### Key Issues –

The Bolton Road development was identified in the Environmental Statement to have very few environmental constraints largely due to its location being far from residential areas.

The site was considered by Mouchel to be the optimum site within the three authorities for the contractor to develop their solution given its industrial location and its distance from residential areas. Human receptors were limited to those using nearby footpaths on the adjacent parkland or within the nearby Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

The traffic routes to and from the site were of considerable interest to the public during the consultation period and Mouchel worked with the local councils to ensure that future movements would be minimised through a nearby AQMA and demonstrated in the ES that Heavy Goods Vehicle emissions would not be significant.

### Purpose of the project

The construction of a 265,000 tonnes per annum waste treatment and renewable energy plant to treat residual waste arising from Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham at the former Manvers colliery site. The facility will dry the waste before removing recyclable materials with the remaining fraction being burnt off site at Ferrybridge Power Station.

### Description of the project

Key details of the project are as follows:

**Location** – To the north of Rotherham at the former Manvers Colliery site.

**Stage** – Assessment and environmental support from initial design as part of the PFI bid, to submission.


**Receptors** – Sensitive receptors include the adjacent parkland and residents in the nearby Air Quality Management Area.

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**Bolton Road Waste Treatment and Renewable Energy Facility**

![Image](image_url)
Lessons learnt

Public Consultation:
At the outset of the application there was considerable public opposition to the proposals on environmental grounds. Mouchel worked with the client in the public consultation phase both pre and post application to address the concerns and to demonstrate how the development of the facility will not lead to a deterioration of the local environment. Early public engagement is invaluable in obtaining the public’s acceptance of controversial proposals.

Ecological constraints:
Suitable habitat for Great Crested Newts, reptiles, water voles and breeding birds was present on the site and species specific surveys for each one was undertaken although no protected species were identified.

However, the presence of breeding birds results in there being a constraint on the contractor not being able to commence site clearance until the Autumn.

Furthermore, even though Water Voles have not been identified on or near to the site, they have been identified in the area previously and an additional survey prior to construction commencement has been requested by Natural England. It is therefore important to remember that the absence of a protected species during a survey does not guarantee that they are not present.

Building shape:
The buildings for the treatment process operate in a linear process and are long and narrow. The architectural form of the buildings in a sweeping shape helped them to sit within the existing landform of the restored colliery area and helped to ensure that visual impacts were minimised. Photomontage images were used to assess the visual impact of the development and from most locations there would be a neutral or in the worst case a slight adverse impact.

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