Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage Development Consent Order

Deadline 5 – Materials Management Plan

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Snowdonia Pumped Hydro ("the Applicant") has submitted an application for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") for a pumped storage facility known as Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage. The generating capacity of the Development exceeds 50 megawatts (MWe) and it is therefore designated as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP") under the Planning Act 2008.

1.1.2 This document was prepared for the DCO application to comply with the requirements of Regulation 5(2)(q) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 and in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government guidance 'Planning Act 2008: Application Form Guidance' and the Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 6 on Preparation and Submission of Application Documents.

1.1.3 This document sets out the minimum contents for the Materials Management Plan which is to be adopted when constructing the Development.

2 MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The preparation of a detailed Material Management Plan (MMP) is to be finalised and approved prior to construction commencing as per Requirement 7.

2.1.2 Approximately 810,000m^3 of excess material will be generated from the Development, around 650,000m^3 of which will transported to the new excess spoil mounds at Q1 from Q6. A conveyor connection in the penstock will facilitate this movement of material between the quarries and is not anticipated to have any additional effects.

2.1.3 All excavated material will be graded with only suitable material utilised in the construction of the dam, with less suitable material used for landscaping purposes or incorporated into the existing spoil mounds.

2.1.4 The spoil mounds located to the south west of Q1 will be designed to minimise any visual impact and have been designed to encourage natural re-colonisation of vegetation, where practical. Slate waste will also be re-used on site wherever reasonably practicable to create access tracks

2.1.5 Slate crushing will be required on site and therefore suitable mitigation measures will be implemented to prevent runoff, such as settlement lagoons.

2.1.6 The re-use of slate waste has already been successfully undertaken during the extension of the upper storage reservoir, Marchlyn Mawr, at Dinorwig hydroelectric power station. During these works the embankment level was raised by 1.3m using locally derived slate waste. This construction method will help to ensure that waste will not need to be disposed of at an alternative location and demonstrates adherence to the waste hierarchy.

2.1.7 Subject to geotechnical testing, all excavated materials will be re-used on site wherever reasonably practicable and any contaminated material requiring remediation will be treated onsite where it is reasonably practicable to do so. However, if it is not possible to reuse or remediate material onsite, a licensed off-site waste disposal facility will be used and waste will be disposed of in accordance with the Waste Management Plan (WMP).

2.1.8 The waste wood and foliage material resulting from the removal of trees will be managed in-line with the Waste Hierarchy as detailed within the Waste Framework Directive, thus helping to minimise potential environmental issues pertaining to this process.

2.1.9 Wherever feasible, the generation of tree and foliage waste will be prevented and these features will be retained in-situ, especially as part of the Development site is subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) which includes groups and woodland areas as well as individual trees.

2.1.10 However, the retention of trees and foliage will not always be possible; therefore the reuse of material on site will be explored wherever practicable, with wood material either reused in construction, or within landscaping aspects such as the use of wood chippings, or as mulch to enhance soil quality to aid the re-planting of trees.

2.1.11 Should this not prove to be a viable option for all generated material, then excess wood waste will be stored under cover, such as tarpaulin, to protect wood from the weather so that it may be re-used wherever possible off-site e.g. as carpentry material or offered to the local community for fire wood and biomass.

2.1.12 Attention will also be paid to the proximity principle, with local uses for waste materials considered where this represents the best practicable environmental option. For all material that cannot be re-used on or off site, or recycled, then elements of the wood and foliage material can be converted into wood-chip. Through following this process, it will be possible to limit the volume of tree and foliage waste sent for disposal as far as practicably possible. Discussions have been undertaken with Minerals and

Waste department of Gwynedd Council regarding this matter and the above agreed.