2. Approach

2.1 This chapter describes the methodology used to undertake the EIA in accordance with the EIA Regulations.

2.2 The chapter begins with a description of the general approach to assessment and EIA regulatory compliance, including how the planning application and EIA are linked. EIA procedure and methodology is presented before the spatial and temporal scope of the assessment is discussed.

2.3 Following this, the criteria used for impact prediction, assessing significance and implementing and securing mitigation measures are explained, along with any limitations and assumptions. With regard to the methodologies and assumptions for the technical assessments, each chapter has its own specific assessment methodology and assumptions, which are explained within the relevant sections.

2.4 A range of experience, resources and skills have been coordinated in order to bring together this application and the project team, along with their professional roles, is presented at the end of this chapter.

EIA Procedure and Methodology

2.5 The EIA Regulations, supported by precedents in UK case law, have established the legal framework for the process of EIA and contents of Environmental Statements. The application is to be submitted as an outline planning application. The description of development and plans provides sufficient detail to identify, predict and assess the significance of any potential environmental effects.

Establishing the requirement for EIA

2.6 The EIA Regulations require that for certain planning applications, an EIA must be undertaken. Schedule 1 of the EIA Regulations lists developments that always require EIA and Schedule 2 of the EIA Regulations list developments that may require EIA if it is considered that they could give rise to significant environmental impacts.

2.7 The Proposed Development is not Schedule 1 development however it is of a type described in Schedule 2, 10(b) of the EIA Regulations. That is:

> *"10. Infrastructure projects…(b) Urban development projects, including the construction of shopping centres and car parks, sports stadiums, leisure centres and multiplex cinemas…"*

2.8 Schedule 2 sets out a number of applicable thresholds and states that EIA is likely to be required for Schedule 2, 10(b) projects if:

"...(i) The development includes more than 1 hectare of urban development which is not dwellinghouse development; or

(ii) the development includes more than 150 dwellings; or (iii) the overall area of the development exceeds 5 hectares."

2.9 The proposed development exceeds these thresholds and the Applicant recognises the potential for the proposed development to give rise to significant environmental effects. Therefore, on this basis, an EIA has been prepared.

2.10 The EIA is based on the written description of the Proposed Development and is accompanied by a suite of plans including the Site Location Plan and Parameter Plan governing development plot extents, land uses, maximum building heights and access arrangements (see Chapter 5: The Proposed Development). The description of development, along with plans submitted for approval as part of the application, allow the likely significant effects of the proposals to be fully assessed and appropriate mitigation measures secured.

2.11 The Design and Access Statement (DAS) (Tetratech) which accompanies the planning application, presents further information about the Proposed Development.

Screening

2.12 Regulation 6 of the EIA Regulations makes provision for a developer to request a 'Screening Opinion' from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to ascertain whether an EIA is required if a development is classed as a Schedule 2 development. This decision is based on the likelihood of significant environmental effects arising in relation to the development proposals. Due to the scale and location of the Proposed Development, it has been assumed for the purposes of the application that a statutory EIA will be required and therefore the Applicant has undertaken an EIA in respect of the proposals without seeking a Screening Opinion from the Local Authority.

Scoping

2.13 Scoping is a voluntary process that, through research and consultation, identifies the environmental issues that require assessment as part of the EIA. This essentially refines the focus of the EIA on the environmental aspects which are likely to result in significant environmental impacts whilst also ensuring that no potentially significant areas are overlooked.

2.14 A formal request for a Scoping Opinion was made to WCBC on 12th December 2023, accompanied by an EIA Scoping Report which set out those topics identified as requiring assessment through the EIA process in line with Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations.

2.15 A formal Scoping Opinion was issued by WCBC on the 7th March 2024. In summary, the Council identified Agricultural Land and Minerals as the only topics to be 'scoped in' to the ES. However, numerous consultee responses received confirmed acceptance of the inclusion of the other topics listed below and the approach to each assessment. Although the inclusion of these topics goes beyond the request from WCBC, it is considered that the approach taken is the most robust to assess and mitigate any potentially significant effects. A copy of the EIA Scoping Report can be found at **Appendix 2.1** and a copy of the Scoping Opinion received from WCBC can be found at **Appendix 2.2**.

2.16 The scoping process concluded that there were potentially significant environmental effects in relation to the below topics and that these should be included in the EIA:

- Landscape and Visual
- Ecology and Nature Conservation
- Cultural Heritage
- Transport and Access
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Flood Risk and Drainage
- Agricultural Land
- Minerals

2.17 A number of other topics were scoped out of the EIA as they were not considered to give rise to significant environmental impacts. These topics included:

Table 2.1: Scoped Out Topics

Discipline	Scoped Out Justification
Arboriculture	Given the presence of existing trees and hedgerow cover across the site, a full tree survey is to be undertaken in accordance with BS5837:2012 and an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) report will be prepared to accompany the planning submission. Whilst at this stage the layout is expected to require the proposed loss of sections of internal existing hedgerow to facilitate highway proposals and pedestrian connections, any such losses will be kept minimal and mitigated for within the scheme. Given that a fully detailed BS5837 baseline will be utilised to inform the emerging scheme layout, there is scope to provide for the retention and long-term protection of the majority of existing hedgerows and trees of merit and maturity within the site and as a result the scheme is not envisaged to give rise to significant arboricultural impacts. As such it is proposed that an assessment of the arboricultural baseline, development impacts and mitigation in the context of relevant planning policy can be addressed via a standalone AIA rather than as a discipline specific ES chapter. Following scheme fix the AIA will detail the opportunities for tree retention and any required removals, mitigation and development impacts in relation to the retained tree stock. A corresponding Tree Removal and Retention plan will be prepared, providing a composite of the final scheme layout for submission and the baseline tree survey information to illustrate the findings of the AIA. The AIA will be prepared as a supporting technical appendix to the landscape or ecology chapter of the ES.
Daylight, Sunlight & Overshadowing	Development in densely urbanised locations or of a high-rise nature can cause impacts to the levels of light received by adjacent properties. The proposed development is in an open area of land and is not high-rise in nature. There would be no potential for issues of overshadowing or light obstruction to adjacent properties such that an assessment would need to be undertaken to quantify the impact and

	propose mitigation. It is therefore proposed that this be scoped out of the EIA.
Wind Microclimate	The proposed development will not comprise buildings of a sufficient size and scale to affect wind flow and dynamics such that significant environmental effects could result. As such, due to the expectation of no potential for significant effects in relation to wind microclimate, this topic is proposed to be scoped out of the ES for this outline application.
Climate Change	The climate change impacts associated with the proposals, and the subsequent requirement for adaptation and mitigation measures to increase the resilience to climate change events will be covered within the technical assessments accompanying the planning application. Impacts associated with vehicle movements, emissions, dust and air quality will be considered within the ES. Furthermore, flood risk mitigation and management measures, such as suitable drainage discharge rates, will be factored into the design of the scheme. Overall, any significant climate change impacts will be sufficiently considered and assessed within the technical reports accompanying the planning application, setting out a series of mitigation measures to minimise climate change impacts. As such, it is not considered climate change is required to be assessed separately as part of this EIA.
Waste Management	Given the nature of the proposed development, materials required for the construction of the proposed development are unlikely to be particularly scarce or environmentally sensitive, nor is the proposed development likely to result in materials becoming scarce. Consideration will be given throughout the design process to the specification of suitable materials, including their sustainability and environmental implications, to support an environmentally sensitive and high-quality development. As a result, the proposed development is not likely to have any significant effects in relation to materials. Waste will be generated during the construction phase, as a result of the construction of the new building. Waste management will be considered carefully throughout the design and construction of the proposed development, to ensure compliance with legislation, and to minimise costs

	associated with waste disposal. The volume of construction waste likely to be generated by the development would be in line with what would be expected from a development of this size and will not significantly affect the capacity of local waste infrastructure. Given the topography of the site there is unlikely to be the requirement for the generation of significant cut material or the importation of significant fill material. The development will be designed to keep such cut or fill requirements to a minimum. During the operation of the development, waste (including recyclables) generated by the development will be managed by commercial operators. None of the proposed users are anticipated to be major generators of waste and the wastes generated by the proposed development should not significantly affect the capacity of local waste infrastructure. As such, waste does not need to be assessed separately as part of this EIA.
Human Health	The EIA Regulations require that an ES considers the impact on human health of a proposed development. The nature of this proposed development is not considered to result in potential for direct health impacts to any nearby sensitive receptors (residents). Any potential impacts on highways, and subsequently on noise and air quality, as a result of the proposed development that could give rise to indirect impacts on human health are expected to be mitigated appropriately to result in no significant residual effects and therefore no significant residual effect on human health is expected and it is not included within the EIA.
Accidents and Disasters	The nature of the proposed development, being a proposed residential led development, is not considered to pose a risk of major accidents and/or disasters. As such, accidents and disasters are not proposed to be included as part of this EIA.
Lighting	Artificial lighting is provided to encourage a safe environment for a range of activities including driving, cycling and walking. It is also used to enhance the environment by means of decorative and flood lighting of areas, features and buildings. Any new lighting proposed as part of the development at the site will be in accordance

	with national bodies including British Standards. The proposed lighting will be selected with reference to the following design standards and codes of practice: • BS EN 5489-1: 2003 +A2 (2008) Code of Practice for the design of road lighting: Part 1 Lighting of roads and public amenity areas; • BS EN 13201-2: 2003 Road lighting – Part 2: Performance requirements; • ILE GN01: Guidance notes for the reduction of obtrusive light; • ILE TR12: Lighting of pedestrian crossings (2007); and • ILE TR25: Lighting for traffic calming features. Lighting will be designed in conjunction with the design team and landscape consultant to ensure that lighting is appropriate in terms of the potential effects on public realm and site surroundings. As this mitigation can be 'designed-in' to the proposals and secured through appropriate planning controls, it is considered that a detailed assessment of lighting is not required as part of the EIA.

Consultation

2.18 An integral part of the EIA process is consultation with a range of statutory and non-statutory consultees. Consultation was undertaken at an early stage in the project to identify any initial environmental concerns associated with the Proposed Development that required examination in greater detail in the EIA. The EIA has been prepared based on pre-application discussions with WCBC and advice from the technical experts advising the Applicant to prepare the planning application.

2.19 Consultation has been undertaken as part of the technical assessments as a means of establishing the environmental baseline and assessment methodologies. Details of further consultation undertaken as part of each technical assessment is described further within each technical chapter as relevant.

EIA Methodology

2.20 In addition to observing the formal requirements of the EIA Regulations, further formal guidance has been drawn from National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). Specific technical guidance is referenced in the individual technical chapters as appropriate.

Consistency

2.21 To assist the reader in understanding the technical assessments a consistent approach to chapter structure has been adopted throughout the EIA to ensure that likely significant effects are identified and evaluated in a transparent manner.

Spatial and Temporal Scope of Assessment

2.22 The spatial extent of the EIA is described by the geographical area potentially affected by the proposed scheme and will need to take into account:

- The physical extent of the proposed scheme defined by the limits of land to be used in operation (temporary and permanent);
- The position of sensitive receptors within or outside of the Site boundaries; and
- The nature of the baseline environment and the way in which the impacts are likely to be propagated.

2.23 The effects for each of the disciplines are likely to extend to different spatial extents. The spatial scope for each discipline will be described within each of the topic chapters as required.

2.24 The environmental baseline studies undertaken as part of the EIA consider the current conditions of the Site. Therefore, each technical chapter will contain a description of the relevant study area that may be affected by the scheme.

2.25 With reference to the baseline conditions, the impact assessment will be made against existing baseline conditions. The assessment will address effects arising from the operation of the proposed scheme as follows:

- Construction effects may arise directly from construction activities but also from the temporary use of land (e.g., construction sites) or from associated changes in traffic movements; and

- Operational effects may arise from the permanent operational activities and ongoing use of the Proposed Development, including but not limited to day light & sunlight and wind.

2.26 The significance of the effects that will arise is based on any changes compared to the baseline conditions (i.e., those conditions which would exist if the proposed development did not go ahead).

Impact Prediction

2.27 The 2017 EIA Regulations state that an ES should include:

"A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment resulting from inter alia:

- *The construction and existence of the development, including, where relevant, demolition works;*
- *The use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity, considering as far as possible the sustainable availability of these resources;*
- *The emission of pollutants, noise, vibration, light, heat and radiation the creation of nuisances, and the disposal and recovery of waste;*
- *The risk to human health, cultural heritage or environment (for example accidents and disasters);*
- *The cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources;*
- *The impact of the project on climate (for example nature and magnitude of greenhouse gas emissions) and the vulnerability of the project to climate change;*
- *The technologies and substances used."*

2.28 Predictions of environmental impacts are carried out using quantitative methods, or in some cases, qualitative terms using expert opinion. All assumptions used and any areas of uncertainty are defined in the relevant chapters.

2.29 The following types of effect are considered:

- Direct impacts that arise from activities that form an integral part of the proposed scheme (e.g., new infrastructure/land take);
- Indirect impacts that arise from activities not explicitly forming part of the proposed scheme (e.g., noise changes due to changes in road traffic flows on existing roads resulting from the operation of the scheme);
- Secondary impacts that arise as a result of an initial effect of the proposed scheme;
- Permanent impacts that result from an irreversible change to the baseline environment (e.g., land take) or impacts which persist for the foreseeable future (e.g., visual impact);
- Temporary impacts that persist for a limited period only;
- Beneficial impacts that have a positive influence; and
- Adverse impacts that have a negative influence.

Significance Criteria

2.30 The significance of effect is assessed by looking at what the changes will be against the existing or predicted baseline as a result of the operation of the scheme. It is a product of the sensitivity of the receptor, and the magnitude of the impact upon it. The criteria used to define the sensitivity of a receptor and magnitude of impact is provided in **Table 2.2** and **Table 2.3** below. These criteria are used as a guide only and the specific criteria for each technical assessment will be presented within each chapter.

Table 2.2: Description of the Sensitivity of an Environmental Receptor

Sensitivity	Typical descriptors
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.
Medium	High or medium importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

2.31 Descriptions of the magnitude of impact are provided in **Table 2.2** below.

Table 2.3: Description of the Magnitude of an Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Impact Type	Typical criteria descriptors
Very Large	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration or enhancement; major improvement of attribute quality
Large	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality
Medium	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring

Magnitude of Impact	Impact Type	Typical criteria descriptors
Small	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements
No change	n/a	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable in either direction.

Identification of Significant Effects

2.32 Based on the sensitivity and magnitude criteria set out above, specific significance criteria have been used in each technical assessment and these are explained in the methodology sections within each technical chapter. Often, these are based on clearly defined criteria from published best practice guidance. However, wherever possible, the following terminology has been utilised:

- Major Beneficial;
- Moderate Beneficial;
- Minor Beneficial;
- Negligible;
- Minor Adverse;
- Moderate Adverse; and
- Major Adverse.

2.33 Where potential environmental impacts have been found, further to assessment which are of no significance, they are said to have no effect.

2.34 The assessment of likely significant effects has been undertaken for all potential effects to determine their relative importance. This has taken into account the following considerations:

- Magnitude (size of impact);
- Sensitivity of the surrounding environment and receptors;
- Spatial extent (size of the area affected);
- Duration (short, medium or long term);

- Nature of the effect (direct or indirect, reversible or irreversible);
- Inter-relationships and combination effects;
- International, national or local standards; and
- Relevant policy guidance.

Mitigation

2.35 The development of measures designed to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse environmental effects associated with a proposal is one of the key elements of EIA. Measures to mitigate environmental effects of the Proposed Development can take two forms;

- Embedded mitigation - is the consideration of mitigation embedded into the fixed scheme with the aim where possible, of avoiding, reducing or offsetting significant adverse effects, determined during the course of the assessment; and
- Further mitigation – is the mitigation that is not embedded into the proposals and which requires further action than already proposed.

2.36 Where environmental mitigation measures have not been integrated into the proposals through design, it is expected that all other requisite measures or 'further mitigation' will be secured by appropriate planning conditions or obligations. Each technical chapter of the EIA will describe the relevant mitigation measures.

Cumulative Effects

2.37 In line with Schedule 4 Paragraph 5(e) of the EIA Regulations, an ES must provide a description of the likely significant effects of a project on the environment resulting from:

2.38 Such effects are known as 'cumulative effects'.

2.39 Given that existing development will be considered in the environmental baseline conditions relevant to the Site and the development, and a consideration of the likelihood of significant environmental effects of the development are judged against the relevant environmental baseline conditions, the potential for cumulative effects focuses as a minimum on those developments with:

- A resolution to grant planning permission.
- A valid planning permission and yet to start on-site.
- A valid planning permission and under construction.

2.40 These are referred hereafter as 'committed developments'.

2.41 The assessment of cumulative effects is set out in two forms. The first relate to the impacts of the Proposed Development in conjunction with committed developments in the area. These committed developments should be located within a realistic geographical scope where environmental effects could combine to create a more significant effect on a particular sensitive receptor. The second type of cumulative effect is that of the combination of the various types of impacts from the Proposed Development. These are referred to as synergistic effects.

2.42 Committed developments for consideration in the cumulative effects assessment were identified through a planning application search of the WCBC planning portal. **Table 2.4** below identifies the Cumulative Sites which have the potential to interact with the Proposed Development.

Table 2.4 Cumulative Sites

Site No.	Planning Reference	Description of Development	Distance and Direction from the Site
1	P/2021/0436 (original application reference) currently subject to a pending appeal (P/2021/0436)	Land South of Holt Road, Wrexham (KSS2 North) 'Outline application for construction of up to 600 dwellings, with social landscaping, public open space and on-site establishment, with all matters retained except for north site access'	Approx 250m north

Limitations and Assumptions

2.43 The EIA has been undertaken based on the planning application drawings and description of the development submitted with the planning application. The technical assessments have been based on the current land uses and the existing baseline conditions at the Site. Any assumptions made or limitations relating to individual technical assessments are presented, where applicable, in the relevant technical chapters.

The Project Team

2.44 The ES has been compiled using a wide range of sources and with inputs from competent, technical specialists. The 2017 EIA Regulations require that an ES is prepared by competent experts and include a statement of the relevant expertise of the technical experts inputting into an EIA. The project team which has prepared and inputted into this ES is presented in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5 Technical Team

Discipline	Company	Personnel Profile
Landscape and Visual	Tyler Grange	**Charlie Davies, Ba(Hons), PgDip, Associate Member of the Landscape Institute** Charlie is a Senior Landscape Planner at Tyler Grange Group Ltd. He has over nine years Landscape Planning experience producing Landscape/Townscape and Visual Impact Assessments within the residential, commercial, highways and renewables sectors. Charlie's experience is UK-wide, covering high-level strategic advice to major solar/energy scheme applications and large-scale strategic urban extensions. **Jack Jewell Ba(Hons), MLA, Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute** Jack is a Director at Tyler Grange Group Ltd. He is a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute with 14 years consultancy experience specialising in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment working primarily within the residential, energy and commercial sectors, including Expert Witness. Jack's expertise relate to the delivery of BS5837 arboricultural survey, assessments and planning advice, strategic design and landscape planning inputs for brownfield redevelopment and new build projects, Green Infrastructure proposals, including the application of Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment in accordance with GLVIA3, with project experience in both urban and rural settings across the UK.
Ecology and Nature Conservation	Tyler Grange	**Dale Mortiboys BSc (Hons), Associate Member of the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management** Dale is an Associate Ecologist at Tyler Grange and has over a decade of experience in the ecological sector. He has worked on 4 continents carrying out ecological surveys in remote areas. He has worked on a wide range of projects for both public and private sector clients.

Discipline	Company	Personnel Profile
		He is competent undertaking habitat and protected species surveys, as well as data handling and report writing. Dale holds survey licences for Bats and Great Crested Newts, ticketed tree climber and is a certified wildlife tracker. He has held several Natural England development licences for bats and badgers. Dale has extensive experience in undertaking a variety of dedicated species surveys, including bats, reptiles, great crested newts, water voles, dormice, otters and badgers, and holds a FISC level 3 accreditation.
Cultural Heritage	Tetratech	**Danielle Farrar** **BSc (Hons) MSc CIfA** Danielle is a Senior Archaeological Consultant at Tetra Tech with over 8 years' experience in the industry**.** She has extensive experience working on a wide range of projects throughout the UK with different clients on several multi-disciplinary projects, resulting in an in-depth knowledge of the heritage sector and UK environmental legislation. Danielle is a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (PCIfA) and is experienced in producing ES Chapters and other heritage and archaeological reports such as Desk-Based Assessments, Heritage Statements and Technical Due Diligence Reports. **Paul Tubb** **BA MA PhD** Paul is a Senior Archaeological Consultant at Tetra Tech with over 30 years' experience in the commercial and academic sectors of archaeology. Paul has extensive experience on projects in Wales, where he has been involved in surveys and archival research for renewables sites and military sites. Paul is experienced in producing various heritage and archaeological reports such as ASIDOHLS, Settings Assessments, Heritage Statements and Desk-Based Assessments.

Discipline	Company	Personnel Profile
Transport and Access	SLR Consulting	**Tom Reader** **BA MSc MCIHT** Tom is a Principal Transport Planner at SLR Consulting with over twelve years' experience in the industry. He is experienced in providing transport advice to the private sector in support of developments at a range of scales at various stages in the planning process including large residential development schemes, industrial schemes and mixed-use developments across the UK. He is a member of the Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation and has prepared many EIA Transport chapters and accompanying reports such as Transport Assessments and Travel Plans.
Air Quality	Miller Goodall	**Melody Horan** **MSc BSc (Hons) MIAQM AMIEnvSc** Melody is a Senior Air Quality Consultant with over six years' experience as an air quality consultant. Her role entails the production of simple and detailed air quality impact and site suitability assessments for a range of projects, including large residential schemes, agricultural and commercial developments. She has assessed and reported on several EIA schemes.
Noise	Miller Goodall	**Dan Emery** **Senior Acoustic Consultant** Dan is a Senior Acoustic Consultant with four years' experience in acoustic consultancy. Dan's consultancy experience is primarily in environmental noise and vibration impact assessments, including EIA schemes. His role entails all aspects of environmental noise impact assessments, supporting planning applications for residential, commercial and industrial developments. He has delivered two previous ES chapters covering noise and vibration aspects for EIA schemes.

Discipline	Company	Personnel Profile
Flood Risk and Drainage	Adept	**Tommy Thompson** **BSc, MSc, IEng MICE** Tommy is an Associate Civil Engineer with over 10 years' experience within drainage design and flood risk management. He has significant experience on the development of engineering designs for both Brownfield and Greenfield sites from concept through to construction. Tommy has been responsible for the design delivery and site supervision on wide ranging Civil Engineering projects including large and small scale residential, commercial, and industrial developments as well as defence, hospitals, schools, and colleges.
Agricultural Land	Reading Agricultural Consultants	**Alastair Field** **BA (Hons), MSc, FBIAC, PIEMA, MI Soil Sci** Alastair is a Director and the Company Secretary of Reading Agricultural Consultants Ltd, with over thirty five years' experience of assessing the impact of all types of developments on soils and agriculture, and developing appropriate mitigation through the development of soil resource plans. Projects have included highway schemes and other major infrastructure projects (high speed railways, strategic rail freight interchanges, airports, pipelines); mineral extraction and restoration; new housing, industrial and commercial developments; power generation projects, including nuclear power stations and renewable energy proposals; and managed coastline retreat, flood protection and habitat creation and translocation schemes. He has given expert evidence at over 100 public inquiries, planning hearings and DCO examinations in relation to the impact of infrastructure and other developments on agricultural land and soils.

Discipline	Company	Personnel Profile
Minerals	Tetratech	**Chris Muir** **BA MSc MRTPI** Chris is a chartered Associate Planner, whom for the last 10 years, has specialised in minerals and waste planning and technical assessments. On average Chris completes around 10 Mineral Safeguarding Assessments a year and is experienced in both preparing minerals and waste ES chapters and leading on EIA planning applications. Chris is also experienced in planning/ site feasibility studies.
EIA Coordinators	RJK Consulting	**Rick Kevan** **BSc, MA (EIA), MPLAN, MRTPI** Rick is an Environmental Planner with twenty years' experience as an EIA coordinator. He has experience in all aspects of the EIA process, including preparation of screening opinion requests, carrying out scoping exercises and preparing detailed scoping reports, coordinating EIA specialists including in-house and external specialists and subconsultants, reviewing technical reports, advising clients on environmental planning risks, report writing and providing post-planning advice. Rick has worked on a wide range of projects across a variety of sectors including residential, commercial and infrastructure.