

Busta Triangle, Eversley Deposit for Recovery

784-B068370

Waste Recovery Plan

Environmental Permit Application

Collard Group Ltd

January 2025

Document prepared on behalf of Tetra Tech Limited. Registered in England number 01959704



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Appendix A: Decision Notice

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Report Context

- 1.1.1 Tetra Tech have been instructed to prepare and submit a Waste Recovery Plan (WRP) on behalf of Collard Group Ltd (Collard).
- 1.1.2 This document relates to Collard's site Busta Triangle (the Site), Eversley Quarry located at Coopers Hill, Eversley Common, Eversley, Hampshire, RG27 0QA, and is centred at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 78735 59566. The application site is detailed on Drawing Number COL-B068370-PER-01.
- 1.1.3 The site comprises a part of the wider Eversley Quarry, which is a former sand and gravel quarry located approximately 2.5km south-east of Eversley. The Quarry first became operational in 1980, with planning permission granted in February 2011 (Ref: 10/01971/CMA) for the extension of the quarry to include the Busta Triangle area.
- 1.1.4 Since the completion of sand and gravel extraction at the site the site has been affected by extensive flooding and it has not been possible complete final restoration of the site in accordance with the approved scheme.
- 1.1.5 In February 2024, planning permission (Ref: HCC/2024/0088) was submitted for the importation of inert materials in order to restore the quarry to high-quality nature conservation habitat and commercial forestry. The proposed importation and land forming will eliminate and mitigate the existing flood issues through raising of the existing site levels.
- 1.1.6 Collards are now seeking an Environmental Permit for a deposit for recovery activity which will import a maximum of 165,000m³ of inert waste over a 3-year period to facilitate the restoration of the site.
- 1.1.7 The Environment Agency Regulatory Guidance on Waste Recovery Plans and Permits, dated 18th October 2016, sets out the Environment Agency's (EA) approach to determining whether an activity involving the permanent deposit of waste on land is waste recovery or waste disposal. This document therefore constitutes a Waste Recovery Plan to satisfy the above.

2.0 Site Description

2.1 Site Setting

- 2.1.1 The site is located at Eversley Quarry located at Coopers Hill, Eversley Common, Eversley, Hampshire, RG27 0QA, and is centred at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 78735 59566. The quarry is located approximately 2.5km south-east of Eversley and 1 km north-west of Blackbushe Airport in the County of Hampshire.
- 2.1.2 The site, referred to as 'Busta Triangle,' forms part of the wider Eversley Quarry, which is a former sand and gravel quarry which first became operational in the 1980s.
- 2.1.3 The triangle is formed by two roads the A327 along the western boundary and the B3016 Cooper's Hill along the eastern boundary with agricultural land to the north
- 2.1.4 The site is separated into distinct areas located north and south of Bridleway no. 11 which runs east-west through the site.
- 2.1.5 Access to the site will be achieved via the existing Eversley Quarry access point off Coopers Hill (B3016).
- 2.1.6 According to the ArcGIS "[Historic Landfills in England](#)" site, there are two historic landfill sites within 1km of the site. These are as follows: -
- Warren Heath Landfill (West 385m); and,
 - Copse Farm Landfill (North 860m).
- 2.1.7 A 'Nature and Heritage Conservation Screen' (EPR/JP3323LE/P001) was requested from the Environment Agency. The results of the screen identified the following habitats: -
- Thames Basin Heaths (SPA);
 - Castle Bottom to Yateley and Hawley Commons (SSSI);
 - Castle Bottom (NNR); and,
 - Deciduous Woodland.
- 2.1.8 It is noted that the application site is located within the northern margin of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA and forms part of the Castle Bottom to Yateley and Hawley Commons SSSI.

2.2 Planning Permissions

- 2.2.1 A planning application (Ref: 10/01971/CMA) was submitted and subsequently granted in February 2011 for the "Western Extension to Eversley Quarry with progressive restoration to heathland, mire

and commercial forestry.” The western extension refers to the area of land known as “Busta Triangle.”

- 2.2.2 All sand and gravel reserves have been extracted at the quarry and, with the exception of Busta Triangle itself, the quarry has been fully restored and is undergoing aftercare in accordance with requirements of the planning consents that control the quarry.
- 2.2.3 Since the completion of sand and gravel extraction at the site several years ago, the site has been affected by extensive flooding issues encountered both north and south of Bridleway No.11 (“the bridleway”) following a failure of the drainage provisions put in place at the time and it has not been possible complete final restoration of the site in accordance with the approved scheme.
- 2.2.4 In February 2024, a secondary planning permission (Ref: HCC/2024/0088) was submitted for: -

“The importation of inert materials to deliver a long-term sustainable restoration landform to enable the establishment of high-quality nature conservation habitat and commercial forestry, including for the maintenance and use of existing points of access to and from Eversley Quarry and the establishment and use of ancillary facilities at Busta Triangle (Eversley Quarry).”
- 2.2.5 A key feature of the planning permission was to import inert materials to eliminate and mitigate flooding issues at Busta Triangle as well as establish high quality nature conservation habitat.
- 2.2.6 The imported materials and revised topographical levels will be used to direct the flow of water away from the areas subject to flooding and toward the northwestern corner of the application site where seasonally wet heathland habitat will be established.

2.3 Permitting Context

- 2.3.1 There are currently no permits in place at the site and thus Collards are seeking to apply for a deposit for recovery permit at the Busta Triangle site.
- 2.3.2 It is noted that Collards possess two environmental permits for sites adjacent to Busta Triangle. These are identified in the Table below.

Table 1: Permits Held by Collard Within 1km of the Site

Permit Number	Permit Type	Date of Issue	Address	Location from Site
EPR/GB3933DZ	Physical Treatment Facility	17/10/2012	Land At Warren Heath, Bramshill, Hook, Hampshire, RG27 0JW	50m West
EPR/QP3490EA	Special Waste Transfer Station	10/03/2006	Eversley Haulage Park, Fleet Road, Eversley, Hampshire, RG27 8ED	20m Southeast

3.0 Proposed Development

3.1 Background

- 3.1.1 The proposal entails the importation of inert waste for the infilling of the quarry void which has been created following the extraction of sand and gravel from the Busta Triangle site. The operator seeks to restore the site to high quality nature conservation habitats and commercial forestry with a focus on eliminating and mitigating flooding issues which have been identified at the site. Restoration will be completed in an accordance with the proposed restoration plan shown on Drawing Number 1886-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0002.
- 3.1.2 The Planning Permission (Ref: 10/01971/CMA) was submitted and subsequently granted in February 2011 for the site to be included in the extension to Eversley Quarry with progressive restoration to heathland, mire and commercial forestry.
- 3.1.3 Since the completion of sand and gravel extraction at the site several years ago, the site has been affected by extensive flooding issues encountered both north and south of Bridleway No.11 (“the bridleway”) following a failure of the drainage provisions put in place at the time and it has not been possible complete final restoration of the site in accordance with the approved scheme.
- 3.1.4 Subsequently, planning permission (Ref: HCC/2024/0088) was submitted in February 2024 for the importation of inert materials to deliver a long-term sustainable restoration landform to enable the establishment of high-quality nature conservation habitat and commercial forestry.

3.2 Material Requirements

Volumes

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the proposed profiles shown on Drawing Number 1886-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0002, a calculated volume of 165,000m³ of material will be required.
- 3.2.2 It is anticipated that restoration will take a total of three years and as such it is expected that a maximum of 55,000m³ will be imported to the site per year.
- 3.2.3 All topsoil and overburden stripped from the areas to be excavated shall be removed and stored separately before operations commence for use in site restoration.

3.3 Working programme

- 3.3.1 Once all topsoil and overburden has been removed and stored, works will commence with water being transferred from lagoon 1 (lower lagoon) into lagoon 2 (upper lagoon) by using a pump and silt buster.

- 3.3.2 Water from lagoon 2 will then be transferred into the existing swale creating an area of wet heathland at the northwestern corner, as detailed in the restoration plan (Drawing Number 1886-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0002).
- 3.3.3 Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority the infilling of the site shall be carried out only in accordance with the working scheme, programme and Drawing Number Working Plan 1886-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001.
- 3.3.4 Infilling will commence in the south (phase 1) before proceeding to the northwards (phase 2 and 3) before commencing to the north of the public right of way (phase 4) and finishing to the northwest (phase 5).

3.4 Waste Types

- 3.1.1 Topsoil and overburden stripped from the areas to be excavated shall be removed and stored separately before operations commence to be used in site restoration.
- 3.1.2 The imported materials will be sourced from a range of Collards network of waste operations and market areas.
- 3.4.2 Waste is defined as ‘Any substance or object the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard’ under the Waste Framework Directive (European Directive 2006/12/EC), which repeals the European Directive 75/442/EC as amended.
- 3.4.3 Permitted wastes accepted at the site will be strictly inert as classified under the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) and Council Decision (2003/33/EC) of 19th December 2002 ‘establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills.’
- 3.4.4 Inert waste is defined in Article 2 of the Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC as follows: -

‘Inert waste’ means waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. Inert waste will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health. The total leachability and pollutant content and the ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface water and/or groundwater.
- 3.4.5 Table 2 lists those wastes that may be accepted at the site which do not require Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) testing under Council Decision (2003/33/EC), provided that they are inert and from a single source only (mixed loads from more than one site cannot be accepted without testing).

Table 2: Proposed Waste Types

EWC Code	Description	Restriction
01	WASTE RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS	

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

20 02 02	Soil and stones	Only from garden and parks waste; excluding topsoil, peat.
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3.4.6 In addition to the wastes that are listed in Table 2, Collard proposes to accept the waste codes listed in Table 3 below which will be subject to WAC testing.

Table 3: Proposed Waste Types that Will Require WAC Testing

EWC Code	Description	Restriction
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES	
10 13	Wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them	
10 13 14	Waste concrete	
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE	
19 12	Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified	
19 12 12	Other wastes from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 12	Restricted to crushed bricks, tiles, concrete and ceramics only. Metal from reinforced concrete must be removed. Does not include fines from treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard.

3.4.7 Waste types for the construction of the Attenuation Layer will be restricted to the following waste codes in Table 4 below. The attenuation layer will be constructed with a minimum thickness of 1m with a hydraulic permeability of 1×10^{-7} m/s.

Table 4: Proposed Waste Types in the Attenuation Layer Only

EWC Code	Description	Restriction
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)	
17 05	Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03*	

* This specifically excludes excavated soil from contaminated sites

4.0 Justification for Waste Recovery

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The Environment Agency's Regulatory Guidance on Waste Recovery Plans and Permits (October 2016), sets out the Environment Agency's approach to determining whether an activity involving the permanent deposit of waste on land is waste recovery or waste disposal. The difference between waste disposal and waste recovery is summarised below: -

Waste Recovery

"Waste recovery is about using waste to replace other non-waste materials to achieve a beneficial outcome in an environmentally sound manner.

The clearest indicator of waste recovery is when it can be shown that the waste used is a suitable replacement of non-waste materials that would otherwise have to be used to achieve the end benefit."

Waste Disposal

'Waste disposal is about getting rid of waste in a safe and environmentally sound manner.

The purpose of a disposal operation is to get rid of waste. If this is the primary reason for a proposed operation, it cannot be a recovery operation, even if there is some secondary benefit.'

- 4.1.2 It is clear from these statements that the purpose of the development is a key consideration in determining whether the operations constitute recovery or disposal. In particular, whether the scheme is driven by a need to achieve a beneficial purpose, in which the use of waste materials will assist, or whether it is intended as a means to dispose of waste, from which incidental benefits arise.
- 4.1.3 The purpose of the scheme at Busta Triangle is set out in the following section.

4.2 The Purpose of Scheme

- 4.1.1 The purpose of the scheme is to allow the infilling of the quarry void generated from mineral extraction activities. The restoration landform for the site is detailed in Drawing Number 1886-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0002 which proposes to restore the site to high quality nature conservation habitats and commercial forestry and improve drainage in order to eliminate and mitigate flooding issues.

4.3 The Recovery Test

- 4.3.1 In order to reach a formal determination as to whether the restoration of the site constitutes a recovery operation, the Environment Agency will apply the tests set out in the guidance which is

based upon a legal test derived from the Waste Framework Directive and European case law, and are set out below: -

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

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

4.4 Evidence of Substitution for Non-Waste Materials

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

"Your plan must show that if you couldn't use a waste material you would do work to get the same outcome using non-waste materials".

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

- Financial gain by using non-waste materials;
- Funding to use non-waste; and,
- Obligations to do work.

4.5 Obligation to Do Work

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

4.5.2 As detailed in Section 2.2, planning permission (Ref: 10/01971/CMA) was granted by Hampshire County Council in February 2011, for the Western Extension to Eversley Quarry with progressive restoration to heathland, mire and commercial forestry. The planning permission enabled the extraction of sand and gravel deposits with the condition that the site be restored to a combination

of nature conservation and rotational commercial forestry. This is in line with Condition 3 of the planning Permission which states: -

“The extraction of sand and gravel at the western extension site shall cease within three years from the date of commencement of extraction or by 31 December 2015, which ever is the sooner. The site and Eversley Quarry under permissions (10/01974/CMA, 10/01977/CMA and 10/02021/CMA) shall be restored in accordance with the schemes approved under condition 29, within a further period of 12 months but no later than 31 December 2016 unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority.”

4.5.3 Works were completed in line with the original planning consent, however, following allowance of a period of time to ascertain if the flooding issues at the site would naturally resolve, it has become apparent that intervention is needed.

4.5.4 In February 2024, a secondary Planning Permission (Ref: HCC/2024/0088) was submitted for the following: -

“For the importation of inert materials to deliver a long-term sustainable restoration landform to enable the establishment of high-quality nature conservation habitat and commercial forestry, including for the maintenance and use of existing points of access to and from Eversley Quarry and the establishment and use of ancillary facilities.”

4.5.5 The implementation of the planning permission demonstrates that there is a statutory obligation to restore the site. This requirement would be obliged to be fulfilled through the use of non-waste to ensure that there is no long term risk of flooding of the site. Failure to restore the site in accordance with the approved planning permission would lead to enforcement action being undertaken by the planning authority

4.5.6 Further, Policy 9 of the HWMP states that temporary and minerals waste development should be restored to beneficial after-uses consistent with the development plan, with proposals to be in-keeping with the character and setting of the local area.

4.5.7 In order to achieve the approved restored landform, wastes/materials are needed to be imported re-contour the previously approved restored landform, to stop flooding and allow the forestry and heathland after-use. It has been observed that recurring flooding events and prolonged periods of standing water across the site are not decreasing in frequency and a physical, engineered approach using imported inert materials appears to be the only practicable solution to successfully restore the site.

4.5.8 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that local planning authorities should ‘provide for restoration and aftercare [of minerals sites] at the earliest opportunity to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions, where necessary’. The Minerals Local Plan identifies that ‘restoration is a key area where positive benefits

can be achieved' and it recommends that the restoration of mineral sites should include at least one of the following aims: improvement to the long-term appearance of the landscape; creation of a greater diversity of habitats for wildlife; provision of new opportunities for public access and recreation; and the alleviation of flooding.

- 4.5.9 In order to ensure that the environmental impacts of the quarrying were acceptable, the site was granted planning permission for sand and gravel extraction with appropriate required restoration for a beneficial after use. The site was not granted planning permission on the basis that it might provide inert waste disposal capacity. As such, it is considered that the MPA would pursue enforcement action in the event of a breach of the planning condition in relation to the restoration of the site.
- 4.5.10 This planning permission represents a legal requirement to restore the site. This requirement would be required to be fulfilled through the use of non-waste, inert waste through the mechanism of a recovery permit or through an inert disposal permit. There are no conditions pursuant to planning permission that require the restoration scheme to be completed using inert waste or how the restoration scheme should be constructed. The only requirement is that it should be infilled to the approved levels and in a timely manner.
- 4.5.11 Further, the proposal to utilise inert wastes aids in fulfilling Policy 25 (Sustainable Waste Management) of the HWMP which sets out the following criteria for waste development: -
- a) encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and*
 - b) reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill; and*
 - c) be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and / or*
 - d) maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites.*

4.6 Financial Gain

- 4.1.1 The quantities of primary aggregate and soils required to achieve the final contours would lead to the consumption of a non-renewable resource for a low-grade use, whereas such materials could be used in more high-grade uses, for example the construction of buildings public facilities or infrastructure.
- 4.1.2 The conditions of the Planning Permissions note that restoration is a requirement of such planning permission and as such acknowledge that there is no financial guarantee required.

4.7 Is The Recovered Waste Material Suitable for its Intended Use

- 4.7.1 Many of the proposed waste types are physically similar to the likely primary aggregate non-waste material to be used e.g., soils, sand, stone, gravel etc., and can be considered direct replacements. They are capable of being sufficiently compacted so that they can form a stable landform for the

medium and long term and will undergo consolidation rapidly to reduce the risk of short-term instability. The restoration scheme will require a bespoke Environmental Permit, a requirement of which is the provision of a Stability Risk Assessment. Through this risk assessment Collard will demonstrate that the proposed landform is suitable for the intended use and will be stable in the long term.

4.7.2 The restoration material will comprise of imported inert wastes which are likely to be similar to those already emplaced beneath the site in relation to permeability. It is further noted that the chemical and physical properties of the imported waste materials is suitable for the intended purpose and will not cause pollution. This is covered above in that the wastes proposed are considered suitable for the purpose of constructing a safe and stable landform that will not cause pollution.

4.7.3 It is further noted that the proposed wastes have been used in other recovery projects.

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

4.8 Will the Material Cause Pollution

4.1.1 As the site will only accept inert waste materials which have a low ecotoxicity the risk from the deposited material will be low.

4.1.2 As mentioned in Section 4.7, materials to be imported to site would be Landfill Directive compliant inert wastes and their acceptance would be strictly monitored through the requirements of the Environmental Permit. A Hydrogeological Risk Assessment has been undertaken which demonstrates that the placement of the materials will not have a deleterious effect on the underlying groundwater.

4.1.3 Strict waste acceptance procedures would be undertaken on site as part of the construction works. The Waste Acceptance Procedures are set out within the Operating Techniques which is Supplied as Appendix C of the Environmental Permit Application. These procedures are in place to ensure that no prohibited materials which are likely to cause a risk to the environment would be accepted at the site.

4.1.4 It is considered that in following the strict waste acceptance criteria referenced above, the material would not cause pollution.

4.1.5 As the site will only accept inert waste materials which have a low ecotoxicity the risk from the deposited material will be low.

4.1.6 Groundwater and surface water monitoring will be carried out to demonstrate that pollution has not be caused and used in the subsequent surrender application once the scheme is complete

4.9 Is the Minimum Amount of Waste Being Used to Achieve the Intended Benefit?

- 4.9.1 Following allowance of a period of time to ascertain if the flooding issues at the site would naturally resolve, it has become apparent that intervention is needed.
- 4.9.2 In order to eliminate and appropriately mitigate against future flood risk, whilst also allowing the site to be restored in general accordance with principles of the approved scheme, it is noted that materials need to be imported to the site in order re-contour the previously approved restored landform, to stop flooding and allow the intended forestry and heathland after-use.
- 4.9.3 The imported material will be used to enable the progressive restoration of the site by supplementing the resources already found at the site (soils/overburden).
- 4.9.4 The operator is required to reuse as much of the site won material as possible within the restoration scheme through the planning permission obligation. However, there is insufficient site won material which can be incorporated back into the site to complete the restoration scheme in accordance with the conditions of the planning permission. As such, this material is required to be imported from offsite sources.
- 4.9.5 The proposed landform has been carefully designed to consider the physical and technical requirements for the restoration (e.g., land stability, drainage, etc.) and also the inclusion of landscape features that would fit in with the surrounding landscape character.
- 4.9.6 The works in Phase 1-3 will take approximately two years to complete and in order to attain the restoration landform and elevations as shown in accordance with site plans, approximately 165,000m³ of inert material is required to achieve the final landform south of the bridleway shown on Plan 1886-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L0002 and establishment of the corresponding woodland and lowland heathland habitats in this part of the site.
- 4.9.7 Approximately 55,000m³ of inert material will be required to support the works in Phases 4-5, which will take around a year to complete with a combination of woodland and heathland habitat.
- 4.9.8 Cross-sections with reference to the existing situation and restoration proposals are shown on Plan 1886-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0005.

4.10 Meeting Quality Standards

- 4.10.1 All imported loads will be inspected on the proposed weighbridge and subject to a comprehensive acceptance procedure that may entail pre-screening and/or segregation of materials to ensure that the appropriate specification materials are used in site restoration. As a result, a multiple phase checking system will be maintained to ensure appropriate safeguards in this regard.
- 4.10.2 The importation of wastes falls under the Environmental Management System at the site Business Management System, these are both subject to external third-party assessment. Internal audits and training are also conducted.
- 4.10.3 Similarly, operations will be subject to audit and inspections by the EA to ensure compliance with the environmental permit.

- 4.10.4 The Waste Acceptance Procedures are set out within the Operating Techniques which is Supplied as Appendix C of the Environmental Permit Application.

5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1.1 The restoration scheme for the site has been submitted to HCC under planning permission HCC/2024/0088 and all the conditions and advisory notes set out within that document. Collards are seeking to restore the site under the conditions of a bespoke waste recovery permit. This Waste Recovery Plan seeks to demonstrate that the approved restoration scheme should be considered a waste recovery activity
- 5.1.2 Planning permission (Ref: 10/01971/CMA) was granted by Hampshire County Council in February 2011, for the Western Extension to Eversley Quarry with progressive restoration to heathland, mire and commercial forestry. The planning permission enabled the extraction of sand and gravel deposits with the condition that the site be restored to a combination of nature conservation and rotational commercial forestry.
- 5.1.3 Works were completed in line with the original planning consent, however, following allowance of a period of time to ascertain if the flooding issues at the site would naturally resolve, it has become apparent that intervention is needed.
- 5.1.4 In order to eliminate and mitigate the extensive flooding, in February 2024, planning permission (Ref: HCC/2024/0088) was submitted for the importation of inert materials in order to restore the quarry to high-quality nature conservation habitat and commercial forestry as in line with Condition 3 of the original planning permission (Ref: 10/01971/CMA).
- 5.1.5 The proposed importation and land forming will eliminate and mitigate the existing flood issues through raising of the existing site levels and re-contouring the previously approved restored landform
- 5.1.6 A physical, engineered approach using imported inert materials appears to be the only practicable solution to successfully restore the site so as to not breach the requirements of the original planning consent.
- 5.1.7 The planning permission also gives advice to Collards on the consequences of failing to adhere to all the conditions of the planning permission and that this could lead to enforcement action. The Council's Planning Enforcement and Site Monitoring Plan also details the council's policy for the enforcement of planning control within the borough. As specified in the plan, development which has not been carried out in accordance with the approved planning permission is classed as a breach of planning control and therefore would be subject to enforcement action.
- 5.1.8 Failure to restore the site in accordance with the approved planning permission would clearly lead to enforcement action being undertaken by the planning authority.
- 5.1.9 In order to ensure that all environmental impacts of the quarrying were acceptable, the site was granted planning permission for sand and gravel extraction with appropriate restoration for a beneficial after use.

- 5.1.10 This Waste Recovery Plan provides information relating to the benefits of the scheme and confirms that the minimum amount of waste is being used to confer these benefits. In addition, the information provided above shows clearly that the scheme meets the test as detailed within EA Waste Recovery Permit and Plans Guidance and that it should be considered as a recovery activity in line with EU Case Law

Appendix A: Decision Notice