Waste Recovery Plan:
Pode Hole Quarry

Quarry Restoration Partnerships Limited

Pode Hole Quarry,
The Causeway,
Thorney,
Peterborough,
PE6 0QH.

Produced by Westbury Environmental Limited
On behalf of Quarry Restoration Partnerships Limited
Version 2. 25th October 2019

This Waste Recovery Plan was prepared by Westbury Environmental Limited on behalf of Quarry Restoration Partnerships Limited.

Document Control Table

Project Reference	**19/011a**	
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Report Checked By / Date	Tracey Westbury	25th October 2019

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Contents

Drawings

Pode Hole Quarry Revised Restoration Scheme - Red Line Plan.

Infill Phasing Plan, Drawing No. PHQIPP200718.

Landscape Restoration Plan, Drawing no.005/201

Infill Void Quantity, Drawing No. PHQIVQ200519 R01

Infill Void Quantity Sections, Drawing No. PHQIVQS140619

Appendices

Appendix 1 Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL

Appendix 2 Waste Acceptance Procedures

Appendix 3 Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy

Appendix 4 Email from Rachel Mills dated 30th August 2019.

Appendix 5 Planning Permission 19/01373/NONMAT Amendment

1. Introduction

1.1. This Waste Recovery Plan Version 2 has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 and guidance from the Environment Agency Website dated 18th October 2016 in support of an application for a Waste Recovery Environmental Permit.

1.2. This Waste Recovery Plan Version 2 has been produced in response to communication with the Environment Agency regarding Waste Recovery Plan Version 1 (dated 18th July 2019).

1.3. Westbury Environmental Limited have written this Waste Recovery Plan on behalf of Quarry Restoration Partnerships Limited.

1.4. This Waste Recovery Plan provides information on the proposed restoration of a sand gravel quarry at Pode Hole Quarry, The Causeway, Thorney, Peterborough, PE6 0QH (Site), see Pode Hole Quarry Revised Restoration Scheme - Red Line Plan.

1.5. The Site is located 1.85km west of the village of Thorney and 5km west of Peterborough. The A47 runs 460m to the north of the Site and Willow Hall Lane runs along the western boundary of the Site.

1.6. The land use surrounding the Site is predominantly agricultural fields with associated farmhouses.

1.7. Quarry operations are currently undergoing at the Site with the majority of the Site already extracted to date. The Site is to be restored on a phased basis in accordance with the numerical phasing as depicted on the Infill Phasing Plan, Drawing No. PHQIPP200718.

1.8. The Site extends to approximately 68.5 Hectares, and the restoration works involve the use of up to 1,800,000 m^3 of materials. The objectives of the restoration of the quarry are to:

- Provide land for agriculture.
- Provide improved surface water management.
- Create water bodies on the Site.
- Create a landform that is congruous with the surrounding landscape.
- Provide increased biodiversity.

1.9. The objectives of the restoration described above will provide a number of benefits to the Site and the surrounding area. These benefits are discussed in Section 2 of this report.

1.10. It is anticipated that the Site will be operated under a bespoke Environmental Permit. The Site was assessed for its suitability for a Standard Rules permit under SR2015 No. 39 “use of waste in a deposit for recovery operation”. The volume of waste required in the restoration works means that this Standard Rules permit is not suitable for the Site.

1.11. Land to the north of the Site has been progressively restored where quarrying operations have previously been completed under separate planning permissions, as shown on the Landscape Restoration Plan, drawing no.005/201.

1.12. Planning permission 18/02044/MMFUL for "importation of up to 1,807,000 cubic metres of inert waste soils to restore Pode Hole Quarry" was granted on 12th April 2019 by Peterborough City Council, see Appendix 1 Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL.

1.13. The Site has a complex planning history consisting of multiple planning applications to Peterborough City Council. Planning permissions granted at the Site include the below:

- 03/00515/MMFUL – "Extension to quarry, new processing plant and ancillary facilities, retention of existing access and plant, and restoration to low level agriculture / nature conservation" was granted by Peterborough City Council on 16th February 2005. This application included the requirement to restore the area of quarry covered by the Waste Recovery Plan.
- 12/01899/WCMM – "Variation of conditions C1, C3 and C4 of Planning Permission 03/00515/MMFUL…" was granted by Peterborough City Council on 5th December 2013.
- 17/01707/WCMM – "Variation to Condition 1 of Planning Permission 12/01899/WCMM, regarding changes to phasing and restoration" granted by Peterborough City Council on 25th June 2018.
- 18/01713/DISCHG – Condition C20 (Landscaping and Aftercare scheme) of planning permission 17/01707/WCMM was discharged on 27th February 2019
- 18/02044/MMFUL – "importation of up to 1,807,000 cubic metres of inert waste soils to restore Pode Hole Quarry", granted by Peterborough City Council on 12th April 2019.
- 19/01373/NONMAT – "Non-material Amendment (changes to C20 and C22 wording) to Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL" granted 16th October 2019.

1.14. The previously approved restoration schemes in 03/00515/MMFUL, 12/01899/WCMM and 17/01701/WCMM proposed low-level restoration of the quarry to agricultural and nature conservation uses. Issues have been identified in the previously proposed restoration schemes. The wetland/pond area previously proposed to be constructed in the centre of the Site would have required the continuous pumping of water from the pond and vastly reduced the area of agricultural land. The low-level scheme was also considered to incongruous with the surrounding landscape.

1.15. The revised scheme proposed by Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL sets out to achieve improved agricultural productivity. The changes from the previous scheme included relocating ponds from the centre of the restoration to the south-eastern area of the site. The original topography of the land will be reinstated under this scheme and therefore the restoration of the quarry will be congruous with the surrounding landscape.

1.16. It is anticipated that there will be an increase in post-restoration agricultural area from 445,000m^2 to 617,500m^2 due to reduction in the size of the proposed lake and its re-location to the south-eastern corner of the site.

1.17. As the planning permission 18/02044/MMFUL was granted by Peterborough City Council and details an improved restoration scheme, it is considered that this restoration supersedes the previous restoration plans and there is now an obligation for the site to be restored to the levels described in 18/02044/MMFUL.

1.18. Waste Recovery Plan guidance on the Environment Agency website, published 18th October 2016, states that there are three main ways to show evidence that waste is being used in place of a non-waste. One of these ways is providing evidence that the operator is obliged to do the work. The guidance uses the example of when *"you operate a quarry and are required by planning conditions to carry out the work regardless of whether a waste or a non-waste is used."*

1.19. The restoration of the Site is considered to be a legal obligation for the following reasons:

- Condition 2 of Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL states that "*the development hereby approved shall be carried out in complete accordance with the following documents and plans, except as may be required elsewhere in this scheme of conditions;*
    - *Planning and Environment Statement dated November 2018*
    - *'Pode Hole Location Plan' ref. PH/01, dated 30/11/2016*
    - *'Weighbridge Location' drawing no. PHQWBL080419 rev 00 dated 08/04/2019*
    - *'Pode Hole Quarry Revised Restoration Scheme Red Line Plan'*
    - *'Infill Phasing Plan' drawing no. PHQIPP200718 Rev. R01, dated 09/04/18*
    - *'Landscape Restoration Plan' drawing no. 005/201 dated Feb 2019*
    - *'Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy' ref. 101-R1-V3 dated February 2019."*

      This Condition includes specific reference to the Landscape Restoration Plan, drawing no.005/201 and the Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy.

- Condition 3 of Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL states that *"The site shall be restored on a phased basis in accordance with the numerical phasing as depicted on the 'Infill Phasing Plan' drawing no. PHQIPP200718 Rev. R01, dated 09/04/2019.*
  Not withstanding any of the additional landscaping, biodiversity enhancement or aftercare works, the restoration of the site shall be completed no later than 6 years after the development has commenced…"

- Condition 4 of Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL states that "*The 'Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy' (ref. 101-R1-V3 dated February 2019) as it related to the 'Landscape Restoration Plan' (drawing no. 005/201 dated Feb 2019) shall be implemented within 12 months of completion of each phase of infill as depicted on the 'Infill Phasing Plan' (drawing no. PHQIPP2007 Rev. R01, dated 09/04/19), for a minimum of 5 years of aftercare…The development shall not take place except in complete accordance with the approved 'Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy Plan' and Landscape Restoration Plan'.*".

1.20. Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL makes specific reference to the use of "*waste*" to restore the quarry rather than "*inert materials*". It was agreed in an email from Rachel Mills at the Environment Agency that an amendment of the word "*waste*" to "*inert materials*" in Conditions 20 and 22 of 18/02044/MMFUL would be sufficient enough to demonstrate that the works could be completed with non-waste, see Appendix 4 Email from Rachel Mills dated 30th August 2019.

1.21. A planning application was therefore submitted to Peterborough City Council on 12th September 2019 to amend the wording of Conditions 20 and 22 of 18/02044/MMFUL. The non-material amendment to 18/02044/MMFUL was granted on 16th October 2019, see Appendix 5 Planning Permission 19/01373/NONMAT Amendment.

1.22. This Waste Recovery Plan Version 2 describes the works with regard to demonstrating that restoration of the quarry constitutes a waste recovery activity and would therefore not be considered to be a waste disposal operation.

2. Benefits from the restoration

2.1. There is legal obligation to restore the Site in accordance with the plans included in the planning permissions.

2.2. The proposed restoration of the quarry has been designed to create a congruous landform that contains similar profiles and features to the surrounding landscape.

2.3. The majority of the Site will be restored back to farmland. In order to create an acceptable landform for agricultural purposes, waste material is required to be imported onto the Site.

2.4. The proposals for the restoration of the Site seek to ensure a net gain in the biodiversity value of the previously quarried landscape. The operator has progressively restored land where quarrying operations have been undertaken to the north of the Site (not covered by this Waste Recovery Plan).

2.5. The restoration will create a number of habitats including; hedgerows, woodland (including copses and woodland edge), conservation grassland, wet grassland and wetland associated with the proposed water body and flood attenuation area and drainage ditches.

2.6. The new areas of woodland, shrub and hedgerows will also provide new nesting sites for a variety of different species of bird.

2.7. A wildlife pond is proposed to be created in the south-eastern section of the Site, see Landscape Restoration Plan, Drawing No. 005/201. In addition to providing enhancements for biodiversity, the pond has been designed to specifically provide benefit for a number of declining species.

2.8. The proposed irregular shape of the pond is favourable for wildlife as it increases the amount of marginal habitat present. The marginal area is the most biodiverse area of ponds. The transition between aquatic to terrestrial habitats at the pond edges will be enhanced at the Site by introducing a range of plants that will maximise habitat diversity. The choice of plants to be used includes oxygenators and plants suitable for egg-laying. The increased area of marginal habitat means that there is a greater area of breeding habitat for amphibians and some wildfowl.

2.9. Adjacent to the pond area, a wader scrape is proposed i.e. a shallow depression. The wader scrape will act as a habitat for wintering birds such as snipe and breeding birds such lapwing as well as a variety of invertebrates.

2.10. To the north of the pond, native species of willow and alder will be planted to manage potential erosion and provide habitat for nesting birds and invertebrates.

2.11. The restored landform will maintain existing direction of surface drainage towards the southeast of the site. Rainfall will therefore be directed towards the nature conservation and pond area. The banks around the pond have been designed to facilitate a wide draw-down area for water.

3. Suitability of the Recovered Waste for the Intended Purpose

3.1. Environment Agency guidance requires that chemical and physical properties of the waste proposed to be used in this waste recovery operation are suitable for the intended purpose and will not cause pollution.

3.2. The assessment of the types of waste that will be suitable for use in this development has been made by Tracey Westbury, Director of Westbury Environmental Limited and is suitably qualified to make this assessment based on:

- Chartered status with the Chartered Institute of Waste Managers.
- Over 30 years' work experience within the environmental industry including chemical industry waste, contaminated land, wastewater treatment and regulation.
- Qualified person status under the Development of Waste Code of Practice.
- Over 18 years' work experience acting as an environmental consultant dealing with both landfill and recovery permits.

3.3. The types of waste that will be used in the proposed development will include soils, subsoils and minerals. These materials will not be classified as hazardous waste. These wastes will include the waste codes in Table 1 – Waste Types.

Table 1 – Waste Types

Exclusions Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres • Wastes that are in a form which is either sludge or liquid				
Permitted waste types				
Source	**Sub-source**	**Waste code**	**Description**	**Additional restrictions**
01 Waste resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying and physical and chemical treatment of minerals	01 01 wastes from mineral excavation	01 01 02	Wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation	Restricted to waste overburden and interburden only.
	01 04 wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals	01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 06	
		01 04 09	Waste sand and clays	
17 Construction and demolition wastes	17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	17 01 01	Concrete	
		17 01 02	Bricks	
		17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	

		17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	Metal from reinforced concrete must have been removed.
	17 03 bituminous mixtures	17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	Road planings only. This waste type may be deposited to a maximum depth of 2m.
	17 05 soil stones and dredging spoil	17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	Restricted to topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones only.
19 Wastes from waste management facilities	19 12 wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified	19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones) only	Restricted to wastes from treatment of wastes 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 (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11*	Restricted to crushed bricks, tiles, concrete and ceramics only. Metal from reinforced concrete must be removed.
20 Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions	20 02 garden and park wastes	20 02 02	Soils and stones	Restricted to topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones only.

3.4. The wastes to be used in the development will be limited to those stated within any Environmental Permit obtained for the restoration works at the Site.

3.5. The operator will apply strict waste acceptance procedures as part of the implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS), in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Permit for these operations, see Appendix 2 Waste Acceptance Procedures. This will ensure that only suitable waste materials are imported for use in the restoration works.

3.6. The waste materials proposed to be used will replace non-waste materials that would otherwise have be used in the restoration of the quarry. These materials are largely the same in nature despite one being defined as a waste and another not a waste. Aggregates produced under the WRAP Quality Protocol: Aggregates from Inert Waste could be used to restore the quarry if waste soils were not available. Recycled highways standard bulk fill products produced in accordance with the WRAP Quality Protocol have similar geotechnical properties to some types of sub-soils. Therefore, the waste materials proposed to be used will have similar engineering properties as non-waste materials that could otherwise be used.

3.7. The waste soils imported on to the Site for use in the restoration will be placed as subsoils below the topsoil stockpiled on the Site. The topsoil will be stripped from the relevant areas of the Site, stored, then replaced on top of the imported waste to complete the restoration works. In this way, the imported waste is not used as a surface growing medium.

4. Minimal Amount of Waste Being Used to Achieve the Intended Benefit

4.1. Plans of the restoration works on the Site have been used to calculate the amount of waste soil that is required to be imported. The final restoration contours were compared to the contours of the base of mineral. It is estimated that a total of 1,800,000m^3 of waste soil will be needed to complete the restoration of the quarry.

4.2. The final restoration contours have been chosen to be representative of the original ground levels at the Site. The original levels are shown on the Site Plan, Drawing No. 1660/43 dated March 2002 and produced by Aggregate Industries UK Ltd.

4.3. The density of the waste deposited in the restoration will determine the total tonnage of material required to be imported. A density of 1.5 tonnes per cubic metre has been used to calculate the total tonnage. Therefore, it is estimated that 2,700,000 tonnes of waste will be imported on to the Site to complete the restoration works.

4.4. Cross-sections have been produced of the Site to show the proposed final levels across the site, the proposed base of mineral and ground levels as of May 2019, see Infill Void Quantity, Drawing No. PHQIVQ200519 R01 and Infill Void Quantity Sections, Drawing No. PHQIVQS140619.

4.5. No waste has been imported onto the Site to date. Site-derived overburden from the quarrying operations have been used in any restoration works at the Site.

5. Proposal Completed to an Appropriate Standard

5.1. The proposed restoration works will be completed in accordance with the Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL. The local planning authority, Peterborough City Council, will regulate the requirements of this planning permission.

5.2. Waste will be used to restore the quarry to the agreed contours shown on the Landscape Restoration Plan, Drawing No. 005-201 as required by the planning permission.

5.3. In areas that have previously had topsoil replaced, this topsoil may only be stripped from successive phases only when in a dry and friable condition and will be placed directly on top of previously restored phases wherever possible. Condition 23 of Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL states that "*No topsoil or basal clay shall be removed from the site"* which will ensure that topsoil is available for the restoration. Soils will be stripped, handled, stored and reinstated using best practice techniques and procedures.

5.4. The specification of the materials required in the restoration of the quarry is that they are inert materials.

5.5. The source of the materials will be identified, and it will be ensured that the materials suitable for the intended use. If waste is to be used in the restoration, then waste will be accepted at the Site in accordance with the Waste Acceptance Procedures to be included as part of the Environmental Management System for the Site.

5.6. The imported materials will be deposited in accordance with best practice by experienced staff members. Materials will be placed directly in the restoration or temporarily stockpiled. The imported materials will be deposited into the restoration and the stockpiled topsoil previously stripped from the Site will be placed on top. The topsoil will be placed on top of the imported soils to a maximum depth of 300mm.

5.7. Materials will be handled in accordance with the "Good practice guide for handling soils" (2000) produced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The materials will be handled and placed into the restoration by bulldozers and excavators. A dozer will be used to spread and company imported materials to create the required restoration profile. Materials will not be handled when wet.

5.8. The restoration works will be monitored by the site manager who will ensure that the quarry is being restored in accordance with the planning permission obtained for the works.

5.9. The importation of material and the restoration activities will operate concurrently with the remaining mineral extraction operations at the Site. The site will be restored in a phased manner as indicated on the Infill Phasing Plan, Drawing No. PHQIPP200718.

5.10. The final levels will be measured to ensure compliance with the planning permission requirements.

5.11. The landscape restoration works will follow the Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy prepared by C4 Design as specified in Condition 2 of Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL, see Appendix 3 Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy.

5.12. Once the restoration of the quarry is completed, an Environmental Permit Surrender application will be submitted to the Environment Agency. The surrender application will demonstrate that the works have been completed in accordance with the planning permission and therefore in accordance with the Waste Recovery Plan for the Site.

6. Conclusion

6.1. From the information provided within this Waste Recovery Plan, it has been demonstrated that:

- There is a clear benefit from the use of waste in the restoration of the site at Pode Hole Quarry including the creation of agricultural land, the formation of water bodies and the associated increase in biodiversity.
- The type of waste to be used in the restoration is suitable for its intended purpose and will not cause pollution to the environment.
- The amount of waste proposed to be used is appropriate in order to complete the development works to achieve the intended benefit.
- The proposed development at the site will be carried out and maintained to an appropriate standard which is enforced through the requirements of the planning permission and any Environmental Permit obtained to permit these works.

6.2. It is considered that there is a legal obligation to restore the quarry in accordance with the plans of Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL. It is therefore requested that approval is provided on this Waste Recovery Plan to allow an Environmental Permit application to be made to the Environment Agency. The Environmental Permit application will seek to allow a total of 1,800,000m^3 of waste material to be deposited at the Site in order to restore the quarry in accordance with Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL.

Drawings

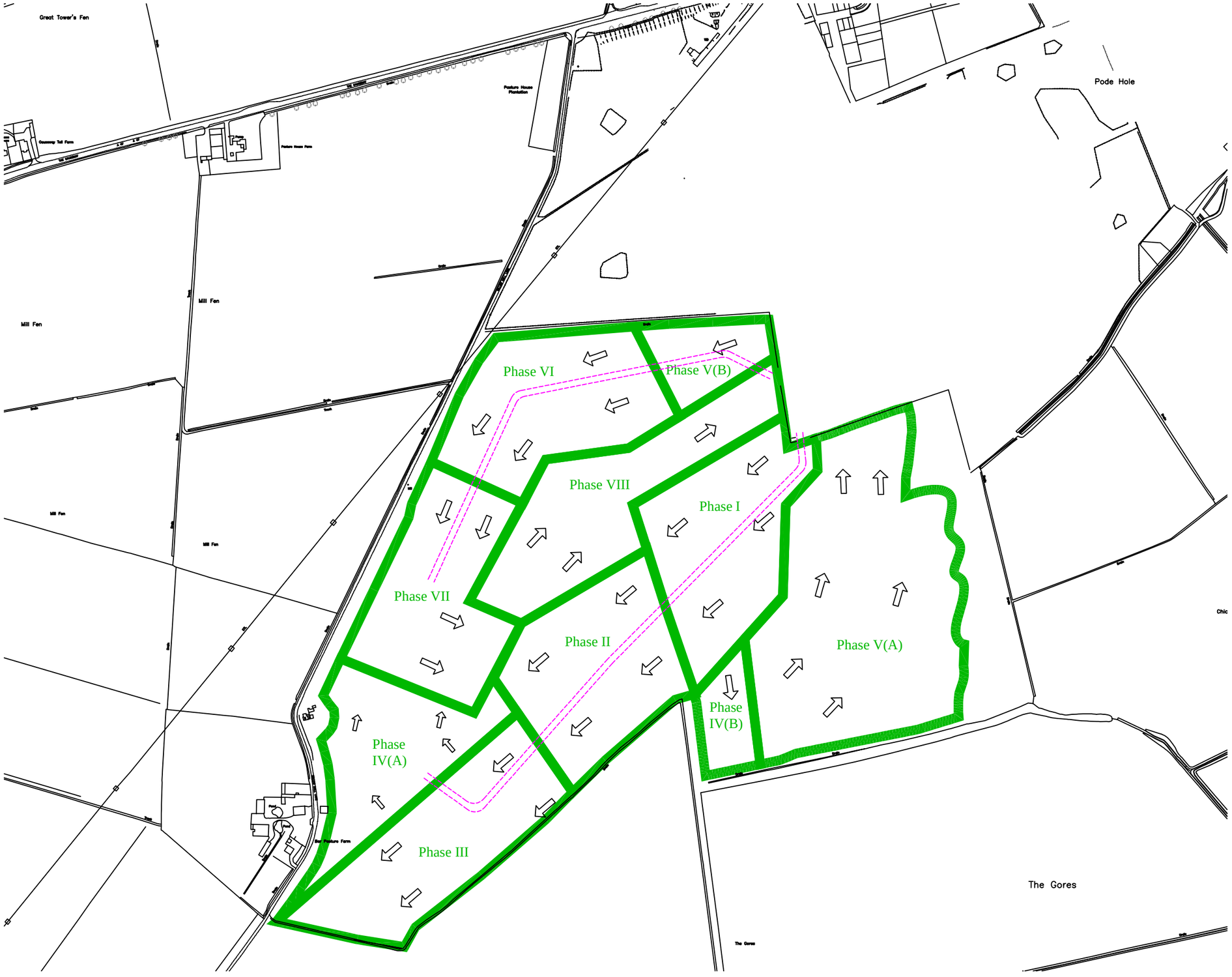
Pode Hole Quarry Revised Restoration Scheme - Red Line Plan.
Infill Phasing Plan, Drawing No. PHQIPP200718.
Landscape Restoration Plan drawing no. 005/201
Infill Void Quantity, Drawing No. PHQIVQ200519 R01
Infill Void Quantity Sections, Drawing No. PHQIVQS140619
Site Plan, Drawing No. 1660/43

N

PODE HOLE QUARRY REVISED RESTORATION SCHEME
RED LINE PLAN

1:2000 @A1

0 125m 250m



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Client

Quarry Restoration Partnerships Ltd.

Rev	*Description*	*Date*	*By*
.	.	.	.

Legend

- Proposed phase boundary
- Proposed direction of working
- Proposed temporary haul road

Project

Pode Hole Quarry

Title

Infill Phasing Plan

Drawing No.	*Rev.*
PHQIPP200718	R00
Date	*Drawn By*
20/07/18	CHB

Drawing Scale

NTS @ A3

NORTH

Pode Hole Farm

Pasture House Plantation

Pasture House Farm

Land restored for agriculture

Woodland
30 No. Acer campestre
60 No. Alnus glutinosa
60 No. Betula pendula
30 No. Cornus sanguinea
30 No. Corylus avellana
60 No. Crataegus monogyna
60 No. Ligustrum vulgare
30 No. Populus alba
30 No. Populus robusta
60 No. Prunus spinosa
30 No. Quercus robur
30 No. Salix alba
30 No. Salix caprea
30 No. Salix cinerea
30 No. Viburnum opulus

Woodland
164 No. Acer campestre
327 No. Alnus glutinosa
327 No. Betula pendula
164 No. Cornus sanguinea
164 No. Corylus avellana
327 No. Crataegus monogyna
327 No. Ligustrum vulgare
164 No. Populus alba
164 No. Populus robusta
327 No. Prunus spinosa
164 No. Quercus robur
164 No. Salix alba
164 No. Salix caprea
164 No. Salix cinerea
164 No. Viburnum opulus

Woodland edge
346 No. Acer campestre
692 No. Cornus sanguinea
1037 No. Corylus avellana
1383 No. Crataegus monogyna
692 No. Ligustrum vulgare
1383 No. Prunus spinosa
1037 No. Salix cinerea
346 No. Viburnum opulus

Argiculture
LRA1 11.7ha

Argiculture
LRA2 11.3ha

Argiculture
LRA3 6.7ha

Argiculture
LRA4 16.3ha

2 No. Quercus robur
1 No. Aesculus hippocastanum
5 No. Quercus robur
1 No. Quercus robur
3 No. Quercus robur
1 No. Aesculus hippocastanum
4 No. Quercus robur
5 No. Salix alba
1 No. Quercus robur
2 No. Quercus robur
4 No. Salix alba
1 No. Quercus robur
2 No. Quercus robur
1 No. Salix alba
1 No. Salix alba
1 No. Aesculus hippocastanum
3 No. Salix alba
1 No. Quercus robur
2 No. Salix alba
1 No. Aesculus hippocastanum
2 No. Salix alba
1 No. Quercus robur
1 No. Quercus robur
3 No. Salix alba
2 No. Quercus robur

Woodland edge
52 No. Acer campestre
104 No. Cornus sanguinea
155 No. Corylus avellana
207 No. Crataegus monogyna
104 No. Ligustrum vulgare
207 No. Prunus spinosa
155 No. Salix cinerea
52 No. Viburnum opulus

3 No. Quercus robur
2 No. Quercus robur
1 No. Aesculus hippocastanum

Conservation grassland

3 No. Alnus glutinosa
1 No. Alnus glutinosa
2 No. Salix alba
3 No. Salix alba
Wet grassland
Wetland habitat
Pond

3 No. Alnus glutinosa
3 No. Salix alba

3 No. Alnus glutinosa
3 No. Salix alba
Wet grassland

Conservation grassland

Woodland edge
158 No. Acer campestre
315 No. Cornus sanguinea
472 No. Corylus avellana
629 No. Crataegus monogyna
315 No. Ligustrum vulgare
629 No. Prunus spinosa
472 No. Salix cinerea
158 No. Viburnum opulus

Woodland
341 No. Acer campestre
681 No. Alnus glutinosa
681 No. Betula pendula
341 No. Cornus sanguinea
341 No. Corylus avellana
681 No. Crataegus monogyna
681 No. Ligustrum vulgare
341 No. Populus alba
341 No. Populus robusta
681 No. Prunus spinosa
341 No. Quercus robur
341 No. Salix alba
341 No. Salix caprea
341 No. Salix cinerea
341 No. Viburnum opulus

Woodland edge
18 No. Acer campestre
35 No. Cornus sanguinea
53 No. Corylus avellana
70 No. Crataegus monogyna
35 No. Ligustrum vulgare
70 No. Prunus spinosa
53 No. Salix cinerea
18 No. Viburnum opulus

Woodland
73 No. Acer campestre
145 No. Alnus glutinosa
145 No. Betula pendula
73 No. Cornus sanguinea
73 No. Corylus avellana
145 No. Crataegus monogyna
145 No. Ligustrum vulgare
73 No. Populus alba
73 No. Populus robusta
145 No. Prunus spinosa
73 No. Quercus robur
73 No. Salix alba
73 No. Salix caprea
73 No. Salix cinerea
73 No. Viburnum opulus

Woodland edge
73 No. Acer campestre
146 No. Cornus sanguinea
219 No. Corylus avellana
291 No. Crataegus monogyna
146 No. Ligustrum vulgare
291 No. Prunus spinosa
219 No. Salix cinerea
73 No. Viburnum opulus

Woodland
23 No. Acer campestre
45 No. Alnus glutinosa
45 No. Betula pendula
23 No. Cornus sanguinea
23 No. Corylus avellana
45 No. Crataegus monogyna
45 No. Ligustrum vulgare
23 No. Populus alba
23 No. Populus robusta
45 No. Prunus spinosa
23 No. Quercus robur
23 No. Salix alba
23 No. Salix caprea
23 No. Salix cinerea
23 No. Viburnum opulus

Woodland edge
36 No. Acer campestre
72 No. Cornus sanguinea
108 No. Corylus avellana
143 No. Crataegus monogyna
72 No. Ligustrum vulgare
143 No. Prunus spinosa
108 No. Salix cinerea
36 No. Viburnum opulus

Woodland
12 No. Acer campestre
23 No. Alnus glutinosa
23 No. Betula pendula
12 No. Cornus sanguinea
12 No. Corylus avellana
23 No. Crataegus monogyna
23 No. Ligustrum vulgare
12 No. Populus alba
12 No. Populus robusta
23 No. Prunus spinosa
12 No. Quercus robur
12 No. Salix alba
12 No. Salix caprea
12 No. Salix cinerea
12 No. Viburnum opulus

Woodland
83 No. Acer campestre
165 No. Alnus glutinosa
165 No. Betula pendula
83 No. Cornus sanguinea
83 No. Corylus avellana
165 No. Crataegus monogyna
165 No. Ligustrum vulgare
83 No. Populus alba
83 No. Populus robusta
165 No. Prunus spinosa
83 No. Quercus robur
83 No. Salix alba
83 No. Salix caprea
83 No. Salix cinerea
83 No. Viburnum opulus

Woodland edge
85 No. Acer campestre
169 No. Cornus sanguinea
254 No. Corylus avellana
338 No. Crataegus monogyna
169 No. Ligustrum vulgare
338 No. Prunus spinosa
254 No. Salix cinerea
85 No. Viburnum opulus

Pond
Bar Pasture Farm
Barn

The Gores

100 80 60 40 20 0 50 100 150m

525200E 525300E 525400E 525500E 525600E 525700E 525800E 525900E 526000E 526100E 526200E 526300E 526400E 526500E 526600E

Key

- Restored to agriculture
- Conservation grassland
- Woodland belt planting
- Water body
- Attenuation zone with grassland
- Existing trees
- Land previously restored

Woodland Planting

Trees

Number	Species	Girth	Height	Density
41 No.	Salix alba	6-8cm	2.5-3.0m	Counted
10 No.	Alnus glutinosa	6-8cm	2.5-3.0m	Counted
32 No.	Quercus robur	10-12cm	3.0-3.5m	Counted
5 No.	Aesculus hippocastanum	6-8cm	2.5-3.0m	Counted

Pode Hole Woodland

Number	Species	Specification	Density
726 No.	Acer campestre	1 + 1 :transplant - seed raised :BR	**0.25/m²**
1446 No.	Alnus glutinosa	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :BR	**0.25/m²**
1446 No.	Betula pendula	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :BR	**0.25/m²**
726 No.	Cornus sanguinea	1 + 1 :Branched :2/3 brks :BR	**0.25/m²**
726 No.	Corylus avellana	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :BR	**0.25/m²**
1446 No.	Crataegus monogyna	1 + 1 :transplant - seed raised :BR	**0.25/m²**
1446 No.	Ligustrum vulgare	0/1 :Branched :2 brks :BR	**0.25/m²**
726 No.	Populus alba	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :BR	**0.25/m²**
726 No.	Populus robusta	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :BR	**0.25/m²**
1446 No.	Prunus spinosa	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :Branched :2 brks :BR	**0.25/m²**
726 No.	Quercus robur	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :BR	**0.25/m²**
726 No.	Salix alba	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :BR	**0.25/m²**
726 No.	Salix caprea	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :BR	**0.25/m²**
726 No.	Salix cinerea	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :BR	**0.25/m²**
726 No.	Viburnum opulus	1 + 1 :Branched :2/3 brks :BR	**0.25/m²**

Total :14490 No.

Pode Hole Woodland Edge

Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
768 No.	Ac	Acer campestre	1 + 1 :transplant - seed raised :BR	**1/m²**
1533 No.	CORSA	Cornus sanguinea	1 + 1 :Branched :2/3 brks :BR	**1/m²**
2298 No.	Cav	Corylus avellana	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :BR	**1/m²**
3061 No.	Cmo	Crataegus monogyna	1 + 1 :transplant - seed raised :BR	**1/m²**
1533 No.	LIGVU	Ligustrum vulgare	0/1 :Branched :2 brks :BR	**1/m²**
3061 No.	PRUSP	Prunus spinosa	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :Branched :2 brks :BR	**1/m²**
2298 No.	SLCI	Salix cinerea	1 + 1: transplant - seed raised :BR	**1/m²**
768 No.	VIBOP	Viburnum opulus	1 + 1 :Branched :2/3 brks :BR	**1/m²**

Total :15320 No.

Restoration Land Budget

Land use	Area ha
Pond > -0.7m	2.5
Wet grassland/attenuation > 0.7m	5.5
Conservation grassland	10.0
Woodland planting	7.1
Restored to Agriculture, margins and ditches	45.8
Total planning application area	70.9

REV.	DESCRIPTION	APP.	DATE

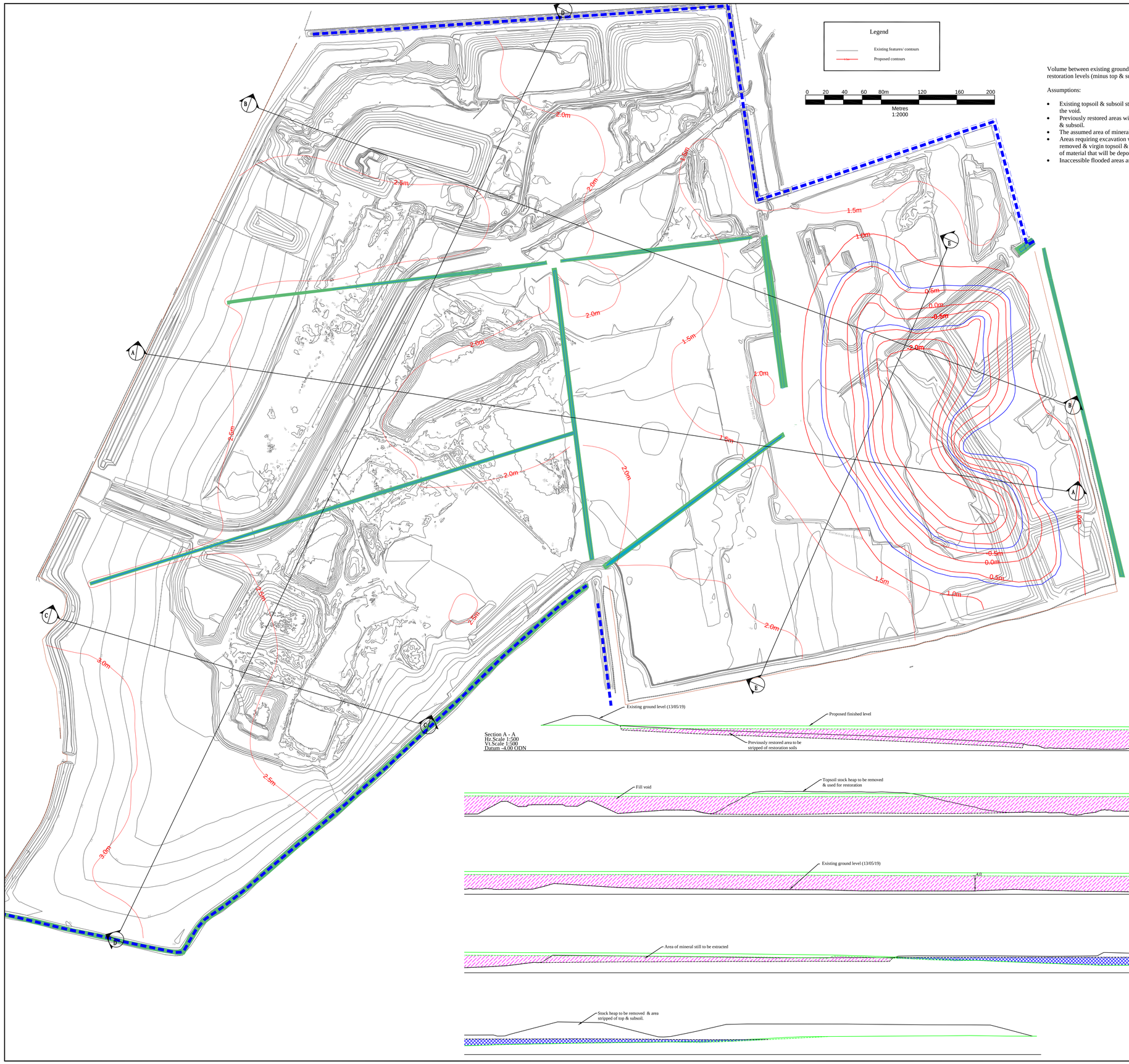
C4Design
LANDSCAPE

PROJECT
Pode Hole Quarry

DRAWING
Landscape Restoration Plan

STATUS Final
SCALE 1 : 2500
DATE Feb 2019
DWG.No. 005/201

DRN. CJC
CHKD. CJC
APP. CJC

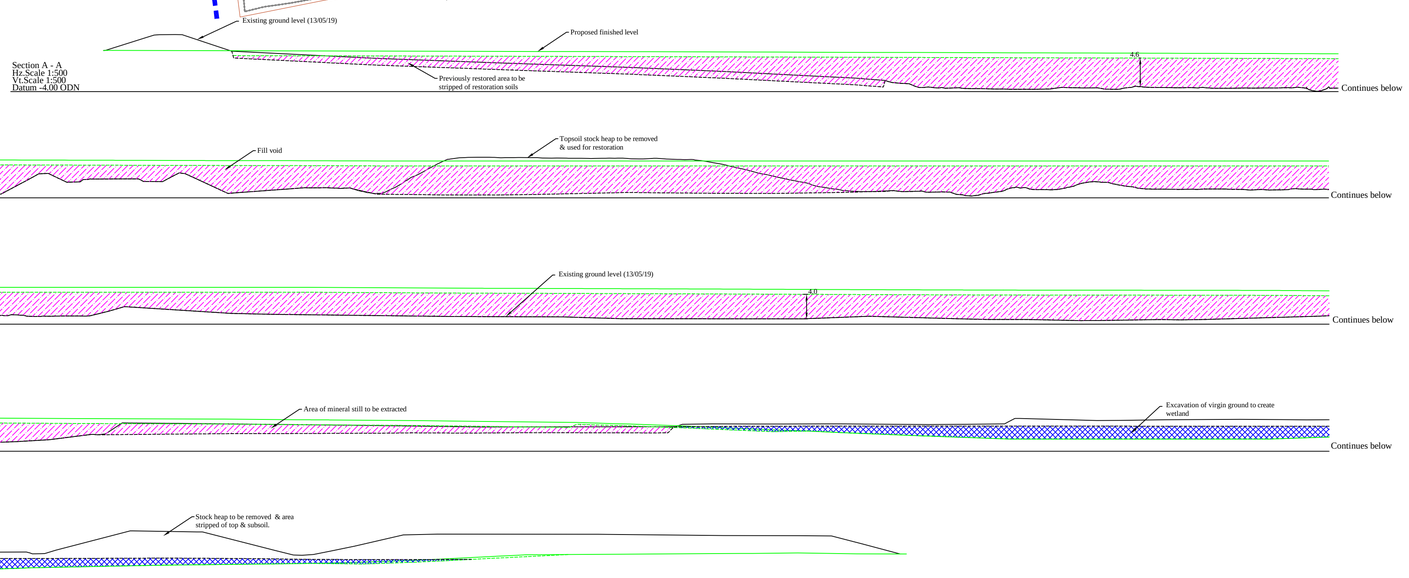


Volume between existing ground level on 13/05/19 and proposed restoration levels (minus top & subsoil restoration depths) = 88398m³ Cut / 1884898m³ Fill

Assumptions:

- Existing topsoil & subsoil stock heaps will be removed from within the void.
- Previously restored areas within the void will be stripped of topsoil & subsoil.
- The assumed area of mineral still to be extracted will be removed.
- Areas requiring excavation will have topsoil & subsoil heaps removed & virgin topsoil & subsoil stripped prior to the excavation of material that will be deposited within the void.
- Inaccessible flooded areas are approximately 2.0m deep.

Nett void = 1796500m³



TOLETHORPE

Surveying • Engineering • Environmental

T.W. Barker Ltd
Hall Farm Cottages
Little Casterton, Stamford
Lincolnshire PE9 4BE
M 07736 009237
E enquiries@tolethorpe.net

www.tolethorpe.net

Client

Quarry Restoration Partnerships Ltd.

Rev	Description	Date	By
R01	Additional cross sections drawn	13/06/19	CHB

Survey Control

The survey grid has been derived from GPS observations and related to Ordnance Survey National Grid (OSTN15). All levels relate to O.D.N. (OSGM15).

All dimensions given in metres.

Project

Pode Hole Quarry

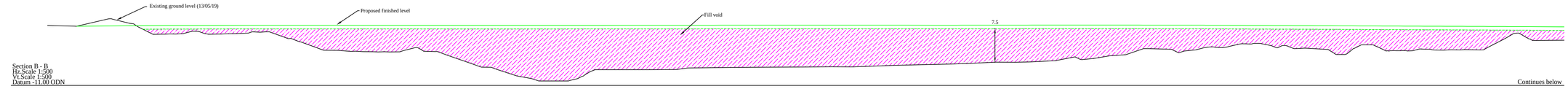
Title

Infill Void Quantity

Drawing No.	*Rev.*
PHQIVQ200519	R01
Date	*Drawn By*
20/05/2019	CHB

Drawing Scale

1:2000 @ A1
(unless stated)



Section B - B
Hz.Scale 1:500
Vt.Scale 1:500
Datum -11.00 ODN

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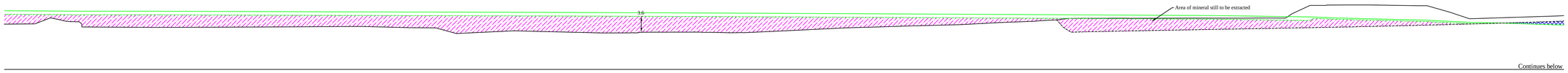

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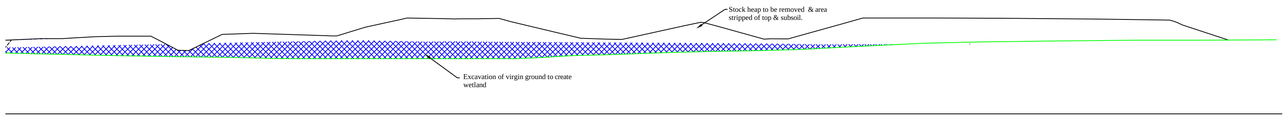

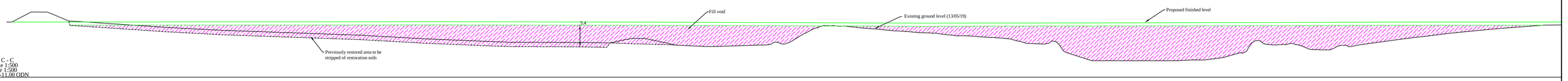

Section C - C
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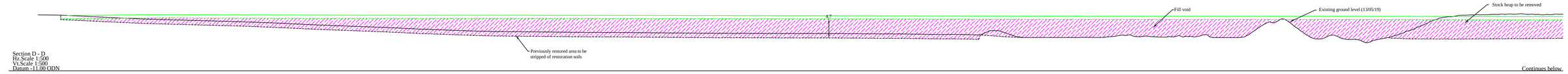
Vt.Scale 1:500
Datum -11.00 ODN



Section D - D
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Vt.Scale 1:500
Datum -11.00 ODN

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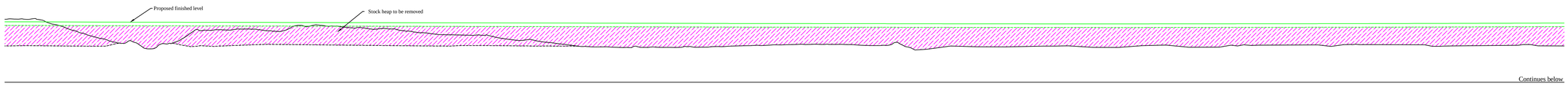

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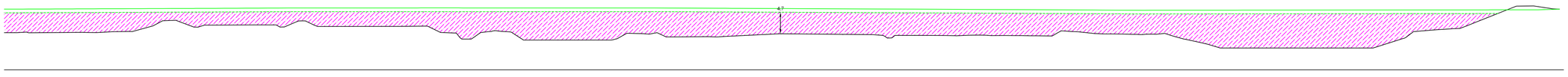

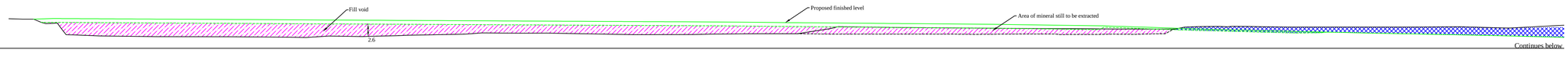

Section E - E
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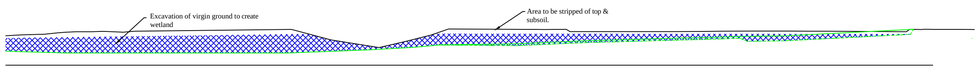
Vt.Scale 1:500
Datum -4.00 ODN

Continues below



0 5 10 15 20m 30 40 50

Metres
1:500

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Client

Quarry Restoration Partnerships Ltd.

Rev	*Description*	*Date*	*By*

Survey Control

The survey grid has been derived from GPS observations and related to Ordnance Survey National Grid (OSTN15). All levels relate to O.D.N. (OSGM15).

All dimensions given in metres.

Project

Pode Hole Quarry

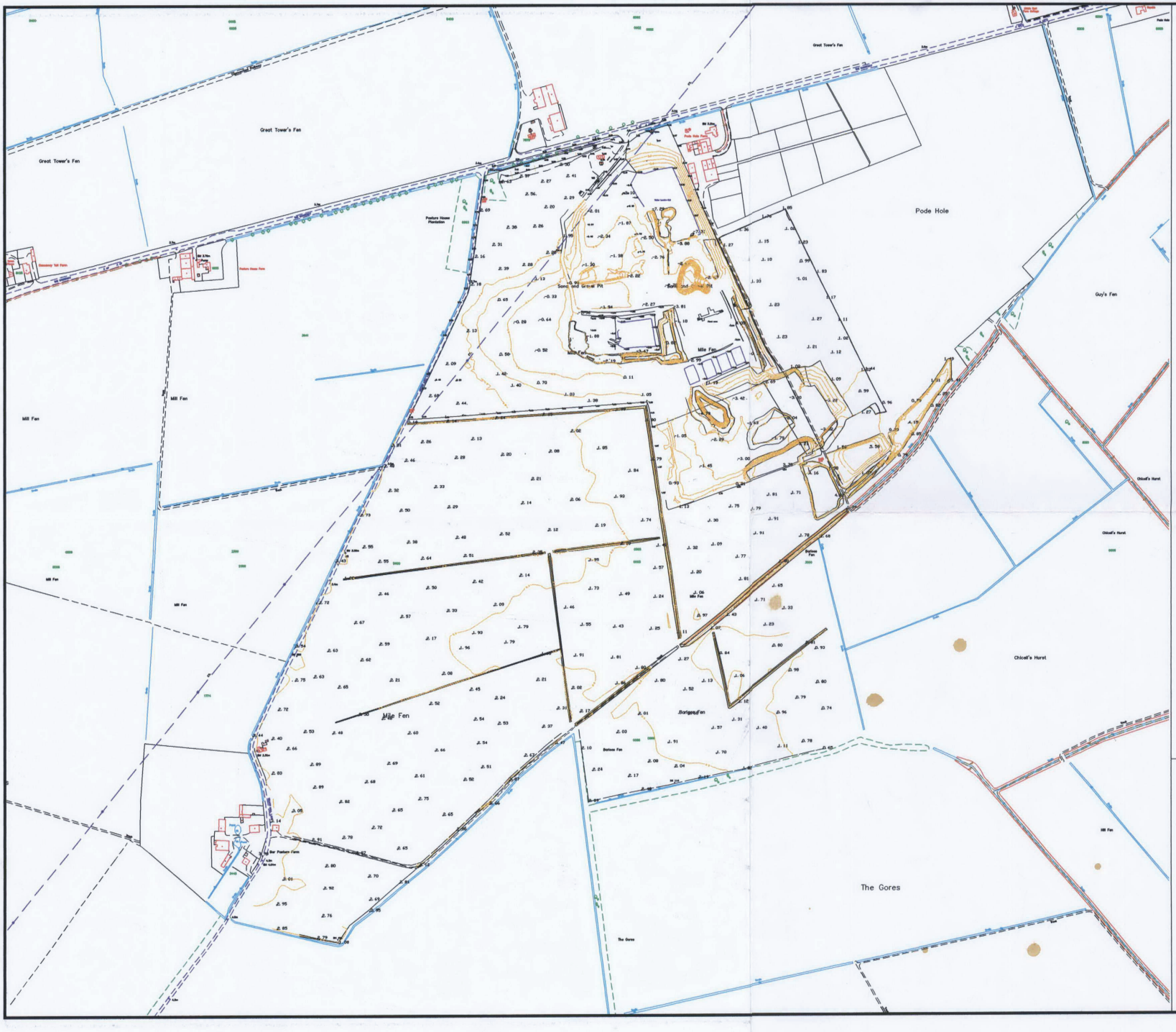
Title

Infill Void Quantity Sections

Drawing No.	*Rev.*
PHQIVQS140619	R00
Date	*Drawn By*
14/06/2019	CHB

Drawing Scale

1:500 @ A1
(unless stated)



AGGREGATE INDUSTRIES

Site Name
PODE HOLE QUARRY/ BAR PASTURE FARM

Drawing Title
SITE PLAN

SCALE:	1: 5000	DRAWING No.	1660/43
DATE:	MAR 2002		
By: BMO	Chk: JP		

Appendix 1

Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL

Telephone: 01733 453410
Email: planningcontrol@peterborough.gov.uk
Case Officer: Mr A O Jones
Our Ref: 18/02044/MMFUL
Your Ref: Pode Hole Quarry Restoration

PETERBOROUGH CITY COUNCIL

Planning Services
Sand Martin House
Bittern Way
Fletton Quays
Peterborough
PE2 8TY

DX 12310 Peterborough 1
01733 747474

Mr Peter Bond
Bond Planning Ltd
42 Leicester Road
Markfield
LE67 9RE

12 April 2019

Dear Mr Bond

Application for Planning Permission

Proposal: Importation of up to 1,807,000 cubic metres of inert waste soils to restore Pode Hole Quarry

Site address: Pode Hole Quarry The Causeway Thorney Peterborough

Your client: Mr Paul Taylor

Further in the above matter, please find enclosed our formal decision notice relating to your client's application for planning permission. Please be sure to remind your client that the scheme should be carried out in line with the approved plans. This will avoid the need for any enforcement action.

Making changes to the approved plans
In the event that you wish to change your proposal, please contact your case officer who will advise you on whether the change can be dealt with as a "non-material" or "material" amendment. In either case you will have to complete a form and provide fresh drawings.

Complying with the approved plans
We would like to draw your attention to 'precedent conditions':- these are conditions which require you to either do certain works or submit something for approval prior to starting any work. These conditions must be complied with. Please check your Decision Notice carefully and familiarise yourself with its requirements, allowing plenty of time for the conditions to be complied with before work commences. If these conditions are overlooked you may invalidate your consent, risk enforcement action being taken and may need to submit a further application.

In addition you should be aware that failing to build in accordance with the approved plans or properly discharging conditions often causes problems and delays if selling the property.

Complying with conditions
Please read the conditions attached to this permission carefully. Some conditions may require you to submit more information to us before you can start work.

If further information is required you will need to submit a separate application together with the required supporting documentation. The relevant application form (PF27) for discharge of conditions can be downloaded from our application One Stop Shop at www.peterborough.gov.uk/planningoss

Please ensure that the required details are submitted in duplicate and if you are applying to discharge more than one condition that the supporting information is clearly separated and referenced to each individual condition.

There is a fee required with an application to discharge planning conditions, however this is chargeable per application rather than per condition, please ensure that this is enclosed as part of your application. For further information please visit our application One Stop Shop or contact Planning Services on 01733 453410.

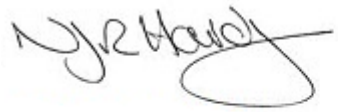
Appeals against conditions

You should also be aware that the applicant has the right to appeal against any conditions attached to this Notice, please see https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/planning-inspectorate for details. If you are concerned about any condition you should contact the case officer in the first instance for advice.

Your feedback on our service is welcomed

We are interested in finding out what you thought of our service and how we might make it better. To give us feedback please go to http://consult.peterborough.gov.uk/portal/pscss.

Yours sincerely



Nicholas Harding
Head of Planning

PETERBOROUGH
CITY COUNCIL

Planning Services
Sand Martin House
Bittern Way
Fletton Quays
Peterborough
PE2 8TY

DX 12310 Peterborough 1
01733 747474

NOTICE OF PLANNING PERMISSION

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Reference	18/02044/MMFUL
Proposal	Importation of up to 1,807,000 cubic metres of inert waste soils to restore Pode Hole Quarry
At	Pode Hole Quarry The Causeway Thorney Peterborough
Applicant	Mr Paul Taylor Quarry Restoration Partnership Limited
Date valid	27 November 2018

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017

The NPPF states that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development - in terms of decision taking this means approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay. The application has been considered in light of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan, the NPPF and accompanying Planning Practice Guidance

The site is not allocated for inert fill but the proposal complies with policies CS18 and CS25 of the Core Strategy with regards to managing waste outside allocated areas due to the requirements to restore high grade agricultural land, and due to the limited availability of inert fill capacity coming forward at the strategic Block Fen / Langwood Fen allocated site (policy CS20) it is accepted that there may be a requirement to divert inert fill in the plan area to other available sites.

An Environmental Statement accompanies the application which is considered comprehensive and meets the requirements set out in the Town and Country Planning Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017. Detailed topic areas have been assessed and considered:- noise, dust and air quality impacts have been considered and are in accordance with policy CS34. Highways and traffic issues, including safety of all road users in the vicinity of the site, have been considered and is in compliance with policy CS32. With regard to landscape and visual impacts,

the proposal is in compliance with polices CS24, CS33 and CS34. The impact on water resources and the water environment have been assessed and the proposal is in compliance with policy CS39. The impact on high grade soil resources, site restoration and provision of biodiversity enhancements has also been considered and the proposal is in compliance with policies CS25, CS34, CS35 and CS38.

Cumulative impacts with the neighbouring quarries at Pasture House Farm, Willow Hall Farm and the Bar Pastures extension to Pode Hole have also been taken into account.

Comments of consultees and representations have been taken into account and suitable conditions attached to address any issues raised and in all other respects the proposals is acceptable. As such, there is no reason not to approve the application in line with Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.

Conditions

Permission is granted subject to the following conditions and reasons:

C 1 The development hereby permitted shall be begun before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.

Reason: In accordance with Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

C 2 The development hereby approved shall be carried out in complete accordance with the following documents and plans, except as may be required elsewhere in this scheme of conditions;

Planning and Environment Statement dated November 2018
'Pode Hole Location Plan' ref. PH/01, dated 30/11/2016
'Weighbridge Location' drawing no. PHQWBL080419 rev 00 dated 08/04/2019
'Pode Hole Quarry Revised Restoration Scheme Red Line Plan'
'Infill Phasing Plan' drawing no. PHQIPP200718 Rev. R01, dated 09/04/18
'Landscape Restoration Plan' drawing no. 005/201 dated Feb 2019
'Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy' ref. 101-R1-V3 dated February 2019

Reason: To clarify what is hereby approved.

C 3 The site shall be restored on a phased basis in accordance with the numerical phasing as depicted on the 'Infill Phasing Plan' drawing no. PHQIPP200718 Rev. R01, dated 09/04/2019.

Notwithstanding any additional landscaping, biodiversity enhancement or aftercare works, the restoration of the site shall be completed no later than 6 years after the development has commenced with the exception of Phase IX which shall be completed, notwithstanding any additional landscaping, biodiversity enhancements or aftercare works, within 12 months of the haul road on which it sits becoming redundant for any other purpose.

Reason: To ensure that the site is restored in a timely manner in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS25.

C 4 The 'Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy' (ref. 101-R1-V3 dated February 2019) as it relates to the 'Landscape Restoration Plan' (drawing no. 005/201 dated Feb 2019) shall be implemented within 12 months of completion of each phase of infill as depicted on the 'Infill

Phasing Plan' (drawing no. PHQIPP200718 Rev. R01, dated 09/04/19), for a minimum period of 5 years of aftercare.

Should any trees, shrubs or other planting die, become diseased or be removed within 5 years from its planting, they shall be replaced in the first available planting season with a plant / plants of a similar size and species to that removed.

The development shall not take place except in complete accordance with the approved 'Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy Plan' and 'Landscape Restoration Plan'.

Reason: To secure appropriate mitigation for the unavoidable short term visual impact and provide long term enhancement in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policies CS25, CS33 and CS34.

C 5 No soil stripping shall be carried out between the 1 March and 31 August inclusive in any year, unless it is demonstrated that nesting birds are not present, or that the works will not disturb nesting birds.

Reason: To protect features of nature conservation importance, in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS35.

C 6 The operator shall give the Mineral Planning Authority between 7 and 21 days written notice prior to the commencement of top or sub soil stripping, or replacement, from any part of the site. Prior to soil stripping any standing crop or vegetation shall be removed.

Reason: In the interests of the amenity of surrounding uses and to ensure the sustainable use of soils in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policies CS34 and CS38.

C 7 Plant and vehicle movements shall be restricted to clearly defined haul routes and shall not cross areas of topsoil or subsoil except for the express purpose of soil stripping or replacement operations.

Reason: To minimise dust and to ensure the sustainable use of soils in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policies CS34 and CS38.

C 8 Prior to the commencement of any top or sub soil stripping in each phase (or part phase) a scheme of soil handling and movement shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority. The scheme shall include, but is not limited to;
i) soil handling techniques (e.g. Defra's Good Practice guide for Handling Soil, moving soils when in a dry and friable condition, avoiding soil handling during and shortly after significant rainfall, not handling and moving soils between November and March);
ii) identifying the origin, intermediate and final locations of all soils (top and sub) for use in agricultural restoration, as defined by soil units, together with details balancing the quantities, depths and areas involved (only indigenous sub and top soils are to be used in areas of agriculture restoration);
iii) bund formation and management

The development shall thereafter be carried out in complete accordance with the approved scheme.

Reason: In the interest of securing the sustainable use of soils in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS38.

C 9 Prior to the final placement of soils a scheme of soil placement and agricultural aftercare shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority. The scheme shall include, but is not limited to;

i) measures for soil replacement, stone removal and under-drainage
ii) the depth of sub and top soils to be placed
iii) remediation measures for any areas of differential settlement
iv) provision for a minimum of 5 years agricultural aftercare with an outline aftercare strategy

Soil replacement and agricultural aftercare shall thereafter be carried out in complete accordance with the approved scheme other than such minor variations as may be required in the annual detailed programmes for the forthcoming year which have been approved by the Mineral Planning Authority.

Reason: In the interest of securing the sustainable use of soils in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS38.

C10 The operations hereby authorised, required or associated with the development hereby permitted shall only be carried out between the following times;
0700 - 1800 Mondays to Fridays
0700 - 1300 Saturdays
and at no other times including Sundays and Bank Holidays.

Reason: In the interests of the amenity of the nearest residential occupiers in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core strategy policy CS34.

C11 Prior to the commencement of development a scheme for the monitoring of noise from the development should be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Mineral Planning Authority.

The approved noise monitoring scheme should be implemented throughout the period of development.

Reason: To secure an appropriate noise monitoring scheme in the interests of the amenity of the nearest residential occupiers in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS34. This is a pre-commencement condition because appropriate control needs to be exercised on activities which from the outset may give rise to adverse noise impacts.

C12 Except for temporary operations, the level of noise emitted from the site when measured (as dBLAeq 1 hour (free field)) at the noise sensitive properties listed, shall not exceed the permitted daytime working hours as set out in Table 1 below;
Table 1

Location	Level of noise
Pode Hole Farm	55
Bar Pasture Farm	48
38, 39 Willow Hall Cottages	48
Willow Hall Farm	55

Reason: In the interests of the amenity of the nearest residential occupiers in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS34.

C13 All plant, machinery and vehicles operated within the site shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specification and shall be fitted with and use effective silencers in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and shall be operated so as to minimise noise emissions. The manufacturer's specifications shall be provided to the Mineral Planning Authority within 5 days of being so requested.

Reason: In the interests of the amenity of the nearest residential occupiers in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS34.

C14 Reversing alarms to be fitted to all mobile plant shall only be of the 'white sound' variety in accordance with those identified in 'Brigade Vehicle Safety Solutions'. The approved reversing alarms shall be utilised on all mobile plant throughout the period of development.

Reason: To secure appropriate reversing alarms in the interests of the amenity of the nearest residential occupiers in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS34.

C15 For temporary operations essential for site preparation work and restoration such as soil stripping and replacement, bund formation and removal, the free field noise level due to operations at the nearest point to the locations identified in Table 1, condition 12, shall not exceed 70 dB LAeq, 1 hour (free field). The Mineral Planning Authority shall be notified between 7 and 21 days in advance of essential temporary operations. Temporary operations shall not take place for more than eight weeks in any calendar year.

Reason: In the interests of the amenity of the nearest residential occupiers in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS34.

C16 Wheel cleaning facilities shall be provided on site and retained in a location adjacent to the hard surfaced access to the site, and used as necessary to prevent detritus being tracked onto the public highway. In the event of breakdown, temporary wheel cleaning measures should be deployed until the permanent wheel cleaning facility is operable. The wheel cleaning facility shall remain in use on site until the final works of restoration have been completed.

Reason: In the interests of the amenity of neighbouring uses and highway safety in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policies CS32 and CS34.

C17 Prior to the commencement of development, a scheme for the mitigation (to include, but no limited to, the dust mitigation measures outlined in the Dust and Air Quality Assessment), monitoring and reporting of dust emissions to enable an effective response to complaint shall be submitted to and approved by the Mineral Planning Authority. The development shall thereafter be carried out in complete accordance with the approved scheme.

Reason: In the interests of the amenity of the nearest residential occupiers in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS34. This is a pre-commencement condition because appropriate control needs to be exercised on activities which from the outset may give rise to dust nuisance.

C18 Any fuel, oil or chemical storage above ground and refuelling facilities shall be bunded to at least 110% of the tank capacity and constructed on an impermeable base with an independent sealed drainage system with no direct discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata.

Reason: To protect the water environment in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS39.

C19 Prior to the installation and use of any additional permanent lighting, a scheme of lighting shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority. The scheme shall include details of the types of lights, mountings and positions, lux values and measures to prevent light spillage occurring outside the site. No lighting shall be erected except in accordance with approved scheme.

Reason: To ensure that operations are carried out in a manner which will safeguard the amenity of the area in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS34.

C20 No waste shall be received at the site until a bunded quarantine area for the receipt of waste found to be unacceptable after delivery shall be provided in accordance with the 'Infill Phasing Plan' drawing no. PHQIPP200718, rev 01 dated 09/04/19. The quarantine area shall be retained until the last waste delivery has been received, at which point the bunded facility shall be removed and the area restored in accordance with the approved plans.

Reason: In the interests of water pollution prevention in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS39.

C21 All vehicles entering and leaving the site shall use the existing access to the A47 as shown on the 'Pode Hole Quarry Revised Restoration Scheme Red Line Plan'.

Reason: In the interest of highway safety and in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS32.

C22 Only inert material to which the developer has fulfilled their duty to apply the waste hierarchy shall be used for the restoration of the site.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt of the extent of the proposed development and operations hereby permitted, and to ensure that the principles of the waste hierarchy have been applied in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS2

C23 No topsoil or basal clay shall be removed from the site.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt of the extent of the proposed development and operations hereby permitted in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS34 and 39.

C24 No stockpile of processed, unprocessed or mineral material shall exceed a height at any point of 5 metres above the ground at the time of working.

Reason: In the interests of the amenity of the surround area and in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS34.

C25 Notwithstanding the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General permitted Development) Order 1995 (or any other statutory instrument revoking and re-enacting that order) no fixed or mobile plant, machinery or buildings connected with the development shall be erected or placed on site without the express permission of the Mineral Planning Authority.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt of the extent of the development and operations hereby permitted, and to safeguard the amenity of the area and minimise disturbance to adjacent land users in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS34.

C26 In the event of cessation of operations prior to the completion of development hereby permitted, which in the opinion of the Mineral Planning Authority constitutes a permanent cessation within the terms of paragraph 3 Schedule 9 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, a revised scheme, to include details of the restoration, landscaping and aftercare, shall be submitted within 12 months of the cessation to the Minerals Planning Authority for approval. The approved scheme shall be implemented in full within 12 months of the written approval.

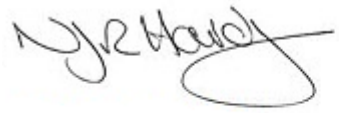
Reason: To secure a beneficial afteruse for the site in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS25.

Statement of compliance

The proposal as submitted was not in accordance with local and national planning policy. The local planning authority have worked with the applicant in a positive and proactive manner based on seeking solutions to problems arising in relation to dealing with the planning application. Amendments were discussed and agreed with the applicant to bring the proposal into compliance with policy, and the application can therefore be approved in accordance with Paragraph 38 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2018).

Authorisation

Authorised by:



Nicholas Harding
Head of Planning

Date the decision was made: 12 April 2019

Informatives

1 It is an offence to take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is being built or in use. Trees, scrub and/or structures likely to contain nesting birds between 1st March and 31st August are present on the application site. You should assume that they contain nesting birds between the above dates unless survey has shown it is absolutely certain that nesting birds are not present. Planning consent for a development does not provide a defence against prosecution. The protection of nesting wild birds remains unchanged even when planning permission is granted. For further information on surveys contact Peterborough City Council's Wildlife Officer (wildlife@peterborough.gov.uk)

2 The wheel cleansing equipment shall be capable of cleaning the wheels, underside and chassis of the vehicles. The road between the cleaning equipment and the public highway shall be surfaced either in concrete or blacktop and be maintained free of mud, slurry and any other form of contamination whilst in use.

3 Highways Act 1980 - Section 148, Sub-Section C
It is an offence to deposit anything including building materials or debris on a highway which may cause interruption to any user of the highway (including footways). In the event that a person is found guilty of this offence, a penalty may be imposed in the form of a fine. It is the responsibility of the developer and contractor(s) to ensure that no building materials or debris are placed on or remain within the highway during or after the construction period.

4 Highways Act 1980 - Section 149
If anything is so deposited on a highway as to constitute a nuisance, the Local Planning Authority may by notice require the person who deposited it there to remove it forthwith and if he fails to comply the Local Planning Authority may make a complaint to a Magistrates Court for a Removal and Disposal Order under this Section. In the event that the deposit is considered to constitute a danger, the Local Planning Authority may remove the deposit forthwith and recover reasonable expenses from the person who made the deposit. It is the responsibility of the developer and contractor(s) to ensure that no building materials or debris are placed on or remain within the highway during or after the construction period.

General Notes

1.1 Planning permission does not constitute approval under the Building Regulations or Bye-law approval relating to new streets and buildings.

1.2 It is an offence under Section 171 of the Highways Act 1980 to temporarily deposit building materials, rubbish or other things on the public highway or make a temporary excavation on it without the written consent of the Highway Authority. The Highway Authority may give its consent subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.

1.3 The applicant is reminded that under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(Section 1) (as amended) it is an offence to take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built. Trees and scrub are likely to contain nesting birds between 1 March and 31 August. Trees within the application should be assumed to contain nesting birds between the above dates unless a survey has shown it is absolutely certain that nesting birds are not present.

Appeals to the Secretary of State

2.1 The applicant has a right to appeal to the Secretary of State against any conditions of this planning permission, under Section 78 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. The appeal must be made on a form which may be obtained from:

The Planning Inspectorate,
Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol. BS1 6PN
Telephone 0303 444 5000 or visit
https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate

2.2 If an enforcement notice is or has been served relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as in your application and if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within: **28 days** of the date of service of the enforcement notice, **OR** within **6 months** of the date of this notice, whichever period expires earlier.

2.3 The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but he will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.

2.4 The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to him that the Local Planning Authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.

In practice, the Secretary of State does not refuse to consider appeals solely because the Local Planning Authority based their decision on a direction given by him.

Purchase Notices

If the Local Planning Authority or the Secretary of State grants permission subject to conditions the owner may claim that he/she can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted. In these circumstances the owner may serve a purchase notice on the Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Starting Work too soon

If you start work on this development before complying with conditions that require to be met before work starts, your action has made this planning permission invalid. A fresh planning application will then be required, with the associated cost and delay.

Third Party Rights to challenge a planning decision

Currently there are no third party rights of appeal through the planning system against a decision of a Local Planning Authority. Therefore, if you have concerns about a planning application and permission is granted, you cannot appeal that decision.

Any challenge under current legislation would have to be made outside the planning system through a process called Judicial Review.

A 'claim for judicial review' includes a claim to review the lawfulness of a decision, action or failure to act in relation to the exercise of a public function, in this case, a planning decision. The court's permission to proceed is required in a claim for Judicial Review. A claim for Judicial Review is

dealt with by the Administrative Court and if leave to judicially review a planning decision is granted, the Judicial Review will be decided by a judge at the High Court.

An application to Judicial Review a decision must be made within **6 weeks** of the decision about which you have a grievance being made. For further information on judicial review and the contact details for the Administrative Courts, please go to http://www.justice.gov.uk/

Appendix 2

Waste Acceptance Procedures

Procedure: Waste Acceptance V.1 July 2019

Purpose: To ensure that all waste accepted is permitted under the conditions of the Environmental Permit for Deposit of Waste for Recovery.

		RESPONSIBLE PERSON	RECORD
	Environmental Permit & Waste Codes		
1.	The Environmental Permit contains the list of waste types that are permitted to be accepted at the site for deposit of waste for recovery. A table containing the codes and descriptions of waste types that are permitted for this site for deposit of waste for recovery is included at the end of this procedure, see Table 1 Permitted Waste Types. This list of waste types should be consulted if you are unsure whether a load can be accepted, alternatively the Site Manager should be consulted.	All	Table 1 Permitted Waste Types
2.	If the waste code on the WTN is not listed in the Environmental Permit / Table 1 in this procedure, the load must be rejected in accordance with the Waste Rejection Procedure.	Site Operative	Procedure: Waste Rejection Table 1 Permitted Waste Types
3.	The maximum amount of waste which can be deposited on the Site for recovery shall not exceed 1,800,000m^3.	Site Manager	
	Waste Pre-Acceptance		
4.	Following a customer enquiry, information on the waste is requested from the producer, such information could include site investigation reports / laboratory test reports / hazardous waste assessments. This information is recorded on the Waste Information Form and the information reviewed to assess if the waste is acceptable or not.	Site Manager	Form: Waste Information
5.	A judgement should be made as to the necessity to obtain comprehensive information at this stage. If the source of the waste is not likely to be contaminated, then it may not be necessary to obtain a full site investigation or hazardous waste assessment. If the source of the waste is likely to be contaminated, then a full site investigation and/or a hazardous waste assessment should be requested.	Site Manager	
6.	Review of the information in the Waste Information Form will determine the need for (further) sampling/testing/Hazardous Waste Assessment.	Site Manager	Procedure: Waste Classification Form: Waste Information
7.	Where a Hazardous Waste Assessment based on WM3 Guidance is required this should be completed, in accordance with the Waste Classification Procedure.		Procedure: Waste Classification
8.	All associated Waste Information records and Hazardous Waste Assessments will be kept along with Waste Transfer Notes in a secure location. These records will be maintained for a minimum of two years.	Site Manager	Form: Waste Information

	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	RECORD
Collection of a Load		
9. A driver arriving at a site to collect waste will: • Ensure that the waste type is acceptable as per instructed. • Ensure a Waste Transfer Note is issued with the load and that the description matches the load.	Site Operative	
10. If a driver collecting a load suspects that the description on the WTN is not accurate then the Site Manager will be contacted. The waste producer will be requested to review/reconsider the information on the WTN so that the description is accurate.	Site Operative	
All Vehicles		
11. All vehicles carrying waste on the pubic highway must be registered as waste carriers and a copy of their certificate should be held on file in the site office. A regular check should be carried out to ensure that registrations are still in date, and where they are found not to be, a copy of the new registration should be obtained immediately.	Site Operative	
Acceptance of Waste onto the Site		
12. The driver will provide a WTN to the site operative, who will complete the section relating to transfer of waste, unless a season WTN has been provided. The site operative will then return the WTN to the driver, keeping a copy of the WTN for his own records. A WTN will be generated if one is not provided by the driver.	Site Operative	
13. A Waste Transfer Note for every load is obtained from the driver and the Waste Transfer Note is checked to ensure it contains the following: • Vehicle registration and driver's name and signature. • Waste haulier name and valid Waste Carriers registration number. • Name, address (of source site) and signature of the transferor. • Name, address (of destination site) and signature of the person receiving the waste (transferee). • Permit number or exemption reference of person receiving the waste (if applicable). • Description of waste including; waste type, waste source, waste containment and waste quantity. • List of Waste (LoW) code. • SIC Code of the waste holder using SIC Codes (2007). • Date and time of waste transfer and waste transfer note number. • Confirmation that the Waste Hierarchy has been considered.	Site Operative	Waste Transfer Note
14. Loads not accompanied by a WTN or that do not match the description on the WTN will be rejected in accordance with the Waste Rejection Procedure once the Site Manager has been informed.	Site Operative	Procedure: Waste Rejection
15. Every load is visually inspected prior to being off loaded.	Site Operative	Table 1 Permitted Waste Types

	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	RECORD
If there is any doubt about the waste type delivered, then a message is relayed to the Site Manager.		
16. After checking the load and the associated paperwork the vehicle is directed to the offloading area for inspection and stockpiling. A Site Operative will inspect tipped loads.	Site Operative	
17. If there is a discrepancy with the load or its paperwork, then the Site Manager shall be informed immediately. If the load is not acceptable under the Environmental Permit then, if possible it should be re-loaded onto the vehicle and rejected from site in accordance with the Waste Rejection Procedure.	Site Operative	Procedure: Waste Rejection
18. If it is impossible to load a rejected load back onto the delivering vehicle the load will be put into the quarantine area. Waste will be rejected from the Site in accordance with the Waste Rejection Procedure.	Site Operative	Procedure: Waste Rejection
Compliance Testing		
19. Compliance testing will be carried out on waste accepted on to the Site. Samples taken from waste piles will be tested at a laboratory to determine the characteristics of the waste and to ensure that the waste is as described on the WTN.	Site Manager	Procedure: Waste Classification
20. An 'Environmental Suite' should be requested from the laboratory for the sample of waste. The tests must be carried out on the waste itself and not in leachate. The Environmental Suite must contain at least the following parameters: • Boron. • Arsenic. • Cadmium. • Metals, including; Chromium III, Chromium VI, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Zinc. • Acid Soluble Sulphide. • Phenols (Monohydric). • Total Cyanide. • Elemental Sulphur. • pH Value. • PAH (total/speciated). • TPH (total/speciated). • BTEX. • Total Sulphate, Water Soluble Sulphate.	Site Manager	
21. A Hazardous Waste Assessment, in accordance with WM3 Guidance, will be completed using the testing results received from the laboratory. This Hazardous Waste Assessment will classify the waste as non-hazardous or hazardous.	Site Manager	Procedure: Waste Rejection

	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	RECORD
22. If a waste sample is found to be hazardous in nature, then the corresponding waste pile will be quarantined and removed from the Site in accordance with the Waste Rejection Procedure.	Site Operative	

Records

23. Waste Transfer Notes will be appropriately stored for a minimum of two years.

24. Information from the Waste Transfer Notes will be used to provide the necessary data to complete the Waste Return as required by the Environment Agency.

Consequences

25. The consequence of not following this procedure may result in unsuitable waste being accepted on to the site. This may constitute a breach in the conditions of the Environmental Permit, in addition to causing potential contamination of the site.

Table 1 Permitted Waste Types

Exclusions

Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted:

- Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres
- Wastes that are in a form which is either sludge or liquid

Permitted waste types

Source	Sub-source	Waste code	Description	Additional restrictions
01 Waste resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying and physical and chemical treatment of minerals	01 01 wastes from mineral excavation	01 01 02	Wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation	Restricted to waste overburden and interburden only.
	01 04 wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals	01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 06	
		01 04 09	Waste sand and clays	
17 Construction and demolition wastes	17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	17 01 01	Concrete	
		17 01 02	Bricks	
		17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	
		17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	Metal from reinforced concrete must have been removed.
	17 03 bituminous mixtures	17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	Road planings only.
	17 05 soil stones and dredging spoil	17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	Restricted to topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones only.

19 Wastes from waste management facilities	19 12 wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified	19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones) only	Restricted to wastes from 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 (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11	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	20 02 02	Soils and stones	Restricted to topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones only.

Form: Waste Information V.1 July 2019

General Information	Waste Producer: Please tick the box if person completing the form: ☐							Contact Name: Telephone No.: Fax No.:		
	Waste Carrier: Please tick the box if person completing the form: ☐							Contact Name: Telephone No.: Fax No.:		
	Anticipated Volume of waste:					m^3		Anticipated Date(s) of delivery:		
	Indicate whether estimate is for:					Loose / solid / stockpile				
Information required for Waste Information	Full address of source of waste (including Postcode)									
	Does the waste producer's site accept hazardous waste?					YES		NO		
	Process from which waste arises:									
	Hazardous Waste Assessment (based on WM3) carried out?					YES	NO	Type of Waste:	Non-Hazardous ☐	Hazardous ☐
	Description and/or composition of waste:									
	Tonnes Per Delivery						Tonnes Per Week			
	Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code:					41.1 Construction	41.2 Roads	43.1 Demolition & Site Preparation		
						Please circle most appropriate				
	LoW Code:	01 01 02	01 04 08	17 01 01	17 01 02	17 01 03	17 01 07	17 05 04	19 12 09	20 02 02	Other:
	Details of existing and/or previous use of site (if known) (identify any known previous potentially polluting uses).									
	Has a Site Investigation been carried out? (If YES, attach ALL information e.g. Borehole and trial pit logs)							YES		NO
	Is waste being generated as a result of site decontamination works?							YES		NO
	Does waste contain any biodegradable material? (e.g. wood, paper, vegetation)							YES		NO
Declaration	***Customer Declaration:*** I/we certify that the above information and attachments are corrected in every respect. Where "YES" is confirming that to the best of our knowledge the samples that have been taken are representative of the waste material to be deposited for recovery and that the chemical analysis have been carried out using accredited analytical methods by a UKAS accredited laboratory. **Name(s):** ..... **Signed:** ..... **Date:**									

Waste testing and assessment	***This section is to be completed by the Waste Assessor i.e. Quarry Restoration Partnerships Limited.***			
	Hazardous Waste Assessment (WM3) Required?	YES	NO	
	Accept the waste?	YES	NO	
	Compliance Testing to be carried out?	YES	NO	
	Frequency of Compliance Testing?			
	Comments:			
	Signature of Waste Assessor:		**Date returned:**	

Procedure: Waste Classification V.1 April 2019

Purpose: To outline the steps to be taken to classify waste in accordance with WM3 Guidance.

	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	RECORD
1. This procedure describes how Quarry Restoration Partnerships Limited will test and classify waste in accordance with the Waste Classification – Guidance on the Classification and Assessment of Waste – Technical Guidance WM3 (WM3 Guidance) produced by the Environment Agency.		
2. A Hazardous Waste Assessment may be required in the following situations: • Waste pre-acceptance. • Compliance testing. • Removal of waste from the Site. Further information relating to these situations can be found in the sub-sections in this Procedure.		
3. Waste will be classified as non-hazardous or hazardous following an assessment in accordance with WM3 Guidance (Hazardous Waste Assessment). Waste classified as hazardous will need to be dealt with appropriately, as follows: • Waste Pre-acceptance – Hazardous waste should not be accepted. • Compliance testing - Hazardous waste should be quarantined and removed from Site accompanied by a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note and sent to a suitably licensed facility.	Site Manager	
<u>Testing of Waste</u>		
4. Samples should be sent to a laboratory in order to obtain analysis results.	Site Operative	
5. An 'Environmental Suite' should be requested from the laboratory for the sample of waste. The tests must be carried out on the waste itself and not in leachate. The Environmental Suite must contain at least the following parameters: • Boron. • Arsenic. • Cadmium. • Metals, including; Chromium III, Chromium VI, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Zinc. • Acid Soluble Sulphide. • Total Phenols (Monohydric). • Total Cyanide. • Elemental Sulphur. • pH Value. • PAH (total/speciated). • TPH (total/speciated). • BTEX.	Site Operative	

- Total Sulphate, Water Soluble sulphate.

6. Additional analysis may be required if there is suspicion of specific contaminants, for example pesticides. — Site Manager

7. Where there is a suspicion that asbestos may be present this must be tested for: — Site Operative
    - Testing is required to determine if the waste contains visible pieces of asbestos containing materials. If individual pieces of material are considered to contain asbestos these should be removed from the waste and sent for testing. If these are found to contain 0.1% or more asbestos, then the waste should be classified as hazardous.
    - Testing for asbestos is also required where there is suspicion that the waste may contain asbestos fibres. If these are found at 0.1% or more then the waste should be classified as hazardous.

Waste Classification

8. A Hazardous Waste Assessment will be completed using the waste analysis results received from the laboratory. This Hazardous Waste Assessment will classify the waste as non-hazardous or hazardous. — Site Manager

9. A Hazardous Waste Assessment may be carried out by manual assessment or by using a software package to determine the relevant hazardous properties of the waste. — Site Operative

10. A copy of the Hazardous Waste Assessment should be kept with the Duty of Care information for that waste. — Site Operative

Procedure: Waste Rejection V.1 April 2019

Purpose: To ensure non-compliant waste is rejected and that associated records of rejected loads are created.

	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	RECORD
Reasons for Rejection		
1. A waste may be non-conforming and rejected from the Site for the following reasons: • Delivery vehicle is unsuitable for site operations / conditions. • The waste is not acceptable at the Site under the Environmental Permit. • There is a prohibited waste within the load. • The load is not accompanied by the correct documentation. • The waste does not match the description on the accompanying documentation. • The waste contains putrescible waste. The list is not exhaustive, if you are unsure speak to the Site Manager.	Site Manager	Waste Transfer Notes
2. If a waste is identified as being unacceptable at the Site entrance or at the point of offloading the Site Manager is contacted and a Waste Rejection Form is issued to the driver.	Site Manager	Form No. 2.3a Waste Rejection
3. The driver of the load is informed of the load's rejection. The driver will be informed of the reasons for this and requested to leave the Site.	Site Manager	
4. If the load is being rejected because the description of the waste on the transfer note is incorrect, the driver may be given the opportunity to correct the mistake so long as the waste is acceptable at the Site.		
5. A load will be rejected if the waste is likely to be contaminated and sufficient information e.g. full site investigation and/or a hazardous waste assessment is not provided. A judgement should be made as to the necessity to obtain comprehensive information. If the source of the waste is not likely to be contaminated, then it may not be necessary to obtain a full site investigation or hazardous waste assessment.	Site Manager	
6. In the event of a rejected load the Environment Agency may be contacted by telephone and / or email with details of the rejected load. These details should include information relating to the nature and quantity of waste involved, the time and date, the name and address of the waste producer, the registration number of the vehicle delivering the waste and the name and address of the vehicle driver and haulage contractor.	Site Manager	
7. If the load is not safe to be sent back onto the road, then the vehicle is kept in the Quarantine Area until appropriate arrangements can be for its removal.		

Waste Rejected after Offloading of the Vehicle

8.	If appropriate, a rejected load should be reloaded onto the delivery vehicle.	
9.	If waste cannot be reloaded onto the delivery vehicle, the waste will be stored in the quarantine area. The customer will be contacted, arrangements to remove the quarantined waste will be made and a copy of the rejection form containing reasons for the rejection will be supplied.	Form No. 2.3a Waste Rejection
10.	If arrangements for the customer to remove the waste cannot be made, Quarry Restoration Partnerships Limited will make these arrangements themselves. Waste material in the quarantine area will be exported off Site by a licensed waste carrier to an appropriately licensed facility. If necessary, Quarry Restoration Partnerships Limited will contact the EA regarding the rejection of the waste.	Site Manager
11.	Waste will be stored for a maximum of seven working days in the quarantine area.	Site Manager
12.	Details of any unauthorised waste and its subsequent removal from Site is recorded and retained on Site.	Site Manager — Form No. 2.3a Waste Rejection

Form: Waste Rejection V.1 July 2019

Customer / Haulier:		Producer (if different):	
Contact:		Contact:	
Phone:		Phone:	
Fax:		Fax:	
Email:		Email:	
Transfer Note No:		Date:	
Vehicle Registration:		Time:	
Carriers Certificate:		Driver's Name:	

Reason for Rejection:
Actions Taken:
You MUST inform the Site Manager or other member of management before taking any further action.

Manager Informed:	

Destination for Waste:

Transfer Note No:		Date:	
Vehicle Registration:		Time:	
Carriers Certificate:		Drivers Name:	
Hazardous:	Yes / No	Consignment Note No:	
Signed		Date	
Name		Position	

Appendix 3

Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy, C4 Design, February 2019

Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy

Pode Hole Quarry Revised Restoration
Peterborough

For Client: Quarry Restoration Partnerships Ltd.
February 2019

CONTENTS

CLIENT **Quarry Restoration Partnerships Ltd.**

PROJECT **Pode Hole Quarry Revised Restoration, Peterborough**

REPORT TITLE **Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy**

C4Design reference: 101-R1-V1

Report Number: R1

Revision: V1

Issue date: 27 February 2019

Revision	Date	Description	Prepared	Approved
V1	27.02.2019	First draft	CJC	CJC
V2	28.02.2019	Final	CJC	CJC
V3	13.03.2019	Section 5 added: Final	CJC	CJC

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Background

1.1. This Landscape Restoration Strategy has been prepared by C4Design in support of the planning application number 18/02044/MMFUL and should be read in conjunction with the Landscape Restoration Plan C4D/005/201. This document sets out the general approach to landscape restoration design, implementation and aftercare to return the area to productive agriculture incorporating opportunities for appropriate habitat creation in keeping with the local landscape character. The proposals have been prepared in support of a full planning application to allow the importation of up to 1,807,000 cubic metres of inert fill materials, to spread and level this incoming inert waste to reinstate the landform following permitted sand and gravel extraction and to complete the Revised Restoration Scheme Profile with stockpiled subsoil and topsoil.

1.2. This additional information has been produced to add further detail in relation to the landscape restoration proposals and to address the concerns of the Peterborough City Council Landscape Officer and Wildlife Officer and the Wildlife Trust in respect of the current planning application.

1.3. Following implementation of the restoration plan the strategy will be delivered through an initial 5 year establishment aftercare management period followed by a 10 year extended habitat management period. This approach will ensure the restoration strategy delivers the intended results and benefits to the local landscape character and wildlife.

1.4. This document has been prepared by Colin Crawford CMLI, a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute with many years of experience in all aspects of Landscape Architecture.

2. Site Description

2.1. The site has been described in detail in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) report dated October 2018 produced by C4Design in support of the Pode Hole Quarry revised restoration proposals planning application 18/02044/MMFUL. This landscape restoration strategy is informed by the LVIA as a coordinated response to the requirements for the successful restoration of the site following the sand and gravel extraction and processing activities.

2.2. Agricultural areas within the site will be restored to grassland/arable use and the aftercare management for these areas will cease after the initial establishment aftercare management period. The extended habitat management period does not apply to this land.

2.3. The landscape restoration strategy for the site, including the aftercare and habitat management, will create a number of different habitats including;

- hedgerows
- woodland (including copses and woodland edge)
- conservation grassland
- wet grassland
- wetland associated with the proposed water body and flood attenuation area and drainage ditches.

The new habitats will sit within and around the restored agricultural land and merged into the previously existing habitats found beyond the site boundary.

2.4. The proposals for the restoration of the site seeks to ensure a net gain in the biodiversity value of the previously quarried land.

2.5. Through various phases of permitted quarry extraction for sand and gravel the operator has progressively restored land where quarrying operations have been completed. This process will continue until the full site is returned to original levels following importation of inert waste together with the implementation of the landscape restoration strategy returning the area to productive agriculture with a water body, areas of woodland planting, species rich conservation grassland and wet grassland in keeping with the locality.

3.0 Woodland Planting

3.1 All areas of planting including woodland belts, blocks and copses will incorporate an edge mix to add immediate structure to the vegetation. This is illustrated in item 3.4 below.

3.2 The proposed planting of woodland species is informed by the species list indicated in the Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines (1991) with amendment to accommodate current bio-security concerns and advice particularly ash die-back caused by the fungus Hymenoscyphus fraxineus affecting Fraxinus excelsior. The species mix is detailed in the table below;

Pode Hole Quarry woodland mix

Species	Specification	Density
Acer campestre	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	0.25/m²
Alnus glutinosa	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	0.25/m²
Betula pendula	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	0.25/m²
Cornus sanguinea	1+1 branched 2/3 breaks BR	0.25/m²
Corylus avellana	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	0.25/m²
Crateagus monogyna	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	0.25/m²
Ligustrum vulgare	0/1 branched 2 breaks BR	0.25/m²
Populus vulgare	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	0.25/m²
Prunus spinosa	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	0.25/m²
Quercus robur	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	0.25/m²
Salix alba	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	0.25/m²
Salix caprea	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	0.25/m²
Salix cinerea	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	0.25/m²
Viburnum opulus	1+1 branched 2/3 breaks BR	0.25/m²

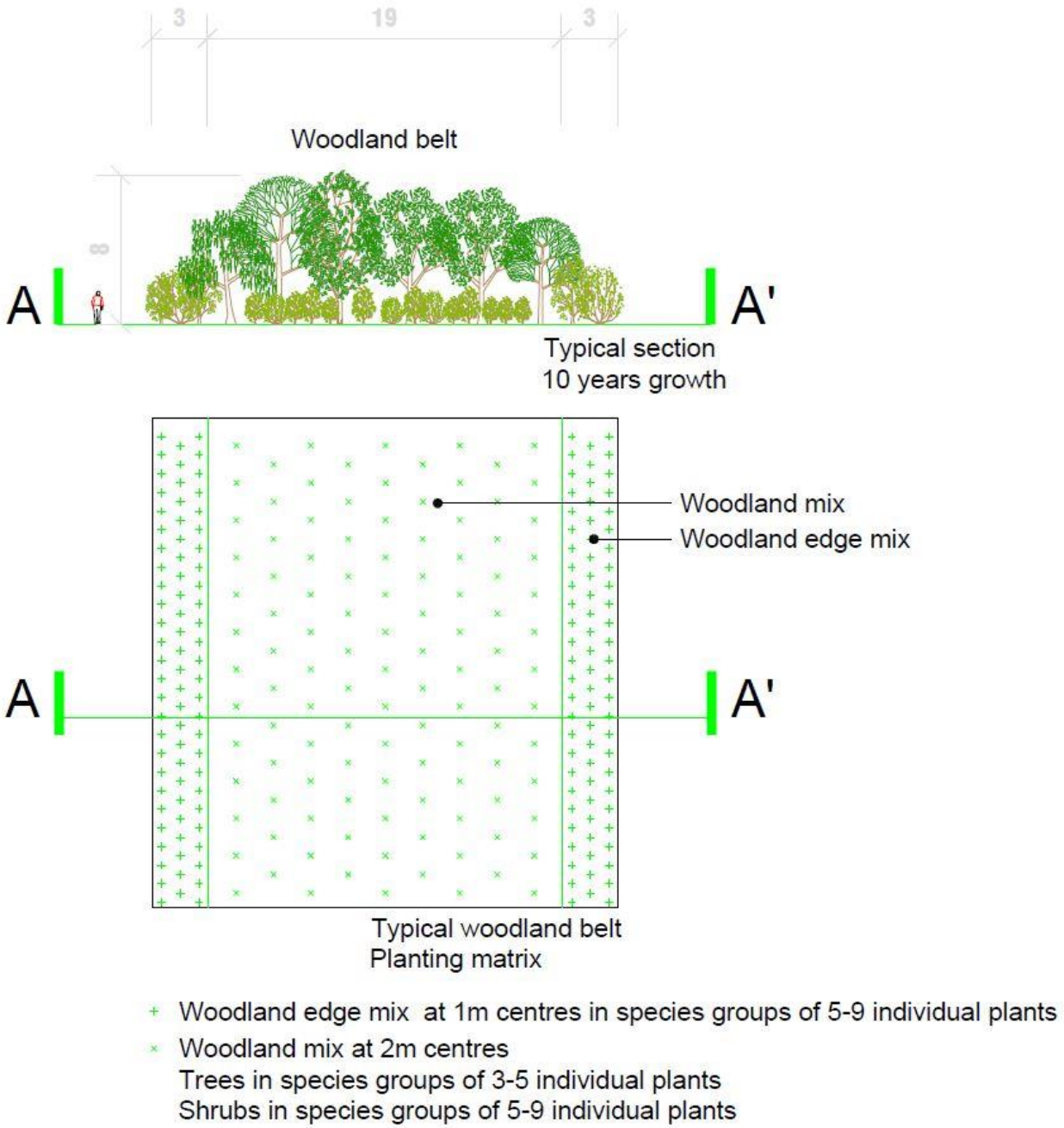
3.3 The woodland edge planting mix species list is set out in the following table;

Pode Hole Quarry woodland mix

Species	Specification	Density
Acer campestre	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	1/m²
Cornus sanguinea	1+1 branched 2/3 breaks BR	1/m²
Corylus avellana	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	1/m²
Crateagus monogyna	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	1/m²
Ligustrum vulgare	0/1 branched 2 breaks BR	1/m²
Populus vulgare	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	1/m²
Prunus spinosa	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	1/m²
Salix cinereal	1+1 transplant seed-raised BR	1/m²
Viburnum opulus	1+1 branched 2/3 breaks BR	1/m²

3.4 In order to aid fast establishment and structure all woodland areas are planted with a dense edge mix of shrub species normally found at the edge woodland. The planting matrix and a typical section in Fig. 1 below illustrates the details and the potential structure and growth after ten years.

Pode Hole Quarry: woodland planting Fig 1



3.5 The general landscape specification notes in section 6 of this document give further details for woodland planting regarding soil preparation, planting handling and maintenance/management operations.

4.0 Wildlife Pond

4.1 A new wildlife pond has been included as part of the landscape restoration proposals for Pode Hole Quarry. In addition to providing enhancements for biodiversity, this pond has been designed to specifically provide benefit for a number of declining wildlife species. It is proposed for general wildlife benefit and is not being used to offset any specific impacts upon protected species, such as great crested newts.

All the prescribed design and enhancement measures described within this document will be issued to relevant works contractors to ensure that they are carried out in full. Implementation of this must be overseen by a suitably qualified ecological consultancy or horticulturalist to ensure the potential benefits for wildlife and habitat creation are realised. This document provides a general background to the design intent.

4.2 The layout of the proposed new pond on land at Pode Hole Quarry has been designed to be favourable for wildlife, with the irregular shape working to increase the amount of marginal habitat present – the most biodiverse area of a pond. This increased area of marginal habitat also means that there is a greater area of breeding habitat for amphibians and some wildfowl.

4.3 Pond bed design: Given the large size of the pond and the relatively exposed location within fenland, strong winds could often whip up waves. As waves hit the far bank, they can erode small sharp-edged banks. The prevailing wind direction in Britain is broadly from the south-west. So, in a large pond, the opposite (north-east) banks will be the most eroded. This will be avoided by creating narrow necked edges to the northeast end of the pond, creating small islands or spits, planting this edge out with trees and creating underwater hummocks and bars towards this end of the pond.

The pond bed within the northern end will include underwater hummocks and bars (Fig. 3). In addition to managing bank erosion, this will encourage some of the UK's rarest submerged plants that need mineral soils to root into. These species do well rooted in bare clay or sand at the bottom of new ponds, but not in the dark organic-rich silts that build up as ponds age. Hummocks and bars keep mineral substrates exposed on the pond bottom for longer. Organic sediments slip off the top of the bars, filling up the low troughs between the bars, leaving the bar-top relatively sediment-free for plants to root into. If this is designed into the northern end of the pond it will also reduce erosion from wind induced wave action to the northeast bank.

4.4 Lining and filling of the pond: It is not known if the pond area and imported fill materials could support suitable ground conditions to hold water through the year, though there should not be too much focus on the pond maintaining a steady water level – some drying of ponds can be extremely beneficial for biodiversity and can help to ensure that fish do not establish or are maintained in small populations. If it is necessary to decrease the permeability of the pond bed, then it is recommended that a bentonite clay powder (or granules) is rotavated into the pond bed once it has been shaped. The amount of bentonite required is dependent upon the existing permeability of the ground, which can be tested prior to application. The bentonite is spread onto

the pond bed and is mixed in using a rotavator when the ground is relatively dry. The bentonite clay will bind with the sub-soil and reduce the permeability of it. It is essential that the pond is only allowed to fill naturally as pumping water into it from mains water will add nutrients and could lead to an algal bloom, whilst pumping water from other sources could introduce non-native plants.

4.5 Additional habitats: Directly adjacent to the pond, a wader scrape could prove highly beneficial for a variety of wintering birds such as snipe and breeding birds such as lapwing as well as a variety of invertebrates. A scrape can be created by excavating a shallow depression between 20 and 50cm deep (dependent upon the permeability of the ground, with shallower scrapes used on the most impermeable ground). Scrapes can be excavated as quite narrow long features, or as wide rounded depressions, but should not be less than 20 square metres in area to ensure they provide a sufficient area of habitat. A small area of soft-rush can be incorporated into the scrape to provide cover for wintering birds like snipe around the margins of the scrape, though it is likely this will establish naturally over time.

4.6 Aquatic planting scheme: All marginal and aquatic vegetation will be species native to lowland England (see appendix 1 for planting list). All plants will be sourced from a reputable dealer that can guarantee that the plants supplied are not contaminated with non-native invasive species.

4.7 Marginal planting scheme: 20m of the northern edge of the pond should be planted with native species of willow (*Salix* sp) and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), assuming there are no issues with tree planting in this location. This will help manage potential erosion and provide habitat for nesting birds and invertebrates.

4.8 Early management: Whilst aquatic and marginal vegetation is still establishing pond edges are particularly susceptible to colonisation by invasive alien plant species such as New Zealand swamp-stonecrop (*Crassula helmsii*), parrot's-feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*), floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*) and water primrose (*Ludwigia grandiflora*). These species should be monitored for and removed if needed. The pond should be monitored for invasive species faunal such as freshwater signal crayfish every three years. These species can be removed if needed. At no point should native or non-native species of fish be introduced into the pond.

4.9 Long term management: The wildflower meadow should be mowed seasonally during September. The arisings should be left in situ for two weeks to allow seed dispersal then removed and composted to avoid nutrient over enrichment. Fifty percent of the willow and alder should be coppiced every five years, with the timber stacked as habitat piles upon the margins of the pond. The further 50% should be coppiced every three years. This will allow for a varying aged, wooded habitat, whilst preventing tall tree growth from choking the pond with leaf litter or deterring ground nesting birds (which often do not like to be overlooked by trees). Habitat piles will provide hibernacula for reptiles and amphibian species and will promote invertebrate diversity. Every three years 25% of the aquatic vegetation should be removed if this covers more than 70% of the pond by area. Excessive aquatic vegetation growth can lead over time to ponds drying out, whilst area of the pond that are free of vegetation can also be valuable for breeding amphibians and some

invertebrates. This management should take place in late summer and focus upon faster growing species. The dredged material should be left upon the bank for a week to allow aquatic species where possible to migrate back to the water, then the material should be removed and composted.

4.10 Wildlife Pond : construction phase implementation

The description for the 'wild life pond' as a component of the restored landscape includes the permanent water body below the -0.7metre contour and the surrounding flood attenuation area up to 0.7metres. The zone between the permanent water level and the maximum flood level will be seeded to produce a wildflower wet meadow.

4.11 Wet meadow seeding

A wildflower meadow mixture should be established along the banks of the pond. This biodiverse habitat will help to bind the soil and prevent initial erosion of the banks as the pond starts to fill, whilst also providing a valuable food source for a variety of invertebrates and in-turn, food for bats and birds. The sowing process is best undertaken between late August and the end of September during mild and wet weather best suited to seedling establishment or during mid-March to mid-May when the ground has sufficient moisture and there is very little risk of frosts. The ground is likely to have already been worked, creating an area of largely bare ground to allow the wildflower seed mix to establish. A suitable seed mixture containing not less than 20 wildflower and grass species should be sown across the ground at a density of four grams per square metre. The species included must all be of native British origin. A recommended seed mixture is EP1 – Pond Edge mixture, which is available from Emorsgate Seeds (www.wildseed.co.uk). The mixture should be sown at a density of 4 grams per square metre in the area indicated as the attenuation zone or wetland area. Table 1 details the composition of this mixture.

Table 1 – Composition of EP1 – Pond edge mixture for clay soils to be sown within the attenuation zone or wetland area.

% of mix	Latin name	Common name
Wildflowers		
1.0	Achillea ptarmica	Sneezewort
2.0	Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica
0.1	Caltha palustris	Marsh Marigold
0.6	Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp Agrimony
2.6	Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet
2.4	Geum rivale	Water Avens
4.0	Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris
1.0	Lotus pedunculatus	Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil
0.8	Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort
0.5	Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife
2.5	Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
0.3	Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort
0.5	Silene flos-cuculi	Ragged Robin
0.2	Succisa pratensis	Devil's-bit Scabious
1.5	Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch
20.0		
Grasses		
10.0	Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent
4.0	Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail
1.0	Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass
1.0	Briza media	Quaking Grass
32.0	Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dogstail
1.0	Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass
24.0	Festuca rubra	Red Fescue
1.0	Hordeum secalinum	Meadow Barley
6.0	Schedonorous pratensis	Meadow Fescue
80.0		

4.12 Pond Planting

Plants should be introduced to the pond in two phases and must include a combination of marginal aquatic plants and oxygenating plants. All of the emergent plants can be planted once the pond creation and shaping phase is complete, whilst the planting of all submerged and floating plants will have to wait until the pond is holding a sufficient body of water. The emergent plants should be planted according to their preference, with some plants best planted where their roots will be water logged and others preferring moist ground slightly further up the bank – a qualified ecologist or horticulturalist should be responsible for this planting to achieve the best outcome.

The appropriate density of planting should be focussed on planting at least one plug plant per linear metre of pond bank for emergent plants, whilst aquatic plants should be introduced at a rate of one bunch per ten square metres of pond surface area and floating plants should be planted in clusters of three of the same species (spaced approximately 2 metres apart from each other), with a 30 metre gap between clusters. This density of planting will be sufficient for these plants to establish and colonise the remainder of the pond within a reasonable time-frame.

All of these plants are available from specialist suppliers in early autumn and spring, dependent upon species, and should be planted as soon as possible once purchased. It is recommended that at least six of the native submerged species listed in Table 2 (below), two of the floating native species and seven of the native emergent species are used.

Table 2: Pond Plants

Recommended Pond Planting	
Latin name	**Common name**
Submerged native plants	
Myriophyllum spicatum	Spiked water-milfoil
Myriophyllum verticillatum	Whorled water-milfoil
Potamogeton crispus	Curled pondweed
Ceratophyllum demersum	Hornwort
Allitriche stagnalis	Water starwort
Eleocharis palustris	Common spike-rush
Fontinalis antipyretica	Willow moss
Hippurus vulgaris	Marestail
Hottonia palustris	Water violet
Ranunculus aquatilis	Water crowfoot
Floating native plants	
Nymphaea alba	White water lily
Lemna trisulca	Ivy-leaved duckweed
Hydrocharis morsus ranae	Frogbit
Stratiotes aloides	Water soldier
Emergent native plants	
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow iris
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet
Lythrum salicaria	Purple loosestrife
Juncus spp	Rushes
Carex spp	Sedges
Ranunculus lingua	Greater spearwort
Mentha aquatica	Water mint (
Myosotis scorpioides	Water forget-me-not
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime

5.0 Conservation Grassland, field margins and ditches.

5.1 The proposed restoration plan identifies an area labelled as Conservation Grassland. This area will be specifically prepared to facilitate the establishment of a wildflower meadow with a maintenance and management regime designed to maximise biodiversity and habitat creation. The following advice relates to this area and includes field margins and ditches. These features will combine to form a network of linked habitats with the potential to benefit both farming activities and local wildlife (see figure 2 below). The potential benefits include;

- Many plants that grow in field margins are hosts for insects and spiders that are beneficial to agriculture.
- Good management of field margins can reduce the spread of annual weeds into the field.
- Over-wintering habitat for many insects and spiders, and in turn food for many birds and small mammals.
- Nectar sources for many insects such as bumble bees.
- An excellent habitat for ground-nesting birds
- An ideal habitat for small mammals such as voles and mice and are therefore beneficial to birds of prey
- Possible sites for rare plants.
- Excellent wildlife corridors, linking other important habitats.
- Buffer zones to protect features such as hedges and watercourses from fertilisers and pesticides.

Fig.2 Typical arrangement of wildflower margins to woodland belts, restored agriculture, ditches and hedgerows.

5.2 Ground preparation: The conservation grassland area, field margins, ditches and ditch margins will be restored with subsoil material thus maintaining low fertility appropriate to the successful establishment and maintenance of perennial wildflower grassland. Plough and harrow all areas to produce a medium tilth and roll to produce a firm surface prior to seeding. It is assumed that subsoil material will be free from perennial weeds. Weed control and good quality seed bed preparation are essential to successful establishment.

5.3 The sowing process is best undertaken between late August and the end of September during mild and wet weather best suited to seedling establishment or during mid-March to mid-May when the ground has sufficient moisture and there is very little risk of frosts. The ground is likely to have already been worked, creating an area of largely bare ground to allow the wildflower seed mix to establish. A suitable seed mixture containing not less than 15 wildflower and grass species should be sown across the ground at a density of four grams per square metre. The species included must all be of native British origin. A recommended seed mixture is EM2 – General Purpose Meadow mixture, which is available from Emorsgate Seeds (www.wildseed.co.uk). The mixture should be sown at a density of 4 grams per square metre in the area indicated as conservation grassland, field margins and margins associated with ditches. Table 3 details the composition of this mixture.

Table 3 – Composition of EM2 – General purpose mixture to be sown within the conservation grassland area, field margins and ditches.

% of mix	**Latin name**	**Common name**
Wildflowers		
0.3	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
3.5	Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed
1.3	Daucus carota	Wild Carrot
3.0	Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw
0.5	Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious
0.2	Leontodon hispidus	Rough Hawkbit
0.5	Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy
0.5	Lotus corniculatus	Birdsfoot Trefoil
2.5	Malva moschata	Musk Mallow
1.0	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
1.0	Primula veris	Cowslip
1.7	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
1.5	Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
2.5	Rhinanthus minor	Yellow Rattle
20.0		
Grasses		
8.0	Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent
40.0	Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dogstail
28.0	Festuca rubra	Slender-creeping Red-fescue
4.0	Phleum bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail
80.0		

5.4 First year management (Emorsgate Seeds advice)

5.4.1 Most sown meadow wild flower and grass species are perennial; they will be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in their first growing season. There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season which may grow up and obscure the meadow seedlings beneath. This annual weed growth is easily controlled by topping or mowing.

5.4.2 Mow newly sown meadows regularly throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. This will control annual weeds and help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wild flowers.

5.4.3 Avoid cutting in the spring and early summer if the mixture has been sown with a nurse cover of cornfield annuals, or is autumn sown and contains Yellow Rattle. These sown annuals should be allowed to flower, then in mid-summer cut back and the cut vegetation removed. It is important to cut back cornfield annuals before they die back, set seed or collapse: this cut will reveal the developing meadow mixture and give it the space it needs to develop.

5.4.4 Carefully dig out or spot treat any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

5.5 Management (Emorsgate Seeds advice).

5.5.1 In the second and subsequent years EM2 sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland. The best results are usually obtained by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn and possibly spring mowing or grazing.

5.5.2 Meadow grassland is not cut or grazed from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower. After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site.

5.5.3 Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to 50mm and again in spring if needed.

5.6 Ditches

5.6.1 Ditches are very important features in arable farming particularly in the Fens. They allow land to be drained and help to create favourable soil conditions for crop growth. They are also very important features for wildlife, creating a habitat to support many species. Ditches and dykes can form an effective network of wildlife corridors throughout farmland and help to link other important habitats such as woodland, hedgerows, scrubland and field margins.

- Create a variety of bankside profiles to encourage a greater diversity of species.
- Where possible the shallower slopes should receive the most sunlight. Gentle slopes on south facing banks provide excellent habitat for a variety of plants and animals.

5.6.2 Wildlife benefits of ditches: Arable ditches are important features in many parts of the country and are characteristic of the Fens. The potential benefits of well maintained ditches include:

- An excellent habitat for many mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates, some of which are rare farmland species.
- Unique conditions which can benefit many rare plant species.
- A network of wildlife corridors across the farm, which act as links between habitats.
- An important landscape feature in many areas of the country.
- Cultural and historical significance – often marking out ancient boundaries between farms, parishes and counties.

5.6.3 Management of ditches to benefit wildlife: Protect watercourses from pesticide and fertiliser contamination. Follow codes of good agricultural practice and adhere to LERAPS regulations. Where possible try to protect watercourses with field margin strips or buffer zones. Consider using set-aside strips adjacent to ditches and dykes. Consider creating features to hold water in the ditch to create different habitats. This can be done by creating small dams along the length of the ditch.

5.6.4 In order to effectively drain land, ditches and dykes need to be routinely managed to prevent silt and vegetation building up restricting the water flow. Sensitive management – only working on one bank at a time and cutting/clearing different ditches in different years - will minimise the impact on wildlife and benefit the environment in the long run. Clearing and trimming ditches and dykes, although often essential to ensure through-flow of water and adequate land drainage, can be very damaging to local wildlife. The following advice will help to reduce the impact of maintenance work on wildlife:

- Clear ditches and dykes in the autumn or winter when conditions allow. Clearing in the spring or summer can be more problematic for breeding birds, plants and insects.
- When cutting the bankside, try to leave 10 - 15 cm of vegetation to provide cover and food sources for animals such as water voles.
- Clear one side of the ditch at a time. This is sufficient to clear the ditch properly but leaves one side of the bank undisturbed and an area for re-colonisation.
- Try to avoid scraping the side of the bank when clearing a ditch.
- Leave occasional clumps of vegetation on the cleared bank to help wildlife re-colonise the new bankside.
- Use regular rotational clearing and cutting so that not all channels are disturbed in the same year.

6.0 Landscape Restoration: General Specification Notes

To be read in conjunction with C4Design drawing numbered 005/201 date February 2019

6.1 General landscape

i. Existing levels to be preserved around the retained trees and vegetation to the full extent of the crown spread. Existing trees and vegetation to be retained are to be protected in accordance with BS5837: 2012 during the extraction, filling and restoration phases.

ii. All landscape works to be undertaken by competent persons with appropriate training and equipment.

iii. All arisings to be removed from site at the contractors expense unless noted otherwise.

6.2 Services

The contractor must ascertain for himself/herself the exact location of underground services before commencing work.

6.3 Soil materials generally

i. Purity: Soils shall be free from roots, stolons, rhizomes, propagules of perennial or invasive weeds including couch grass, bindweed, docks, Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and horsetail.

ii. Foreign matter: on visual inspection all soils shall be free from non-soil material, brick and other building materials and wastes, sharps, and any other foreign matter or material or substance that would render the soil or soil ameliorant unsuitable for use.

iii. Contamination: do not use topsoil, subsoil, sand or compost contaminated with rubbish or other material that are;

Corrosive, explosive or flammable;

Hazardous to human or animal life;

Detrimental to healthy plant growth.

iv. Give notice: if any evidence or symptoms of soil contamination are discovered on the site or in topsoil, subsoil, sand or compost or other planting medial intended to be used.

6.4 Soil testing

Each soil source (imported and site-won subsoil and topsoil – see items 6, 7, 8 and 10 below) shall be analysed and approved for use prior to spreading.

6.5 Subsoil for general planting areas, conservation grassland areas, field margins and ditch edges (sample of site-won and/or imported subsoil to be sent for testing to check compliance with the parameters below before spreading).

Provide subsoil as necessary to make up deficiency on site. Natural or manufactured subsoil (from approved source) will be acceptable (within parameters given below). Subsoil to be tested to determine suitability for proposed use for planting: test report to be submitted for approval and to enable ameliorant recommendations. Subsoil should be free from commonly tested contaminants, including asbestos. Subsoil parameters to be within the following:

Parameter	Unit	Lower limit	Upper limit
Clay (>0.002mm)	%	5	35
Silt (0.002-2.0mm)	%	0	35
Sand (0.05-2.0mm) of which at least 40% shall fall into fine to medium sand range	%	60	90
Stones (2-50mm)	%DW	---	50
Stones (>50mm)	%DW	---	0
pH value	Unit	5.5	8.5
Electrical conductivity (1:2.5 water extract)	µS/cm	---	1500
Electrical conductivity (CaS04 extract)	µS/cm	---	2800
Exchangeable sodium percentage	%	---	15
Organic matter	%	---	1.5

6.6 Subsoil for tree pits (sample of site-won and/or imported subsoil to be sent for testing to check compliance with the parameters below before spreading). Provide subsoil as necessary to make up deficiency on site. Natural or manufactured subsoil (from approved source) will be acceptable (within parameters given below). Subsoil to be tested to determine suitability for proposed use for planting: test report to be submitted for approval and to enable ameliorant recommendations. Subsoil should be free from commonly tested contaminants, including asbestos. Subsoil parameters to be within the following:

Parameter	Unit	Lower limit	Upper limit
Clay (>0.002mm)	%	5	18
Silt (0.002-2.0mm)	%	0	25
Sand (0.05-2.0mm) of which at least 40% shall fall into fine to medium sand range	%	60	90
Stones (2-50mm)	%DW	---	50
Stones (>50mm)	%DW	---	0
pH value	Unit	5.5	8.5
Electrical conductivity (1:2.5 water extract)	µS/cm	---	1500
Electrical conductivity (CaS04 extract)	µS/cm	---	2800
Exchangeable sodium percentage	%	---	15
Organic matter	%	---	1.5

6.7 Topsoil for general landscape (sample of site-won and/or imported subsoil to be sent for testing to check compliance with the parameters below before spreading and to inform any necessary amelioration – see 9. Below). Existing topsoil to be stripped and re-used, provided soil is within parameters given below when analysed. Imported topsoil to be good quality sandy loam or manufactured topsoil (from approved source, meeting parameters given below). Topsoil (site-won or imported) is to be tested to determine suitability for proposed use for planting and should be free from commonly tested contaminants, including asbestos: test report to be submitted for approval and to enable ameliorant recommendations. Topsoil parameters to be within the following:

Parameter	Unit	Lower limit	Upper limit
Clay (>0.002mm)	%	5	18
Silt (0.002-2.0mm)	%	0	35
Sand (0.05-2.0mm) of which at least 40% shall fall into fine to medium sand range	%	50	85
Stones (2-20mm)	%DW	---	20
Stones (20-50mm)	%DW	---	15
Stones (>50mm)	%DW	---	0
pH value	Unit	5.5	8.5
Electrical conductivity (1:2.5 water extract)	µS/cm	---	1500
Electrical conductivity (CaS04 extract)	µS/cm	---	2800
Exchangeable sodium percentage	%	---	15
Organic matter	%	4	8
Total nitrogen	%	0.15	---
Carbon : Nitrogen ratio	---	---	20-1
Extractable Phosphorous	mg/l	26	100
Extractable Potassium	mg/l	240	1200
Extractable Magnesium	mg/l	50	600

6.8 Ameliorant: fertilizer and compost (contractor is responsible for submitting a sample of imported or site-won topsoil (to inform requirements). Topsoil amelioration to be determined by analysis. Once amelioration requirements are ascertained as required, approved (peat free) composts to PAS100 and/or fertilizers to be incorporated during cultivation at required rate to full depth of growing medium.

6.9 Soil handling and depths.

Management of soils to be incorporated in accordance with the Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites.

i. Topsoil and subsoil to be handled (i.e. excavated and/or imported, stored, spread, cultivated) in accordance with method agreed in writing by the Landscape Architect prior to work commencing. All topsoil and subsoil areas shall be thoroughly cultivated by hand or suitable machinery to the full depth of the topsoil layer, incorporating ameliorants as required. If compaction is suspected in sub-grade, subsoil or subsoil surfaces, these should be ripped as necessary to de-compact and ensure adequate drainage.

ii. Hand cultivation shall be carried out to achieve the required finish on areas where machine cultivation is impossible i.e. adjacent to kerbs, manholes and footpath junctions, around retained trees etc. Surplus plant matter, rubbish and surface stones having a dimension greater than 25 mm shall be collected and removed from site. Topsoil and subsoil is to be stored in heaps, maximum of 2m height, providing soil is reasonably dry and friable during stripping and handling. -using a tracked excavator. To protect from wet weather once final height is achieved, an excavator should regrade the sides and top of the stockpile to firm surface by tracking across it to form a smooth gradient.

iii. Final topsoil depth (allowing for settlement) to be 300 mm for tree pits.

6.10 Plant handling and establishment

Plant handling shall be in accordance with 'Handling and establishing landscape plants', published by the CPSE through the JCLI:

http://www.gohelios.co.uk/nps/handling_establishment.aspx

The contractor shall comply with Part3: Recommendations for plant handling from delivery to site to ensure successful establishment.

6.11 General planting notes

Details for tree, hedge and general planting to be finalised once final site conditions are known (i.e. compaction and permeability of ground). General plant stock to confirm to BS 3936, advanced nursery stock to BS 8545, and planting to BS 4428. Plants shall be first class examples of their species or variety, free from all pests and diseases, with good fibrous root systems and material undamaged. All planting operations to be in general compliance with BS4428: 'Code of Practice for general landscape operations'.

Only carry out all planting while soil and weather conditions are suitable:

i. Do not plant during periods of frost or high winds.

ii. Deciduous trees: only plant between late October and late March (rootball and bare root)

iii. Container grown plants: plant at any time if ground conditions and weather conditions are favourable. Ensure that adequate watering is provided.

6.12 Tree Planting

Any proposed substitution of species shown on plan to be approved by landscape architect prior to planting. Details of tree planting to comply with BS8545. As a guide all trees to be planted in square pits with base undisturbed unless drainage/compaction problems known. Plant at a depth where the root flare is clearly visible at soil surface. Where trees have been supplied with the root flare too deep excess soil or fibrous root growth should be removed before planting. Water-in heavily after planting and mulch surface, ensuring mulch is not in contact with trunk of tree. Tree support to comply with BS 8545: bare root trees to have a single upright stake. Any necessary

remedial tree works are to be carried out by an approved tree surgeon to BS 3998. Tree planting within grass areas to be set in mulched earth circles, 1 metre diameter around tree trunk, with turf trimmed neatly to form circle.

i. Trees up to 20 cm girth: Depth of tree pits to be the same as the rootball and with overall width to be 150mm wider than the dimension of the rootball (75mm min. from rootball edge to tree pit side). Pits to be backfilled with 300mm depth of specified topsoil over subsoil as per specification.

6.13 Native tree and shrub mix

All plants to be planted in cultivated planting beds with species randomly mixed for natural effect, and planted in groups of 3-5 plants of any one species. Plants to be notch or pit planted. Plant on a grid ate spacings given in schedule. Provide and install each plant with an appropriate sized recyclable staked green tree and shrub shelter (available from Tubex Ltd tel 01621 874201 or similar approved). Position shelter stake on windward side of plant, drive vertically into the bottom of the pit before planting, to a minimum depth of 300mm and consolidate backfill material around stake; attach stake with a minimum of two ties.

6.14 Wildflower meadows

The sowing of the wildflower to the banks of the proposed pond and conservation grassland area should be implemented in accordance with best practice laid out by the supplier Emorsgate Seeds.

6.15 Maintenance

Establishment maintenance for all planting for 5 years from Practical Completion to include weed control, watering and replacement of failures to original specification in the season following failure.

i. All plant material to receive annual pruning and hedges and groundcover to be trimmed and edged with minimum 2 times per year.

ii. Check tree stakes and ties annually and after strong winds.

iv. Check shrub shelters at least twice annually to remove weeds and any soil build up inside tube. Shelter to be removed in year 3 and recycled.

v. Wildflower meadows should be maintained in accordance with seed suppliers recommendations.

Appendix 4

Email from Rachel Mills dated 30th August 2019.

Georgina Watkins

From: Mills, Rachel <Rachel.Mills@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Sent: 30 August 2019 14:54
To: Georgina Watkins
Subject: RE: Receipt of Waste Recovery Plan EPR/BB3903ZL/A001

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Good afternoon Georgia,

I have spoken with our lead and can update you with the following response to your query;
The changes you have suggested to the Planning Permission would be sufficient enough to demonstrate that the operator could complete the development with non-waste. We would accept that the council had been part of the conversation, and the permission gives you the opportunity to use non-waste to complete the works.

However, as I have written in my email on 16/08/19, this alone is not sufficient to demonstrate that you have an obligation to undertake works on this area. It is evident that part of the site has previously been restored, as indicated in the Infill Void Quantity Sections plan (PHQIVQS140619). For areas that have already been restored any further restoration activity or revisions to the topography that allow the importation for additional materials is considered to be for the benefit of disposal, not for restoration. For all areas that have already been restored (in accordance with a previous planning permission or to surrender a permit) the legal obligation has already been met, and further amendments to allow the deposit of more material would be considered disposal.

The WRP also needs to address points this point above, and also points 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the email sent on 16/08/19.

Kind regards,
Rachel

From: Georgina Watkins [mailto:Georgie@westburyenv.co.uk]
Sent: 28 August 2019 11:46
To: Mills, Rachel <Rachel.Mills@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Subject: RE: Receipt of Waste Recovery Plan EPR/BB3903ZL/A001

Good Morning Rachel,

Apologies for the delay in getting back to you regarding the Pode Hole Quarry Waste Recovery Plan.

I have discussed the below issue in Point 1 with our client regarding the planning permission wording. Please would you confirm whether an amendment to Conditions 20 and 22 of the attached planning permission to change "*waste*" to "*inert material*" or similar would be sufficient to evidence that the development would be completed with a non-waste?

A change to the name of the planning permission ("*Importation of up to 1,807,000 cubic metres of inert waste soils to restore Pode Hole Quarry")* would be much more difficult to achieve.

I look forward to receiving your response.

Many thanks,

Georgie

Georgie Watkins
T 01952 879705
M 07713 695766

From: Mills, Rachel <Rachel.Mills@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Sent: 16 August 2019 11:51
To: Georgina Watkins <Georgie@westburyenv.co.uk>
Cc: Mynard, Kim <Kim.Mynard@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Subject: RE: Receipt of Waste Recovery Plan EPR/BB3903ZL/A001

Good afternoon Georgina

I have assessed the Waste Recovery Plan (WRP) and have concluded that insufficient evidence has been provided to support the case that the proposed activity is a recovery operation.

In order to further assess your WRP to confirm if the activity is a recovery operation or disposal, the waste recovery plan needs to be amended to address the following points. (Please note that subsequent questions may arise following these points being answered)

Please note that as part of the pre-app service we are able to make two assessments of the WRP, in order to give the customer the opportunity to make any necessary amendments. Therefore customer is able to resubmit the WRP one more time to that the Permitting Officer can make a final assessment and decision as to whether the proposal is considered to be a recovery activity.

1) **Waste substitution**

This Waste Recovery Plan (WRP) provides information on the proposed restoration of a sand gravel quarry at Pode Hole Quarry.
Planning permission 18/02044/MMFUL for "importation of up to 1,807,000 cubic metres of inert waste soils to restore Pode Hole Quarry" was granted on 12th April 2019 by Peterborough City Council (Appendix 1 Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL.)
The WRP considers restoration to be a legal obligation due to conditions 1, 3 and 4 of the planning permission. for the following reasons:

Condition 2 – development to be carried out in accordance with plans and particulars including a landscape restoration plan (005/201 dated Feb 2019)
Condition 3 - phasing plan, landscaping, biodiversity enhancement or aftercare works
Condition 4 - restoration plan timeline

Conclusion

The operator has Planning Permission that allows "'importation of up to 1,807,000 cubic metres of inert waste soils to restore Pode Hole Quarry". However the Planning Permission is specifically for the importation of inert waste soils. This does not satisfy the waste recovery test, which must show that the operator could carry out the scheme using non waste. A planning permission to import waste only is considered to be a landfilling activity. Typically a planning permission to work or mine materials will include a condition to restore area with 'inert materials', which would normally qualify as an obligation to do the works.
It may be possible for the operator discuss the wording with planning and see if they can reword the planning condition to be 'inert material' and not specify waste.
Also, it is evident that part of the site has previously been restored, as indicated in the Infill Void Quantity Sections plan (PHQIVQS140619). For areas that have already been restored any further restoration activity or revisions to the topography that allow the importation for additional materials is considered to be for the benefit of disposal, not for restoration. For all areas that have already been restored (in accordance with a previous planning permission or to surrender a permit) the legal obligation has already been met, and further amendments to allow the deposit of more material would be considered disposal.

If the operator is able to provide evidence that they meet the waste substitution test (by demonstrating that would carry out the scheme using non waste) as described above the following points are relevant:

2) **Material Suitability**

The WRP states that the waste soils imported on to the Site for use in the restoration will be placed as subsoils below the topsoil stockpiled on the Site. The topsoil will be stripped from the relevant areas of the Site, stored, then replaced on top of the imported waste to complete the restoration works. In this way, the imported waste is not used as a surface growing medium.
Table 1 of the WRP includes wastes that will be used for the proposed development.
The WRP specifically states that the wastes 'will include the waste codes in Table 1', and does not state that the development will be limited to these waste types.

Conclusion
The WRP must make it clear that the wastes to be used in the development will be limited to those stated in the permit.
All of the proposed wastes within Table 1 of WRP are considered as suitable for the restoration of mineral workings (when considering the additional restriction measures and exclusions) with the exception of the following:
17. 03. 02 is considered to be only suitable road/track construction and repair, hard surfacing, car parks etc. It is stated in the WRP that this waste is to be used for road planning only. However, this waste is only considered suitable for this purpose if it is deposited no more than 2 metres deep. The operator needs to amend the WRP accordingly to reflect this position.
19 12 12 is considered to be only suitable as structural fill for agricultural improvement schemes and ecological improvements, wetland schemes, lakes. It is considered to be a non-typical use for the purposes of restoration.
To demonstrate the suitability of non-typical wastes the operator must provide information and evidence from a suitably qualified person about the chemical and engineering properties of the waste to show that it is suitable for the proposed use and will not cause pollution.

Please note:

If the operator is using waste to grow plants, they may be required to provide a 'benefits statement' with their permit application that shows that the specific use of the waste is suitable and will provide no more soils and/or nutrients than the plants need (this would not be required for SR2015No39 permit applications). Guidance on when a benefits statement is required and how to draft it can be found on our website (https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste-recovery-plans-and-permit), in our Part B4 application form guidance (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-an-environmental-permit-part-b4-new-bespoke-waste-operation) and in TGN EPR 8.01 (section 6) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/landspreading-additional-guidance). R10 land treatment activity may be assessed during permit determination and that this pre-application stage advice is being given in advance of such an assessment.Please note that further assessment of the proposed waste types based on the sensitivity of the site location is carried out as part of the permit determination. 'Recovery vs. Disposal' assessment considers what waste types may be suitable, not what waste types will be deemed suitable following technical assessment.

3) Purpose of the Works

The WRP states that there is an obligation to undertake these works.
The WRP sates that the objectives of the restoration of the quarry are to:

- Provide land for agriculture.
- Provide improved surface water management.
- Create water bodies on the Site.
- Create a landform that is congruous with the surrounding landscape.
- Provide increased biodiversity.

These objectives are not a condition of planning permission 18/02044/MMFUL. It is not known if these objectives are conditions of a precious condition of planning, as such a reference has not been provided. In the absence of this explanation it is assumed that the operator has these objectives of the restoration scheme to be necessary. However, they have not demonstrated that there is a genuine need for each of these objectives, explained the need or driver for this function.
Conclusion
It is currently unclear if the works qualify as an obligation to restore. In its current state the WRP does not demonstrate that there is a genuine need for this restoration work, or for the restoration objectives.

4) Minimum amount of waste

Section 4 of WRP states that the final restoration contours were compared to the contours of the base of mineral. It is estimated that a total of 1,800,000m3 of waste soil will be needed to complete the restoration of the quarry. A density of 1.5 tonnes per cubic metre has been used to calculate the total tonnage. Therefore, it is estimated that 2,700,000 tonnes of waste will be imported on to the Site to complete the restoration works.
Cross-sections have been produced of the Site to show the proposed final levels across the site, the proposed base of mineral and ground levels as of May 2019 (Infill Void Quantity, Drawing No. PHQIVQ200519 R01 and Infill Void Quantity Sections, Drawing No. PHQIVQS140619.)
Conclusion
It is currently unclear if the works qualify as an obligation to restore, hence the operator is unable to demonstrate the minimum amount of waste being used to deliver the function (see above).
It is also unclear if there is a genuine need for the stated objectives of this restoration (see above).
It is unclear what the original levels of the site were, and if the restoration is intended to return the site to these levels, or if the contours are above this.
Should the operator be able to demonstrate an obligation, the operator still needs to evidence that they are using the minimum amount of waste necessary to carry out the intended function. Previous restoration works have been carried out at this site without the need to raise the landform to such an extent. It is unclear why the topography/contours are necessary for the purposes of restoration.

5) Quality Standard

Section 5 of WRP states that the proposed restoration works will be completed in accordance with the Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL.
The local planning authority, Peterborough City Council, will regulate the requirements of this planning permission.
Waste will be used to restore the quarry to the agreed contours shown on the Landscape Restoration Plan, Drawing No. 005-201 as required by the planning permission.
Topsoils may only be stripped from successive quarry phases only when in a dry and friable condition and will be placed directly on top of previously restored phases wherever possible.
Condition 23 of Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL states that "*No topsoil or basal clay shall be removed from the site"* which will ensure that topsoil is available for the restoration.
The imported waste will be deposited in accordance with best practice by experienced staff members. The final levels will be measured to ensure compliance with the planning permission requirements.
Incoming waste will be controlled by the use of strict Waste Acceptance Procedures.
The landscape restoration works will follow the Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy prepared by C4 Design as specified in Condition 2 of Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL (Appendix 3 Landscape Restoration Plan Strategy).
Conclusion
None of the above addresses the need for the WRP to meet a quality standard. The operator has not demonstrated how the how the scheme will be designed and constructed to be fit for purpose.
The operator t had not included the construction methods and/or standards that will be followed to ensure that the proposed operation will be finished to an appropriate standard, so that the function will be delivered.

I look forward to receiving your amended WRP.
Please contact me should you need to discuss any of the above.

Kind regards,

Rachel Mills
BSc, MIEMA, CENv
Permitting Officer, National Permitting Service
Environment Agency | Horizon House, Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AH

Tel: 02077140461
Email : Rachel.Mills@environment-agency.gov.uk

Working days: Tuesday, Thursday & Friday

From: Georgina Watkins [mailto:Georgie@westburyenv.co.uk]
Sent: 13 August 2019 09:22
To: Mills, Rachel <Rachel.Mills@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Subject: RE: Receipt of Waste Recovery Plan EPR/BB3903ZL/A001

Hi Rachel,

Thank you for the update. Are there are queries you have that I can answer in the meantime? We would like to push this along as quickly as possible.

Many thanks,

Georgie Watkins

From: Mills, Rachel <Rachel.Mills@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Sent: 13 August 2019 08:15
To: Georgina Watkins <Georgie@westburyenv.co.uk>
Subject: RE: Receipt of Waste Recovery Plan EPR/BB3903ZL/A001

Good morning Georgie,

I have begun to assess the WRP and have found a few considerations that I will need to discuss with the Area Officer for this site.
She is on annual leave until the 19th August. I will aim to respond with may assessment as soon as possible after this date.

Best regards,
Rachel

From: Georgina Watkins [mailto:Georgie@westburyenv.co.uk]
Sent: 12 August 2019 08:59
To: Mills, Rachel <Rachel.Mills@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Subject: RE: Receipt of Waste Recovery Plan EPR/BB3903ZL/A001

Good morning Rachel,

Please would you provide me with an update on your progress with the Pode Hole Quarry Waste Recovery Plan?

Any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Georgie Watkins

Georgie Watkins
T 01952 879705
M 07713 695766

From: Mills, Rachel <Rachel.Mills@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Sent: 01 August 2019 16:01
To: Georgina Watkins <Georgie@westburyenv.co.uk>
Subject: RE: Receipt of Waste Recovery Plan EPR/BB3903ZL/A001

Good afternoon Georgie,

Just to let you know, I am the permitting officer that has been assigned to assess the Waste Recovery Plan for Pode Hole Quarry.
I will now assess the plan and be in touch if I have any queries.
Please see my contact details below should you need to contact me.

Best regards,

Rachel Mills
BSc, MIEMA, CENv
Permitting Officer, National Permitting Service
Environment Agency | Horizon House, Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AH

Tel: 02077140461
Email : Rachel.Mills@environment-agency.gov.uk

Working days: Tuesday, Thursday & Friday

From: PSC Land
Sent: 31 July 2019 09:48
To: 'georgie@westburyenv.co.uk' <georgie@westburyenv.co.uk>
Subject: Receipt of Waste Recovery Plan EPR/BB3903ZL/A001

Dear Ms Watkins

Request to review the waste recovery plan

Application reference: EPR/BB3903ZL/A001
Operator: Quarry Restoration Partnerships Limited
Facility: Pode Hole Quarry, The Causeway, Thorney, North Peterbrough, Cambridgeshire PE06 0QH

Thank you for your request received 18 July 2019 and payment received 18 July 2019.

We have now forwarded your Waste Recovery Plan to the RVD team for an appropriate officer to make the assessment. They will notify you directly of the outcome of this assessment or to request further information. We have also notified your local Area Environment Management Team that this assessment request has been received.

If you email or write to us please quote the application reference **EPR/BB3903ZL/A001** on any correspondence. If you have any questions please phone 02030253898 or email psc@environment-agency.gov.uk

Yours sincerely

Janice Knight
Permit Support Advisor
Permitting and Support Centre

Operations
Regulation
Monitoring
Customer
National Permitting Service

Land Team (Waste, Installation & Deployment)
Environment Agency
99 Parkway Avenue
Parkway Business Park
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Appendix 5

Planning Permission 19/01373/NONMAT Amendment

Telephone: 01733 453410
Facsimile: 01733 453505
E-mail: planningcontrol@peterborough.gov.uk
Case Officer: Mr A O Jones
Our Ref: 19/01373/NONMAT
Alternative Ref: PP-08128398
Your Ref: Variation of Conditions 20 an...

PETERBOROUGH CITY COUNCIL

City Of Peterborough
Sand Martin House
Bittern Way
Fletton Quays
Peterborough
PE2 8TY

Mr Paul Taylor
Quarry Restoration Partnerships Ltd
C/O Mr Paul Taylor
PT-CE Ltd
Unit 2
Granite House
Granite Close
Enderby
LE19 4AE

16 October 2019

Dear Sir/Madam

Section 96A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
Non-Material Amendment (changes to C20 and C22 wording) to Planning Permission 18/02044/MMFUL
Pode Hole Quarry The Causeway Thorney Peterborough

Further to your submission received on 12 September 2019, the Local Planning Authority makes the following comments:

under Section 96A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the non material amendments to the development approved under 18/02044/MMFUL, which include reference to the types of materials to be imported to the site, as referred to in Conditions 20 and 22 are acceptable.

The development is EIA development and an Environmental Statement was submitted and approved under 18/02044/MMFUL. The environmental impacts of the non material amendments have been considered and they will result in no greater an impact than those already considered under the parent permission as detailed in the Environmental Statement and accompanying documents and all other material considerations.

This decision must be read in conjunction with granted under 18/02044/MMFUL, and the following conditions replace the equivalent conditions, i.e. conditions 20 and 22, in that permission. All other conditions remain in force.

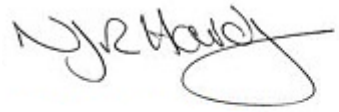
C20 No restoration material shall be received at the site until a bunded quarantine area for the receipt of such material found to be unacceptable after delivery shall be provided in accordance with the 'Infill Phasing Plan' drawing no. PHQIPP200718, rev 01 dated 09/04/19. The quarantine area shall be retained until the last delivery of restoration material has been received, at which point the bunded facility shall be removed and the area restored in accordance with the approved plans.

Reason: In the interests of water pollution prevention in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy CS39.

C22 Only inert materials shall be used for the restoration of the site.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt of the extent of the proposed development and operations hereby permitted, and in accordance with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS2.

Yours faithfully



Nicholas Harding
Head of Planning

Agriculture House
Southwater Way
Telford
Shrophire
TF3 4NR

Our ref: EPR/BB3903ZL/A001
Your ref: 19/011a

Date: 26/11/2019

Dear Georgina,

Environmental Permitting – Recovery or Disposal Operation
Pre-application Reference: EPR/BB3903ZL/A001
Proposed Operator: Quarry Restoration Partnerships Limited
Regulated facility: Pode Hole Quarry
Site Address : The Causeway, Thorney, Peterborough, PE6 0QH.

As part of our pre-application discussions, you have submitted information to us that includes your assessment that the activity you wish to undertake at your site amounts to a recovery operation.

We have now fully considered your submission and we would like to advise you that:

We agree with your assessment that your activity is a recovery operation. This advice is based on the information you have provided in relation to waste types, amounts and nature of proposal including any proposed landform. If you change any of these between now and when you submit an application form, this advice may no longer apply.
Please also note that following submission of an application, additional assessment will take place (for example, further assessment of the proposed waste types based on the sensitivity of the site location) and therefore agreement that an operation is a recovery activity does not guarantee that a permit will be granted or a variation issued.

For the sake of clarity, the following documents are considered to form the approved waste recovery plan;

- Waste Recovery Plan: Pode Hole Quarry - Version 2. 25th October 2019
- LT01 19/011 - 29th October 2019

However, we have identified some issues with some of the proposed waste types 17 03 02 and 19 12 12. The applicant will need to address this at determination stage, showing how the proposed waste types are suitable.

- You need to appropriately amended Table 1 of your WRP to state that 17 03 02 will not be deposited more than 2m deep.

- You need to provide evidence on the suitability of non-typical wastes (19 12 12), and provide evidence from a suitably qualified person about the chemical and engineering properties of the waste to show that it is suitable for the proposed use and will not cause pollution.
- Your need to ensure that the restriction for 19 12 12 as stated in Table 1 of the FPP is consistent with LT01 19/011, in which you state that the waste is originally classified as 17 05 04.
- You need to clarify the thickness of the topsoil later for restoration, and clarify if waste is to be used as a growing medium.

Prior to submitting an application, we would recommend that you consider the following and contact your local area Environment Management team (on 03708 506 506) for further pre-application advice.

If you have any questions please phone me or email rachel.mills@environment-agency.gov.uk

Yours sincerely

Rachel Mills

Permitting Officer

Nicola White

Associate Hydrologist

WSP UK Limited

By email only

Date: 11/03/2025

Dear Nicola,

Pre application advice – Enhanced service

Pre-application reference: EPR/JP3220LG/P001

Applicant: PT-CE Ltd

Site: Pode Hole Quarry, The Causeway, Thorney, Peterborough, PE6 0QH

Thank you for your pre application enquiry on 28/11/2024

I am pleased to provide you with the first part of your pre-application advice. This advice is based on the information provided on your pre application advice form and emails received on the following dates:

- Email received 21/01/2025 with clarification of request
- Scoping document 'Pode Hole Quarry Restoration – Further pre-application advice (reference UK0038843.2142.01/A.0 and dated 26/11/2024) received by email 21/01/2025

What this enhanced pre application advice covers

As part of this service, we have provided answers to the following questions you have posed in the correspondence referenced above.

1. **Please advise what was deemed missing in the application in relation to a Dust Management Plan**

We have reviewed our validation notes made in relation to the decision to return your previous application, EPR/FP3822SS/A001 as not duly made.

The checks carried out at this stage established the following:

- The proposed activity met our criteria for requiring submission and assessment of a Dust Management Plan as part of the application as it was a bespoke deposit for recovery activity within 500m of a sensitive receptor
- The supporting document referred to a Dust Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Scheme (DMS/01 May 2019), written for purposes of discharging condition C17 of Planning permission 18/02044/MMFUL, and provided this as appendix H.
- The charge of £1,241 for assessment of an emissions management plan (under charge reference 1.19.5) was not included in Table 3, Part F1 of your application form and was not included in the application payment

It was assumed that a Dust Management Plan had not been submitted. However, upon review, it appears that there were actually two documents in Appendix H:

1. Dust Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Scheme (DMS/01 May 2019)
2. Dust Management Plan (PTCE/16/2247 – December 2019).

I have spoken to Andrew Orchard, the officer who carried out the validation checks. He was not aware that the Dust Management Plan had been submitted as it was not referenced elsewhere in the application and it appeared after the Dust Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Scheme in Appendix H. As a result, the Dust Management Plan was not reviewed when the validation checks were undertaken.

Due to the other inadequacies identified with the site conceptualisation and associated risk assessments for the application at the validation stage, a decision was made not to request further information and payment. It was felt that you would not be able to supply the required information in a reasonable timeframe.

We have now carried out a basic review of the Dust Management Plan (PTCE/16/2247 – December 2019) and have the following comments:

- The drawings PH 01, PH 02, PH 03 and PHQIPP200718, and the windrose for RAF Wittering, referenced on the contents page and section 2 of the plan do not appear within the appendices of the plan.
- There are further plans, DMP/1, GB/MA/1 and GB/MA/1a, referenced within section 3 of the plan and in its appendices, but they do not appear to have been provided.
- Numbering of appendices has been duplicated as a result of the referencing of drawings mentioned above
- There is limited information to demonstrate how you have taken into account the principle of the source, pathway, receptor model in planning your site, operations and use of abatement to minimise your emissions
- Some of the dust control measures summarised in table 2 do not have a clear trigger for implementation (e.g. use of mobile water spray equipment *where appropriate*)
- There is limited information on how you respond to complaints

This is not an exhaustive list of all aspects of the plan that require revision and further assessment would take place during determination of a future permit application.

For reference, we have provided a copy of our dust management plan template with this written advice which may help you to revise your plan appropriately.

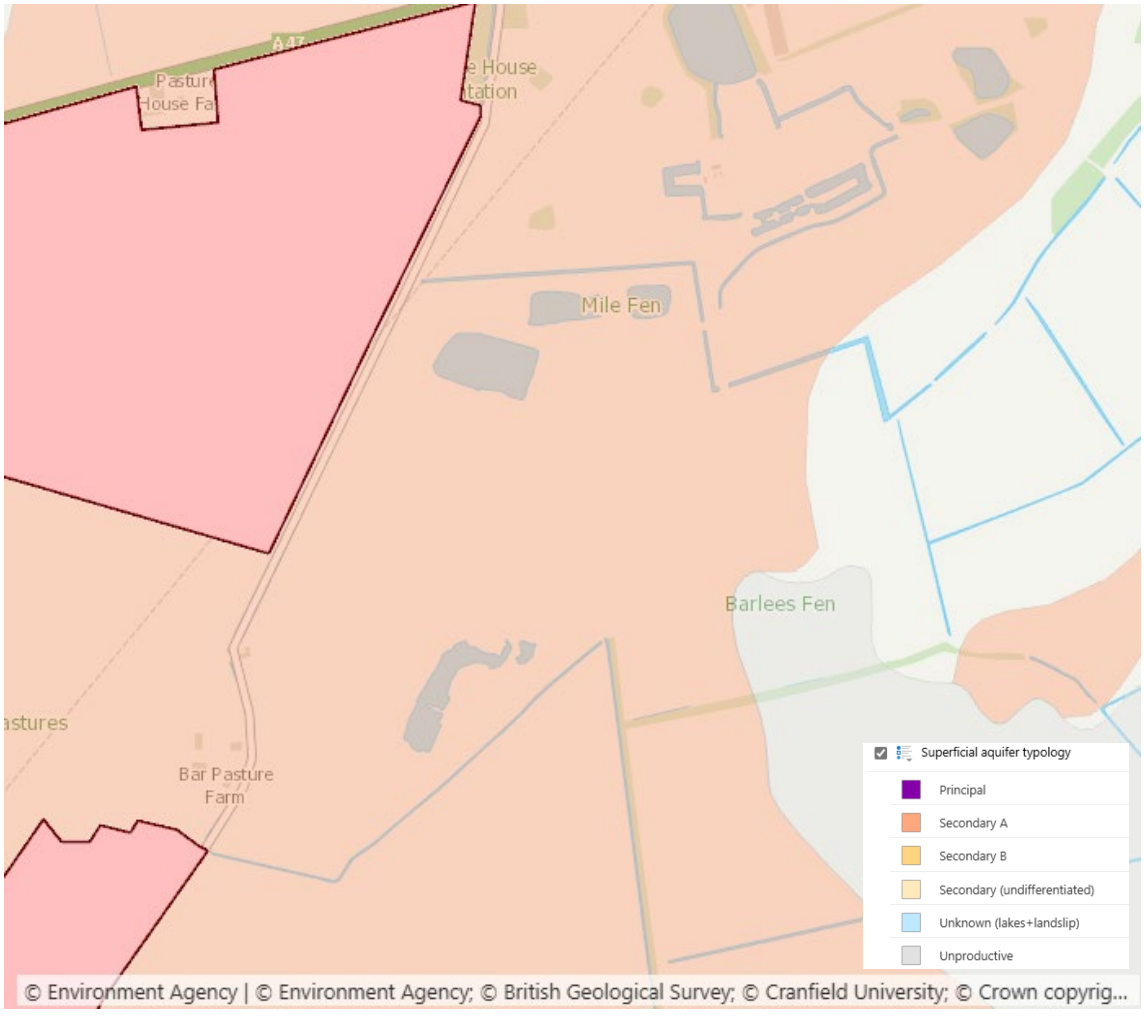
2. Based on the waste types proposed and the environmental setting will the EA consider that an attenuation layer may not be required?

The scoping document clearly states that there is groundwater within the sand and gravel deposits but goes on to say these have no aquifer designation. This is incorrect. The Environment Agency confirm that the sands and gravels deposits (River Terrace Deposits) are defined as a Secondary A aquifer, see extract below. The site is therefore considered to be sub-water table with respect to the groundwater in this Secondary A aquifer and therefore should be regarded as being in a sensitive groundwater location.

Based on the information within the supporting document, it is implied that the waste would be placed directly adjacent to the aquifer and therefore there is the potential for direct discharge of pollutants from the waste to the groundwater. Whilst the proposed waste is “mainly inert” (as described in the scoping report), it should be noted that the inert Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) include hazardous substances above the minimum reporting values (MRVs). It should also be noted that these were derived for inert landfill sites which by requirement of the Landfill Directive required a geological barrier and assumed placement above the water table.

Furthermore, the non-typical waste codes including 17 03 02 bituminous waste, have the potential to contain hazardous substances above the minimum reporting values. As such any leachate from these wastes adjacent to the groundwater would be considered a direct discharge of hazardous substances.

It is therefore unclear how the site as designed will meet the requirements of EPR 2016 Schedule 22.



3. **If so, what further assessment do the EA require in the context of this to provide sufficient confidence from a technical perspective?**

It is unclear how direct discharge of pollutants to the groundwater could be prevented in accordance with EPR 2016 Schedule 22.

Technical assessment would be required to demonstrate how the direct discharge of pollutants to groundwater is prevented.

4. **Should the EA require an attenuation layer for this site setting, will they accept the use of the same inert materials, and application to the sidewall only, if applied as described above?**

The guidance Engineering construction proposals for deposit for recovery - GOV.UK allows for the use of selected waste within the attenuation layer provided it meets the following requirements (see extract below):

> If you are going to use waste in your attenuation layer, you must confirm that it is chemically and physically suitable by:
>
> - making sure that the waste is from a single source or waste type
> - making sure it meets the definition of inert waste
> - making sure the waste has a pollution potential less than, or equal to, the natural quality of the surrounding geology and water
> - using suitable cohesive material in the attenuation layer (you must test this waste as part of your material assessment)
> - confirming that the attenuation material will not leach non-hazardous pollutants into groundwater
> - including evidence that the material contains no hazardous substances at sites over a principal aquifer or below the water table

5. **Is any further assessment of the attenuation layer required to satisfy the EA?**

Within the guidance listed above (section - *using waste beneath groundwater level*), it is clearly stated that the design must demonstrate the stability of any sidewall attenuation layer above and below the water table. Therefore, we would expect a supporting stability risk assessment or robust technical justification for its absence.

6. **Please advise on the requirements for further groundwater risk assessment, given the low leaching potential of the waste, and low sensitivity site location.**

We disagree that this is a low sensitivity site setting. The site is sub-water table, within a Secondary A Aquifer and supports local water courses. It therefore meets the definition of a sensitive location set out within Landfill operators: environmental permits - Plan the environmental setting of your site - Guidance - GOV.UK.

An appropriate risk assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance Landfill operators: environmental permits - What to include in your hydrogeological risk assessment - Guidance - GOV.UK.

We note that the 'low leaching potential' does not negate the presence of hazardous substances e.g. lead, arsenic and organics at concentrations above their minimum reporting values. We have previously provided discussion notes for new Deposit for Recovery applications which includes more information on hydrogeological risk assessment.

7. Does the EA deem the existing water risk assessment insufficient in relation to 'normal conditions' or 'rogue loads' in particular?

The site is located in a sensitive groundwater environment and includes waste streams that are not strictly inert. Furthermore, the site is subwater table and the proposals indicate that there is no proposed attenuation layer. A risk screening approach based on inert WAC which themselves include hazardous substances above the MRV, is not sufficient to demonstrate compliance with EPR 2016 Schedule 22. Therefore, we would expect to see a detailed assessment for the risk posed to groundwater under both normal conditions and rogue loads (to cover accidents).

While the starting point for any inert site is that the residual leachate quality would be that of the inert WAC permitted, a consistent approach to rogue load modelling (to assess risk of accidents) is also expected to enable risk assessment of the more soluble and mobile contaminants that could arise from the deposition of more variable soils wastes.

Any quantitative modelling of these sites should consider the fate of a possible range of contaminants within the source term. This should be determined by undertaking a risk screen against appropriate water quality standards or natural baseline quality.
From Environment Agency observation of the fate of soils leachates, the three most mobile contaminants that could leach from deposited soils are: sulphate, ammoniacal nitrogen and nickel (all non-hazardous substances). While likely to be present only at trace concentrations in leachate, selection of one of either arsenic or lead should be used to assess the fate of a nominal hazardous substance in leachate at each site.

From our observations from a limited data set of sites, the following ranges of leachate quality are considered appropriate to represent concentrations likely from the outcome of accidental rogue load acceptance:

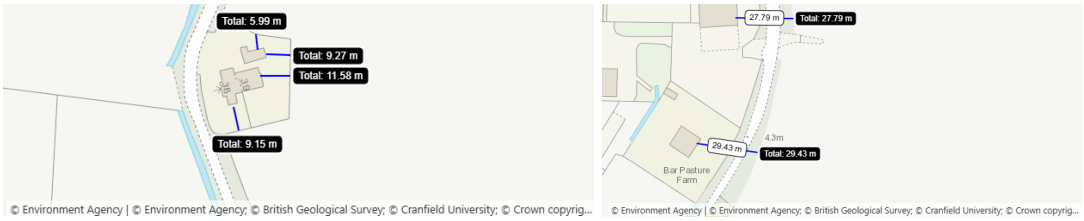
Possible Range of Leachate Quality for assessing accidental rogue load acceptance

	Minimum	*Most Likely*	*Maximum*
Arsenic	0.001	0.007	0.06
Lead	0.002	0.007	0.15
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.3	8	25
Chloride	100	300	800
Sulphate	200	1200	1800
Nickel	0.002	0.02	0.12

We note that the above advice is developing / emerging work for both industry and the Agency and is limited to date by current guidance stating that leachate quality monitoring is not required at inert landfills. Should the operator wish to install or undertake any programme of leachate monitoring (particularly at the higher risk sites on Principal aquifers over short or longer term timescales), we would be likely to support such an initiative.

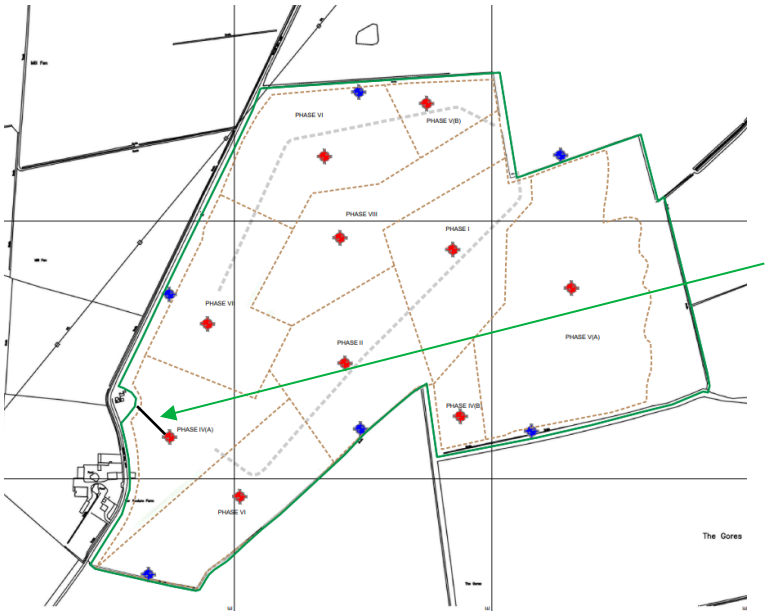
8. **Given the discussion provided in the application regarding the low gas generating potential of the waste, and waste acceptance procedures which will be in place, please provide details of EA requirements on the level of further assessment required?**

There are two properties in very close proximity to the waste mass (<20m) which is “mainly inert” and includes waste codes 19 12 12 and 19 12 06, which are associated with the treatment of waste and considered to be of higher risk of containing non-conforming material.



Due to the sensitivity of these gas receptors, the high permeability of the sand and gravel deposits (based on the aquifer description) and the absence of mitigation measures, the Agency would expect the operator to verify the statement “If these measures [WAP] can be shown to be robust then the gas source should be demonstrably negligible”.

The proposed monitoring to date is at a significant distance from these receptors and therefore is not considered to provide the high degree of confidence required in respect to protection of these sensitive receptors.



~100m waste between monitoring point and receptor

~10m boundary to receptor

9. **What specific monitoring in addition to that already proposed in the application does the EA require?**

See question 8 above.

We note that the proposed in-waste monitoring infrastructure does not meet the minimum frequency of 2 boreholes per hectare required by Landfill and deposit for recovery: aftercare and permit surrender - GOV.UK

Additional Advice Provided:
The guidance Check if your waste is suitable for deposit for recovery - GOV.UK indicates that there are limitations on the use for waste code 17 03 02. Guidance Waste recovery plans and deposit for recovery permits - GOV.UK states "You must provide information and evidence about the chemical, physical and engineering properties of the waste in your waste recovery plan if you:

- want to deposit a waste not listed
- want to deposit waste for a use other than that listed (non-typical)
- will not meet the criteria specified in the list"

It is unclear from the summary report whether the intention is to use 17 03 02 within its listed acceptable uses, noting this excludes general fill. We note that the scoping report states that this will be limited to the top 2m.

Disclaimer

The advice given is based on the information you have provided, and does not constitute a formal response or decision of the Environment Agency with regard to future permit applications. Any views or opinions expressed are without prejudice to the Environment Agency's formal consideration of any application. Please note that any application is subject to duly making and then full technical checks during determination, and additional information may be required based on your detailed submission and site specific requirements and the advice given is to address the specific pre-application request.

This advice covers waste operations only.

Other permissions from the Environment Agency and/or other bodies may be required for associated or other activities.

The next stage

Please review this response and consider if there are any aspects which are not clear. We can add minor clarification, but it must fall within the scope of the questions already provided. If a virtual meeting is required, it is imperative that there is recognised value which is not achievable with the written advice we provide. A well-defined agenda must be provided beforehand by the operator/consultant, with specific questions that fall within the

scope of pre-application advice. If we do not recognise the value in the meeting, and find our written advice sufficient, we reserve the right to refuse that meeting - no additional charge will be made in this case.

Please confirm if the advice is sufficient, if you require further written detail, or if you require a virtual meeting. If you require a meeting please provide the detailed agenda, with attendees, questions to be discussed, and potential available slots that are suitable for your representatives (please provide availability for a couple of weeks to maximise the options).

If we have no further questions or a meeting agenda before 25th March 2025, we will assume the draft response above is sufficient. We will provide a final copy, arrange the payment and close the pre-application advice request.

Your sincerely

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