AN APPLICATION TO VARY ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT NUMBER EPR/ZP3831DX IN RESPECT OF THE ASH PROCESSING PLANT AT FIDDLERS FERRY, WARRINGTON, CHESHIRE

NUISANCE AND AMENITY ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT (ERA)

Report reference: TI/FF/AW/5778/01/ERA
November 2025

Technical advisers on environmental issues

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CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1. Introduction

1.1 MJCA is commissioned by Titan Cement UK Limited (Titan) to prepare an application to vary Environmental Permit Number EPR/ZP3831DX (the permit) for the Ash Processing Plant (APP) at Fiddlers Ferry, Widnes Road, Cuerdley, Warrington, Cheshire, WA5 2UT (the site). The permit currently authorises an activity for *recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day involving treatment of slags and ashes*, specifically for the receipt and treatment of Coal Derived Fly Ash (CDFA) consisting of physical separation, drying and grading, with an annual throughput of 500,000 tonnes when in full operation.

1.2 As shown on Figure ERA 1, the site is located in an industrial setting within the footprint of the former Fiddlers Ferry Power Station (FFPS). The site is bordered to the south by St Helens Canal and by a railway line.

1.3 Titan are proposing to install new plant and equipment at the site to facilitate the storage and processing of CDFA at the site consistent generally with the activity which is already permitted to be undertaken at the site. The details of the process are described in the Technical Description Document (TDD) presented at Appendix B to the application to vary the permit and the key points are summarised below:

- There are no proposed changes to the permit boundary, the waste types accepted at the site or the maximum annual throughput of the plant which will remain at 500,000 tonnes per year.

- CDFA is currently permitted to be extracted from Fiddlers Ferry Ash Lagoons pursuant to Environmental Permit number EPR/BR6791IJ (the Lagoon permit) operated currently by Peel NRE Developments Acquisitions No.1 Limited (Peel) (location 14 on Figure ERA 1). Environmental Permit number EP25/7 was issued to Titan on 9 September 2025 by Warrington Borough Council for the grading and screening of designated mineral comprising CDFA stockpiled in Fiddlers Ferry Area E (location 10 on Figure ERA 1).

- CDFA, which will naturally be damp prior to processing in the APP, will be transferred from the ash lagoons and from Area E to the APP using open

topped trucks travelling on existing FFPS site roadways. The vehicle access route to the APP is shown on Figure ERA 1.

- CFDA will be stored inside a building at the APP prior to treatment in the processing building at the APP. Storage inside a building will provide a barrier to emissions of particulate matter, albeit that the CDFA will naturally be damp prior to processing hence is unlikely to comprise a significant source of emissions of particulate matter.

- The first stage of the process is drying using Atritor Dryer Pulverisers, which deagglomerate the material and dry it in one process using streams of warm air. It is planned that up to six drying units will be installed. The dryers will be installed in stages to eventually achieve the maximum throughput of 500,000tpa. Air emissions from the heater and exhausts from the dryers will be fed into six new stacks protruding from the roof of the processing building with 1 stack serving each individual dryer. As explained in the TDD, the point source emissions from the stacks will be subject to monitoring for dust, carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen pursuant to the requirements of the permit and fabric filters will be installed to abate the emissions of particulate matter (dust) from the vent stacks associated with the Atritor Dryer Pulverisers. A quantitative dispersion modelling Air Quality Assessment (AQA) has been undertaken by a specialist air quality consultant (Isopleth Limited) to assess the potential impacts of the point source emissions.

- The second stage of the process is to separate the mineral and carbon materials in the dried, deagglomerated CDFA using electrostatic separators located in the processing building.

- Following separation, the mineral and carbon outputs are pneumatically blown through enclosed pipework into storage silos located outside of the building prior to removal from the site by road in tankers.

- The layout of the site including the area in which the CDFA is processed, and the locations of the stacks and silos is shown on Figure DEMP 2 provided in the Dust and Particulate Matter Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) presented at Appendix I to the application to vary the permit.

1.4 It was intended that the APP would use the mains electricity supply already in place at the site. However, due to the practicalities associated with the redevelopment of the wider area around the former FFPS as part of the Development Framework authorised by Warrington Borough Council, a mains electricity supply will not be available in the short term and may not be installed for several years. Accordingly, in the short term the ash treatment process will be powered by two gas fuelled generators (1.4MW capacity each). There will also be two smaller diesel fuelled generators (0.4MW capacity each) that are used infrequently for start-ups of the processing equipment, where the gas generator cannot run at such a low power. Based on the size (MWth) of the proposed generators, the generators comprise Medium Combustion Plant (MCP) and fall under the requirements of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive (MCPD). Full details of the aspects of this application in relation to the assessments required pursuant to the MCPD and associated guidance are presented in Section 3 of the application report. The EA MCPD guidance[1] specifies a minimum screening distance of 1km to the following habitat sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar wetlands) for MCP with a rated thermal input between 2 and 5 MWth, to determine whether an air emission risk assessment is required. Based on the information presented on the Defra MAGIC website there are no SSSIs, MCZs, SACs, SPAs or Ramsar sites within 1km of the APP site. Notwithstanding this, the emissions from the MCP have been assessed together with the emissions from the APP in the AQA prepared by Isopleth Limited. A copy of the AQA is presented at Appendix F of the application to vary the permit.

1.5 This document comprises a nuisance and amenity environmental risk assessment (ERA) prepared generally in accordance with Environment Agency (EA) guidance entitled 'Risk assessments for your environmental permit' published on GOV.UK[2]. A risk screening matrix is provided in Table ERA 2, and the assessment is presented in Table ERA 3.

1 Medium combustion plant: apply for an environmental permit - GOV.UK Published 15 July 2019. Last updated 9 July 2025. Last accessed 30 October 2025.

2 Available at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit. Published 1 February 2016. Last updated 3 January 2025. Last accessed 30 October 2025.

1.6 The ERA considers potential receptors and pathways for impacts based on the understanding of the environment surrounding the site. The assessment of the risks associated with the site are based on the EA risk assessment guidance taking into consideration the proposed activities.

1.7 The selection of potential receptors has been informed by information presented on the Defra MAGIC website, Google Earth and the Environment Agency Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report provided during enhanced pre-application advice provided at Appendix ERA A. The receptors are shown on Figure ERA 1 and in Table ERA 1. The risk assessment takes into consideration receptors within 500m of the site with the exception of statutorily designated nature conservation sites for which a distance of up to 2km has been specified.

1.8 As shown on Figure ERA 1, there are currently no residential properties within 500m of the APP. The closest residential properties are located approximately 750m north of the site (Rose Tree Farm – Receptor 1 on Figure ERA 1) and northeast of the site (Marsh End Farm – Receptor 2 on Figure ERA 1). There is a proposed future housing development within 250m of the site boundary to the east of the site[3] from the Warrington Local Plan Policy MD3 at the former FFPS (Receptor 13b on Figure ERA 1). Although the proposed future housing development is not currently present, the location has been considered in the AQA prepared by Isopleth Limited and in the Noise Impact Assessment described below.

1.9 Based on information on the DEFRA MAGIC website there are no SSSIs, SPAs, Ramsar sites, SACs or National Nature Reserves (NNRs) located within 2km of the site. One Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is identified within 2km of the site. Oxmoor Wood LNR is located approximately 1.8km south southeast of the site. Based on the information available on MAGIC, there are areas of deciduous woodland located to the south of the St Helens Canal and there are no areas of ancient woodland within

[3] Fiddlers Ferry Power Station (FFPS) was closed in March 2020 and the site was identified in the Warrington Local Plan 2021/22-2038/39 adopted in December 2023 as a key area for mixed use redevelopment comprising industrial and residential use. A Development Framework for the regeneration of the former FFPS (DF) has been developed by the landowners, Peel and was approved by Warrington Borough Council (WBC) in September 2024. The DF sets out the aims and objectives for the overall redevelopment of the former FFPS site including maintaining the existing APP as existing infrastructure to be retained in order to process the CDFA located in the former settling lagoons and stockpiled in Area E. The APP is located to the west of the proposed later phases of residential development within the wider Fiddlers Ferry site. Whilst it is considered that the earlier stages of residential development will be completed by 2030/31 it is anticipated that construction of the later phases will commence in the early 2030s and be completed by approximately 2038/39.

1km of the site. Based on the information available on MAGIC there are no Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites or Listed Buildings within 500m of the site.

1.10 A copy of the EA Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report provided by the EA during the pre-application process is presented at Appendix A of the ERA. The EA Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report identifies a number of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) to the south of the APP and Protected Species (non fish)[4] to the south of the St Helens Canal and Railway Line.

1.11 A Dust and Particulate Matter Emissions Management Plan (DEMP)[5] has been prepared to support the application to vary the permit. The DEMP provides further details of the receptors in the vicinity of the site.

1.12 A Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) has been prepared to support the application to vary the permit. It is concluded in the NIA that:

> *"An assessment of potential noise impact associated with the future operation of the ash processing plant has been made following the guidance presented within BS 4142. Following an initial estimate of noise impact, along with consideration of the context and any potential effects of uncertainty, the development is not considered likely to result in 'adverse' or 'significant adverse' impacts…. Based on the outcome of the assessment it is unlikely that the proposed development would result in significant or unacceptable adverse impacts at noise-sensitive premises in the vicinity of the site."*

1.13 An H1 risk screening assessment for air emissions has been prepared and is included with the application to vary the permit. Based on the results of the H1 screening it was necessary for a specialist air quality consultant (Isopleth Limited) to undertake quantitative dispersion modelling to assess the potential impacts of the emissions. In the AQA, it is concluded that:

> *"Detailed air quality modelling using the AERMOD 13 dispersion model has been undertaken to predict the impacts associated with*

[4] European Eel, European Eel migratory route, Smelt migratory route, European Water Vole
[5] Report reference TI/FF/AW/5778/01/DEMP dated September 2025

the operation of the ash dryers, natural gas fuelled engines and diesel generators.

All impacts, human and ecological, are predicted to be below limit values at locations where the Air Quality Directive and Regulations, policies and guidance in England states that they must be applied. When applying the assumptions above it can be seen that there is no realistic potential for a breach of the air quality objectives at residences (or ecological sites).”

1.14 As the site is located in Flood Zone 1 it is considered unnecessary to complete a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).

2. Conclusion

2.1 The ERA presented in Table ERA 2 that has been completed to support the application to vary the permit demonstrates that the operation of the facility with the implemented controls has a low or very low risk of adverse impact on amenity or the surrounding environment including sites of heritage or nature conservation interest.

TABLES

Table ERA 1

Receptors in the vicinity of the site

Ref	Name or description	Type of receptor	Approximate distance from site (m)	Direction from site
1	Rose Tree Farm	Commercial/Residential	500 - 1000	N
2	Marsh End Farm	Commercial/Residential	500 - 1000	NE
3	Cross Lane Farm Cottages	Commercial/Residential	>1000	NNE
4	Fiddlers Ferry power station	Industrial	Adjacent	W
5	River Mersey	Watercourse	500 - 1000	SE
6	True Fit Golf Centre	Commercial	500 - 1000	NE
7	Penketh Fire Station	Commercial	500 - 1000	NE
8	Pit Stop	Commercial	500 - 1000	N
9	Deciduous Woodland	Woodland	<250	S
10	Area E	Commercial	500 - 1000	N
11	Residential properties on Back Lane	Residential	500 - 1000	NW
12	Spice of India Cuerdley	Commercial	500 - 1000	NW
13a	Current - Agricultural fields	Agricultural	<250	E
13b	Future - Proposed future residential development	Residential	<250	E
14	CDFA Lagoons	Industrial	<250	S
15	A562	Road	500 - 1000	N
16	St Helens Canal	Waterbody	<250	S
17	Railway Line	Railway line	<250	S

Note: Only selected receptors within 1km of the site are reported. Their locations are shown on Figure ERA 1.

Table ERA 2 Risk screening matrix (waste treatment activity)

RISK TYPE	ODOUR		NOISE AND VIBRATION		FUGITIVE EMISSIONS								
					PARTICULATE MATTER				LITTER		BIRDS, VERMIN AND INSECTS		MUD ON THE ROAD
GENERIC HAZARDS / GENERIC RECEPTORS[1]	Waste storage and processing	Waste delivery	Waste delivery	Waste storage and processing	Waste delivery	Waste storage processing	Waste Processing	Access routes	Waste delivery	Waste storage and processing	Waste delivery	Waste storage and processing	Vehicle Movements
DOMESTIC DWELLING			x	x	x	x	x	x					
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES													
HOSPITALS													
OFFICES/COMMERCIALPREMISES													
INDUSTRIAL PREMISES			x	x	x	x	x	x					
PUBLIC FOOTPATH OR BRIDLEWAY			x	x	x	x	x	x					
HIGHWAYS OR ROADS					x	x	x	x					x
PARKS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			x	x	x	x	x	x					
FARMLAND WITH LIVESTOCK													
FARMLAND ARABLE					x	x	x	x					
PRIORITY HABITAT European Eel, European Eel migratory route, Smelt migratory route, European Water Vole			x	x	x	x	x	x					
NATURE SITE OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE (e.g. LNR, LWS)			x	x	x	x	x	x					

RISK TYPE	ODOUR		NOISE AND VIBRATION		FUGITIVE EMISSIONS								
					PARTICULATE MATTER				LITTER		BIRDS, VERMIN AND INSECTS		MUD ON THE ROAD
GENERIC HAZARDS / GENERIC RECEPTORS[1]	Waste storage and processing	Waste delivery	Waste delivery	Waste storage and processing	Waste delivery	Waste storage	Waste processing	Access routes	Waste delivery	Waste storage and processing	Waste delivery	Waste processing	Vehicle Movements
SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (within 2km)													
SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (within 2km)													
SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA OR OTHER RELEVANT SSSI (within 2km)													
LISTED BUILDINGS (within 500m)													
SCHEDULED MONUMENT (within 500m)													
AIRPORT													
RAILWAY					**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**					
SURFACE WATER					**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**					

X = generic receptor type present and generic hazard considered as part of this assessment set out in Table ERA 2

[1] All generic receptors within 500m have been identified unless an alternative distance has been identified.

Table ERA 3 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the treatment of waste at Fiddlers Ferry

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESSD 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
Odour							
There are no potential sources of odour at the site.	Local human population	Air	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	The only waste type accepted at the site will be CDFA. Odour is not associated with this waste type. Waste acceptance procedures will be in place.	Negligible
Noise and vibration							
Drying, deglomeration, separation, mobile plant and vehicles, operation of MCP generators	Local human population	Air	Medium to low	Medium to low	Medium to low	The potential impacts of noise from the development have been assessed and a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) has been provided with the application. It is concluded in the NIA that there will be no significant or unacceptable adverse impact at existing noise sensitive premises in the vicinity of the site. Details of the noise mitigation measures are presented in the NIA.	Low
Fugitive emissions							
Particulates from access routes, waste delivery, waste storage and waste treatment	Local human population / properties / public highway / water bodies / sensitive habitat	Air	Low	Medium to low	Low	A Dust and Particulate Matter Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) has been prepared to support the operation of the site. The DEMP describes the operations at the site which may have the potential to have an impact on air quality as a result of emissions of particulate matter, describes the operational controls which are implemented to	Low

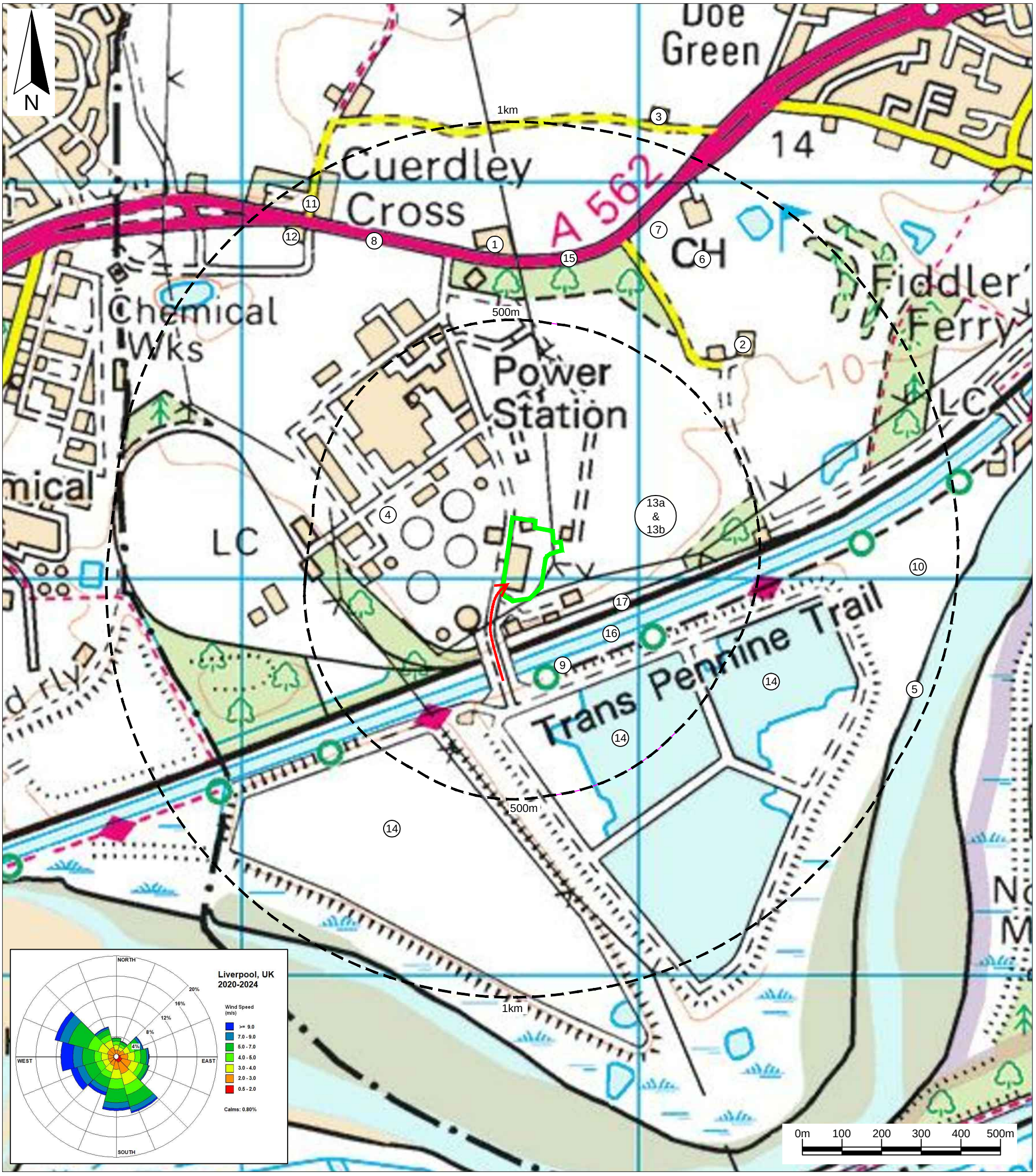
What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			**Assessing the risk**			**Managing the risk**	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESSD 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
						minimise emissions and describes the monitoring which is carried out to confirm the effectiveness of the management controls. The principal control measure for dust comprises the enclosure of the waste storage and waste processing within a building.	
The wastes that will be accepted have a very low potential to generate litter or to attract birds, vermin or insects.	Local human population / properties / public highway / water bodies / sensitive habitat	Air	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Acceptance procedures will be in place. The CDFA accepted at the site will have a negligible potential to generate litter, attract scavenging animals and scavenging birds or insects.	Negligible
Mud and debris deposited on the public highway	Public highway	Vehicle movements	Low	Medium	Medium/Low	All CDFA accepted at the APP is delivered from the adjacent ash lagoons and Area E. The delivery route does not require vehicles to travel on the public highway. Vehicles delivering CDFA to the APP will return to the ash lagoon site or Area E and will not travel on the public highway. Following processing at the APP, the outputs from the process will be transported off the site and onto the public highway in road tankers. Internal site roads are subject to water bowsing and sweeping to prevent dust build up to minimise the potential for any dust or particulate matter to accumulate on the road surface and to minimise the potential for particulate matter to accumulate on the wheels of vehicles which may enter the public highway.	Low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESSD 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
						Further information is provided in the DEMP.	
Fugitive emissions to water							
Contamination from wastes accepted and handled at the site	Groundwater/ surface water	Run off or infiltration	Low	Low	Low	CDFA to be accepted at the site has a very low risk of contaminating groundwater as the material will be stored on an impermeable surface within a building. The CDFA processing operations will be carried out within enclosed vessels in an enclosed building and process outputs will be stored in silos.	Low
Accidents							
Waste stored and treated on site causing bodily injury	Local human population gaining unauthorised access to the site	Direct physical contact	Low	Low	Low	Security measures comprising the use of fencing, safety signs, 24-hour security and regular inspections will continue to be implemented to minimise the potential for unauthorised entry to the site.	Very low
Vehicle movements on site causing bodily injury	Local human population gaining unauthorised access to the site	Direct physical contact	Low	Medium to low	Low	Security measures will be implemented to minimise the potential for unauthorised entry to the site (see above). Vehicles will employ suitable non-tonal reversing alarms.	Low
Accidental release of fuel (diesel storage for the MCP generators)	Water resources	Infiltration to ground	Low	Medium	Medium/Low	Company operational, maintenance, inspection and accident management procedures are in place and will be implemented. Spillage kits are available and site personnel are trained in their use. Fuel used in the diesel generators will be stored in a tank	Low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			**Assessing the risk**			**Managing the risk**	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESSD 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
						provided with suitably sized secondary containment. A leak detection and repair programme will be set up and implemented for the storage and transfer of fuel used for the diesel generators.	
Flooding	The generic receptors identified in Table ERA 1	Flood waters	Low	Low	Very low	Based on the information reviewed on the Environment Agency flood map for planning tool, the site is located within Flood Zone 1 which is land that has a low probability of flooding. For this reason, it is considered unnecessary to complete a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).	Very low
Fire	Atmospheric emissions – nuisance from smoke. Contamination of water resources	Air	Low	Low	Very low	As CDFA is non-flammable and non-combustible the risk of occurrence of fires is very low. As a result, associated risk from fire-fighting water being discharged to controlled waters is very low.	Very low
Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	Protected sites – European sites and SSSI	Air or run off	Negligible	Negligible.	Negligible	Measures are in place to minimise the risk of unacceptable impacts from the waste operations on the surrounding environment. There are no European Sites or SSSIs within 2km of the site. It is considered that the potential hazards from the permitted activities pose a negligible risk to protected sites.	Negligible
Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of	Wildlife sites of regional or local	Air or run off	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Measures are in place to minimise the risk of unacceptable impacts from the waste operations on the surrounding environment which will be	Very low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			**Assessing the risk**			**Managing the risk**	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESSD 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	Consequence	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
nature conservation sites and priority/ protected habitats through contamination, nutrient enrichment, smothering, disturbance, predation etc.	importance (LWS), priority habitats (European Eel, European Eel migratory route, Smelt migratory route, European Water Vole) and deciduous woodland					protective also of LWS', priority habitats and deciduous woodland. It is considered that the potential hazards from the permitted activities pose a very low risk to nature conservation sites and priority/ protected habitats.	
Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of heritage conservation sites.	Designated heritage sites – Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings	Direct physical contact	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Measures are in place to minimise the risk of unacceptable impacts from the waste operations on the surrounding environment which will be protective also of heritage conservation sites. There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within 500m of the site. It is considered that the potential hazards from the permitted activities pose a negligible risk to heritage conservation sites.	Negligible

FIGURES



Key / Notes

Approximate boundary of Environmental Permit EPR/ZP3831/DX Fiddlers Ferry Ash Processing Plant

(12) Potential receptor generally within a 1km radius of the site

Offset from Environmental Permit boundary

Vehicle access route to APP

Note:
Permit boundary taken from RockTron drawing number FF-PL-11 included in variation V002 the Environmental Permit.

Rev	Status	Drn	App	Chk	Date
	Final	KR	LRM	AW	11/11/25

Site: FIDDLERS FERRY

Client: Titan Cement UK Limited

Title: Site and surrounding area

Figure ERA 1 — 1:10,000@A3

Drawing Ref: TIC/FF/02-25/24821

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY NATURE AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION SCREENING REPORT

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke installation

Reference	**EPR/ZP3831DX/P001**
NGR	**SJ5471286044**
Buffer (m)	**40**
Date report produced	**07/01/2025**
Number of maps enclosed	**2**

This nature and heritage conservation report

The nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features identified in the table below **must be considered in your application**.

In the further information column, there are links which give more information about the site or feature type and indicate where you are able to self-serve to get the most accurate site boundaries or feature locations.

Most designated site boundaries are available on Magic map. Using Magic map allows you to zoom in and see the site boundary or feature location in detail, Magic map also allows you to measure the distance from these sites and features to your proposed boundary. Help videos are available on Magic map to guide you through.

Where information is not publicly available, or is only available to those with GIS access, we have provided a map at the end of this report.

Sites and Features within screening distance	Screening distance (km)	Further Information
Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA)	10	Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Magic map
Mersey Estuary		

Ramsar **Mersey Estuary**	10	Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Magic map
Local Nature Reserve (LNR) **Oxmoor Wood**	2	Natural England and Magic map
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) (see map below) **St Helens Canal Disused** **Upper Mersey Estuary** **St Helens Canal** **Widnes Warth saltmarsh** **Upper Mersey Estuary Intertidal Areas and Mudflats** **Norton Marsh and Upper Moss Side Fields** **Astmoor Saltmarsh and Swamp** **Upper Moss Side Farm** **Moore Nature Reserve** **Norbury Wood** **Oxmoor**	2	Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC)

Protected Species within screening distance	Screening distance (km)	Further Information
European Eel	up to 2	Natural England
European Eel migratory route		Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC)
Smelt migratory route		National Biological Network (NBN)
European Water Vole		Environment Agency. Dial 03708 506 506 for your local Fisheries and Biodiversity team
(see map below)		

Where protected species are present, a licence may be required from Natural England to handle the species or undertake the proposed works.

The relevant Local Records Centre must be contacted for information on the features within local wildlife sites. A small administration charge may also be incurred for this service.

The following nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked for, where they are relevant for the permit type requested, but have not been found within screening distance of your site unless included in the list above.

Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC), Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Ancient Woodland, relevant species and habitats.

Please note we have screened this application for features for which we have information. It is however your responsibility to comply with all environmental and planning legislation, this information does not imply that no other checks or permissions will be required.

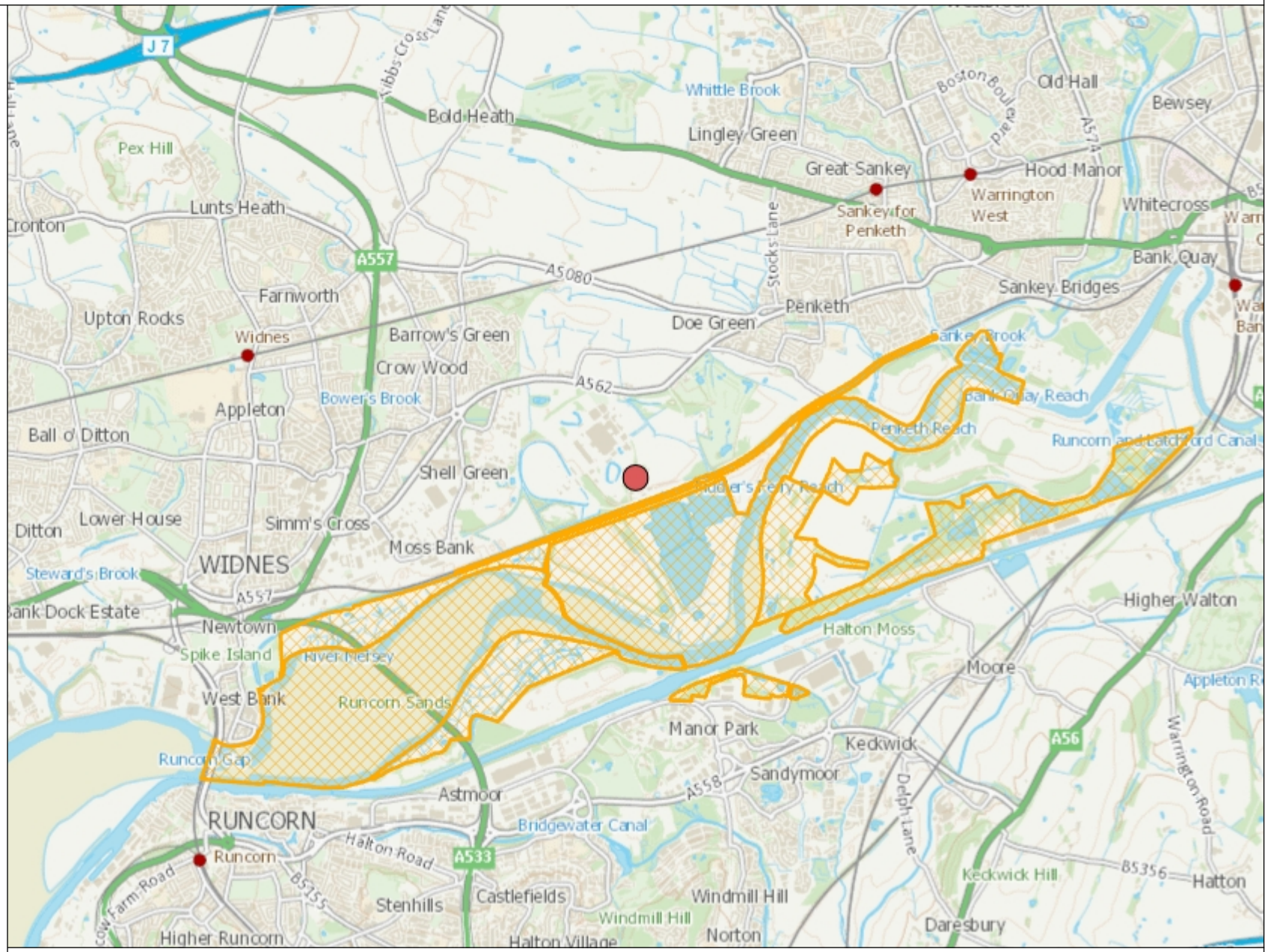
The nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this report is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time it is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of this report and the submission of the permit application, which could result in the return of an application or requesting further information

Local Wildlife Sites

Environment Agency

Legend

Local Wildlife Sites



1: 50,000

0 1,250

Metres

N W E S

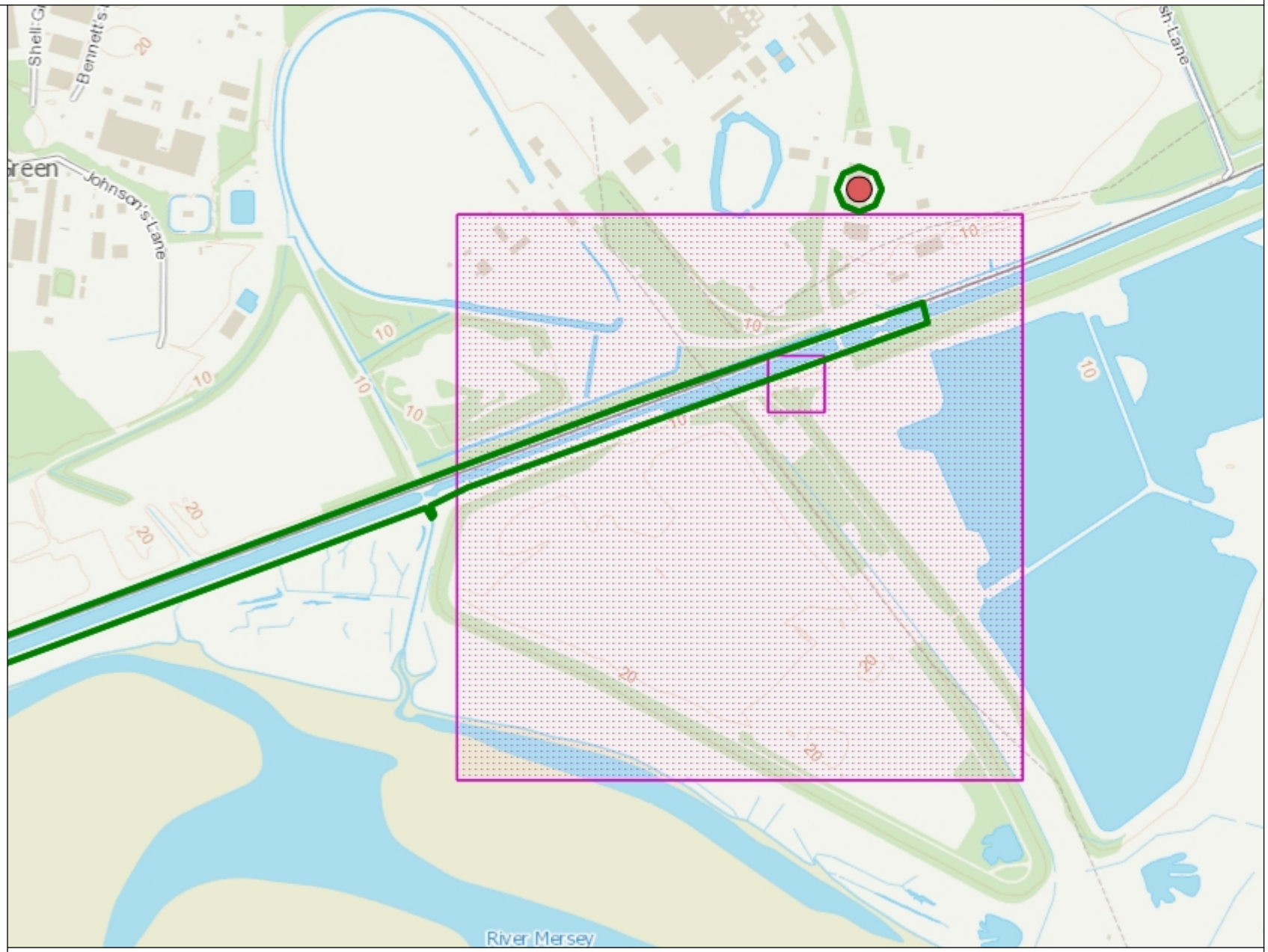
Protected Species

Environment Agency

Legend

Protected species screened for Env Permits - complete set

- Protected species, non fish
- Protected fish
- Protected fish migratory route
- Coded



1: 10,000

0 250

Metres

N W E S