix:	
House name:			
Address 1:	TIR CANOL LANDFILL		
Address 2:	PALLEG ROAD		
Address 3:	LOWER CANTURCH		
Town:	SWANSEA		
County:	POWYS		
Country:			
Postcode:	SA9 2QQ		

2. Agent Name and Address

Title:		First name:	
Last name:			
Company (optional):			
Unit:		House number:	
		House suffix:	
House name:			
Address 1:			
Address 2:			
Address 3:			
Town:			
County:			
Country:			
Postcode:			

3. Site Address Details

Please provide the full postal address of the application site.

Unit:		House number:		House suffix:	
House name:					
Address 1:	TER CANOL LANDFILL				
Address 2:	PALLEG ROAD				
Address 3:	LOWER CMTURCH,				
Town:	SWANSEA				
County:	POWYS				
Postcode (optional):	SA9 2QQ				
Description of location or a grid reference. (must be completed if postcode is not known):					
Easting:		Northing:			
Description:					

4. Pre-application Advice

Has assistance or prior advice been sought from the local authority about this application? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, please complete the following information about the advice you were given. (This will help the authority to deal with this application more efficiently).

Please tick if the full contact details are not known, and then complete as much as possible: ☐

Officer name:

Reference:

Date (DD/MM/YYYY):
(must be pre-application submission)

Details of pre-application advice received?

5. Description Of Your Proposal

Please provide a description of the approved development as shown on the decision letter, including the application reference number and date of decision in the sections below:

~~DISCHARGE OF CONDITION 10 OF OUR PLANNING RESTORATION PLAN~~ LANDFILL TIPPING OPERATIONS
(EXTENSION TO EXISTING LANDFILL SITE)

Reference number: Date of decision: (Date must be pre-application submission) (DD/MM/YYYY)

Please state the condition number(s) to which this application relates:

1.	10	6.	
2.		7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	

Has the development already started?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please state when the development started (DD/MM/YYYY):

(date must be pre-application submission)

Has the development been completed?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, please state when the development was completed (DD/MM/YYYY):

(date must be pre-application submission)

6. Discharge Of Condition

Please provide a full description and/or list of the materials/details that are being submitted for approval:

CONDITION 10.
REPORT BY OUR CONSULTANTS GEOTECHNOLOGY.

7. Part Discharge Of Condition(s)

Are you seeking to discharge only part of a condition?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, please indicate which part of the condition your application relates to:

8. Planning Application Requirements - Checklist

Please read the following checklist to make sure you have sent all the information in support of your proposal. Failure to submit all information required will result in your application being deemed invalid. It will not be considered valid until all information required by the Local Planning Authority has been submitted.

The original and 3 copies of a completed and dated application form: ☐

The original and 3 copies of other plans and drawings or information necessary to describe the subject of the application: ☐

9. Declaration

I/we hereby apply for planning permission as described in this form and the accompanying plans/drawings and additional information. I confirm that, to the best of my knowledge, any facts stated are true and accurate and any opinions given are the genuine opinions of the persons giving them.

Signed - Applicant:

☐ [Redacted Signature]

Or signed - Agent:

☐

Date: ☐ / ☐ / ☐ (not be pre-application)

10. Applicant Contact Details

Telephone numbers

Country: ☐ Extension number: ☐

Country: ☐

Country: ☐

Email address (optional): ☐

11. Agent Contact Details

Telephone numbers

Country code: ☐ National number: ☐ Extension number: ☐

Country code: ☐ Mobile number (optional): ☐

Country code: ☐ Fax number (optional): ☐

Email address (optional): ☐

12. Site Visit

Can the site be seen from a public road, public footpath, bridleway

If the planning authority needs to make an appointment to carry out a site visit, whom should they contact? (Please select only one)

If Other has been selected, please provide:

Contact name: ☐

Telephone number: ☐

Email address: ☐

**PALLEG LANDFILL –
PLANNING
PERMISSION
B/01/0276**

**Condition 10 –
Restoration Plan**

Report Number 1454r1v2d0317

Commissioned by
JLA Disposal Limited
Tir Canol Farm
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MARCH 2017

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1 INTRODUCTION

Geotechnology has been commissioned by JLA Disposal Ltd. to provide a report compiled specifically to discharge Condition 10 of the original planning permission. Condition 10 relates to the provision of a restoration plan commensurate with completion of landfilling activities at Palleg Road Landfill. This report is required to satisfy Local Authority planning requirements.

Detail is provided of the proposed restoration, including the soils to be used and their testing and fertiliser applications in order to achieve the end land use of agricultural grazing. Information is also provided on enhancing the bio-diversity in areas around the landfill by planting additional trees and plans indicate where surface water drainage from the restored site will be collected for direct discharge into the adjacent water course. Plans also show the areas where access will still be required post restoration, in order to facilitate continued post closure leachate extraction and monitoring.

The report also examines the current regulatory status and amendments which have taken place, and provides consolidation to agreed amendments between the parties involved, specifically Natural Resources Wales (NRW), the Local Authority and JLA Disposal Ltd., the Operator.

2 SITE AND LOCATION DETAILS

These are detailed below.

2.1 Location and Description of the Site

Palleg Landfill is located at National Grid Reference SN 773 114, as shown on Figure 1. It is situated to the east of Ty Canol Closed landfill. The public highway referred to as Palleg Road forms the eastern boundary of the site. The southern boundary to the landfill is a surface water drain and a stock proof fence which encloses the adjacent field. Construction of the landfill commenced in 2008, with Sub-cells 1 to 4 already in-filled. Sub-cell 5 has recently been constructed.

The current (as of November 2016) operational landfill occupies an area of 0.7 Ha. Approximately 0.56 Ha comprises, in part, Grade three agricultural land, onto which soil is deposited as part of a screening bund around the site. The site has no previous development history, but is adjacent to land previously used for mineral processing and waste disposal. The base of the landfill falls towards the southwestern corner of Sub-cell 1, from which leachate is extracted. Figure 2 provides an Existing Site Plan as of November 2016.

The site was originally traversed by two water mains; a 50mm diameter alcathehene pipe and a 150mm cast iron main. These water mains have been diverted. An 11kV overhead electricity line traverses the extreme eastern edge of the site, though this will not be affected by the current operations. No other services cross the site.

Palleg Landfill occupies high ground between the Tawe Valley and the Gwys valley. The watershed between the valleys is situated 30m to the east of the landfill and consequently the site does not lie in proximity to any significant watercourses. The terrain in the vicinity slopes gently northwestward to a very shallow valley occupied by an unnamed tributary of Afon Twrch. Land on the opposite side of the shallow valley rises 3m over distance of 150m before dropping sharply into the steep valley of Nant Gwys. The main surface water feature in close proximity to the site is an excavated V ditch located on the southern boundary of the site.

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) undertakes routine monitoring of several water quality indicators on Nant Gwys close to its confluence with Afon Twrch. Both chemical and biological indicators are used to classify the quality of the river water and the water course is currently classified as Grade B. JLA Disposal Ltd. as part of their permitting obligations, monitor surface water discharge emanating from the site on a monthly basis. A database of information is therefore available on the surface water quality.

Palleg Landfill is underlain by a thick sequence of Glacial Till which in turn is underlain by mudstones and thin coal seams belonging to the Coal Measures. Detailed examination and recent investigations show that the Glacial Till thickness varies from 12m to 24m beneath the landfill.

Development of the landfill has comprised an excavation of approximately four metres depth into the Glacial Till. Recent excavations have shown that the upper parts are weathered brown clays, whilst the base of the landfill is cut into stiff grey un-weathered clays. This is consistent with the now closed Ty Canol landfill, where the side slopes were excavated into weathered brown Ablation Till and the floor into a stiff grey Lodgement Till. The latter material was used to construct the mineral lining system.

Groundwater beneath the site occurs principally in the Coal Measures bedrock, and is classified as a minor aquifer. Permeability tests reveal a fracture flow (secondary) permeability of typically 1×10^{-7} m/s in the mudstone bedrock. The groundwater does not lie within a source protection zone and it is of low vulnerability.

The stiff grey Lodgement Till is of very low permeability ($<1 \times 10^{-8}$ m/s) and does not transmit water as an aquifer. The overlying weathered Ablation Till is also of low permeability, though several localized lenses have been identified where the sandy clay has graded into a clayey sand. A small amount of perched water has been encountered in these sandy lenses, sitting directly above the underlying clay.

Groundwater flow shows the groundwater elevation dropping from 178 meters on the eastern boundary of the site to 154 meters close to Nant Gwys. The small intervening valley can be seen to have disrupted otherwise fairly even groundwater contours, yet the disruption has been insufficient to change groundwater flow directions which remain east to west from high ground towards Nant Gwys.

Groundwater quality has been monitored for many years as part of the monitoring for the current and adjacent closed Landfill and the closed local authority landfill. Up-gradient groundwater monitoring at these facilities is the equivalent of down-gradient groundwater monitoring for the proposed site. The local geological conditions are not expected to change significantly with time. The site lies at the watershed and therefore groundwater recharge occurs only by precipitation infiltration through the Glacial Till which blankets bedrock in the vicinity of the site. Local weather patterns are predicted to become wetter and stormier due to the effects of global warming. It is likely that recharge under such conditions will not dramatically alter as the recharge is controlled by till thickness and permeability.

Additional surface water runoff is a more likely consequence of changing weather patterns due to global warming. The development itself comprises a very small proportion of the total catchment area and therefore the development is unlikely to affect local geology to a noticeable degree. There are no deep or open-cast mines proposed so hydrogeological conditions are anticipated to remain constant with time.

Palleg Landfill occupies high ground at the head of the Swansea Valley. The prevailing weather direction is from the southwest and the hills which the landfill is situated on are the first areas of high ground that weather systems typically meet. Accordingly, the site experiences high rainfall and receives in excess of 1220mm of rainfall per annum, but evapo-transpiration reduces the effective rainfall to an annual average of 940mm per annum. The dominant wind direction is southwesterly.

Leachate collection is facilitated via a large internal sump within Sub-cell 1. The leachate is extracted and removed on a regular basis via suction from tankers. The sump collects infiltrated water (leachate) from Sub-cells 1 to 4. Shortly Sub-cell 5 leachate will also be diverted and collected.

As of November 2016 however, Sub-cell 5 has not been fully constructed. JLA Disposal Ltd. will shortly initiate a program of progressive restoration in accordance with the details provided in the original PPC permit, which will commence with the capping of Sub-cell 1 and then Sub-cell 2. This will have the effect of reducing leachate volumes, but increasing surface water run-off.

For the next 2-3 years Palleg Landfill will comprise areas which are either restored, operational landfill or un-developed areas. The capping and restoration of the landfill as detailed in this document will therefore be completed on a piecemeal basis, though the majority of the capping and restoration work is likely to be completed at the end of infilling, mainly due to the constriction of space.

3 PLANNING PERMISSION

The details with respect to the planning permission for the site are discussed in the following sub-sections. In addition, the details necessary to satisfy planning requirements are discussed.

3.1 Existing Planning Permission

Planning permission was given for Ty-Canol and Palleg Landfills by Brecknock Borough Council under Planning Permission number B/01/0276. The date of permission was 24 September 2003. A copy of this planning permission is included in Appendix 1 of this report.

3.2 Condition 10

The planning conditions for the site are included in Appendix 1, as part of the planning permission. Specifically this report attempts to address the requirements of Condition 10 of the permission which is repeated below:

"Notwithstanding the details indicated in the submitted plans a scheme of final restoration shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority within 6 months of the implementation of the permission. Such scheme, which should seek to enhance the ecological value of the site, shall be implemented in accordance with an agreed schedule."

3.3 Planning Requirements

It is important that Palleg Road Landfill is carefully restored and that adequate aftercare is applied to prepare for a final land use which is compatible with the surrounding area. Proposals included in this document provide a detailed and comprehensive summary of the restoration design, which are considered practical and achievable, and in areas should enhance bio-diversity on the finished landform and the surrounding area.

The overall restoration strategy at Palleg Road will involve the return of the land for agricultural use, which was in place prior to the installation of the landfill. The landfill has been designed to allow for progressive restoration as each sub-cell of the landfill is completed and filled. The addition of further low key tree planting in and around the landfill area will also serve to enhance the biodiversity, but remain sympathetic to the environs. These are fully in-line with planning requirements for landfill restoration.

4 REGULATORY STATUS

4.1 Regulation

Palleg Non-hazardous Landfill is regularly monitored and visited by officers from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) as part of standard landfill compliance procedures. Compliance Assessment Reports are regularly compiled and forwarded to the operator detailing remediation or additional works required.

The landfill is also regularly visited by the Local Authority mineral planning officers who also provide regulatory control via site visits and correspondence.

Geotechnology Ltd provide monitoring and engineering services to the operational landfill in order to comply with the site PPC permit. The monitoring data gathered is used to compile an annual report and, when required, construction CQA validation reports for the construction of new sub-cells. All such reports are forwarded to NRW.

4.2 Supporting Documentation

Palleg Road Landfill has had numerous reports completed pre and post construction, and the key ones are referenced below:

- a) Palleg Landfill Phase 2 – PPC Permit Application reports – 249.1-9.0603. Various Reports – March 2003
- b) Palleg Landfill – Capping and Restoration Plan – Specification – Report No. 1176r1v1d0312. March 2012
- c) Palleg Road Landfill Site – PPC Permit BT19081X – Infilling Risk Assessment – Report No 1141r1v1d1113. November 2013

The majority of these reports were required to satisfy NRW during the PPC application process, though Geotechnology has forwarded electronic copies of b) and c) to the Local Authority for their reference.

A number of other reports have been completed. These are associated with annual monitoring reports and are not referenced above.

4.3 Amendments/Consolidation

Palleg Non-Hazardous Landfill (PNHL) lies immediately adjacent to and to the east of the closed Ty Canol Landfill, which no longer accepts wastes. The eastern flank of Ty Canol meets the natural ground surface a short distance away from the toe of the western flank of PNHL. The two opposing flanks form a small valley that runs north/south between the landfills, which is now partly infilled.

The PPC permit for Palleg Landfill was issued by the Environment Agency. The permitting guidelines and regulations at the time required full separation between it and Ty Canol landfill. However, reference to the planning permission issued in 2003 indicates that final restoration of the sites would involve a restored "connection" between them. Meetings with the LPA and NRW established that this connection could be achieved satisfactorily if inert wastes were to be infilled and that other issues and potential risks were addressed. Acceptance of these risks was made by NRW, based on report 1141r1v1d1113 listed in

section 4.2 above, allowing the valley to be infilled. The LPA have been provided with a full digital copy of this report.

The acceptance of the report by NRW confirms the final restoration surface included in the original planning permission as being the definitive surface to be achieved, and this supercedes the surface included in the Capping and Restoration design report 1176v1r1d0312.

The plans submitted as part of the original planning application clearly show a single restoration surface encompassing both landfills, as written and detailed in condition No. 3. This restoration surface is reproduced in Figure 3 of this report and is the final approved restoration surface, including the restoration soils.

The nature of the wastes at Palleg indicates that they will be susceptible to settlement. The extent of the settlement is difficult to predict. Municipal waste facilities can settle by up to 30-40%. However, it is expected that due to the lack of large quantities of bio-degradable wastes, settlement is likely to be considerably less. At Palleg it is estimated that they are likely to be 10% or less. On this basis, maximum settlements of approximately 1m could occur, though this cannot be stipulated with a high degree of confidence.

It would be prudent therefore, that the final placed waste level does not exceed the final restoration level shown on Figure 3. Following placement of the cap and restoration soils and any settlement, the final restoration surface should attain the final approved restoration level.

5 CAPPING AND RESTORATION DESIGN

5.1 Design Principle

The design of the mineral cap, restoration soil and its principle goals has been approved by NRW and is summarised below.

Each sub-cell is to be covered with an engineered mineral capping barrier when waste deposition is complete in order to restrict the ingress of surface water and, therefore, control the formation of leachate. The mineral cap will be placed progressively over the waste mass with previous sub-cells capped during the operation of the subsequent sub-cell.

The mineral cap will be constructed onto the finished waste mass. The finished waste mass will be covered in an intermediate cover or regulating layer of selected inert wastes and soil forming materials to contain the wastes and control litter, dust, odour and vermin. This final cover or regulating layer will be approximately 150mm thick.

When the entire sub-cell is available for capping, the regulating layer will be proof rolled to provide a hard unyielding surface. During this operation, any hollows or voids that develop will be filled with soil or rubble and rolled until an acceptable surface is produced.

The mineral cap itself will be placed onto the regulating layer and will comprise several elements:

- An under-cap gas drainage system
- A mineral moisture capping barrier
- Restoration soils

After the waste mass has been covered by the regulating layer, profiled and proof rolled, a series of shallow trenches will be excavated between adjacent gas vents and across the waste surface. The trenches will be filled with drainage blanket stone and will assist the passage of landfill gas toward the gas vents. The gas drains will be terminated in the stone surround to the gas vents.

Covering the entire landfill, though constructed progressively, will be a moisture barrier comprising 0.6 meters of compacted site won glacial till (grey Lodgement Till). The permeability of the cap is expected to be no less than $1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ ms}^{-1}$. This is the mineral cap.

Restoration soils and the vegetation they support will play an important part in reducing waste mass infiltration. Using soils recovered from the site during the development, supplemented with any suitable topsoil destined for disposal, a 450mm thick restoration layer (sub-soil) will be provided over the top of the cap. Locally, on flanks where tree planting is appropriate, up to 2m of restoration soils will be placed. These areas will be marked with pegs to identify tree planting only.

Topsoil, where available, will be used to cover the restoration soils to a thickness of 150mm. During the capping and restoration process described above, run-off, high in suspended solids from any areas of restoration, will enter the Surface Water Management System for the site and treated accordingly.

5.2 Capping Design

The capping elements described above are extracted from the approved Capping and Restoration design for Palleg Landfill under both the PPC and detailed Specification. These capping elements are based on existing site conditions and current best practice. They are detailed below as a "construction up" sequence:

- a) Regulating Layer – nominal thickness 150-300mm – comprising selected clay soils or suitable inert granular wastes
- b) Access Road Infill - nominal thickness 1000mm – placed on the Sub-cell 1 southern perimeter only
- c) Gas Collection Infrastructure to comprise a series of piped and aggregate filled trenches placed on the main plateau cap area, leading to the installed gas wells
- d) A 600mm thick mineral cap forming the main sealing layer to the landfill
- e) A perimeter surface water collection system (leading to the sedimentation lagoons or direct discharge into the adjacent surface water ditch)
- f) A nominal 450mm (600mm – if no suitable topsoil is available) of restoration sub-soil soils placed on top of the mineral cap
- g) A nominal 150mm thick topsoil placed onto the restoration sub-soil (when 450mm thick)

The design is described in Geotechnology Report 1176r1v1d0312, as referenced in Section 4.2. This detail's the work required to construct the cap, the specific materials to be used, their storage and method of inclusion into the permanent works. Figure 4 of this report details the sequence of soils to be placed on the final waste surface.

5.3 Nature of the Work

The work comprises the construction of a cap as part of the final restoration of Palleg Landfill site. This will comprise construction of the final cap and placement of restoration soils. The capping and restoration process will be a progressive operation undertaken in accordance with the phasing plan for the landfill.

The work will entail waste re-profiling in the vicinity of Sub-cell 1 and also the construction of an infill wedge of clay (access road infill), placed as part of the sealing layer in this area. This infill wedge will only be placed alongside 50m of the landfill perimeter alongside the southern edge of Sub-cell 1. Elsewhere, the wedge will not be required. The remaining works will involve the placement of soil materials forming the main sealing layer, and restoration soils.

In detail this will involve the placement of a final cover or regulating clay/soil layer; a gas drainage collection system on the plateau cap; a 0.6m thick mineral capping layer and finally the restoration soils which will comprise 450mm of sub-soil and 150mm of topsoil. Where insufficient topsoil is available, the sub-soil may be placed in a 600mm thick layer which may be managed and treated over the longer term to create topsoil. In addition, the capping works will also include the construction of surface water collection ditches, which form part of the Surface Water Management Plan for the site.

The final design restoration levels will result in a gently sloping plateau surface, with 1 in 3 side slopes. Run-off from the final restoration surface will be collected in a series of surface water collector drains for either treatment in the surface water system, or final discharge to the adjacent water course.

The gas collection system at Palleg Landfill will comprise excavation and construction of shallow stone filled gas trenches on both the side slopes and cap, with collector pipes in the plateau area to form a gas header main connecting the 6 gas well emission points.

The stone filled gas trenches on the side slopes will act two-fold. They will primarily be used to collect and divert any evolved landfill gas from the flanks of the landfill into the gas header main on the cap. This will prevent gas pressure build up underneath the cap, which could potentially lead to localised instability. Secondly, they will also act as counterfort drains, preventing the build-up of leachate breakouts that may occur from the underlying waste. Leachate intercepted would be reintroduced back into the basal leachate blanket. The side slope gas trenches will be installed at regular 10m intervals along the slope.

The mineral cap forming the main sealing layer is a 600mm thick mineral cap which will be placed over the whole of the waste mass area. It will be placed in accordance with LFE4 "Earthworks in landfill engineering". This will entail it's placement in discrete layers which will be compacted to achieve the required in-situ density, and therefore permeability. The grey Lodgement Till which exists at the site will be used as the mineral cap. This site won till has been fully characterised for use as a mineral liner at the site. It is known from compliance mineral liner testing at the site that permeabilities lower than 0.5×10^{-10} m/sec can be achieved within this material, if sufficiently compacted.

Restoration sub-soils and topsoil will be placed directly onto the mineral cap. Sub-soil will be placed to a thickness of 450mm, whilst an additional 150mm of topsoil will be cast on top. The restoration soils, unlike the cap, will not be compacted in order to improve aeration and vegetation growth within it. The ablation till present at the site is suitable for use as the restoration sub-soils. Some topsoil is available, though external sources may well be sought to provide the final cover.

The likely paucity of topsoil may well result in the full 600mm of sub-soil being placed which, through a series of treatment and management (application of fertiliser etc.), could be developed in the long term to accommodate grass cover. This will entail some agricultural based chemical testing (to be completed in the near future) of the sub-soil to evaluate it with respect to this aspect.

The final design restoration levels will result in a gently sloping plateau surface, with 1 in 3 side slopes. The restoration surface will be seeded to encourage vegetation to enhance surface stability over the long term and also reduce dirty run-off from bare soil areas.

Run-off from the final restoration surface will be collected in a series of surface water collector drains for either treatment in the surface water system, or final discharge to the adjacent water course.

6 RESTORATION SOILS

This section addresses the restoration soils in isolation as they will be key to the final land use of the restored surface. The specific engineering requirements of the mineral capping soils as described in Section 5 are detailed in previous reports submitted and approved by the NRW and are referenced in Section 4.2.

The restoration soils will provide the growing medium for the agricultural grazing land use proposed. Their current storage, description, placement and treatment together with their proposed seeding / planting applications are discussed further in the following sub-sections.

The chemical composition of the proposed site won restoration soils is not known at this stage, however this restoration plan details the testing required in establishing this. This information would then be incorporated into an aftercare plan with any details and modifications being forwarded to the Local Planning Authority.

6.1 Restoration Soils

The restoration soils at Palleg Landfill will comprise both sub-soil and topsoil. There are sufficient site won sub-soils available at the site in order to provide sufficient cover over the mineral cap. However, topsoil may not be available in sufficient quantities to provide full site coverage. If no suitable source of topsoil is found, it may well be the case that the sub-soil may be managed and treated to develop the sub-soil into suitable humic rich soil strata able to sustain vegetation. Alternatively, other external sources may have to be sought.

The restoration soils will be placed to a thickness equivalent to a total of 600mm. This may comprise 450mm of sub-soil overlain by 150mm of topsoil, or 600mm of sub-soil subjected to management and treatment.

6.1.1 Soil Types

At Palleg Landfill there are essentially two soil types that will be used for restoration. These are the "Topsoil" which is predominantly a peat like deposit and the upper boulder clay sequence of glacial drift which has been excavated to form the landfill sub-cells. The upper boulder clay is essentially an ablation till and will be the "Sub-soil" used in the restoration.

These materials have been stripped, removed and stored in the northern and eastern areas of the landfill area to form screening bunds to the public highway in accordance with the original approved plans.

These soils will be applied over the mineral cap in accordance with the details described in subsequent sections. A provisional seed and planting mix will be proposed. However, the suitability and any growing medium deficiencies of these soils to accept the seed mix proposals will have to be established by simple testing of acquired samples from the stockpile areas. This may result in modifications to the final seed mix and design, details of which will be forwarded to the Local Planning Authority.

6.1.2 Sub-soil (Glacial Till)

The sub-soil will comprise a minimum 450mm with a further subsequent humic rich topsoil layer or a 600mm thick soil material capable of accommodating vegetation itself, following treatment. The sub-soil will not be compacted and will be placed in a loose manner to encourage aeration and subsequent vegetation growth. In order to encourage vegetation

growth, stones larger than 150mm diameter should be attempted to be removed from the sub-soil material.

The sub-soil used for the restoration will be site won ablation till, removed and excavated from operational sub-cell construction areas. It is currently stored in stockpiled areas around the northern and eastern perimeters of the landfill boundary.

The current proposal is that the sub-soil is placed as a 450mm layer with topsoil on top. However, should the sub-soil be considered for long term topsoil development further chemical testing will be required. The testing should evaluate the sub-soil with respect to its nutrient deficiencies in comparison to topsoil. Typically, such glacial till soils will possess negligible soil organic matter and for satisfactory agricultural production will require fertilising on a routine basis over a period of years following restoration. It is likely that the glacial till will be deficient in potassium and phosphorous and therefore, fertilisers will be required to have high contents of these elements.

These requirements will be confirmed from samples taken from the stockpiles as they will be representative of the soils used for restoration. Detailed below are methods of soil placement and likely fertilisers and seed mixes to be used based on similar soil types.

The sub-soil should have the following typical textural classification:

Clay Content % 5 – 35
Silt Content % 0 – 65
Sand Content % 30 - 85

This classification will also allow the sub-soil to be developed as a humic layer. It is likely, however, that this will require significant removal of large cobble sized stones.

a) Testing

Testing of the site won sub-soils will be made to examine it's grading with respect to BS 1377 BS1377 1990, Part 2 Method 9. A testing frequency of 1 per 500m³ will be applied.

Chemical and character testing shall be undertaken in accordance with Table 1 of BS 3882 if the sub-soil is to be further developed as a humic layer, to check on its nutrient status. The frequency and location of the tests shall be undertaken as part of the aftercare plan for the site, which will be developed at a later date.

6.1.3 Topsoil

Some site won topsoil is available for use on the site and originally comprised part of the vegetation / topsoil strip which occurred during the excavation work for the landfill sub-cells. A lot of this material comprised peat and possessed high moisture contents. The material is currently stored in the screening bunds located along the north and eastern boundaries of the site. Their suitability for use will have to be established during the re-excavation/ removal of the bunds. It may well be the case that due to the presence of excess moisture, they are unworkable for use as topsoil.

It is considered that should this prove insufficient and an external topsoil source (which may include manufactured topsoil) is required, then the imported material should comply with BS 3882 (2007).

The topsoil to be used in the restoration process shall be multi-purpose topsoil as classified in BS 3882. The topsoil shall comply with the topsoil characteristics described in Table 1 BS 3882.

Prior to suitably inert topsoil being imported onto the site, the supplying contractor will provide a 5m³ sample for inspection. The Contractor shall not commence topsoil placement operations until the Engineers approval of the sample has been obtained. The approved sample shall be retained on site.

In accordance with BS 3882, topsoil shall be free from rubbish, bricks, noxious weeds and un-decayed vegetable matter. In particular the Contractor shall take care to ensure that topsoil is obtained from a location where there is no evidence of any injurious or pernicious weeds e.g. Japanese Knotweed or Giant Hogweed. Topsoil must be an as-dug soil from an approved source. Manufactured or composite screened topsoil will be acceptable, if it can be shown that it complies with the above requirements.

a) Testing

Should an external or manufactured source of topsoil be used as restoration topsoil at Palleg then the topsoil supplier shall provide a Declaration of Compliance in accordance with BS3882 Annex E.

All testing undertaken as part of this declaration shall have been completed to an MCERTS performance standard in the testing laboratory.

6.2 Restoration Soil Storage and Placement

6.2.1 Storage / Stockpiling

Restoration soil materials are to be excavated, stored and placed according to established earthworks practice. Unacceptable material may include natural materials such as vegetative matter, frozen soils, combustible matter and highly plastic clays or man-made materials which are considered to be contaminated or hazardous.

The handling, transportation and placement of sub-soil or topsoil will not be permitted during wet weather and shall proceed only when the stockpiled topsoil and sub-soil layers are suitably dry, to avoid structural damage to the soil materials.

Topsoil shall be excavated from stockpile by loading shovel or excavator only and loaded into low ground bearing pressure dump trucks less than 25 tonnes.

If external topsoil sources are bought to site then on delivery, the topsoil shall be stockpiled at a suitable location. Stockpiles will not exceed 2m high and be kept free of weed growth. The topsoil stockpile shall be loosely placed, and firmed and shaped to shed water.

6.2.2 Placement

Restoration soil placement will commence with the sub-soils and take place as soon as practicably possible after the installation of the mineral cap. The restoration sub-soil layer shall be a minimum 450mm thick and shall be placed onto the mineral cap by casting with an excavator. Typically the restoration soils on the slopes shall be placed from the base upwards.

The sub-soils will be advanced over the mineral cap as soon as possible in order to prevent its derogation. All site won soils will be placed onto the restoration surface without any form of compaction. Soil spreading activities shall cease when inclement weather occurs.

The method of placement of the soil materials should be based on using trucks to bring the soils to the area for spreading and a long reach shovel to place and spread the soil layers. The soil layers should be firmed down using a shovel (bucket) or alternatively by gently blading out the material with a low ground bearing pressure dozer. The use of a LGP (Low Ground Pressure) dozer is acceptable, but as it is likely that some of the restored areas will be awkward in shape and relatively small in areal extent, an excavator would be best suited in such areas.

Once the soil layers have been placed, no trucks or other wheeled mechanical diggers should be allowed to run on them. Only tracked or light weight agricultural tractors should be allowed.

Once placed to the correct final thickness, the upper 150-200 mm of the sub-soil should have stones greater than 150mm removed. This is commonly achieved on restored sites using a large stone fork, front mounted on a crawler excavator (the fork prongs are given the appropriate spacing). The stones are lifted and win-rowed by the fork into lines for collection and removal using a wide mechanical shovel. Site conditions have to be at least moderately dry for this operation which can also create a dust hazard on windy days.

It is not envisaged that sub soil ripping operations will be required provided the soil layers have been placed in a moderately un-compacted manner and are then not re-compacted by later operations such as stone removal. To avoid over compaction of soils they will be handled only when they are reasonably dry and under suitable weather conditions. Restoration soil moving should not occur when rain is falling.

Once the sub-soil has been placed to the correct thickness the topsoil can then be placed over it and the latter should not require any stone removal.

During the placement of the sub-soil it must not be allowed to overspill into any adjacent water courses. Adequate bunding should be put in place to ensure that run-off generated during the restoration placement process is contained, collected and diverted to the surface water treatment system.

Where available the topsoil shall be spread to a typical depth of 150mm after settlement. Levels shall be such that the finished surface shall be smooth flowing lines, curves and falls. The topsoil will be end-tipped over a loosened strip of subsoil, at a location as close as practicable to its final location and shall be spread to the specified thickness using an excavator.

The restoration sub-soil should be laid to the correct falls and gradients as specified by the engineer and any depressions should be in-filled with suitable replacement sub-soils. Finished soil surfaces will have a gradient sufficient to remove surface water as a minimum. Level surfaces should be avoided since these tend to stay wet due to lack of drainage by surface run-off.

On completion of the placement of the restoration sub-soils, a full survey will be undertaken of the restoration soil surface to ensure it complies with the approved final restoration planning surface.

7 PROPOSED SEED MIX AND FERTILISER APPLICATION

This section details the agricultural methodologies, timescales and grass seed mixes likely to be applied to the restoration soils described in Section 6.

The restoration sub-soil and topsoil has not as yet been fully evaluated with respect to its nutrient deficiencies and a definitive fertiliser application design cannot be forwarded. It may also be the case that the fertiliser application could change after placement as result of in-situ leaching etc. These matters would be formally addressed in the aftercare plan.

Additionally, the grass seed mix may alter somewhat on receipt of the initial chemical testing of the stockpiled soils. However, it is important to stipulate an initial seed mix to gain planning approval and provide a starting basis from which to work.

Application of fertiliser and seed mixes is likely to involve a series of applications commencing with initial basal fertiliser, initial grass seed mixes, concurrent seeding fertiliser, and post seeding fertiliser.

7.1 Basal Fertiliser

It is likely that the stockpiled soils will be deficient in a number of nutrients and in order to correct the general deficiencies of phosphorus and potassium, basal dressings of fertilisers containing these nutrients should be applied to all areas irrespective of the final proposed grass sward.

Areas applied with topsoil should be fertilised in a separate manner to the soil formed from the boulder clay material.

Both would be applied via standard agricultural machinery.

7.1.1 Topsoil

Supplementary fertiliser to boost low phosphate and potassium levels is recommended as follows:

500 kg/Ha 0:20:20 compound fertiliser

The above may be applied in the autumn or spring and should be worked into the upper 75 to 100mm of the soil prior to forming a seed bed.

7.1.2 Sub- Soils

Sub-soils should receive the following fertiliser:

500 kg/Ha 0:20:20 compound fertiliser.
Plus 220 kg/Ha triple super phosphate fertiliser.

The above may be applied in the autumn or spring and should be worked into the upper 75 to 100mm of the soil layer to form a seed bed.

7.2 Initial Grass Seed Mixtures

The following sub-sections detail the typical seed mixes proposed for both topsoil and subsoil. This may change following chemical classification of the restoration soils.

7.2.1 Seed mix for Topsoil

MIX No.1: Persistent agricultural pasture primarily for grazing use and with medium to high production subject to fertiliser input.

Table 7-1 Topsoil Seed Mix – (Mix 1)

Species	Cultivar	% Weight
Int. PRG	AberElan	20
Late PRG	Portstewart	30
Late PRG	Profit	30
Timothy	Motim	5
Timothy	Intenso	5
White Clover	S184 or Kent Wild White	5
White Clover	Ensign	5
TOTAL		100

Note: Rhizobium inoculated seed to be used

The seed rate for the above mix is 65 kg/Ha.

7.2.2 Seed mix for Sub-soils

MIX No.2: Persistent pasture for agricultural grazing where conditions do not favour early grazing. This mix is also suitable for general amenity use and light grazing.

Table 7-2 Sub-soil Seed Mix – (Mix 2)

Species	Cultivar	% Weight
Late PRG	Portstewart	25
Late PRG	Parcour	25
Timothy	Motim	6
Timothy	Intenso	4
Creeping Bent	Prominent	6
Smooth Stalked Meadowgrass	Arina	12
Browntop Bent	Highland	12
White Clover	S184 or Kent Wild White	5
White Clover	Ensign	5
TOTAL		100

Note: Rhizobium inoculated seed to be used

The seed rate for the above mix is 75 kg/Ha.

When the sown swards have germinated and reached a height of approximately 150 mm grazing with sheep should commence. Initially, only light grazing is needed, over and under grazing must be avoided or damage to the sward will result.

7.3 Concurrent Grass Seedbed Fertiliser Recommendations

During the soil grass seeding it is likely that concurrent fertilizer applications will be made for both the topsoil and sub-soil. These are described and detailed below.

7.3.1 Topsoil

The appropriate seedbed fertiliser for seeding grass on this soil and using the seed mix recommended is:

300 kg/Ha 20: 10: 10

This should be worked well into the seedbed prior to sowing the seed.

7.3.2 Sub-soil

The appropriate seedbed fertiliser for seeding grass on this soil and using the seed mix recommended is:

380 kg/Ha 20: 10: 10

This should be worked well at into the seed bed prior to sowing the seed:

7.4 Post Seeding Grassland Fertiliser Recommendations

7.4.1 Topsoil

In the first three years following seeding, 3 fertiliser applications are recommended (the timing of which may need to be adjusted to cater for seasonal weather differences):

Table 7-3 Topsoil Fertiliser Application (Post Seeding)

Time of Fertiliser Application	Fertiliser
Late March to Early April	200kg/ha 20:10:10 Nitram type fertiliser
Late May	200kg/ha 20:10:10 compound fertiliser
July	200kg/ha 20:10:10 Nitram type fertiliser

In subsequent years fertiliser rates may be reduced by up to 30% depending on grazing/cutting intensity. If grazing pressure is to be reduced then only 2 applications per year will be sufficient, as shown below:

Table 7-4 Topsoil Fertiliser Application (Post Seeding)- Reduced Application Rate

Time of Fertiliser Application	Fertiliser
April	176kg/ha 20:10:10 Nitram type fertiliser
July	300kg/ha 20:10:10 compound fertiliser

The fertiliser rates given above are designed around a grazing only regime. If mowing is carried out, this removes moderate amounts of potassium and some phosphorus and consequently, the fertiliser types and rates used are likely to need amending. Further details on this will need to be incorporated into the aftercare plan.

7.4.2 Sub-soil

It is more than likely that the sub-soil used will not satisfactorily support agricultural production on a regular annual (sustainable) basis unless it is treated and "upgraded" to develop an upper topsoil. This could only be achieved via the application of annual dressings of fertilisers etc. On the sub-soil, fertiliser inputs as follows will be necessary.

Years 1 to 3 after seeding:

Table 7-5 Sub-soil Fertiliser Application (Post Seeding) – Years 1 to 3

Time of Fertiliser Application	Fertiliser
Early April	200kg/ha 20:10:10 Nitram type fertiliser
May-June	200kg/ha 20:10:10 compound fertiliser
July	200kg/ha 20:10:10 Nitram type fertiliser

Years 4 onwards (indefinitely):

Table 7-6 Sub-soil Fertiliser Application (Post Seeding) – Year 4 onwards

Time of Fertiliser Application	Fertiliser
April to May	175kg/ha 20:10:10 Nitram type fertiliser
July	200kg/ha 20:10:10 compound fertiliser

8 TREE PLANTING

The main land use for the restored landfill at Palleg will be a reversion back to agricultural grazing as described in previous sections. It is likely that with the improved drainage of the domed final land surface, this would enhance the agricultural land quality. In addition to the agricultural land use, it is intended that suitable and enhanced biodiversity can also be achieved by the planting of additional trees around the final landfill restored surface.

The trees will be planted in the areas as shown on Figure 5. The species mix for the proposed planting has been devised to reflect the surrounding woodland. The majority of the planting areas are located around the restored surface where agricultural vehicular access would be limited. An area of planting is detailed around the surface water ditch which will remain in place.

The provisional tree species mix to be applied throughout is:

Table 8-1 Tree Planting Mix

Species	% Weight
Silver/Downy Birch	20
Ash	20
Sessile Oak	40
Hawthorn	10
Hazel	10
Total	100

The tree planting spacing will be approximately 10m.

In time, it is likely that through careful management the trees will provide new habitats for nesting birds together with other arboreal based fauna which would enhance the local biodiversity.

9 SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE, ACCESS ROAD AND FENCING

In order to ensure security once the landfill is restored, the existing security fencing will be maintained. Stock proof fencing will also be placed around the main tree planting areas to discourage animals and allow saplings to fully establish.

The landfill has a boundary with the B class road along its eastern edge, whilst the rest of the site lies entirely within the land holding of Tir Canol farm. The current 1.8m chain link fencing which is located on the field boundary will remain in place during the post closure period.

Access to the restored landfill cap will be required in order to extract leachate from the main sump location. In addition, access will be required to monitor and maintain the gas extraction system. Access to such vehicles requires a formal and engineered access track which in places will require the use of a layer of geocomposite material overlain by 300mm of suitable hardcore materials. The location of the access road is shown on Figure 5.

Standard 5 bar agricultural gates would be placed at certain boundaries to allow agricultural plant and equipment onto the restored surface. The restored cap is likely to require agricultural maintenance in the form of fertiliser application, grass cutting etc.

The final restoration contour will be domed in nature and rainfall will run-off and be collected in shallow French type drains before discharging from the final land form into an open 'V' ditch along the southern edge of the landfill.

The proposed location of these features described is shown on Figure 5.

10 TIMESCALES

The current operational landfill is likely to be operational for a maximum of 1 to 2 years. During this period it is likely that waste re-profiling will commence to ensure the landfill is constructed to the final restoration surface.

It is anticipated, however, that samples of the existing soil stockpiles (both sub-soil and topsoil) will be sampled and tested to evaluate their nutrient deficiencies. This work is likely to be completed immediately and would allow confirmation of the proposed seed mixes and fertiliser applications.

The completion time for the final restoration however, will be governed by the availability of suitable soil for the establishment of vegetation.

Figure 1 Site Location Plan



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Figure 2 Existing Site Plan (November 2016)

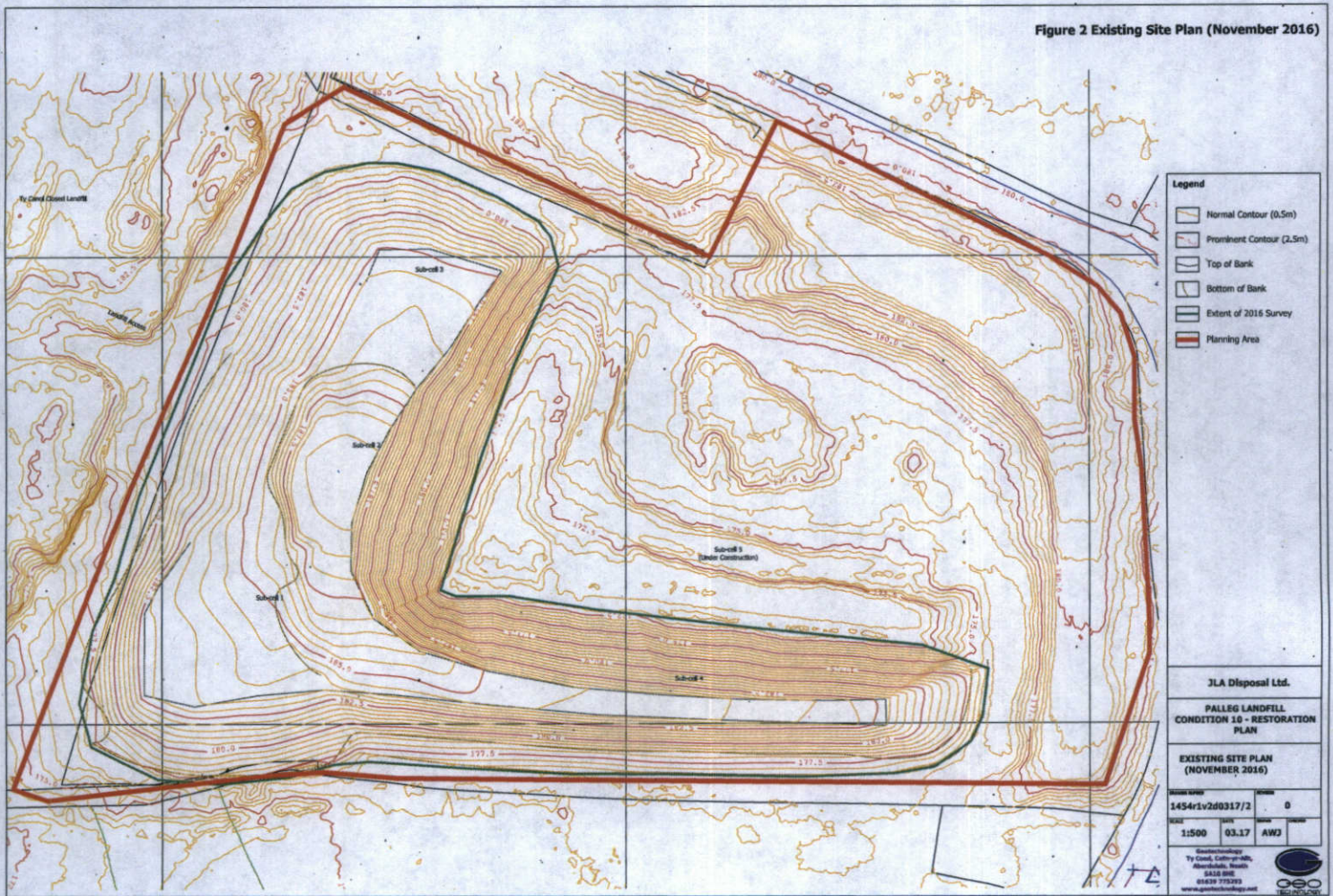


Figure 3 Final Restoration Surface

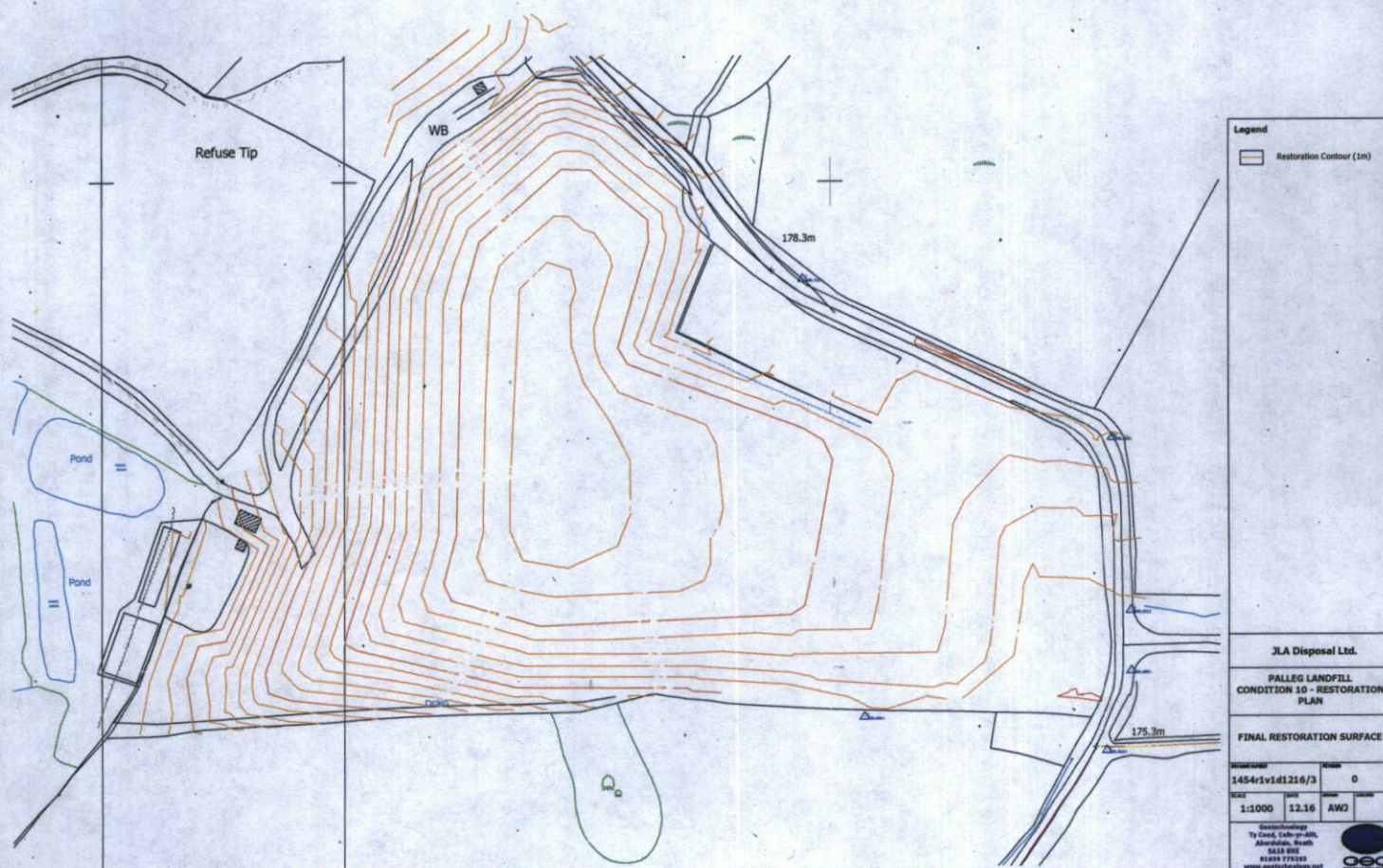


Figure 4 Restoration and Capping Details

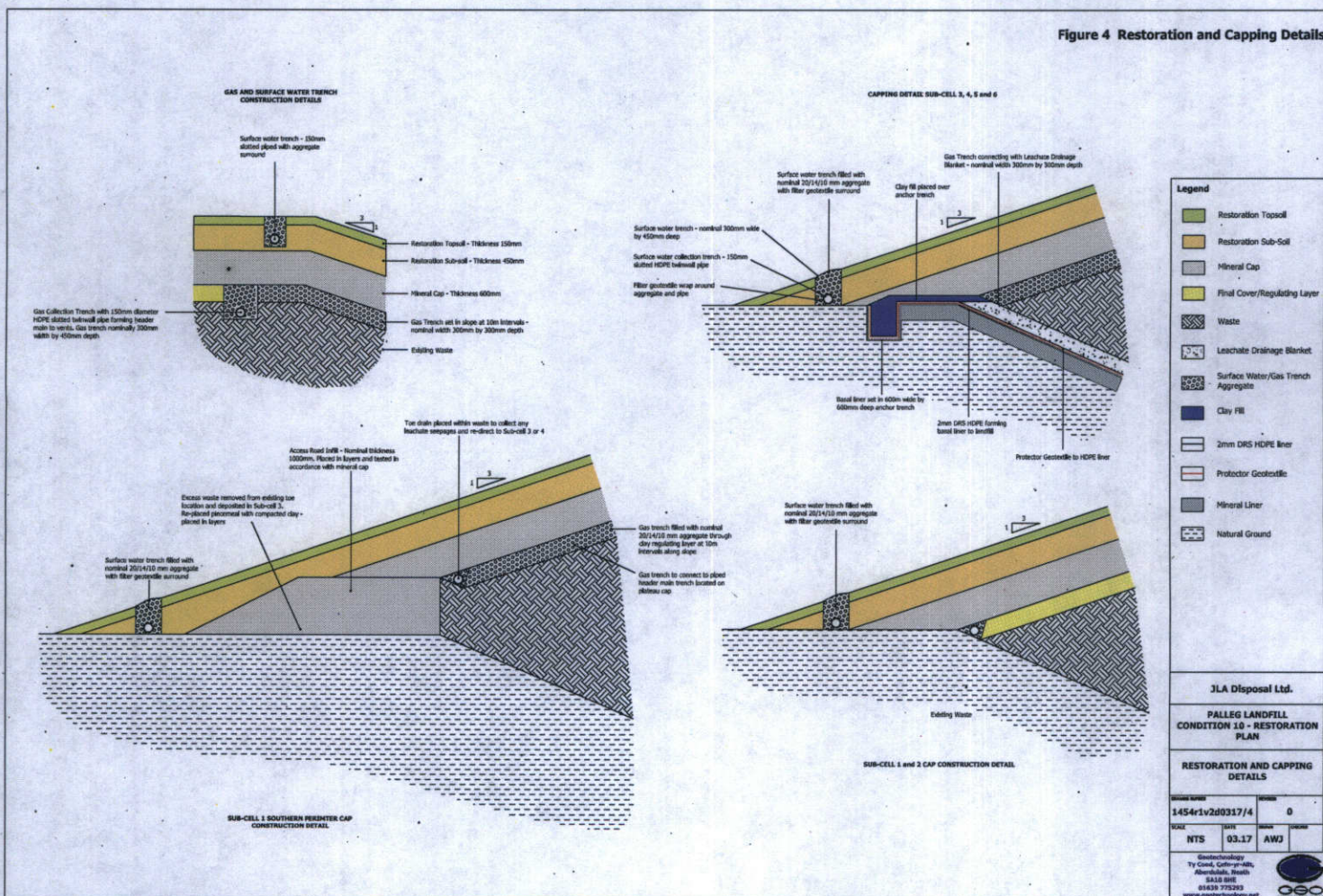
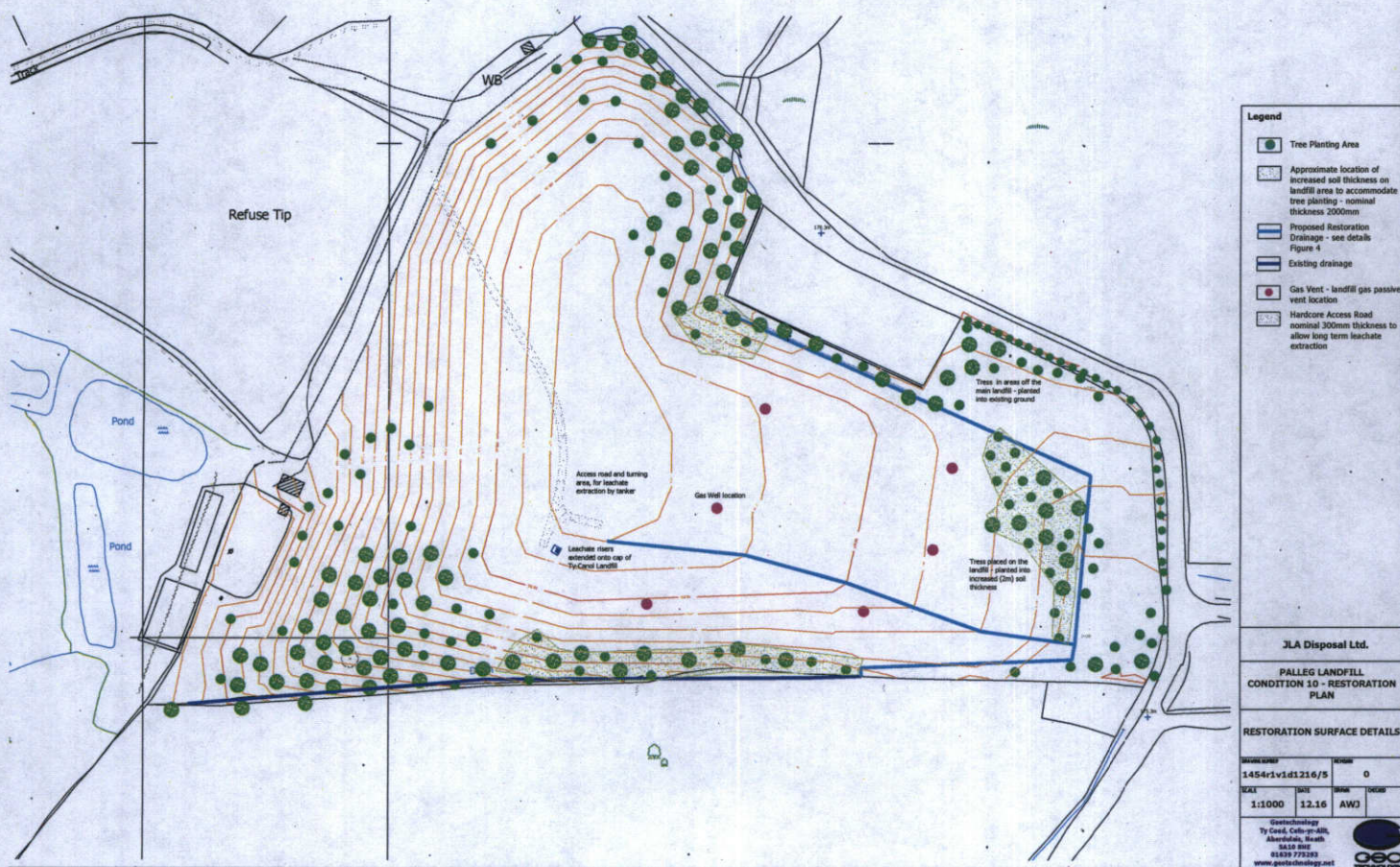


Figure 5 Restoration Surface Details



**PALLEG LANDFILL –
PLANNING
PERMISSION
B/01/0276**

**Condition 10 –
Restoration Plan**

**Appendix 1
Planning Permission**
Report Number 1454r1v2d0317



Cyngor Sir Powys/Powys County Council
Sir Frycheiniog/Brecknockshire

PERMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and
The Town and Country Planning
(General Development Procedure) Order 1995

Palleg Refuse & Recycling Co.
Tir Canol Farm
Palleg Road
Lower Cwmtwrch
Swansea
SA9 2QQ

Our Ref/Ein cyf: **B/01/0276**

In pursuance of its powers under the above mentioned Act and Order, Powys County Council (hereinafter called "The Council") as Local Planning Authority hereby permits:-

Landfill tipping operations (extension to existing landfill site)

Land at Tir Canol Farm, Palleg Road, Lower Cwmtwrch, Swansea

Grid Ref: SN77381136

in accordance with the application and plan submitted to the Council on 13/11/2001 subject to the conditions specified hereunder:-

1. Unless stated otherwise below, the duration of this permission is limited as specified in the attached notes.
2. This permission authorises tipping of those materials detailed in the planning application and no other materials whatsoever.
3. Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority the site shall be restored to the levels indicated in the submitted plans and in the manner indicated in the supporting information. For the avoidance of doubt there shall be no allowances made for site settlement, and "restoration levels" shall be taken to mean the levels at the time tipping is completed, the sub-cell capped and the top-soil applied, and not at some post-settlement date.
4. Notwithstanding the details indicated in the application documents, a scheme of hedge and tree planting along the site boundaries shall be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the extension hereby approved. The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with a schedule to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority with any trees/plants dying, becoming seriously damaged or diseased, uprooted or felled within 5 years of planting, being replaced with plants of similar size and species as those originally specified.
5. Notwithstanding the details indicated in the submitted documents, the security fencing shall only be sited in accordance with a scheme to be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.
6. Notwithstanding the details indicated in the submitted documents, a wheel washing facility shall be installed to clean vehicle wheels before they re-enter the highway.

LIMIT OF DURATION OF PLANNING PERMISSIONS

Planning permission is granted subject to:-

1. In the case of full planning applications, the condition that the development to which this permission relates must be begun not later than five years beginning with the date on which this permission is granted.
2. In the case of outline planning applications, the conditions that:-
 - (a) in the case of any reserved matters, application for approval must be made not later than the expiration of three years beginning with the date on which this permission is granted;
 - (b) the development to which this permission relates must be begun not later than whichever is the later of the following dates:-
 - (i) the expiration of five years from the date which this permission is granted; or
 - (ii) the expiration of two years from the final approval of reserved matters or, in the case of approval on different dates, the final approval of the last such matters to be approved.
3. In the case of applications for the approval of reserved matters, the condition that the development to which this permission relates must be begun before whichever is later of the following dates:-
 - (i) the expiration of five years from the date of the grant of outline planning permission or;
 - (ii) the expiration of two years from the final approval of the reserved matters or, in the case of approval on different dates, the final approval of the last such matter to be approved.

NOTES

1. If the applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the local planning authority to refuse permission or approval for the proposed development, or to grant permission or approval subject to conditions, he may appeal to the Secretary of State for Wales in accordance with Section 78 (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1990 within six months of receipt of this notice. Appeals must be made on a form which is obtainable from the Welsh Office, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NQ. The Secretary of State has power to allow a longer period for the giving of a notice of appeal but he will not normally be prepared to exercise this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of the appeal. The Secretary of State is not required to entertain an appeal if it appears to him that permission for the proposed development could not have been granted by the local planning authority, or could not have been granted otherwise than subject to the conditions imposed by them, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of the development order, and to any directions given under the order. He does not in practice refuse to entertain appeals solely because the decision of the local planning authority was based on a direction given to him.
2. If permission to develop land is refused, or granted subject to conditions, whether by the local planning authority or by the Secretary of State for Wales and the owner of the land claims that the land has become incapable of reasonably beneficial use in its existing state and cannot be rendered capable of reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted he may serve on the council in which the land is situated, a purchase notice requiring that council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provision of Part VI, Chapter I of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
3. In certain circumstances, a claim may be made against the local planning authority for compensation, where permission is refused or granted subject to conditions by the Secretary of State for Wales on appeal or on a reference of the application to him. The circumstances in which such compensation is payable is set out in Section 114 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1990.

7. The site shall only be open to accept waste between the hours of 07.30 and 17.30 on weekdays and between 07.30 and 13.30 on Saturdays. The site shall not be open, or work (other than pumping and emergency work) undertaken outside the above times or public holidays.
8. The access to the site shall be modified in order to provide additional visibility on to the highway. A scheme of modification shall be submitted to and agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority and shall be implemented prior to the commencement of any work on the extension hereby approved.
9. All vehicles plant and equipment not required for pollution control shall be removed from the site within 3 months of the completion of the development.
10. Notwithstanding the details indicated in the submitted plans a scheme of final restoration shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority within 6 months of the implementation of the permission. Such scheme, which should seek to enhance the ecological value of the site, shall be implemented in accordance with an agreed schedule.
11. The number of lorry (goods vehicles) movements into the site shall not exceed 14 on any one day and 42 in any one week. All weighbridge records shall be available for inspection by the local planning authority at all times in order that such vehicle movements may be verified.

Reasons:

1. Conditions imposed by the above mentioned Act.
- 2, 3. In order to avoid any doubt as to the approved development.
- 4, 5. In the interests of the visual amenities of the area.
6. In order to ensure that mud and other dirt is not transferred to the public highway
7. In the interests of the amenities of local residents
8. The existing access is sub-standard and needs to be improved in the interests of highway safety.
- 9, 10. In the interests of the safety and amenity of vehicles using, and residents living alongside, Palleg and Cwmpfil Roads.
11. In the interests of the safety and amenity of vehicles using, and residents living alongside, Palleg and Cwmpfil Roads.

Sign

Dated 24-September-2003

DCPermitRpt