

Waste Recovery Plan for an Environmental Permit

Prepared on Behalf of

Mr Rob Chapman

For the site at Copse Quarry, Landshire Lane, Henstridge, BA8 0SD

November 2021



2 Chapel Court

Long Ashton Business Park

Long Ashton

Bristol. BS41 9LB


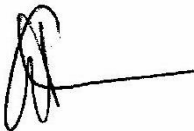

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Authorised by:	Gary Nelson	Director		18/11/2021
Date of issue:	18 November 2021			
Revision:	1			
Project number	001CHAPM300			
Document file path:	"S:\Bris2021\Abricon\Projects\Business Improvement Projects\Rob Chapman\Waste Recovery Plan.docx"			



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QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Revision History				
Rev	Date	Status	Reason for revision	Additional comments
1	18/11/21	Final	-	For Issue

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document represents the application Waste Recovery Plan (WRP) submitted as part of an application to the Environment Agency (EA) for an environmental permit (EP) reference EPR/KB3706KQ/A001.

Somerset County Council has granted Planning Permission for the importation of suitable inert material in order to achieve the restoration scheme as approved under planning permission reference SCC/3728/2020 (See Appendix A). Rob Chapman seeks to gain a waste recovery permit for the permanent deposit of inert waste to land at Copse Quarry, Landshire Lane, Henstridge to facilitate the restoration scheme approved under this planning permission.

The 'Standard Rules' SR2015 No 39: use of waste in a deposit for recovery operations EP was used as the basis of the application, though as the site is situated on a principal aquifer with high groundwater vulnerability, a bespoke Environmental Permit is sought for the recovery of waste to restore a redundant quarry in accordance with the above planning permission.

This application is being applied for using the current guidance set out on the Environment Agency's website¹. The guidance sets out that the Environment Agency will consider all relevant information including any evidence provided and that there are three main ways to show evidence that the project will be using waste in place of non-waste. Namely:

- *Financial gain or other worthwhile benefit by using non-waste materials*
- *Funding to use non-waste materials*
- *Obligations to complete the scheme*

This plan will present planning requirements and the approved detailed restoration and aftercare arrangements as evidence of an obligation to complete the scheme as set out in bullet point three above.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/deposit-for-recovery-operators-environmental-permits/waste-recovery-plans-and-deposit-for-recovery-permits>

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Abricon Limited has been commissioned to prepare and submit a Waste Recovery Plan (WRP) on behalf of Rob Chapman for Copse Quarry.
- 1.2 On 2 August 2021 Somerset County Council granted Planning Permission for the importation of suitable inert material in order to achieve the restoration scheme as approved under planning permission reference SCC/3728/2020 (See Appendix A). Rob Chapman seeks to gain a waste recovery permit for the permanent deposit of inert waste to land at Copse Quarry, Landshire Lane, Henstridge, Somerset BA8 OSD to facilitate the restoration scheme approved under this planning permission.
- 1.3 Rob Chapman proposes to progressively restore the site to ensure compliance with Condition 12 and the approved plans detailed within Condition 2 of the planning permission which states:

“The development shall be carried out in strict accordance with the details shown on the approved drawings and documents numbered: Location Plan, Site Plan, Site Sections (1), Site Sections (2), Proposed Restoration Area, Contour Map, Photogrammetry Survey, Flood Risk Map, Biodiversity Survey/Assessment, Landscaping Details – Sample Planting Grids, Planting Schedule, Proposed Landscaping Arrangements, Design & Access Statement, Wessex Water Network Map, Topographical Survey, Transport Statement August 2020, Flood Risk & Design Statement February 2021, Land Contamination Risk Assessment March 2021, Deposit of Inert Material & Quarry Face Retention Clarification, Vision for Copse Quarry and Small Woodland Management Plan Template”.

- 1.4 The Environment Agency Regulatory Guidance on Waste recovery plans and deposit for recovery permits, published 21 April 2021, sets out the Environment Agency’s (EA) approach to determining whether an activity involving the permanent deposit of waste on land is waste recovery or waste disposal. This Waste Recovery Plan demonstrates compliance with the above.

2 SITE SETTING

- 2.1 Cope Quarry lies approximately 2 km south-southwest of the village of Henstridge and occupies 0.83 hectares of land to the north of Landshire Lane. The site's location and application site boundary are shown on the plans included within this document. The site is situated at grid ref ST 71584 18420.
- 2.2 The application site is located 550m east of the closest residential property and 300m west of Stabridge Solar Park. Around the site is open, sloping agricultural land apart from the south where there is deciduous woodland.
- 2.3 There is no SPA, RAMSAR, SAC or SSSI Habitat features within 1km of the site. There is, however, Furge Plantation approximately 50m south of Landshire Lane, which is designated on the Priority Habitat Inventory as 'Deciduous Woodland'.
- 2.4 The Environment Agency maps indicates that the site falls within the zone of a principal aquifer which means that there are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. Refer to Fig 1

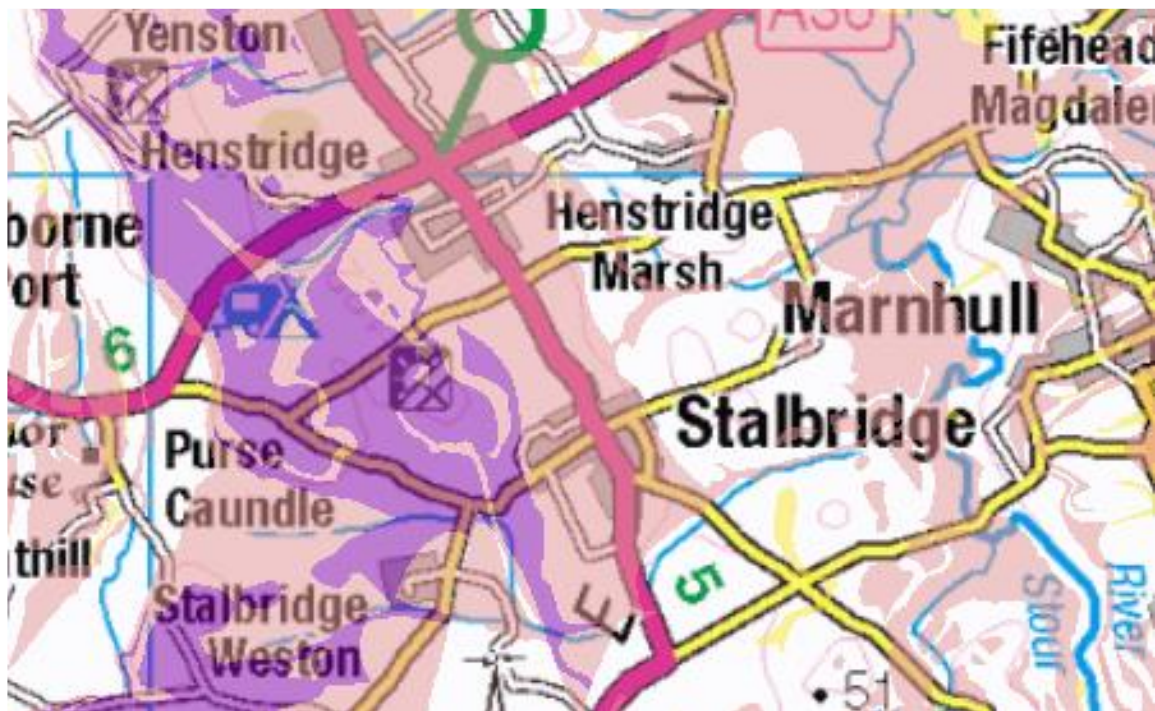


Fig 1 - Extract from Environment Agency Aquifer mapping

3 SITE HISTORY

3.1 Site Use

3.1.1 Historical mapping indicate that the site was open pasture from the first available mapping in 1892. Subsequently the site was used as a quarry for local building stone according to the Ordinance Survey (OS) plans updated in 1901. On later versions of the OS drawings the quarries were shown to be enlarged following the 1927 survey.

3.1.2 Part of the former quarry (located adjacent to the site, to the north-east) was operated as a landfill during most of the second half of the 20th Century and has now been restored. The landfilling operations received various wastes including liquid sludges and degradable wastes, thus giving it potential for ground gas and leachate emissions

3.2 Planning History

3.2.1 30 July 2002 Planning Permission (Reference 02/01499/CPO) was granted for the proposed quarrying of forest marble stone.

3.2.2 17 November 2005 Planning Permission (Reference 05/02502/CPO) was granted for the continuation of quarrying for a period of a further 5 years until 30 November 2010.

3.2.3 22 June 2010 Planning Permission (Reference 10/02524/CPO) was granted for the continuation of quarrying for a period of a further 5 years until 30 November 2015.

3.2.4 8 September 2015, Somerset County Council granted Planning Permission under a S.73 application to develop land without compliance with Condition 2 of Planning Permission reference 10/02524/CPO for the extraction of stone at Cope Quarry for a further three years until 30 November 2018. Following mineral extraction, Planning Permission Reference No. 15/02619/CPO also requires the site to be restored in accordance with the restoration scheme as approved.

3.3 Permitting Context

In order to facilitate the restoration of the quarry, as approved under Planning Permission SCC/3728/2020, Rob Chapman seeks to restore the facility using inert wastes through the operation of waste recovery activity. In total, a volume of 30,413 cubic metres is required to restore the site in accordance with the obligations outlined within the planning permission.

4 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The boundary of the permitted area is shown in drawings. Refer to Appendix B. The area that will be restored will cover approximately 8,262 square metres, access to this area is gained by an existing field access off of the Landshire Lane.

4.1.2 The site consists of a single location, the Permitted Area will enclose the landfill cover where imported construction waste will be recovered.

4.2 Purpose of the work

4.2.1 The proposed development comprises the importation of inert waste to infill the quarry void as approved under planning permission SCC/3728/2020. The majority of the site to the western and central areas will be restored to agriculture at original ground levels; the remainder of the east will be restored to a slightly lower level so that the existing stone face can be utilised for geological and ecological benefit for educational purposes. Once the quarry has been restored there are six areas of proposed landscaping in accordance with drawing *CWLD-GMA-TQ-LA-537-01-A1 Proposed Landscape Arrangements.19.06.20*. Refer to *Scheme of Restoration and Aftercare Management* dated 9 November 2021.

4.3 Material Requirements

4.3.1 It is proposed that Copse Quarry will accept only inert waste as stipulated in the Planning Permission.

4.3.2 The Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC)² was amended in 2018 (2018/851)³ to include a definition of 'backfilling'. Backfilling is any recovery operation where suitable non-hazardous waste is used for reclamation in excavated areas or for engineering in landscaping.

4.4 Quantity of waste used

4.4.1 The restoration of the site will require approximately 30,413 cubic metres (60,826 tonnes) of inert material. The plans and cross-sections demonstrating that the minimum amount of waste will be used are contained in *Scheme of Restoration and Aftercare Management* document dated 9 November 2021.

² <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/2008/98/contents>

³ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/2018/851/introduction>

4.5 Waste Types

4.5.1 The proposed waste types will be required to meet the chemical and physical characteristics as stipulated within the landfill directive. As such, the only waste type proposed to be included within the recovery activity is as follows:

EWC Code	Description	Restriction
01	Waste resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying and physical and chemical treatment of minerals	
01 01	Wastes from mineral excavation	
01 01 02	Waste glass-based fibrous materials	Restricted to waste overburden and interburden only
04	Wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous materials	
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 04 04 06	
01 04 09	Waste sand and clay	
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES	
10 12	Wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products	
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, brick, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	
10 13	Wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them	
10 13 14	Waste concrete	
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)	
17 01	Concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramics	
17 01 01	Concrete	Selected C & D waste only *
17 01 02	Bricks	Selected C & D waste only *
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	Selected C & D waste only *
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	Selected C & D waste only * Metal from reinforced concrete must have been removed.
17 03	Bituminous mixtures	
17 05 04	Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	Road planings only.
17 05	Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	Excluding topsoil, peat; excluding soil and stones from contaminated sites
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE	
19 12	Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified	
19 12 09	Minerals only	Wastes from the treatment of waste aggregates that are otherwise naturally occurring minerals. Does not include fines from treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard.
19 12 12	Other wastes from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 12	Restricted to crushed bricks, tiles, concrete and ceramics only. Metal from reinforced concrete must be removed. Does not include fines from treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard.
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS	
20 02	Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)	
20 02 02	Soil and stones	Restricted to topsoil, peat, subsoil, and stones only.

In the table on the previous page, Selected C & D Waste* means construction and demolition waste with low contents of other types of materials (like metals, plastic, soil, organics, wood, rubber, etc). The origin of the waste must be known and the following is not an accepted waste:

- No C & D waste from construction sites, polluted with inorganic or organic dangerous substances, e.g. because of production processes in the construction, soil pollution, storage and usage of pesticides or other dangerous substances, etc. unless it is made clear that the demolished construction was not significantly polluted.
- No C & D waste from constructions, treated, covered or painted with materials, containing dangerous substances in significant amounts.

4.5.2 The waste types in the above table are identified by the Environment Agency as suitable for *Use of waste in a deposit for recovery operation (Construction, reclamation, restoration or improvement of land other than by mobile plant)*. Environment Agency ~ Standard Rules SR2015 No.39 (The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016).

5 JUSTIFICATION FOR WASTE RECOVERY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The Environment Agency's Regulatory Guidance: *Waste recovery plans and deposit for recovery permits* (published 21 April 2021), sets out a 'Waste Recovery Test' which defines the Environment Agency's approach to determining whether an activity involving the permanent deposit of waste on land is waste recovery or waste disposal.

5.2 The Recovery Test

5.2.1 In order to reach a formal determination as to whether the restoration of the site constitutes a recovery operation, the Environment Agency will apply the tests set out in the guidance which is based upon a legal test derived from the Waste Framework Directive and European case law, and are set out below: -

- Evidence to show that if you couldn't use waste you would do work to get the same outcome using non-waste.
- It is suitable for the intended purpose.
- Won't cause pollution.
- Purpose of the work.
- Quantity of Waste Used.
- Meeting Quality Standards.

5.2.2 These questions are answered in the following sections to support the EA's consideration of this Waste Recovery Plan.

5.3 Evidence of substitution for non-waste materials

5.3.1 The Environment Agency's Waste Recovery Plans and Permit Guidance states that:-

"Depositing waste is only a recovery activity if you have shown that you could and would have carried out the works using non-waste material."

5.3.2 There are three main ways that applicants can demonstrate that a waste material will be substituting a non-waste material. These are as follows:-

- Financial gain or other worthwhile benefit by using non-waste materials
- Funding to use non-waste materials
- Obligations to complete the scheme

5.3.3 It is Rob Chapman's intention to demonstrate, through this Waste Recovery Plan, that there is a legal obligation to restore the site. There is no further requirement within the aforementioned waste recovery guidance or case law that financial gain or funding to use non-waste must be satisfied in the event that an obligation to undertake works is demonstrated.

5.3.4 As detailed above, planning permission (SCC/3728/2020) was granted by Somerset County Council for the extraction of minerals and the subsequent restoration of the site to agriculture and forestry. See paragraph 3.2.

Minerals can only be worked where they geologically and geographically occur and the primary development at Copse Quarry is mineral extraction. The planning permission enables the extraction of forest marble stone. Planning conditions which require site restoration following extractive operations are attached to planning permissions when a mineral planning authority (MPA) considers that appropriate restoration of the site is a pre-requisite to the principle of mineral extraction being acceptable.

5.3.5 The 2021 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in Paragraph 210 f) states that local planning policies should:

“provide for restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity, to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions.”

The Adopted Somerset Minerals Plan in Policy SM8: Site Reclamation states that:

“Mineral sites should be restored to high environmental standards as soon as practicable, where possible through phased restoration whilst other parts of the site are still being worked.

The restoration, aftercare and after-use of former mineral working sites will be determined in relation to:

- a) the characteristics and land use of the site;*
- b) the surrounding environmental character and land use(s); and*
- c) any specific local requirements.*

Proposals for restoration and aftercare must demonstrate how they meet the criteria set out in policy DM7.”

Policy 18 of Somerset Minerals Plan provides that prior to the granting of planning permission for mineral extraction, the local planning authority must satisfy itself that the land will be restored within a reasonable timescale to its intended after-use.

5.3.6 Furthermore, Somerset County Council have a Good Practice Guide “*The enforcement and monitoring of planning control*” which details the council’s policy for the enforcement of planning control within the County. As specified in the guidance, development which has not been carried out in accordance with the approved planning permission is classed as a breach of planning control and therefore would be subject to enforcement action from the council based on whether the council considers that it is expedient to pursue.

5.3.7 Further to the issue of the planning permission, economic extraction of forest marble stone has completed. This has therefore enacted the planning permission and all conditions which are contained within this permission must be adhered to. This obligates Rob Chapman to restore the site to ensure compliance with the conditions of the extant planning permission

5.3.8 In order to ensure that the environmental impacts of the quarrying were acceptable, Copse Quarry was granted planning permission for forest marble stone extraction with appropriate restoration for a beneficial after use. As such, it is considered that the Minerals Planning Authority would pursue enforcement action in the event of a breach of the planning condition in relation to the restoration of the site thereby demonstrating a legally enforceable obligation.

5.3.9 Condition 7 of the planning permission (SCC/3728/2020) requires that the restoration scheme to be completed using inert materials.

5.3.10 As detailed above, the implementation of the planning permission demonstrates that there is a statutory obligation to restore the site. This requirement would be obliged to be fulfilled through the use of inert materials

through the mechanism of a recovery permit.

5.3.11 Failure to restore the site in accordance with the approved planning permission would lead to enforcement action being undertaken by the planning authority.

As such, the use of waste in this instance is a clear substitution for the use of inert materials.

6 EVIDENCE THAT THE WASTE IS SERVING A USEFUL PURPOSE

6.1 Is the recovered waste material suitable for its intended use?

6.1.1 Many of the proposed waste types are physically similar to the likely primary aggregate non-waste materials to be used e.g. soils, sand, stone, gravel etc., and can be considered direct replacements. They are capable of being sufficiently compacted so that they can form a stable landform for the medium and long term and will undergo consolidation rapidly to reduce the risk of short-term instability.

6.1.2 The proposed waste types are consistent with those which are considered acceptable for construction and reclamation activities within Standard Rules SR2015 No39: use of waste in a deposit for recovery operation.

6.1.3 It is considered that the proposed wastes are suitable for use in creating the proposed landform.

6.2 Will the material cause pollution?

6.2.1 A Hydrogeological Risk Assessment has been undertaken in support of the application using a tiered approach. The Qualitative Risk Screening, due to the fact that only inert waste will be used for the restoration, demonstrates that there is no impact on the surrounding groundwater.

6.2.2 Strict waste acceptance, including careful screening of materials entering the site, will be undertaken on site as detailed within the Environmental Permit application. These procedures will be employed on site to ensure that no prohibited materials which are likely to cause a risk to the environment will be accepted at Copse Quarry.

6.2.3 It is considered that in following the strict criteria detailed above, the material is unlikely to cause pollution.

6.3 Purpose of the work

6.3.1 The purpose of the scheme is to allow the infilling of the quarry void generated from mineral extraction activities. The site will subsequently be restored back to agricultural land and landscaping (planting) in accordance with the approved restoration scheme.

6.4 Is the minimum amount of waste being used to achieve the intended benefit?

6.4.1 The proposed landform has been carefully designed to take into account the physical and technical requirements for the restoration (e.g. land stability, drainage, etc.) and also the inclusion of landscape features that would fit in with the surrounding landscape character.

6.4.2 A volume of 30,413 cubic metres of imported material is required to achieve the profiles provided under the approved restoration scheme (Drawing Numbers RC_010420_05_Proposed_Restoration_Area, RC_010420_04_Site_Sections_1 and RC_010420_06_Site_Sections_2).

6.5 Meeting quality standards: General

6.5.1 The proposed development has been carefully and professionally designed, taking into account any physical constraints, such as land stability, land condition and drainage.

6.5.2 The fill materials will be placed in accordance with the Specification for Highways Series 600 for general fill materials

6.5.3 All works, including construction and landscaping, will be carried out in accordance with current industry best practices and the Environmental Permit. Efforts will be made to minimise disruption to local amenity and measures will be taken to cause as little nuisance as possible (e.g. dust emissions or noise) to local receptors which are controlled through the planning permission.

Therefore, the restoration of Copse Quarry, in accordance with the planning permission and associated conditions, is considered to be a recovery operation.

6.6 Meeting quality standards: Construction Waste – Suitability for Use

6.6.1 It is proposed that mostly construction waste will be used as general fill material in the construction of the platform.

6.6.2 Construction waste will be sourced locally within 20 miles of the site. The materials will be transported by road as access is available from the A30 (Sherborne Road) and Landshire Lane which runs from southeast to northwest along the

southern boundary of the site.

6.6.3 The proposed waste materials are listed in Paragraph 4.5.1. These wastes are assumed to fulfil the criteria as set out in the definition of inert waste in Article 2(e) of the Landfill Directive and the criteria listed in Paragraph 2.1.2 of the Annex to Council Decision 2003/33/EC⁴ (dated 19 December 2002 establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills pursuant to Article 16 of and Annex II to Directive 1999/31/EC⁵). The wastes can be recovered without testing at a landfill for inert waste.

6.6.4 The waste must be a single stream (only one source) of a single waste type, however, different wastes contained in the list may be accepted together, provided they are from the same source.

6.6.5 If there is a doubt that the waste fulfils the definition of inert waste according to Article 2(e) of the Landfill Directive and the criteria listed in section 2.1.2 of the council decision 2003/33/EC or about the lack of contamination of the waste, testing must be applied. For this purpose, the methods listed under section 3 shall be used.

6.6.6 Should testing be required (refer to Paragraphs 6.5 and 6.6 above), the waste will be subjected to leachability testing to determine the presence of compounds within the construction waste which could leach identified compounds.

6.6.7 Leaching Limit Values set out in Paragraph 2.1.2.1 of the Annex to Council Decision 2003/33/EC will be used to determine whether the construction waste can be defined as inert and acceptable for recovery. These limits are reproduced below.

6.6.8 The following leaching limit values apply for waste acceptable at landfills for inert waste, calculated at liquid to solid ratios (L/S) of 2 l/kg and 10 l/kg for total release and directly expressed in mg/l for C₀ (the first eluate of percolation test at L/S = 0.1 l/kg).

⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2003/33/annex>

⁵ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/1999/31/contents>

Component (Inorganic Parameters)	L/S = 2 l/kg	L/S = 10 l/kg	C ₀ (Percolation test)
	mg/kg dry substance	mg/kg dry substance	mg/s
As	0.1	0.5	0.06
Ba	7	20	4
Cd	0.03	0.04	0.02
Cr total	0.2	0.5	0.1
Cu	0.9	2	0.6
Hg	0.003	0.01	0.002
Mo	0.3	0.5	0.2
Ni	0.2	0.4	0.12
Pb	0.2	0.5	0.15
Sb	0.02	0.06	0.1
Se	0.06	0.1	0.04
Zn	2	4	1.2
Chloride	550	800	460
Fluoride	4	10	2.5
Sulphate	560 (*)	1 000 (*)	1 500
Phenol index	0.5	1	0.3
DOC (**)	240	500	160
TDS (***)	2 500	4 000	—

(*) If the waste does not meet these values for sulphate, it may still be considered as complying with the acceptance criteria if the leaching does not exceed either of the following values: 1 500 mg/l as C₀ at L/S = 0.1 l/kg and 6 000 mg/kg at L/S = 10 l/kg. It will be necessary to use a percolation test to determine the limit value at L/S = 0.1 l/kg under initial equilibrium conditions, whereas the value at L/S = 10 l/kg maybe determined either by a batch leaching test or by a percolation test under conditions approaching local equilibrium.

(**) If the waste does not meet these values for DOC at its own pH value, it may alternatively be tested at L/S = 10 l/kg and a pH between 7.5 and 8.0. The waste maybe considered as complying with the acceptance criteria for DOC, if the result of this determination does not exceed 500 mg/kg.

(***) The values for total dissolved solids (TDS) can be used alternatively to the values for sulphate and chloride.

Component (Organic Parameters)	mg/kg
TOC (total organic carbon)	30 000 (*)
BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes)	6
PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls, 7 congeners)	1
Mineral oil (C10 to C40)	500
PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)	100

(*) In the case of soils, a higher limit value maybe admitted by the competent authority, provided the DOC value of 500 mg/kg is achieved at L/S = 10 l/kg, either at the soil's own pH or at a pH value between 7.5 and 8.0.

6.7 Meeting quality standards: Construction Waste – Use of Waste

6.7.1 The maximum depth of fill to achieve the desired profile will be approximately 7.5 metres above deepest part of the quarry.

6.7.2 The construction waste will be used as the primary general fill material, replacing virgin material such as imported inert materials such as clays or gravel.

6.7.3 The site will be finished off with suitable landscaping in line with the *Scheme of Restoration and Aftercare Management* dated 9 November 2021 developed to meet the planning conditions for the site.

6.7.4 As discussed in Paragraph 6, the risk of any leachate being produced from the construction waste when used as general fill at is very low due to the inert nature of the material.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

- 7.1 As detailed in Paragraph 6, the properties of construction waste in relation to its use as a construction material have been tested through a variety of methods and it has been demonstrated that it is fit for purpose, suitable as an alternative to inert virgin excavated clay or gravel materials and will not increase the risk of pollution from the require enhancement.
- 7.2 In addition to these benefits, replacing imported inert materials with waste construction waste has the potential to deliver a number of further advantages to the project overall, in particular, in relation to the environment.
- 7.3 The construction waste will serve a useful purpose in replacing inert materials that would otherwise have been used.
- 7.4 Extraction of virgin clay or gravel materials is depleting a natural resource. This is a finite resource that is not renewable and therefore its use should be carefully managed and optimised. The process of extracting inert materials involves clearing a large area of land of vegetation, which can significantly impact on the biodiversity of both plant and animal species.
- 7.5 Plant and equipment, alongside any site clearance activities, will generate noise and dust, impacting on the local environment. There is also the potential for the excavation activity to impact on local water levels and quality.
- 7.6 Somerset County Council in its document entitled “Waste Management Need to 2028” dated February 2012 identified a need for suitable inert waste sites, the reuse of waste will reduce the demand for utilising valuable void space within the County.
- 7.7 An environmental risk assessment for the works phase of the project is included as a standalone report with this application.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

- 8.1 Measures will be employed throughout the operational life of the site to ensure that operations do not impact on the environment or amenity of the locality as outlined below.
- 8.2 Any equipment or infrastructure failures will be rectified without delay. This will be managed through the site management system.
- 8.3 Details of any spills/accidents will be notified to the Environment Agency in accordance with the permit requirements.

Dust and Mud

- 8.4 The site will be kept tidy and site access roads will be maintained on a regular basis to minimise mud and dust arisings. A haul road is located from the Landshire Lane will only be used by site plant. This road will be constructed from hardcore.
- 8.5 The site entrance road will be swept at regular intervals to prevent any build-up of mud or debris. Vehicles will be inspected before leaving the site and will be cleaned if necessary, to prevent mud being tracked onto the adjacent highway.
- 8.6 All highways, tracks and accesses used for the transport of plant, labour and materials will be kept free from mud, dust or spillages as far as possible. Internal haul roads will be maintained with hardcore and will be damped down when necessary to suppress dust. A bowser will be provided on site to dampen down site roads and working areas in dry weather.
- 8.7 During construction, construction waste stockpiles will be located to minimise exposure to the wind and delivery will be scheduled to minimise the storage time of material prior to being utilised in the construction and compacted.
- 8.8 Vehicle movements within the Site will be subject to the following speed limits:
- 10 mph on tip surfaces and unmade roads
 - 20 mph on metalled roads.

Odour

8.9 The construction waste to be accepted at the site is not inherently odorous. Should any noticeable odour be detected the source will be identified and appropriate remedial action will be taken.

Noise

8.10 All plant and equipment will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations in order to ensure that it functions correctly and without excessive noise.

8.11 Site generated noise levels measured as 1-hour LA_{eq} values (free field) at any adjacent noise sensitive building shall not exceed:

- Weekdays (Mondays - Saturdays)
0800 - 1800 hrs initial noise level +10dB or 65dB whichever is the greater.
- Saturdays
0800 – 1300 hrs initial noise level +10dB or 65dB whichever is the greater.
- Sundays and Bank Holidays
No work allowed.
- Night Time
No work allowed.

(free field means 3.5 metres or more from the facade of any noise sensitive Property and initial noise is the ambient noise prevailing in an area before any modification of the existing situation - BS 7445: Part 1: 2003).

Litter

8.12 Due to the nature of the site, litter is not expected to be an issue. Inspections of the site will be made and any litter noted will be collected and placed in an appropriate container pending removal to an authorised site.

Discharges

8.13 No potentially polluting materials will be stored near a watercourse or in such a situation that these can fall or be carried into a watercourse.

8.14 Tools, equipment and plant will not be washed in watercourses and used water will not be allowed to drain to any surface drainage system.

Fuels and Oils

- 8.15 All fuel or lubricating oil stored in bulk on the site will be located as far as reasonably practical from any watercourse and such stores shall be contained by an effective bund in accordance with the oil storage regulations. All fuel and oil deliveries are to be supervised by a competent person.

9 AFTERCARE MONITORING

- 9.1 Due to the nature of the development and the materials utilised in the construction, aftercare monitoring will only be undertaken for surface water.
- 9.2 Gas monitoring is not planned at this site due to there being very little potential for gas generation from the proposed materials. The materials to be used have a very low organic content.
- 9.3 The construction waste is an inert material and therefore will not degrade once used within construction.
- 9.4 Surface water monitoring will ensure that construction waste will not leach or cause pollution to ground or surface water. During the “Aftercare Monitoring”, surface water samples will continue be taken and tested for a further three months after completion of the works to satisfy the requirements of a permit surrender application and reported in the Site Condition Report submission.
- 9.5 Routine and regular observation and inspections of the placed infill for aspects such as cracking, subsidence and weathering will be undertaken by site staff throughout the project. Any concerns raised will be reported through the procedures set out in the Management Plan and addressed as appropriate in a timely manner.

10 CONCLUSION

- 10.1 The restoration scheme for Copse Quarry has been approved by Somerset County Council under planning permission SCC/3728/2020. Rob Chapman is seeking to restore the site under the conditions of a bespoke waste recovery permit. This Waste Recovery Plan seeks to demonstrate that the approved restoration scheme should be considered a waste recovery activity.
- 10.2 Section 4 of this report sets out the requirements of planning permission at Copse Quarry. In order to ensure that the environmental impacts of the quarrying were acceptable, Copse Quarry was granted planning permission for forest marble stone extraction with appropriate restoration for a beneficial after use.
- 10.3 This Waste Recovery Plan provides information relating to the benefits of the scheme and confirms that the minimum amount of waste is being used to confer these benefits. In addition, the information provided above shows clearly that the scheme meets the test as detailed within EA Waste Recovery Permit and Plans Guidance and that it should be considered as a recovery activity in line with EU Case Law.

APPENDIX A ~ PLANNING PERMISSION

APPENDIX B ~ PERMITTED AREA