

Project No: 311890

Waste Recovery Plan [Brockley Wood]

Prepared for:

Brockley Wood Ventures Limited

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Contents Amendment Record

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Revision	Description	Date	Signed
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Acknowledgement

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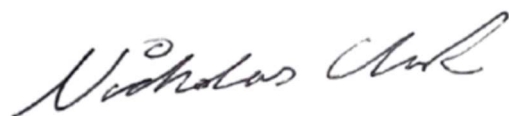
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Executive Summary

The purpose of this Waste Recovery Plan (WRP) is to demonstrate that the deposit of suitable recovered materials, as part of the backfilling process, is a recovery activity¹ for the restoration of Brockley Wood Quarry, near Belstead, Suffolk.

The operation will return the land back to agriculture with a nature conservation interest. The proposed operation seeks to re-establish the historic landform that existed prior to extraction of the sand and gravel reserves and the construction of the A12 trunk road adjacent to the site.

The operation is in line with the European Court ruling that stated “*the essential characteristic of a waste recovery operation is that its principal objective is that the waste serve a useful purpose in replacing other materials which would have had to be used for that purpose, thereby conserving natural resources*”².

The Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC) was amended in 2018 (2018/851) to include a definition of ‘backfilling’³.

*Backfilling is any recovery operation where suitable non-hazardous waste is used for reclamation in excavated areas or for engineering in landscaping*⁴.

The Waste Recovery Plan (WRP) will form part of an environmental permit application for the land restoration works at Brockley Wood, near Belstead, Suffolk.

¹ Waste recovery on land, or deposit for recovery, is when waste material is used instead of non-waste material to perform a function.

² [showPdf.jsf \(europa.eu\)](#)

³ [Directive \(EU\) 2018/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste \(Text with EEA relevance\) \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴ [Waste recovery plans and deposit for recovery permits - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

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Section 1.0: Introduction

This Waste Recovery Plan (WRP) has been prepared with reference to Article 3(15) of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and the latest guidance on the deposition of waste on land as a recovery activity published by the EA on GOV.UK on 21 April 2021 (the recovery guidance)⁵.

The recovery guidance specifies the main ways that can be used to demonstrate waste recovery, namely;

1. Financial gain by using non-waste materials
2. Funding to use non waste
3. Obligations to do work
 - a) Specific obligations
 - b) General obligations

One of the ways identified in the recovery guidance is to ‘... *provide evidence that you’re obliged to carry out the work.*’

In respect of an obligation the EA recovery guidance states:

“This could be because a regulator has imposed a requirement on you. For example, you operate a quarry and are required by planning conditions to restore it according to an approved plan.”

The recovery guidance is clear that where there is a specific obligation to undertake the work it is unnecessary to present in a WRP the following information;

- Financial gain or other worthwhile benefit by using non-waste materials; and
- Funding to use non-waste materials

In this case, the approval of planning permission (SCC/0105/22B) is viewed that there is a *specific obligation* to restore the site to an approved plan.

The structure and content of the plan follows the specific aspects set out in the EA’s guidance, as set out in the following sections.

1.1 Site location and background

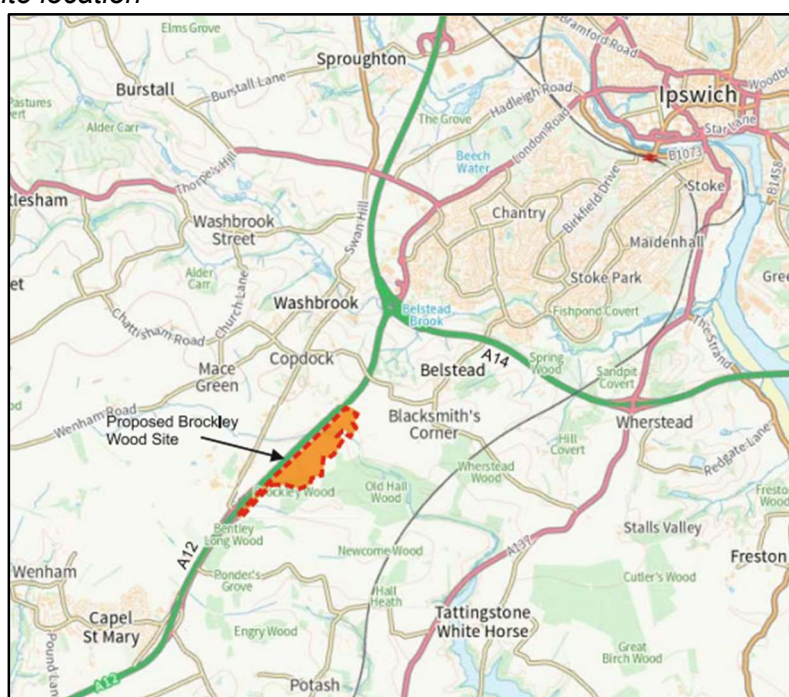
The site has been allocated in the Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan for sand and gravel extraction. Based on borehole testing undertaken by Greenfield Enviro it is estimated that the application site contains approximately 3.1 million tonnes net of saleable sand and gravel deposits. The estimated rate of extraction per annum and length of extraction in respect of each phase is set out in appendix C. Based on these estimates, it is expected that the quarry will have an overall life of 15 years with the Phase 1a and 1b construction works being completed within 2 years and the completion of the Phase 2c construction work between year 2 and year 5.

⁵ [Waste recovery plans and deposit for recovery permits - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste-recovery-plans-and-deposit-for-recovery-permits)

Table 1-1: Site setting

Site setting		
NGR	TM 11757 40312	
Site location	The site is a mainly arable farmland of some 35.8 hectares (88.5acres) set in Suffolk. The site is located primarily within Belstead Parish c.6.5km to the south-west of the town centre of Ipswich, c.1km south-west of Belstead village, 1km south-east of Copdock village and 3km north of Bentley village. The site is centred at Grid Reference [TM 11757 40312], as shown in Drawing NWA/BWB/100. The proposed mineral site is accessed via an agricultural entrance located on the slip road roundabout off the A12, (for Junction 32B), with the site access to the mineral area located adjacent to the A12 as shown in Plan W22-1 and Plan W22-2.	
Topography	The landscape is formed principally by agricultural land divided by hedgerows and tracks, with small copses and areas of woodland around its margins. The site ranges in elevation from about 42m AOD to about 45m AOD. There is stream in the northern part of the site which flows beneath the A12 in a culvert, as shown in BRKW_2021_SitePlan Final.dwg. The stream flows east towards the Alton water reservoir, about 2km south-east of the site. The north-western boundary of the site is formed by the A12, and the other boundaries of the site are delineated by field boundaries, hedgerows and woodland.	
Previous land use	Prior to commencement of mineral extraction activities under the planning permission proposal, the site wholly comprised arable agricultural land.	
Surrounding land use	North	Mixed. Agriculture, SMEs, A14
	East	Mixed. Agriculture and woodland
	South	Mixed. Agriculture and woodland
	West	A12 major trunk route

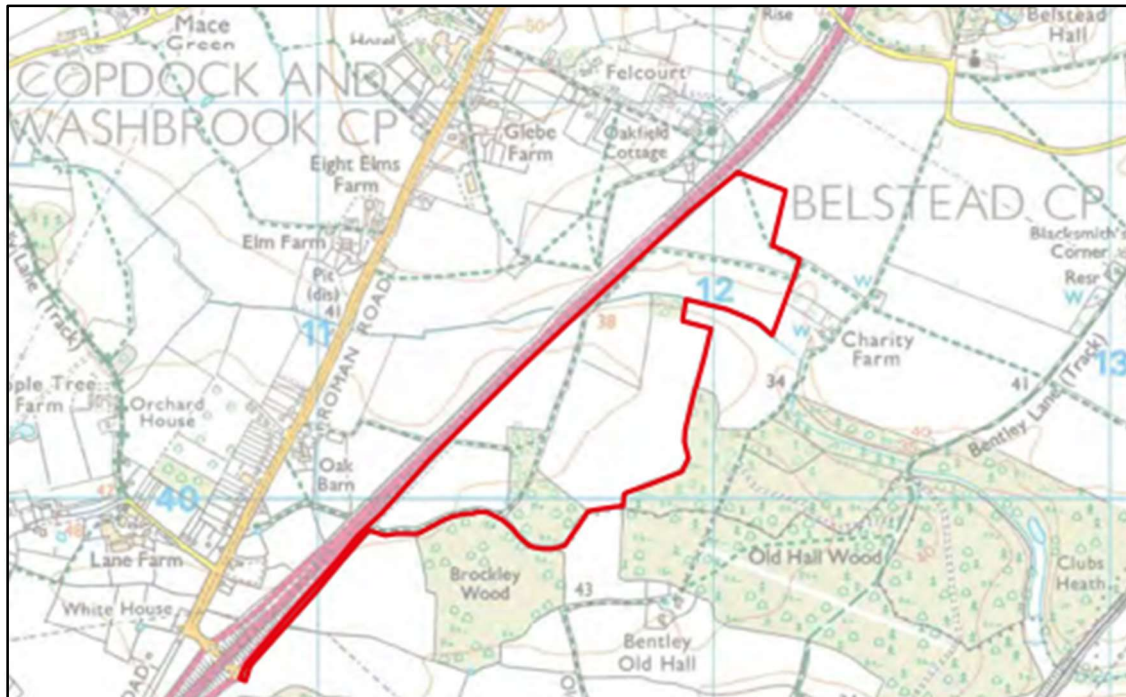
Figure 1-1: General site location



1.2 Site description

The planning application⁶ seeks to change the use of land from agriculture to the 'use of land for the extraction, processing, sale and distribution of sand and gravel, processing of inert waste materials and concrete batching with associated plant and related sales and distribution, access works and phased restoration, using inert recovered and imported materials, to an agreed aftercare plan'. The site is anticipated to achieve an output of approximately 186,000 tonnes annually, resulting in a quarry life of approximately 15 years.

Figure 1-2: Specific site location (taken from Cotswold Archaeology Settings Assessment)



The site will be operated on a campaign basis, which will include the following on-site operations:

- Phased excavation, bunding and stockpiling of materials;
- Phased restoration of site to existing site levels using overburden and recovered inert materials;
- Washing, grading and temporary storage of excavated materials;
- Screening, washing, sorting and temporary storage of inert waste materials of restoration or recycling; and
- Site office

1.3 Site restoration outline

Excavation of the mineral extraction site will involve removal and temporary storage or direct placement of around 407,000m³ of soils and overburden, which will be used in the restoration of the site. The restoration of the site will take place progressively during the operation phase of the development and immediately following the final extraction of minerals within Phase 4. Within each phase replacement of overburden and tipping and compaction will take place as soon as practical following extraction of minerals

⁶ [Planning Register | Suffolk County Council \(planning-register.co.uk\)](https://planning-register.co.uk/)

within that phase. Replacement of soils will only take place after completion of fill to the required formation levels and when appropriate weather and soil conditions permit in accordance with the submitted Soil Resources Assessment and Soil Movements Scheme. This will provide a suitably free drainage growing medium to allow the land to be returned to agricultural use.

The final profiles within each phase of the development are shown in sections A-A to E-E on NWA/BWB/100 (Proposed Restoration Scheme Cross Sections) and NWA/BWB/100 (BRKW 2022 Site Plan Restoration Contours). The proposal provides for the restoration of landform to its current contours adjusted to facilitate post restoration drainage to field edge ditches. The only exception is within the Phase 2a area which was subject substantial excavation as part of the construction of the A12 diversion in the 1980's resulting in significant lowering of land levels. In this area, the bund and associated landscaping will be retained and levels over the Phase 2a area to the east will be raised to approximate the historic contours within this part of the site⁷ as shown in BW22-3A12 X-section.

On completion of mineral extraction within Phase 4, restoration of the Phase 4 area, plant area and haul road will remain to be undertaken. Consequently, there will be a period estimated at 2-3 years when the importation and process of inert waste will continue to enable this to be achieved. The operation of waste processing and wash plant will continue until the plant site is restored with final filling of the plant site and haul road undertaken by direct tipping and restoration of soils.

1.4 Site restoration purpose

The purpose of the restoration phase is to comply with the planning permission in which the site will be restored back to the original contours prior to extraction taking place along with the original site contours prior to construction of the A12 trunk road to the east of the site⁸.

⁷ Geotechnical Certification in relation to Slope Stability near the Highways England boundary [BWV/BW/002]

⁸ BW22-3 A12 X-section

Section 2.0: Brockley Wood Quarry

2.1 Introduction

It is planned that the extraction void created will be backfilled with overburden, suitable inert waste and topsoils to enable progressive restoration back to farmland. The site will be landscaped in phases to include new woodland with a 15-year wildlife and landscape management plan to enhance biodiversity.

The site will be progressively restored on a phased basis with the soils retained and replaced within each phase with the final agreed contours reflecting the historic landform (P1946-Landscape Restoration PlanP02-2133-WWA-XX-XX-DR-L-0101). In addition, new tree planting and bund in Phase 2 will be retained on completion and Phase 2a, behind the roadside bund, will be raised to levels prior to construction of the A12 (Proposed Quarry Development BW22-3 A12 X-Section.dwg).

New woodland planting in Phase 4 will be undertaken before commencement of operations in that Phase and retained, with new tree planting and management within the areas of retained woodland and boundary trees taking place throughout the life of the quarry. Hedgerow trees within Phases 3 and 4 will be replaced on completion of each phase and an Ecological and Landscape Management Plan will be implemented throughout the life of the quarry and beyond.

The ground levels within the proposed quarry area generally range between 41.5-46.0mOD, with the higher ground located in the southwest of the site and lower ground in the northeast, where a stream crosses the site. The site currently comprises a series of farm fields. The north-western boundary of the site is defined by a timber post and rail fence, and, in the Highways England (HE) land beyond, the A12 runs in a shallow cut in the southern part, then broadly level with the site ground levels in the central part, and on a low embankment across the stream valley in the northern part, switching back to a shallow cut north of this.

The objectives of the proposed quarry scheme are to extract sand and gravel mineral resource from the site without the adjacent HE land being affected by slope instability. On completion of extraction the site will be restored such that it is stable in the long-term and will not affect the stability of the adjacent HE land. The proposed quarry will work the sand and gravel mineral down to just above the groundwater level. A 7m standoff distance is intended between the crest of the excavation and the boundary fence with the A12 HE land.

The planned working method adjacent to the A12 is to excavate the cut face down to the quarry base level, and then, very shortly afterwards, backfill against the cut face with compacted surplus excavation arisings (non-mineral overburden), in order that the length of time that the quarry cut face adjacent to the A12 is exposed is kept to a minimum.

2.2 Material requirements

2.2.1 Volumes

It is proposed that Brockley Wood Quarry will accept suitable materials, including inert material, i.e., those wastes accepted as subsoils at the site will be strictly inert as classified under the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) and Council Decision (2003/33/EC) of 19 December 2002 'establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills'⁹.

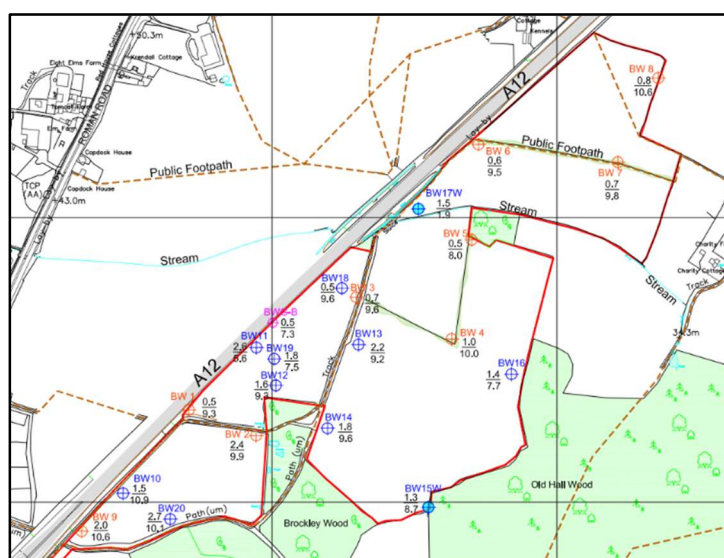
An assessment has been carried out for the site that includes an appraisal of the overburden and mineral quantity, together with the mineral quality, and mineral distribution across the site. This assessment indicates that the overburden present overlying the mineral deposit ranges in thickness from 0.5m to a maximum proved of 2.7m, with a mean thickness of 0.9m across the site. The mineral deposit proven to lie above the water table, ranges in thickness from 5.6m to 10.6m, with a mean thickness of 9.1m. The assessment is based on a mineral deposit which does not extend below 34.0m AOD and does not therefore extend below the water table.

Table 2-1: Indicated mineral resource summary table¹⁰

Extraction area (ha)	Soils and overburden (m ³)	In-situ mineral volume (m ³)	In-situ mineral resources (000,000t)	Estimated saleable reserves (000,000t)
26.8	407,000	2,140,000	2.915	2.771

Extraction of sand and gravel deposits will not take place below the local water table based on borehole testing, thus no de-watering for mineral extraction is proposed as part of the development and no deposit of recovered materials will be required to take place below the water table. The mineral thickness for the deposits lying above the water table are shown below.

Figure 2-1: Borehole results (2017 & 2021)



⁹ [2003/33/EC: Council Decision of 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/EC \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁰ Appendix D: Mineral Resource Assessment Summary - Brockley Wood (August 2023v2)

The potential mineral resources on the site were estimated using a series of geological models (using LSS software) to create of the base of overburden and the base of mineral within a proposed extraction design. The extraction area assumes stand-offs and margins to the site boundaries, including the A12 and woodland areas, together margins to the footpaths and watercourses present on the site.

Within the total site area of 38.7 ha, an extraction area of about 26.8ha is present which estimates that potential saleable reserves of approximately 2.771 million tonnes are potentially present. The volumes of overburden and mineral have been calculated and the resources estimated to be present are shown in Table 2-2.

The extraction design has been prepared using the geotechnical design parameters, together with a basal limit of working restricted by the water table. The base of working is therefore assumed to be 34m AOD, which is generally 0.5m above the recorded winter water table level. All the mineral extraction, and the subsequent deposition, will therefore take place above the water table with no de-watering required for extraction.

The sand and gravel extraction will leave a void space, in total of, 2,140,000 m³, with 407,000m³ of overburden saved for use in the restoration of the site. As there is insufficient overburden available to restore the site to the agreed contours this will then require approximately 1,714,000m³ of material to replace that extracted. When using a bulk density conversion factor of 1.8 tonnes/m³ this equates to approximately 3,085,200 tonnes of material.

Table 2-2: Proposed phased mineral extraction and resource estimates (August 2023 v2)

Phase	Extraction area (ha)	Extraction volume (m ³)	Overburden volume (m ³)	Infill volume (m ³)	Infill shortfall (t)
1a	2.5	163,000	41,000	117,000	210,600
1b	2.8	244,000	40,000	204,000	367,200
2a	1.6	113,000	30,000	83,000	149,400
2b	3.0	289,000	69,000	206,000	370,800
2c	1.3	117,000	22,000	95,000	171,000
3	9.1	752,000	147,000	605,000	1,089,000
4	6.4	462,000	58,000	404,000	727,200
Total	26.8	2,140,000	407,000	1,714,000	3,085,200

Three topsoil and two subsoil resources have been identified for re-use in restoration. These will be stripped and stockpiled separately according to the recommendations in Report 1882/1 as carried out by Land Research Associates Ltd. However, there is insufficient overburden resource available to suitably landscape and restore the site following mineral extraction as per the agreed planning permission.

It is proposed that, in order to achieve the restoration profiles provided on the approved restoration scheme (contained within SCC/0105/22B), a volume of 1,714,000m³ of additional material will be required in order to achieve the proposed restoration profiles (as shown on Drawing Number 2133-WWA-XX-XX-DR-L-0101).

When using a bulk density conversion factor of 1.8 tonnes/m³ this equates to approximately 3,085,200 tonnes.

2.2.2 Proposed waste types

Appendix A reflects the types of waste, and typical uses, normally accepted by the EA for deposit of waste for recovery¹¹ with three additional waste types that are proposed as being suitable for use in the restoration operation.

Where the waste is suspected to be contaminated, it will be sampled and analysed at source prior to the acceptance of the waste, in line with EA guidance¹². Waste acceptance will form a part of the risk assessment to determine if the material will affect groundwater or surface water in the area or is suitable for deposit at depth.

¹¹ [Check if your waste is suitable for deposit for recovery - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/check-if-your-waste-is-suitable-for-deposit-for-recovery)

¹² [Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities - 3. Waste pre-acceptance, acceptance and tracking - Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/non-hazardous-and-inert-waste-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities-3-waste-pre-acceptance-acceptance-and-tracking)

Section 3.0: Planning Policy Requirements

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework requirements

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that local planning authorities should 'provide for restoration and aftercare [of minerals sites] at the earliest opportunity to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions, where necessary'.

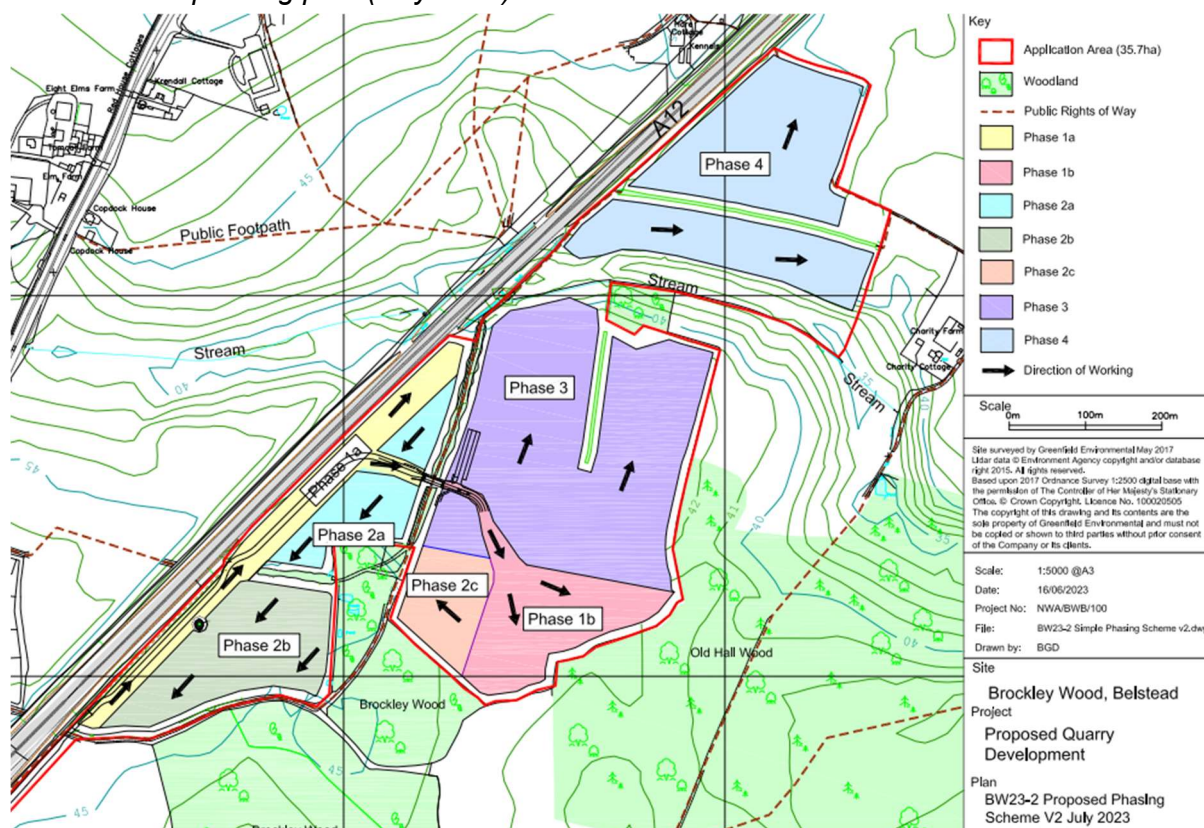
3.1.1 Policy MP6: Progressive working and restoration

The Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (adopted July 2020)¹³ in Policy MP6 identifies that:

Proposals for new mineral workings should be accompanied by a scheme for the progressive working and restoration of the site throughout its life. Preference will be given to restoration proposals that incorporate a net gain for biodiversity with the creation and management of priority habitats and that support protected priority and Red Data Book Species and/or that conserve geological and geomorphological resources. Such habitats, species and resources should be appropriately and sustainably incorporated into restoration proposals focussed on the historic environment, flood alleviation, reservoirs, agriculture, forestry, amenity, or ecology. Providing links to surrounding habitats is also encouraged.

Progressive working and restoration referred to in MP6¹⁴ relate to the phased working of the quarry. In the case of the Brockley Wood operation, some phases of the quarry will be left undisturbed. One phase of the quarry would be having the soils and overburden stripped off to reveal the underlying sand and gravel, with another phase subject to sand and gravel extraction operations.

Figure 3-1: General phasing plan (July 2023).



¹³ [Suffolk Minerals and Waste Plan | Suffolk County Council](#)

¹⁴ [Consultation Draft V4 \(suffolk.gov.uk\)](#)

One phase would be having the soils and overburden replaced following sand and gravel extraction. Another phase would be under a five-year aftercare period following the replacement of the soils. In this way, the area of land actively being worked for sand and gravel is only a part of the overall site at any one time.

The proposed detailed phasing strategy is given in P1946-BW21_Soils phasing

Policy MP7: Aftercare

Where the proposed restoration is to an agriculture, forestry, amenity or ecology after-use following minerals extraction, an outline aftercare strategy of five years or more is required prior to the determination of the planning application. The outline strategy should set out the land management proposed to bring the restored land up to the required standard for the proposed after-use. The outline strategy should also allow for additional measures that may be required following the annual aftercare inspection and the subsequent submission of a finalised version of the annual aftercare report detailing the actions required.

MP7 strategy sets the general parameters of the proposed action required to bring the restored land up to the required standard for the intended after-use. For agricultural after-use for a five-year period annual reports are submitted for the approval of Suffolk County Council following a site meeting to establish any further action that is required such as the installation of land drainage etc.

Section 4.0: Justification

4.1 Introduction

The EA's Guidance on Waste recovery plans and deposit for recovery permits (April 2021)¹⁵, sets out the EA's approach to determining whether an activity involving the permanent deposit of waste on land is waste recovery or waste disposal.

One of the main aims of the WFD is to promote the better use of resources by encouraging the use of waste for beneficial purposes. To this end, recovery operations which result in waste being used in place of primary resources are to be encouraged over disposal operations which are intended to simply get rid of the waste safely. It is necessary therefore to distinguish clearly between disposal and recovery operations. An environmental permit is normally required for both types of operations, but the applicable requirements differ according to the type of operation.

The difference between waste disposal and waste recovery is summarised below:-

4.1.1 The difference between a recovery and disposal operation

The key feature of a recovery operation is that its principal objective is to ensure that the waste serves a useful purpose by replacing other substances which would have had to be used for that purpose (thereby conserving natural resources).

Disposal operations however are primarily aimed at getting rid of waste. Any benefit that results as a secondary consequence will not affect the nature of the operation.

Usually, it is not difficult to distinguish between disposal and recovery. But sometimes it is not immediately clear. Use of waste for the purposes of construction in principle may be a recovery operation. However, it may be clear from the context that the main aim is to dispose of the waste e.g., if the material used is not suitable for use or if excessive quantities are used.

Article 1(e) of the Directive states that "disposal" shall mean any of the operations listed in Annex IIA to the Directive.

D 1 Deposit into or on to land (e.g., landfill, etc.)

D 2 Land treatment (e.g., biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils etc.)

D 3 Deep injection (e.g., injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.)

D 4 Surface impoundment (e.g., placement of liquid or sludgy discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.)

D 5 Specially engineered landfill (e.g., placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.)

¹⁵ [Waste recovery plans and deposit for recovery permits - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/91231/Waste_recovery_plans_and_deposit_for_recovery_permits.pdf)

- D 6** Release into a water body except seas/oceans
- D 7** Release to seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion
- D 8** Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12
- D 9** Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12 (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.)
- D 10** Incineration on land
- D 11** Incineration at sea
- D 12** Permanent storage (e.g., emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.)
- D 13** Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12
- D 14** Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 13
- D 15** Storage pending any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced)

Article 1(f) of the Directive states that “recovery” shall mean any of the operations listed in Annex IIB to the Directive.

- R 1** Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy
- R 2** Solvent reclamation/regeneration
- R 3** Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes)
- R 4** Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
- R 5** Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
- R 6** Regeneration of acids or bases
- R 7** Recovery of components used for pollution abatement
- R 8** Recovery of components from catalysts
- R 9** Oil re-refining or other reuses of oil
- R 10** Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.
- R 11** Use of waste obtained from any of the operations numbered.
- R 12** Exchange of waste for submission to any of the operations.
- R 13** Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 12.

4.2 Recovery operation

It is a requirement of the planning permission that the quarry is restored by returning the site to agricultural use, together with several biodiversity enhancements. The quarry void requires backfilling to the original surface contours to achieve the planning requirement to return it to agricultural land. This will be completed by placing a combination of site-derived overburden and selected reclamation materials of suitable chemical and physical properties to achieve a stable platform, onto which both site won and imported,

including manufactured, topsoil will be placed to restore the site back to agricultural use in addition to biodiversity enhancements required by the planning permission.

- Final contours will reflect historic landform
- New tree planting and bund in Phase 2 will be retained
- Phase 2a behind roadside bund will be raised to levels prior to construction of A12
- New woodland planting in Phase 4 will be undertaken before commencement of operations in that Phase and retained
- New woodland planting will be undertaken in Phase 2 on completion
- New tree planting and management within retained woodland and boundary trees will take place throughout the life of the quarry
- Hedgerow trees within Phase 3 and 4 will be replaced on completion of each phase
- An Ecological and Landscape Management Plan will be implemented throughout the life of the quarry and beyond

Section 5.0: Waste Acceptance for Restoration

5.1 Introduction

The waste acceptance procedures set out the:

- evidence needed from producers to confirm the waste matches its description
- measures that will be taken to make sure the waste is not contaminated
- criteria that will be used to decide whether or not to accept the waste, for example the results of waste testing
- any other criteria that will be used to make sure that the project will only accept waste that the permit authorises

5.1.1 Background

The proposed sand and gravel quarry will be restored, via the deposit of waste for recovery, to approved final contours to provide land suitable for agricultural use in accordance with the site's planning permission.

The suggested wastes for use in the scheme are listed in appendix A.

Only suitable inert wastes that meet the Landfill Directive definition of inert will be used to create the subsoil restoration profile, with BS3882:2015 complaint soils used to produce a final topsoil layer suitable for use in agriculture to Grade 3 (3a/3b) classification. Most wastes to be accepted at the site will be excavated materials from local civil engineering and construction works. The wastes arising from each site or process will be adequately characterised by a site investigation or appropriate process analysis. The criteria for the acceptance of wastes have considered the environmental assessments submitted with this application, to ensure that there are no:

- unacceptable emissions to groundwater, surface water or the surrounding environment; and
- unacceptable risks to human health.

5.1.2 Gas generation

In the context of 'normal' non-hazardous sites, biodegradation of the organic component of wastes would be the source of any biogenic gas production. However, as the activity is to accept only inert materials as subsoils, it is expected that only an insignificant level of organic material would be present in the wastes consequently, the probability of the generation of biogenic gas will be negligible. Most of the wastes to be accepted at the site will comprise excavated soils and sub-soils.

5.1.3 Leachate generation

The inert restoration materials are not anticipated to generate a polluting leachate, as such no active or passive controls are proposed other than that stated within the general operating techniques of the operation.

5.2 Waste acceptance procedures

The operator will implement waste pre-acceptance procedures so that enough is understood about a waste (including its composition) before it arrives at the site. This is undertaken to assess and confirm that the waste is technically and legally suitable for restoration use at the site. Where the waste is accepted, records are kept justifying the decision.

5.2.1 Pre-acceptance

The pre-acceptance procedures follow a risk-based approach, considering:

- the source and nature of the waste
- potential risks to the environment (for example from odour and other emissions)
- knowledge about the previous waste holder(s)

Where the waste is received on an *ad hoc* basis, pre-acceptance checks will still be conducted before the waste is accepted, i.e., through the exchange of information at the weighbridge before acceptance on site.

When a customer query is received, and before the waste arrives at the site, sufficient information from the waste producer will be obtained to fulfil pre-acceptance requirements that the waste has been properly assessed and classified as set out in WM3.

The following information will be obtained in writing or electronic form:

- details of the waste producer including organisation name, address and contact details a description of the waste
- the European Waste Classification (EWC) code
- the source of the waste (the producer's business and the specific process that has created the waste)
- information about the history of the producer site if it may be relevant to the classification of the waste (e.g., soils and other construction and demolition arisings from a site contaminated by previous industrial uses)
- the waste's physical form
- the waste's composition (based on representative samples if necessary)
- a description of the waste's odour and whether it is likely to be odorous
- an estimate of the quantity expect to be received

For mirror entry EWC codes (as defined in WM3¹⁶), evidence will be kept that an assessment of the waste has been undertaken to assign the relevant mirror entry code.

¹⁶ [Waste classification technical guidance WM3.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101444/waste_classification_technical_guidance_WM3.pdf)

Where the origin of the waste is reliably understood, and it clearly shows that the waste is non-hazardous sample information will not be required. However, it is known that a visual assessment alone will not be enough to assess whether mirror entry waste is hazardous or not.

Analysis of samples will be carried out by laboratories who are UKAS or MCERTs accredited for the prescribed test.

Pre-acceptance records will be kept for at least 3 years, with records held electronically, following receipt of the waste. If an enquiry does not lead to receipt of the waste, the records will be archived/deleted.

The information required at pre-acceptance will be reassessed if the:

- waste changes
- process giving rise to the waste changes
- waste received does not conform to the pre-acceptance information

In all cases the information required at pre-acceptance will be reassessed on an annual basis.

When it is agreed that waste will be accepted from a customer, it will be made clear and recorded what parameters will be checked at the acceptance stage. The checks include visual, physical, chemical and odour-based parameters. The criteria for non-conformance or rejection will be recorded. The person checking the waste for acceptance can also decide on their own additional parameters.

5.2.2 Waste acceptance

Waste acceptance procedures will be implemented to check that the characteristics of the waste received matches the information provided during waste pre-acceptance. This is to confirm the waste is as expected and that it can be accepted. If the waste does not conform to the pre-acceptance information, it may still be able to be accepted, but it will first be confirmed that the permit allows it and that the site can handle it appropriately. If not, the waste will be rejected.

The procedures follow a risk-based approach that considers:

- the source, nature and age of the waste
- potential risks to the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions) the potential for self-heating
- knowledge about the previous waste holder(s)

All wastes will be visually checked and verify them against pre-acceptance information and transfer documentation before accepted on site. The extent of the initial visual check is based on the waste type and how it is loaded.

All transfer documentation will be checked and validated, with any discrepancies resolved before the waste is accepted. Where it is considered that the incoming waste classification or description is incorrect or incomplete, then this will be addressed with the waste producer or waste carrier (or both) during waste acceptance. Any non-conformance will be recorded and where the waste is deemed as acceptable for on-site use, this will be documented.

The site has clear criteria that are used to identify non-conforming wastes and for wastes to be rejected. Procedures are in place for recording, reporting and tracking non-conforming and rejected wastes. These include:

- using quarantine storage
- notifying the relevant customer or waste producer
- recording a summary of the justification for accepting non-conforming waste

Measures will be in place to prevent the recurrence of non-conforming and rejected wastes.

Where waste is rejected which has been classified as hazardous, the procedure set out in EA rejected loads guidance¹⁷ is followed.

Each load will be weighed on arrival to confirm the quantities against the accompanying paperwork. Each record will be held in an electronic system, so that available capacity can be monitored at the site for permit and planning condition compliance.

Staff carrying out waste acceptance checks are trained to effectively identify and manage any non-conformances in the loads received, so that compliance with Duty of Care for waste and permit conditions is maintained.

Procedures include ensuring that staff watch waste being unloaded, so the waste can be quarantined if necessary before it is mixed, or deposited, with other material.

5.2.3 Quarantine

The site has a dedicated waste quarantine area that can be utilised to temporarily store waste being rejected, or non-conforming waste whilst it is being assessed. The quarantine area has an impermeable surface with self-contained drainage if there is a risk of contaminated runoff from the quarantined waste.

Quarantine storage is separate from all other storage and clearly marked as a quarantine area.

¹⁷ [Hazardous waste: rejected loads guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hazardous-waste-rejected-loads-guidance)

The site has written procedures for dealing with wastes held in quarantine, including a maximum storage volume. The maximum storage time considers the potential for odour generation, pest infestation and storage conditions. If the waste is infested or odorous it will be removed within 24 hours or sooner.

5.2.4 Waste tracking

The operator will use an electronic system to hold up-to-date information about the available capacity of different parts of the facility, e.g., reception, quarantine, deposition and storage areas. Most inputs will be subject to a pre-booking system to make sure that there is sufficient storage and process capacity for the incoming acceptable waste.

The electronic system will hold all the information generated during:

- pre-acceptance
- acceptance
- non-conformance or rejection
- storage
- removal off site

This information will be readily accessible. It will include the following information:

- the date the waste arrived on site
- the original producer's details (or unique identifier)
- a unique reference number
- waste pre-acceptance and acceptance information
- the intended treatment or disposal route
- the nature and quantity of wastes held on site
- where the waste is physically located on site
- where the waste is in the designated recovery process
- identifying the staff who have taken any decisions about accepting or rejecting waste streams and who have decided on recovery or disposal options
- details that link waste to relevant transfer notes
- details of any non-conformances and rejections, including consignment notes for waste rejected because it is hazardous

The system can report for each of EWC code:

- the total quantity of waste present on site at any one time
- a breakdown of the waste quantities stored pending on-site treatment or awaiting onward transfer
- where a batch of waste is located based on a site plan
- the quantity of waste on site compared with the management system and permit limits
- the length of time the waste has been on site compared with the management system and permit limits

The system can report the total quantity of end-of-waste materials on site at any one time, and where that material is located based on the site plan.

Back-up copies of records are stored off site and will be readily accessible in an emergency.

Acceptance records will be retained for a minimum of 2 years after the waste has been treated, deposited or transferred off site.

Hazardous waste consignment notes¹⁸ will be retained for a minimum of 3 years after the waste has been transferred off site.

¹⁸ [Hazardous waste: consignment note guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/363822/hazardous_waste_consignment_note_guidance.pdf)

Section 6.0: Conclusion

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

Many of the proposed waste types are physically like 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.

The suggested 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*¹⁹ and those listed in EA guidance²⁰.

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

6.2 Will the material cause pollution?

A Groundwater and Surface Water Assessment (Including a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) of the Mineral Proposals)²¹ has been undertaken in support of the planning application which demonstrates that there is no impact on the surrounding groundwater using these wastes for the purpose of restoring the site.

Strict waste acceptance, including careful screening of materials entering the site, will be undertaken on site as detailed within any subsequent 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 Brockley Wood Quarry.

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

6.3 Purpose of the use

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 with additional woodland features in accordance with the approved restoration scheme. Existing topographic levels will be restored across most of the site using imported infill. The exception to this will be one extraction area, where the land will be raised to similar levels that existed before the construction of the A12. A 3m high earth bund, topped with woodland planting, will be constructed adjacent to the A12.

It is considered that there is a specific obligation in place to ensure the work is carried out.

¹⁹ [SR2015 No39 - Use of waste in a deposit for recovery operation \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/444444/SR2015_No39_-_Use_of_waste_in_a_deposit_for_recovery_operation.pdf)

²⁰ [Check if your waste is suitable for deposit for recovery - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/444444/Check_if_your_waste_is_suitable_for_deposit_for_recovery_-_GOV.UK.pdf)

²¹ BWV/BW/100

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

The proposed landform has been carefully designed to consider the physical and technical requirements for the restoration (e.g., land stability, drainage, etc.) and the inclusion of landscape features that will enhance the surrounding landscape character.

To achieve the profiles in the approved restoration scheme (Drawing Number P1/739/5 (Rev C)), the restoration of the site will require approximately 1,714,000m³ which, when using a bulk density conversion factor of 1.8 tonnes/m³, equates to approximately 3,085,000 tonnes of inert materials and imported top soils.

Throughout the restoration of the site, Brockley Wood Ventures Limited has sought to re-incorporate as much of the overburden as possible back into the restoration landform. As such, a shortfall of material requires that suitable material is imported from off-site sources.

In determining whether the minimum volume of waste is being used, consideration has been given to alternative schemes, including lower-level restoration. However, given the requirement for the scheme to restore the site to the original levels, including that which existed prior to the construction of the A12 trunk route, a lower-level restoration is unacceptable on account of non-compliance with the planning application. The proposed amount allows for re-instating the existing site contours that are designed to cover the additional infill in phase 2, to bring up the levels to pre A12 contours, settlement over time and slight doming of the finished site to assist drainage going forward.



Figure 6-1: Landscape restoration plan

It is considered that the proposed landform is the minimum volume required to provide the restoration scheme as approved as it replicates the contours prior to excavation, other than the area adjacent to the A12 which will be restored back to pre-A12 construction levels.

6.5 Meeting quality standards

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

The fill materials will be placed in accordance with the Specification for Highways Series 600²² for general fill materials.

Manufactured topsoil will be required to meet BS3882;2015 standards so that the land will be suitable for its return to agriculture.

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.

Brockley Wood Quarry Ecological and Landscape Management and Maintenance (2113-WWA-XX-XX-RP-L-0601) is in place to ensure that planting and maintenance of the works are carried out in accordance with the relevant British Standard Codes of Practice to ensure the proper establishment of healthy plants.

6.6 Conclusion

The site was not granted planning permission on the basis that it might provide inert waste disposal capacity. As such, it is considered that the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) 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. Failure to restore the site in accordance with the approved planning permission would clearly lead to enforcement action being undertaken by the planning authority owing to the requirement to restore site contours back to historic levels.

All operations and activities authorised or required by this permission, including retail sales, shall cease, and all plant, machinery equipment, structures, buildings (including but not limited to the Weighbridge and Site Office, Night Watchman's Caravan, Wheelwash, Klargestar, Sub-station, Bagging Plant, Fuel Tanks, Dry Screening and Crushing Plant, Workshop, Wash Bay, Wash Plant, Freshwater Silt and Rec Water Lagoons), stockpiles and access tracks shall be removed, and the site restored in accordance with the conditions of this permission not later than 31 December 2041.

²² [MCHW VOLUME 1 -SPECIFICATION FOR HIGHWAY WORKS - SERIES 600 - EARTHWORKS \(standardsforhighways.co.uk\)](https://standardsforhighways.co.uk)

Furthermore, as the sand and gravel operation is subject to the requirements of a mining waste facility permit, it will not be considered by the Regulator to be in definite closure until they have inspected the mining waste facility, considered a closure report (including the restoration of the land to an appropriate condition) and informed the permit holder that the closure report has been accepted. Following definite closure, the operator will continue to comply with the requirements of all extant Environmental Permits until the surrender of the permit, i.e. at facility completion, is accepted.

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

Appendix A: Accepted waste types (proposed)

The following waste types have been identified by the Environment Agency as suitable for use in the restoration of mineral workings and as general fill material (Environment Agency Guidance: Waste Recovery Plans and Permits: October 2016). Additional waste types requested are highlighted thus.

Source	Sub source	EWC	Description	End uses
01	01	01 01 02	Wastes from non-metalliferous excavation	A, B, E, F
01	04	01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those containing dangerous substances	A, B, E, F
01	04	01 04 09	Waste sand and clays	A, B, E, F
01	04	01 04 12	Mineral processing (washing) waste	A****, F
02	02	02 02 02	Mollusc or crustacean shells from which the soft tissue or flesh has been completely removed	C
02	04	02 04 01	Soil from cleaning and washing beet	B, E, F
10	01	10 01 01	Bottom ash and slag from power stations (furnace bottom ash)	A*
10	01	10 01 02	Pulverised fuel ash from power stations	A*, B
10	01	10 01 05	Gypsum (solid only)	E
10	01	10 01 07	Gypsum (sludge only)	E
10	01	10 01 15	Incinerator bottom ash	A*
10	02	10 02 01	Wastes from the processing of slag	A
10	02	10 02 02	Unprocessed slag	A
10	09	10 09 03	Furnace slag (from casting of ferrous pieces)	A
10	10	10 10 03	Furnace slag (from casting of non-ferrous pieces)	A
10	12	10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	A, B, D
10	13	10 13 14	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	A
10	13	10 13 14	Waste concrete and concrete sludge	A, C, D
17	01	17 01 01	Concrete	A, B, D
17	01	17 01 02	Bricks	A, B, D
17	01	17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	A, B, D
17	01	17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	A, B, D
17	03	17 03 02	Road base and road planings other than those containing coal tar	D**
17	05	17 05 04	Soil and stones (topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones)	A***, B, E, F
17	05	17 05 06	Dredging spoil	A***

17	05	17 05 08	Track ballast, soil and stones other than those containing dangerous substances	A***, B, D
19	01	19 01 12	Bottom ash and slag (incinerator bottom ash)	A*
19	02	19 02 06	Filter cakes from inert wash plants	A****, F
19	08	19 08 02	Washed sewage grit (waste from de-sanding only)	E, F
19	08	19 08 99	Stone filter media only (if cleaned to remove sewage contamination)	A, B, D
19	12	19 12 05	Glass	A
19	12	19 12 09	Minerals (such as sand and stones) from the treatment of waste aggregates that are otherwise naturally occurring minerals	A****, B
19	12	19 12 12	Minerals (such as sand and stones) from the treatment of waste aggregates that are otherwise naturally occurring minerals	A****
19	12	19 12 12	Crushed bricks, tiles, concrete and ceramics, including mixtures of materials	A****
19	12	19 12 12	Soil substitutes other than those containing dangerous substances only	A***, E, F
19	12	19 12 12	Treated bottom ash including incinerator bottom ash and slag other than that containing dangerous substances only	A
19	03	19 13 02	Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those containing dangerous substances	B
20	02	20 02 02	Soil and stones (topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones)	A***, B, E, F
*	The waste must meet the relevant civil engineering standards for use.			
**	Road or track construction and repair, hard surfacing or car parks. Bituminous road planings must not be deposited more than 2 metres deep			
***	Material deposited in place of non-waste topsoil must meet BS3882:2015.			
****	This excludes fines from treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard. It does not include residual 'fines' from mechanical treatment of mixed waste at transfer stations. Source materials must be: - properly classified as hazardous or non-hazardous - accurately described (characterised)			

Appendix B: Uses

Reference	Use
A	Structural fill for building, stabilising ramps, drainage, road construction
B	Construction of noise bunds, screening bunds, flood defence bunds, containment bunds. Landscaping associated with construction work. Restoration of mineral workings. General fill material.
C	Surface treatment of roads, tracks etc. Drainage
D	Road/track construction and repair, hard surfacing, car parks etc.
E	Agricultural Improvement schemes
F	Ecological improvements, wetland schemes, lakes

Appendix C: Agricultural soil classification and proposed soils management scheme

Phase	Topsoil Type	Total Topsoil Volume (m3)	Placement of Topsoil	Placed Volume (m3)
Phase 1a (Entrance Strip and A12 Bund) ~2,600m³ topsoil to strip in phase 3 for subsoil storage bund placement	Topsoil 1	4,500	A12 Bund	4,500
	Topsoil 2	3,000	A12 Bund	1,500
			Topsoil Bund 1	1,500
	Topsoil 1	2,600	Topsoil Bund 1	2,600
	Subsoil 1	1,500		
	Subsoil 2	3,000	Subsoil Bund	4,500
	TOTAL		Total Topsoil to Store Total Subsoil to Store	10,100 4,500
Phase 1b (Plant Site Area and Haul Road)	Topsoil 1	8,000	Topsoil Bund 1	8,000
	Subsoil 1	5,800		
	Subsoil 2	2,200	Subsoil Bund	8,000
	TOTAL		Total Topsoil to Store Total Subsoil to Store	8,000 8,000
Phase 2a (N Area 1)	Topsoil 1	2,500	Topsoil Bund 1	2,500
	Subsoil 1	200		
	Subsoil 2	2,300	Subsoil Bund	2,500
	TOTAL		Total Topsoil to Store Total Subsoil to Store	2,500 2,500
Phase 2b (S Area 1)	Topsoil 1	4,000	Direct Placement To Area 2a Restoration	4,000
	Topsoil 2	7,000	Direct Placement To Area 2a Restoration	600
			Topsoil Bund 1	2,700
			Topsoil Bund 2	3,700
	Subsoil 2	4,000	Direct Placement To Area 2a Restoration	3,100
			Direct Placement To Area 2b Restoration	900
	TOTAL		Total Topsoil to Restoration Total Topsoil to Store Total Subsoil to Restoration	4,600 6,400 4,000
Phase 2c (Processing Area)	Topsoil 1	4,000	Direct Placement To Area 2b Restoration	4,000
	Subsoil 2	4,000	Direct Placement To Area 2b Restoration	4,000
	TOTAL		Total Topsoil to Direct Placement Total Subsoil to Direct Placement	4,000 4,000
Removal of most of Subsoil From Bund 1	Subsoil 1	7,500	Direct Placement To Phase 2a	7,500
	Subsoil 2	7,500	Direct Placement To Area 2b Restoration	800
	TOTAL		Total Subsoil to Restoration	8,300
Phase 3 2150 m3 of topsoil in phase 4 requires stripped as subsoil bund is created	Topsoil 1	29,000	Direct Placement To Area 2b Restoration	5,000
			Topsoil Bund 2	17,000
			Topsoil Bund 3	7,000
	Topsoil 1	2,150	Topsoil Bund 3	2,150
	Subsoil 1	14,800	Direct Placement To Area 2b Restoration	14,800
	Subsoil 2	14,200	Subsoil Bund 2	14,200
	TOTAL		Total Topsoil to Restoration Total Topsoil to Restoration Total Topsoil to Store Total Subsoil to Store	8,300 5,000 20,700 29,000
Removal of Topsoil Bund 1 Removal of Subsoil Bund 1	Topsoil 1&2	17,300	Direct Placement To Phase 3 Restoration	17,300
	Subsoil 2	6700	Direct Placement To Phase 3 Restoration	6,700
	TOTAL		Total Topsoil to Direct Placement Total Subsoil to Direct Placement	17,300 28,000
Phase 4	Topsoil 1	19,350	Direct Placement To Phase 3 Restoration	12,000
			Topsoil Bund 3	7,350
	Subsoil 1	21,500	Direct Placement To Phase 3 Restoration	20,000
			Subsoil Bund 2	1,500
	TOTAL		Total Topsoil to Store Total Subsoil to Store Total Topsoil to Restoration Total Subsoil to Restoration	7,350 1,500 12,000 20,000
Phase 5 Removal of Subsoil Bund 2, Topsoil Bund 2 & 3, A12 Bund	Topsoil	39,500	Direct Placement To Phase 1a Restoration	7,700
			Direct Placement To Phase 1b Restoration	8,500
			Direct Placement To Phase 2c Restoration	4,000
			Direct Placement To Phase 4 Restoration	21,700
	Subsoil	15,700	Direct Placement To Phase 4 Restoration	15,700
	TOTAL		Total Topsoil to Restoration Total Subsoil to Restoration	39,500 15,700

Appendix D: Mineral Resource Assessment Summary - Brockley Wood (August 2023 v2)

Mineral Resource Assessment Summary - Brockley Wood

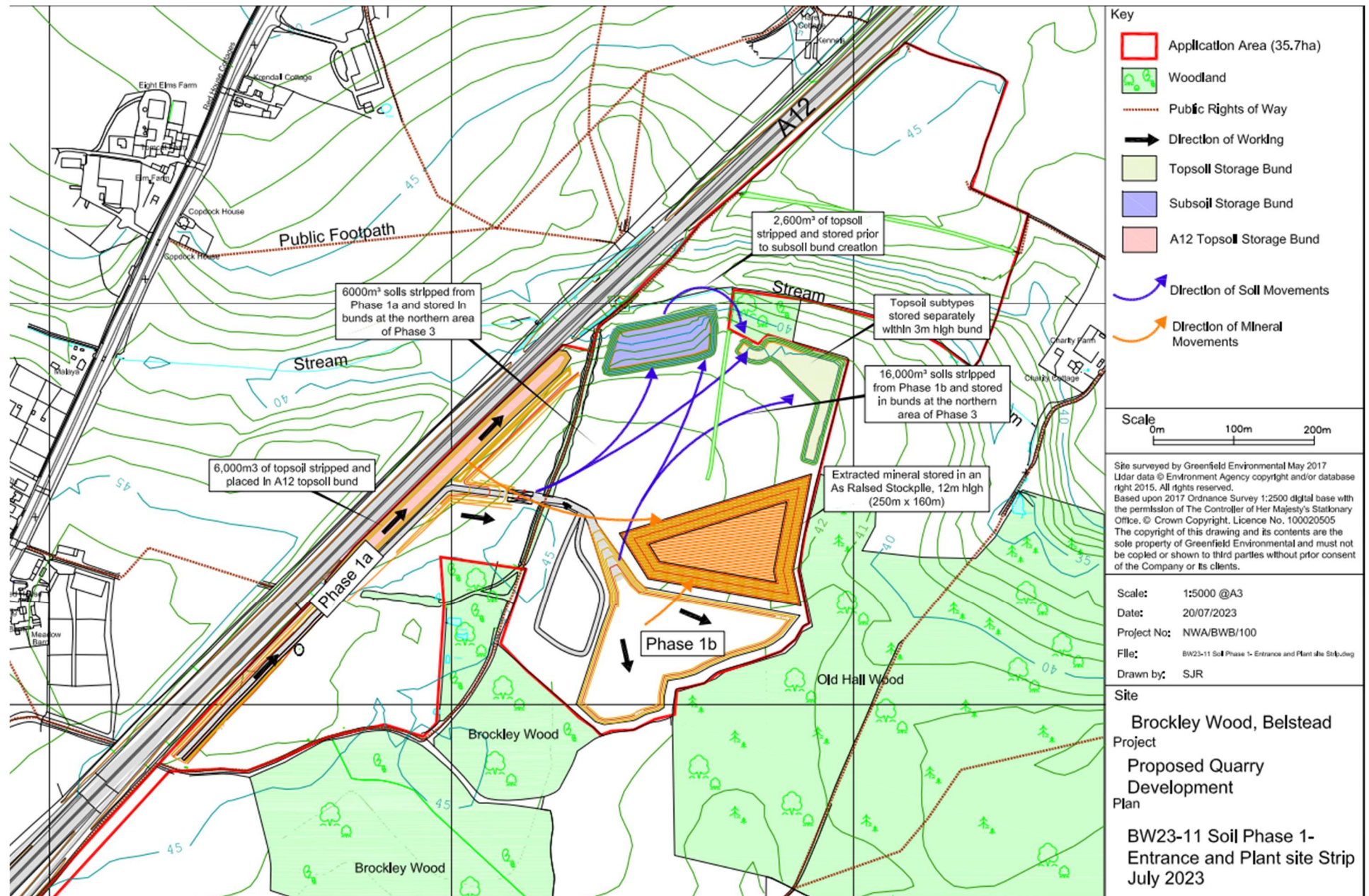
(Aug 2023 v2)



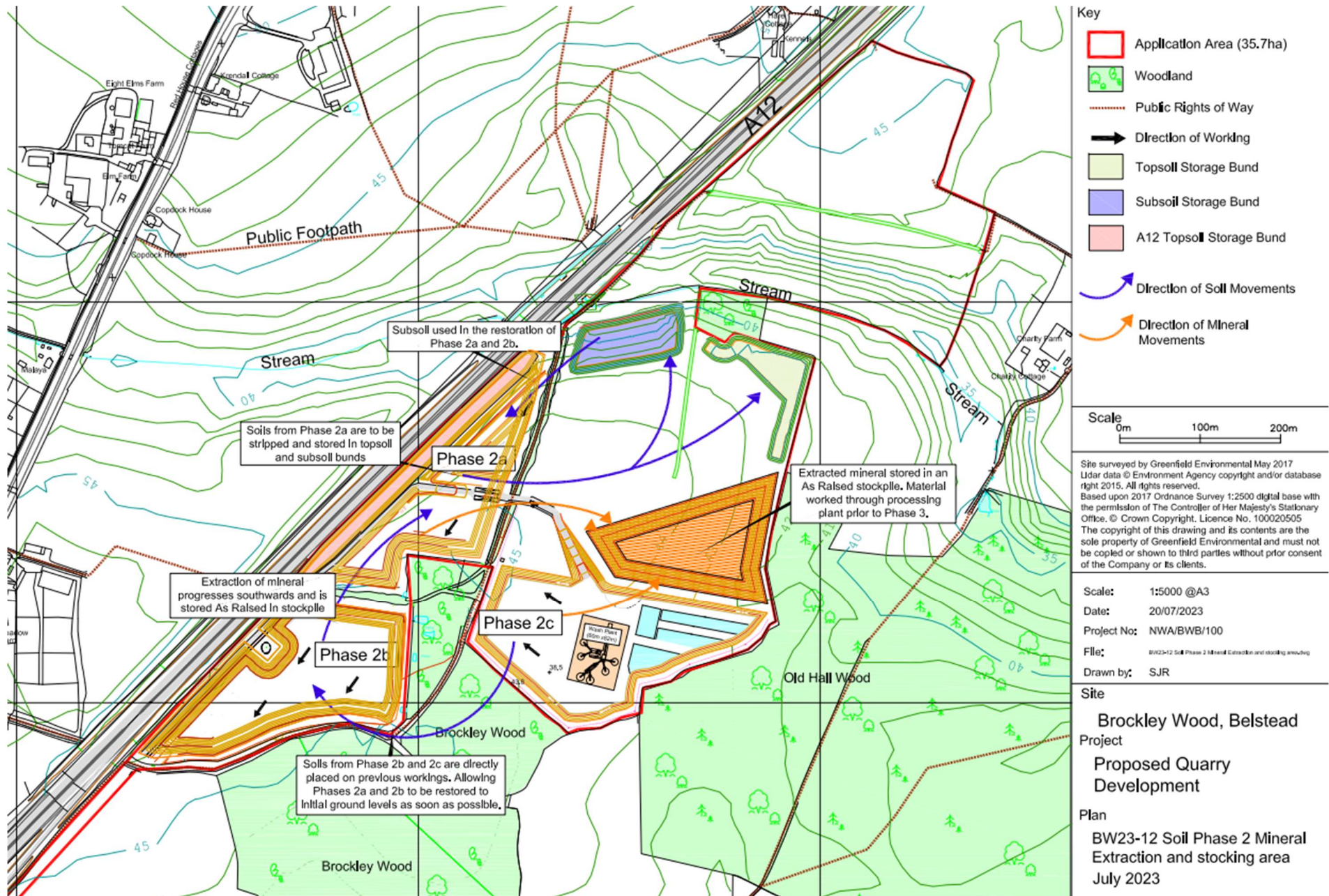
Phase	Extraction Area (ha)	Bulk Extraction Volume (m ³)	Overburden + Soils Volume (m ³)	S&G Volume (m ³)	In Situ Tonnage	Saleable Resources (-5% Silt)
Phase 1a	2.5 ha	163,000 m ³	41,000 m ³	117,000 m ³	199,000 t	189,000 t
Phase 1b	2.8 ha	244,000 m ³	40,000 m ³	204,000 m ³	347,000 t	330,000 t
Phase 2a	1.6 ha	113,000 m ³	30,000 m ³	83,000 m ³	141,000 t	134,000 t
Phase 2b	3.0 ha	289,000 m ³	69,000 m ³	206,000 m ³	350,000 t	333,000 t
Phase 2c	1.3 ha	117,000 m ³	22,000 m ³	95,000 m ³	162,000 t	154,000 t
Phase 3	9.1 ha	752,000 m ³	147,000 m ³	605,000 m ³	1,029,000 t	978,000 t
Phase 4	6.4 ha	462,000 m ³	58,000 m ³	404,000 m ³	687,000 t	653,000 t
TOTAL	26.8 ha	2,140,000 m³	407,000 m³	1,714,000 m³	2,915,000 t	2,771,000 t

<u>Assumptions</u>	
S&G Density	1.70 t/m ³
Percentage Fines	5%

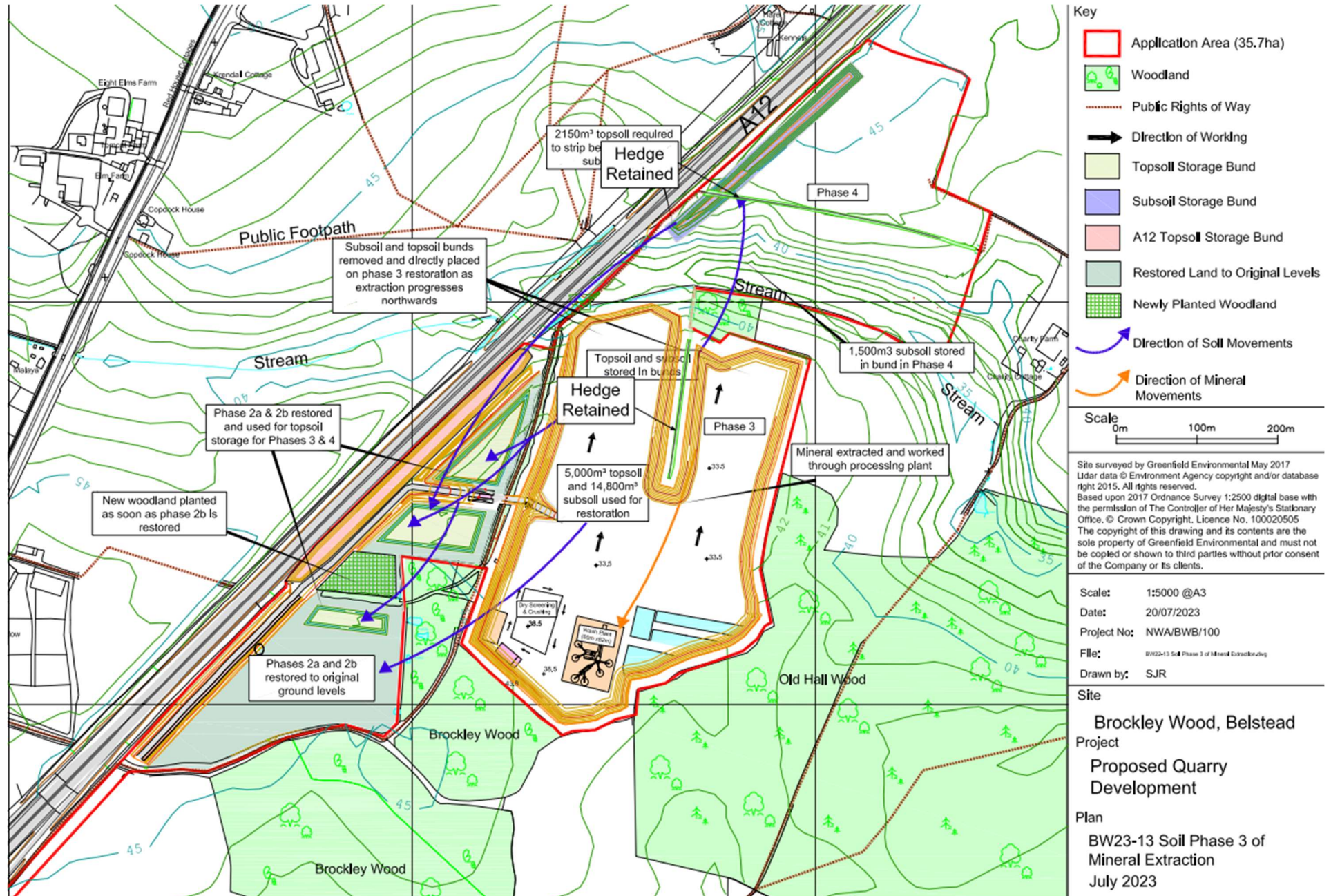
Appendix E: Site strip (Phase 1)



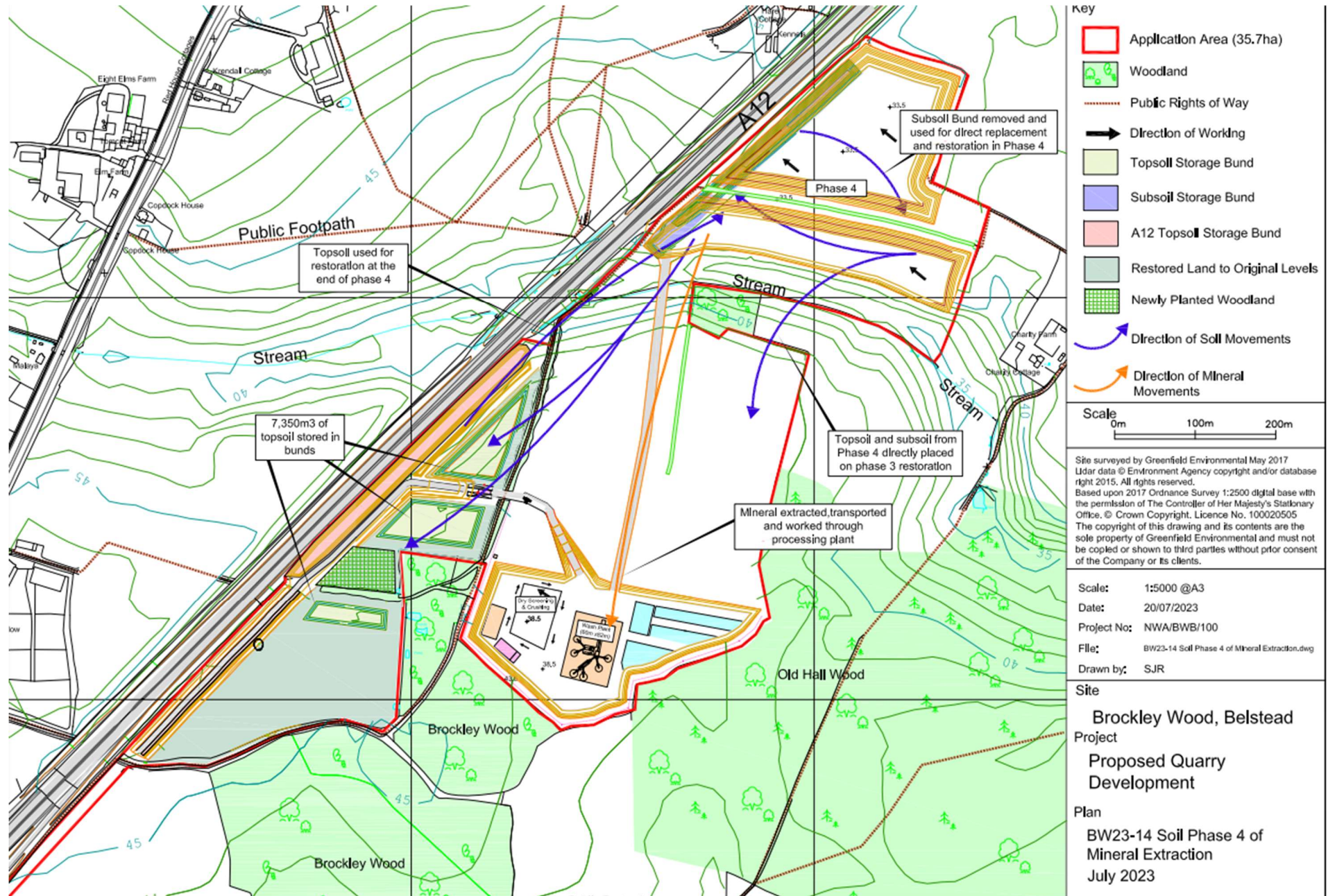
Appendix F: Site strip (Phase 2)



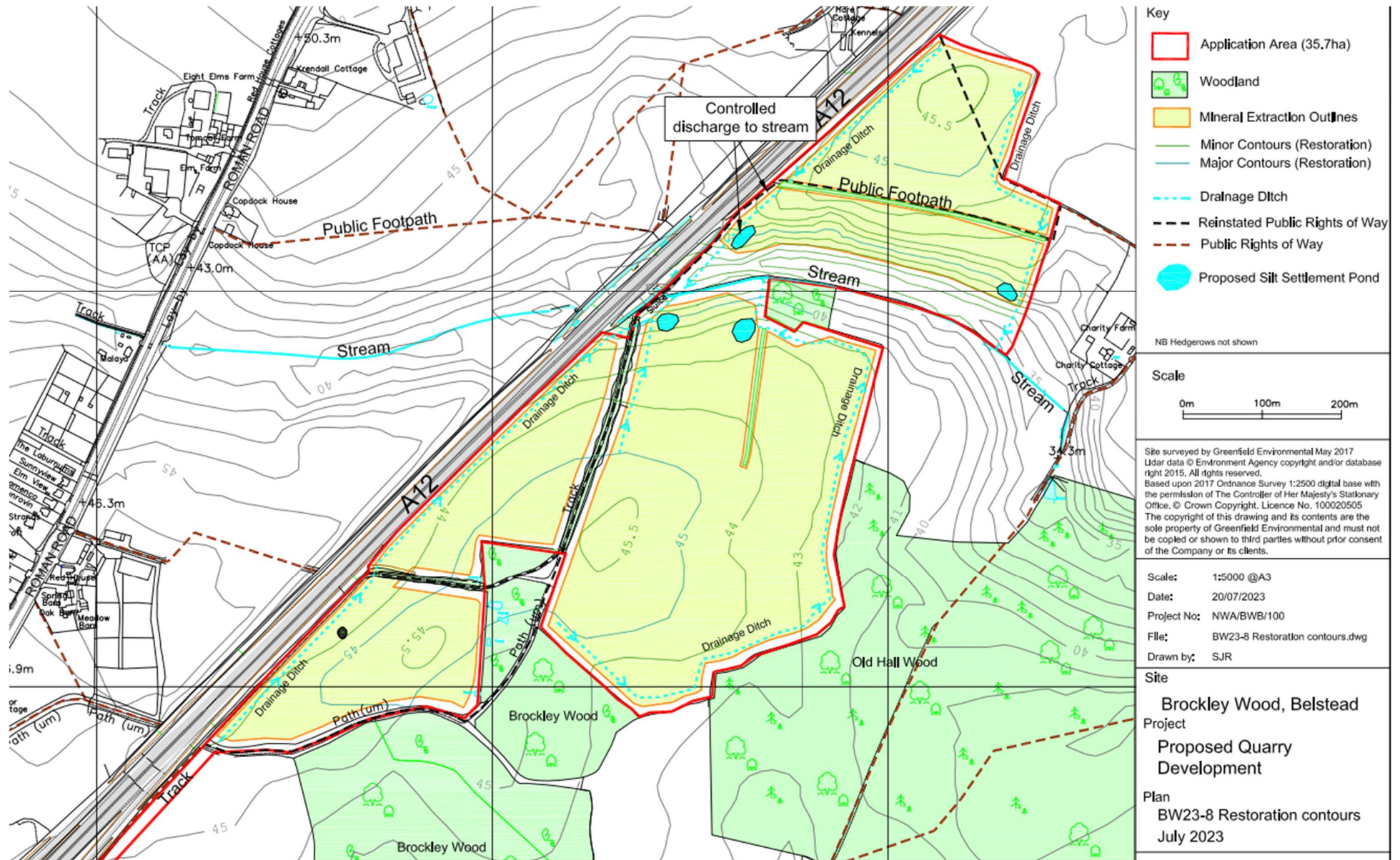
Appendix G; Site strip (Phase 3)



Appendix H: Site strip (Phase 4)



Appendix I: Final agreed restoration contours



Appendix J: Agreed overall site layout, phasing and restoration drawings

Reference	Title	Date
BW22-1	Site plan	14th September 2022
BW23-2	Proposed phasing scheme v2	16th June 2023
BW22-3	A12 Fill X-Section	14th September 2022
BW23-8	Restoration contours	20th July 2023
BW22-9	Restoration X-Sections (South)	14 th September 2022
BW23-10	Restoration X-Sections (North)	20th July 2023
BW23-11	Soil Phase 1 Entrance and plant site strip	20th July 2023
BW23-12	Soil Phase 2 Mineral extraction and stocking area	20th July 2023
BW23-13	Soil Phase 3 of Mineral extraction	20th July 2023
BW23-14	Soil Phase 4 of Mineral Extraction	20th July 2023
BW22-15	Footpath Plan	14th September 2022
BW23-4	Plant Site Interim	17 th December 2023
BW23-5	Plant Site Final	17 th December 2023
BW22-6	Plant Site Interim X-Sections	16th September 2022
BW22-7	Plant Site Final X Section	16th September 2022
2133-WWA-XX-XX-DR-L-0101	Landscape Restoration Plan	2nd October 2023
2133-WWA-ZZ-XX-DR-L-0106	Restoration Area Plan	2nd October 2023