TARMAC Trading Ltd

Wasing Quarry, Wasing Lane, Aldermaston, Reading, RG7 4LY

Waste Acceptance Plan

Project no. 11655 - R03(04)

RSK GEOSCIENCES

DECEMBER 2025

RSK GENERAL NOTES

Project No.: 11655 - R03(04)

Title: Waste Acceptance Plan: Wasing Quarry, Wasing Lane, Aldermaston, Reading, RG7 4LY

Client: Tarmac Trading Ltd

Date: 19 December 2025

Office: RSK Environment Limited, Fourways House, 57 Hilton Street, Manchester, M1 2EJ, UK

Status: FINAL

Author	Andrea Grossey	**Project Manager/ Technical reviewer**	Tim Holding
Signature		Signature	
Date:	19 December 2025	Date:	19 December 2025

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1 INTRODUCTION

RSK Environment Limited (RSK) was commissioned by Tarmac Trading Ltd (the 'Client') to produce a Waste Acceptance Plan for the land at Wasing Quarry off Wasing Lane, Aldermaston in Reading, hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.

This Waste Acceptance Plan has been produced to form a package of supporting documentation for the application for a Bespoke Environmental Permit for the Wasing Quarry site which will be used for the importation of waste materials to restore the land following mineral extraction.

This document has been prepared to be used by the operator (Tarmac) to determine whether the materials are suitable for acceptance, and will form a condition of the Environmental Permit subsequently granted for the use of waste materials.

The document is written with consideration of the environmental risks posed by the proposed activity (as discussed in RSK Ltd report, Environmental Risk Assessment, ref: 11655-R02(02)), and in particular the need to ensure adequate protection of the underlying groundwater body and surface water systems (as highlighted in Envireau Water Ltd report, Hydrogeological Risk Assessment, ref: 3490176 (P22-044) dated March 2023).

1.1 Background

Land at Wasing Quarry has been considered suitable for the extraction of sand and gravel deposits to meet commercial demand for sand and gravel mineral within the Kennet Valley.

Planning has been approved for the site by West Berkshire Council (in August 2013), which extends to 70 hectares (of which c. 50 hectares will be excavated and restored) and includes ancillary buildings located in the east of the Site.

Proposals will comprise the excavation and removal of the sand and gravel across three Phase areas ('A', 'B' and 'C'), with timescales for the working of each phase estimated between three to five years on a progressive basis.

Restoration of the Site will commence with the importation of inert materials following extraction within Phase A, to eventually return the majority of the area back to farmland with some water bodies, contributing to biodiversity and flood storage capacity within the valley.

Planning conditions require that extraction of minerals shall cease no later than the 13 years from the date upon which operations commenced and that the deposit of reclamation materials shall cease no later than 15 years upon which operations commenced.

Site access will be via the construction of a new access road from the A340. Material destined for restoration of the Site will be transported via this route. Once on Site, vehicle movements will be via internal haul roads. Quarry vehicles will cross the River Enbourne to Phase B via an existing bridge that will be upgraded if required.

The materials required to restore site levels will comprise the importation of locally sourced waste/natural materials that will be classified under Waste Acceptance Criteria testing as 'Inert'. As a sustainable approach, the reuse of waste materials is considered environmentally beneficial by reducing the use of virgin material and the need for landfill disposal.

It is estimated that a total output from the three Phase areas will amount to approximately 1,342,600 m^3 of which approximately 10% will comprise silt recovered from processing the sand and gravel which can be used as part of the restoration fill.

It is considered that a total import of 1,153,000 m^3 of material will be required to complete the restoration scheme and return the Site to near original levels, whilst providing an additional 15,000 m^3 of flood storage capacity through the lowering of land areas. The total import is estimated at 1.7 million tonnes (based on 1,153,000 m^3 with a mean density of 1,500 kg/m^3).

In order to accommodate this proposal and deposit material at the Site, the Environment Agency (EA) have indicated that an Environmental Permit for waste recovery (Deposit for Recovery or DfR) will be required.

Activities at the Site will be regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 and will be carried out as defined under Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive can be summarised as follows:

- R10 Land Treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.
- R11 Use of waste obtained from any of the operations numbered R1 to R10.
- R13 Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced).

1.1.1 Waste Acceptance Procedure

The purpose of this Waste Acceptance Procedure is to ensure that the Site only accepts waste that is:

- Suitable for use on this Site.
- Is listed within the permit.
- Is considered appropriate by the Environmental Risk Assessment and Hydrogeological Risk Assessment.

The procedure will also assist with ensuring that no pollution arises as a result of the waste accepted onto site.

1.2 Limitations

This report should be considered in the light of any changes in legislation, statutory requirement or industry practices that may have occurred subsequent to the date of issue.

The comments given in this report are subject to RSK's 'Service Constraints' provided in **Appendix A**.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

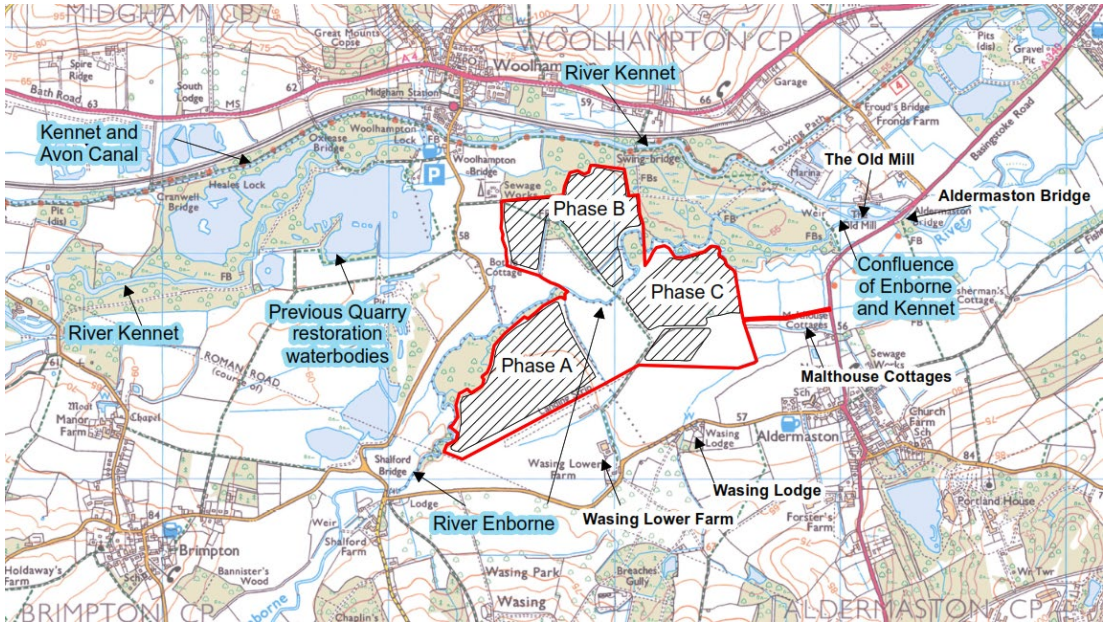
2.1 Site Location and Description

The Site, owned by the Wasing Estate is located at Lower Farm on Wasing Lane in Aldermaston in Reading as identified on **Figure 1**. The Site extends to 104 hectares of arable agricultural land. The Environmental Permit application boundary (as outlined in **Picture 1** below) extends to 70 hectares.

The Site is currently characterised by agricultural farmland, comprising fields lined by various trees, wooded areas (to the north and northeast) and hedgerows. There are no residential properties or farms present within the site boundary.

The River Enbourne flows northeastwards across the centre of the site area, with several foot bridge crossing points. One of the bridges is proposed to be used for an internal haul route. The river is fed from several smaller drains towards the north and west.

A temporary raised office and small compound with weighbridge has been constructed on the eastern side of the Site, close to an area proposed as a new access route into the Site.



Picture 1. Application Site boundary

Offsite to the north, areas of special interest including an area of woodlands and dense reed beds (c.170 m north of the excavation area) and marshland areas are present along numerous parts of the northern boundary.

The Kennet & Avon Canal and River Kennet flow as one watercourse directly north of the Site (c.100 m), joined by numerous tributaries.

The River Enbourne runs along the sites western boundary before flowing eastwards through the site and bordering the northeastern site boundary. Agricultural land forms the remainder of the western boundary and a residential property (c.150 m west) identified as

Bottle Cottage. Station Road runs almost adjacent to the Site's western boundary approximately 100 m at its nearest approach.

The Brimpton Airfield (a 620 m long airstrip, with associated storage sheds) lies directly south of the sites southern boundary with residential/farm buildings associated with Wasing Lower Farm and Wasing Lane beyond. Further southeast along Wasing Lane lies Wasing Lodge and a few small residential properties with further agricultural land between.

Agricultural land bounds the east of the Site with residential properties and a garden centre adjacent to Basingstoke Road (A340) and wooded area to the northeast. Aldermaston is located 300 m to the southeast including Aldermaston Primary School

A layout of the Site area is presented as **Figure 2**.

3 SUITABLE WASTE TYPES

3.1 Acceptable Waste Types

Waste material to be accepted at the Wasing site arise from local offsite sources. These materials are likely to predominately comprise soil, silt and clays, however materials as detailed in **Table 1** below could be considered suitable, with road plannings also given consideration to be used as surfacing material for unsurfaced haul roads across the 'Phase' areas.

With reference to the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes , the following waste types (as detailed in **Table 1** below), are included in the Environmental Permit application for Wasing Quarry. Where the waste materials are used in the earthworks profiling they will strictly accord with the list within **Table 1** below.

Tarmac proposes to use two waste streams to complete the restoration scheme. The first, used for the construction of a 1 m thick sidewall attenuation layer around the perimeter of each phase will be restricted to inert cohesive materials with a low permeability as detailed in the Hydrogeological Risk Assessment mentioned in **Section 1**. These cohesive materials are likely to include waste clays resulting from exploration, quarrying or similar and in turn any 'treatment' of these soils (EWC 01 04 09); cohesive soils/clay from construction and demolition wastes (EWC 17 05 04) or cohesive soils/clay from municipal waste (EWC 20 02 02).

The second waste stream is less restrictive in terms of waste type with inert restoration materials used to fill the voids created from sand and gravel excavation. Materials to fill the voids will comprise those listed in **Table 1**.

The top 600 mm fill of all the voids will comprise topsoil only (which is excluded from acceptance procedures).

Table 1: Permitted Waste Types to be Imported

EWC Code	Description	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 07	-
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays	-
10	WASTE FROM THERMAL PROCESSES	
10 12	Waste from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products	-

EWC Code	Description	Restrictions
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	-
17	**CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES**	
17 01 01	Concrete	Selected C&D waste only[2]
17 01 02	Bricks	Selected C&D waste only[2]
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	Selected C&D waste only[2]
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, brick, tiles and ceramics other than those mention in 17 01 06	Selected C&D waste only[2]
17 05 04	Soil and stones[1]	Excluding topsoil, peat; and soil and stone from contaminated sites
19	**WASTE FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES**	
19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones) only	-
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[3]
20	**MUNICIPAL WASTE (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL< INDUSTRIAL ANS INSTITUTIONAL WASTE)**	
20 02 02	Soil and stones[1]	From garden and parks waste; excluding topsoil and peat

[1] For the purposes of waste acceptance, soil includes naturally occurring sands and clays.

- [2] Selected construction and demolition (C&D) waste: with low contents of other types of materials (like metals, plastics, organics, wood, rubber, etc). The origin of the waste must be known.No C&D waste from buildings, polluted with inorganic dangerous substances, e.g. Because of production processes in the construction, soil pollution, storage and usage of pesticides or other dangerous substances, etc unless it is made clear that the demolished building was not significantly polluted; and
- No C&D waste from buildings treated, covered or painted with materials containing dangerous substances in significant amounts.

[3] Metal from reinforced concrete must be removed. Does not include fines from treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard.

Subject to the application of suitable waste acceptance procedures at the site during restoration, these waste types will not pose an unacceptable risk to environmental or human health receptors as demonstrated by the Hydrogeological Risk Assessment and Environmental Risk Assessment (discussed in **Section 1**).

Waste shall only be accepted if it is of a type listed in **Table 1** and meets the additional restrictions in that table and:

- It is compliant to an 'Inert' Waste Acceptance Classification (WAC), with the exception of topsoil.
- Appropriate measures are taken to ensure that the waste is free from contamination.

- It has been identified as a suitable waste in the approved Waste Recovery Plan (RSK Ltd report 11655-R01, dated October 2022).
- It's chemical, physical and biological characteristics make it suitable for its intended use on the site.

All waste will be subject to pre-acceptance and waste acceptance procedures as detailed in the following report section.

Staff responsible for pre-acceptance procedures, receiving and accepting waste at the Site will be trained in the procedure to ensure they are competent.

4 WASTE ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES

The following procedures set out the steps that will be in place at Wasing Quarry to ensure that only suitable material of the listed waste codes in **Section 3** will be accepted at the Wasing site.

4.1 Waste Pre-Acceptance Check

As a minimum, the following information shall be obtained from a reputable waste producer in accordance with Duty of Care Regulations prior to receiving any waste at the Site:

- The full address of where the waste was produced.
- The (legal) identity of the waste producer.
- All the reasonably identifiable previous uses of the producer site (where the waste is excavation waste).
- A description of the waste (including EWC code).
- The process giving rise to the waste.
- The physical appearance of the waste including size, colour and texture.
- The quantity of the incoming waste.

It is the responsibility of Tarmac as the permit holder to ensure that all necessary Pre-acceptance checks are undertaken, and that all waste material imported to the Wasing site is suitable for the intended use.

The objective of waste Pre-acceptance check is to confirm that the material is not made ground or derived from a contaminated source and that there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion that the material could be contaminated.

If the waste is deemed acceptable based on the Pre-acceptance checks it will not require chemical testing during Basic Characterisation and will become an “approved source”. A list of “approved sources” will be maintained on-site and will be available for inspection at any time.

Where a Pre-acceptance check is unable to confirm that the material is free from contamination then Basic Characterisation combined with chemical testing will be undertaken as set out in the next section.

If waste arrives at the Site before it is deemed to be an “approved source” the material will not be accepted or unloaded until such a time as the above information can be presented.

If material is sourced from a previously undeveloped greenfield site, with no known nearby sources of contamination, it can be concluded that the site is not contaminated, and therefore further Basic Characterisation is unlikely to be required.

4.2 Basic Characterisation

Only material from producer sites with no suspicion of contamination will be accepted. Where this is not determined by the Pre-acceptance checks, Basic Characterisation of the waste must be undertaken.

The extent of information required for Basic Characterisation will depend on the site of origin, and any previous development at that site. Should the site have undergone any previous usage which could indicate the potential for contamination, the Basic Characterisation exercise must extend to obtaining sufficient information to demonstrate the absence of risk. If such evidence cannot be provided, the waste producer's site will be deemed to be contaminated for the purpose of site waste acceptance procedures.

Following Basic Characterisation, should any doubt remain regarding the characterisation of the material as being from a contaminated site or not, the characterisation process is not complete, and the material will not be eligible for acceptance at Wasing Quarry.

As the receiver of the waste material and the permit holder, it will be the responsibility of Tarmac to ensure that they have sufficient assurance and confidence in the information provided by the Waste Producer regarding the validity of the information on each Waste Transfer Note (WTN). These checks are recorded on Waste Information Forms (WIF).

Basic Characterisation comprises a comprehensive data gathering exercise on behalf of the producer. In particular, the following information will be produced where relevant:

- Source and origin of waste.
- Waste production process.
- Waste treatment carried out (or reasons for not treating).
- Composition of the waste and assessment of the likely behaviour of the waste when deposited.
- Appearance, smell, consistency, form of waste.
- EWC code.
- Hazardous properties if relevant.
- That the waste is suitable for recycling or recovery.

The methods used in basic characterisation may include all or some of the following:-

1. Desk-based study.
2. A ground investigation.
3. Assessment of material for hazardous waste properties (in accordance with procedures published in Waste Classification Technical Guidance (WM3).
4. Waste Acceptance Criteria testing (WAC).

In practical terms the above will comprise of at least a desk-based exercise to verify the nature of any likely contamination. Where the waste producer cannot verify that there is no suspicion of contamination an initial round of soil analysis will be required (either new material testing or evidence from a previously undertaken ground investigation), and this should be supported by a desk-based study.

The waste producer is responsible for ensuring that the sampling procedure employed characterises the waste both chemically and physically, and accounts for the variability of the waste stream, i.e. sampling and testing is representative.

The waste producer should undertake the necessary chemical testing of a representative number of samples of the material in order to assign an appropriate EWC code to the waste.

Waste materials accepted at the Wasing site under the Environmental Permit will be required to meet the Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) Limits set out in **Table 2** below (with the exception of materials from previously undeveloped greenfield sites). It has been demonstrated that waste that meets the criteria set out in **Table 2** will not impact on the groundwater and surface water quality as demonstrated within the Hydrogeological Risk Assessment.

An appropriate number of samples (to comply with EA guidance)from each new source (brownfield sources only) will be subjected to WAC testing by the waste producer and acceptability of the results confirmed by Tarmac prior to acceptance of the waste. Following this Basic Characterisation testing, re-testing will be carried out by the waste producer if it is suspected that the nature and chemical characteristics of the waste have changed between the initial stage of testing and final deposition.

Table 2: Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria for Waste

(Transposed from Council Decision annex 2003/33/EC).

Component	Parameters determined on the waste – total concentration	
Total Organic Carbon (%w/w)	3% (30,000 mg/kg)	
Loss on ignition (%w/w)	-	
BTEX compounds (mg/kg)	6 mg/kg	
PCBs (7 congeners) (mg/kg)	1 mg/kg	
Mineral oil C10-C40 (mg/kg)	500	
PAHs (mg/kg)	100	
pH	-	
Acid neutralisation capacity	-	
(a)In the case of soils, a higher limit value may be permitted by the Environment Agency, provided a Dissolved Organic Carbon value of 500 mg/kg is achieved at L/S 10 l/kg at the pH of the soil or at a pH value of between 7.5 and 8.0.		
Limit values (mg/kg) for compliance leaching test - BS EN 12457 at L/S 10 l/kg		
Component	**Parameters determined on the waste – total concentration**	
Arsenic	As	0.5
Barium	Ba	20
Cadmium	Cd	0.04
Total Chromium	Cr_{total}	0.5
Copper	Cu	2
Mercury	Hg	0.01
Molybdenum	Mo	0.5

Component	Parameters determined on the waste – total concentration	
Nickel	Ni	0.4
Lead	Pb	0.5
Antimony	Sb	0.06
Selenium	Se	0.1
Zinc	Zn	4
Chloride	Cl^-	800
Fluoride	F^-	10
Sulphate [a]	SO_4^{2-}	1,000
Phenol index	PI	1
Dissolved Organic Carbon [b]	DOC	500
Total Dissolved Solids [c]	TDS	4,000

(a) This limit value for sulphate may be increased to 6,000 mg/kg, provided that the value of C0 (the first eluate of a percolation test at L/S = 0.1 l/kg) does not exceed 1,500 mg/l. It will be necessary to use a percolation test to determine the limit value at L/S = 0.1 l/kg under initial equilibrium conditions.
(b) If the waste does not meet this value for Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) at its own pH value, it may alternatively be tested at L/S = 10 l/kg and a pH between 7.5 and 8.0. The waste may be considered as complying with the acceptance criteria for DOC, if the result of this determination does not exceed 500 mg/kg.
(c) The value for Total Dissolved Solids can be used alternatively to the values for Sulphate and Chloride.

4.3 Compliance Testing

In addition to the Basic Characterisation testing undertaken on wastes prior to acceptance at the Site, periodic compliance testing will be undertaken at the Wasing site by Tarmac, to provide assurance on the consistency of the waste stream, and act as a record in the event of any queries or potential non-compliances regarding the suitability of material from a particular source.

Where Pre-acceptance checks or Basic Characterisation has indicated that the site is previously undeveloped Greenfield land, no Compliance Testing is formally required by this Waste Acceptance Procedure.

For sites that have been previously developed, and the Basic Characterisation has utilised information from a previous site investigation provided by the Waste Producer, Compliance Testing will be used to corroborate the Basic Characterisation exercise.

Scenarios in which Compliance Testing will be required include when Basic Characterisation is based on site investigation and the material has subsequently been removed from the ground, mixed and stockpiled.

Where the Waste Producer can demonstrate the following to the satisfaction of Tarmac, Compliance Testing will not be required.

- That Basic Characterisation is sufficient to characterise the waste.
- That no significant physical or chemical alteration of the material has taken place since the Basic Characterisation.
- That the material was stockpiled prior to Basic Characterisation.

Where Tarmac has undertaken Compliance Testing the samples will be retained for at least one month and the results of the analysis for two years.

Certain types of waste that may not require Compliance Testing, include:

- If the waste comes from a single source and reputable producer.
- If it is adequately characterised (Basic Characterisation) and described.
- If it carries no risk of contamination, for example from a site that hasn't previously been developed.

Wastes that do not require testing are included in **Table 3** below, which include potential waste types suitable for surfacing tracks and temporary roadways at the Wasing site (i.e crushed hardcore). For all other acceptable waste types, Compliance Testing will be necessary.

Table 3: Waste Types potentially not subjected to Compliance Testing

Code	Description
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
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 07
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
17 05	soil stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03

4.4 Delivery and Site Acceptance Procedure

All waste entering the facility will be required to report to the weighbridge. Upon delivery of waste to the Wasing site, the following processes will occur:

- Confirmation that acceptability of the waste stream has already been confirmed to be from an approved source via Pre-acceptance checks or Basic Characterisation.
- Visual inspection of pre-approved loads at gate.
- Checking and completion of paperwork accompanying each load.
- Inspection of loads during and following discharge.
- Rejection and/or quarantine of unacceptable loads.

It may also be necessary to undertake on-site verification testing in accordance with the guidance. For example a frequency of 1 sample in every 5,000 m^3 of material imported; this will be the responsibility of the Wasing site manager/Technically Competent Manager (TCM) to determine and implement.

4.4.1 Visual Inspection of Pre-approved Loads at Gate

All drivers delivering waste to the Wasing site will be required to disclose the nature of the waste they are carrying and provide relevant documentation upon arrival at the site gate.

All loads of waste delivered to Site will be pre-arranged.

Upon arrival waste materials will be inspected via visual and olfactory means. The objective of this initial inspection is to detect the presence of any unauthorised waste. Vehicles that arrive at the Site sheeted will be required to un-sheet to allow this inspection to take place before they are permitted to proceed.

No waste will be deposited at the Site unless an initial visual inspection has been carried out.

4.4.2 Checking and Completion of Paperwork Accompanying Each Load

Staff on site will ensure that a fully completed Waste Transfer Note is received for every load (unless part of a multiple consignment) and will issue the delivery driver with a receipt.

Only registered waste carriers will be allowed on Site. Any new waste carrier must provide evidence of registration before being allowed to deposit the load.

After inspection of the load, the Waste Transfer Note will be signed to confirm that the details are correct.

Once satisfied that everything relating to a load is acceptable, the load will be directed to the unloading/tipping area, prior to deposit for recovery.

If inspection is not possible within the Site compound, the Waste Transfer Note will only be signed when the vehicle returns to the site entrance after the unloading of waste has taken place.

4.4.3 Inspection of Loads During and Following Discharge

On arrival at the unloading/tipping area, the load will be deposited as directed by the competent site staff.

Every load of waste will be observed by the competent site staff as it is discharged from the vehicle. The waste will be visually and olfactory inspected at that stage to ensure there are no unauthorised materials present within the load.

In the event of suspicion regarding the waste, the delivery driver will be asked to observe as well prior to any further action being undertaken.

When the Wasing site manager/TCM or their representative has satisfied themselves as to the acceptability of the waste, it will then be ready for transfer to the deposition area or into a temporary stockpile if immediate deposition is not possible.

If unauthorised/non-conforming waste is observed or suspected it will be dealt with in accordance with the waste rejection and/or quarantine procedures (See **Section 5**).

4.4.4 Compliance sampling and testing

In the event that there is suspicion of contamination any incoming loads of waste would be rejected and returned to the waste producer. However, in the event that this was not

possible, or the waste had already been deposited, the waste will be tested (as detailed in **Section 4.3**) with the **inert waste acceptance criteria** being adopted as detailed in **Table 2**.

Waste classification testing will be undertaken in accordance with the Environment Agency's Technical Guidance WM3 – *Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste.*

Waste to be sampled and tested will be stored in a separate area of the Site and following sampling will be quarantined and not disturbed until the sample results are received.

If the waste is acceptable it may be deposited as usual.

If the waste is found to be contaminated, then the process outlined in **Section 5** will be followed.

5 REJECTION AND QUARANTINE PROCEDURE

The objectives of the rejection and quarantine procedure are to ensure that all non-conforming waste is removed from the Wasing site when identified, and that the waste producer and carrier are informed so that appropriate action can be taken to prevent a re-occurrence.

Any odorous materials will be rejected as potentially contaminated.

In all cases where waste is to be rejected from Site, the site manager must be informed, and the incident and actions taken recorded in the site diary.

5.1 Rejection at Site Gate

Waste will be rejected from Site by the competent staff at the gate in the following circumstances:

- If the waste has not been pre-approved.
- If the waste does not conform to the description on the accompanying paperwork, the waste transfer note or the Approved Job List.
- If the waste is delivered by an unauthorised carrier.
- If the visual (and olfactory) inspection/or sampling and testing reveals the presence of unauthorised waste.

In these circumstances the load will be rejected from Site and the responsible staff on site will advise the driver that the load is rejected. The producer and carrier of the waste will be informed. Relevant paperwork will be completed.

If a load is rejected before completion of paperwork accepting the waste on Site, there will have been no 'transfer' of the waste from the carrier and accordingly a new waste transfer note will not be created. If waste is rejected following completion of the original transfer note, a new transfer note will be generated.

If, for any reason, the producer and carrier are not present to be informed the waste has been rejected, the unacceptable waste will be quarantined in the designated area on Site until the producer and carrier can be informed.

The operator will ensure they maintain a record of all unacceptable loads that have been refused.

5.2 Rejection at the Unloading/Tipping Area

If unauthorised waste is observed by site staff either during or after deposit, the driver of the vehicle will be alerted, and the waste will be reloaded onto the vehicle where possible. The vehicle will then be redirected to the site entrance, issued with relevant paperwork and asked to leave the Wasing site.

If the vehicle has left the operational area, site staff will attempt to intercept the vehicle before leaving the Site so that the waste can be re loaded, and relevant paperwork issued.

If the vehicle has left the Site before the presence of unauthorised waste is identified, the waste will be isolated or moved to a temporary ‘quarantine’ storage area.

The waste carrier will then be contacted and asked to remove the waste from Site as soon as possible. If the carrier is unable to remove the waste it will be consigned to an alternative suitably authorised facility by a registered waste carrier.

In the event it is necessary to sample such waste to identify a suitable treatment facility, the necessary sampling will be carried out. The waste will be stored in the quarantine area until a suitable alternative facility has been identified.

A skip will be maintained close to the operational area and will be used for the storage of isolated contaminants identified within loads of waste which would not warrant rejection of the load. Such inclusions may include very minor amounts of plastic, wood or other refuse. These minor physical contaminants will be removed from the load and placed in the skip prior to off-site removal.

6 RECORD KEEPING

6.1 Waste Transfer Notes

All waste accepted for recovery at the Wasing site will be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note (unless it is a multiple consignment) as required by the Duty of Care Regulations, which will provide all of the required details. This includes:

- Waste description including appropriate waste classification code.
- Waste origin (including relevant SIC code).
- Transferor and transferee.
- Signatures of transferor and transferee.
- Waste carrier registration details.
- Time and date of transfer.
- Waste hierarchy declaration.

6.2 Record of Quantities Received

A register of the quantities and characteristics of waste accepted at the Wasing site will be maintained on a computerised database. The database will include the following details:

- Date of delivery.
- Waste quantity.
- Waste description and classification code.
- Waste producer and/or carrier.

A record will also be maintained of all waste that is removed from the facility.

6.3 Waste Characterisation & Analysis Records

Copies of all information relating to the characterisation and analysis of waste accepted at the Site will be maintained.

6.4 Site Diary

A record of any significant transfers will be maintained within a site diary. This will include, but may not be limited to, any waste rejections and communications with the regulator.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT/PHASING PLAN

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
RSK SERVICE CONSTRAINTS

1. This report and the site investigation carried out in connection with the report (together the "Services") were compiled and carried out by RSK Environment Limited (RSK) for Tarmac Trading Limited (the "Client") in accordance with the terms of a contract [RSK Environment Standard Terms and Conditions] between RSK and the Client. The Services were performed by RSK with the reasonable skill and care ordinarily exercised by an environmental consultant at the time the Services were performed. Further, and in particular, the Services were performed by RSK taking into account the limits of the scope of works required by the client, the time scale involved and the resources, including financial and manpower resources, agreed between RSK and the Client.

2. Other than that, expressly contained in paragraph 1 above, RSK provides no other representation or warranty whether express or implied, in relation to the Services.

3. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the Services were performed by RSK exclusively for the purposes of the Client. RSK is not aware of any interest of or reliance by any party other than the Client in or on the Services. Unless expressly provided in writing, RSK does not authorise, consent or condone any party other than the client relying upon the Services. Should this report or any part of this report, or otherwise details of the Services or any part of the Services be made known to any such party, and such party relies thereon that party does so wholly at its own and sole risk and RSK disclaims any liability to such parties. **Any such party would be well advised to seek independent advice from a competent environmental consultant and/or lawyer.**

4. It is RSK's understanding that this report is to be used for the purpose described in the introduction to the report. That purpose was a significant factor in determining the scope and level of the Services. Should the purpose for which the report is used, or the proposed use of the site change, this report may no longer be valid and any further use of or reliance upon the report in those circumstances by the client without RSK 's review and advice shall be at the client's sole and own risk. Should RSK be requested to review the report after the date of this report, RSK shall be entitled to additional payment at the then existing rates or such other terms as agreed between RSK and the client.

5. The passage of time may result in changes in site conditions, regulatory or other legal provisions, technology or economic conditions which could render the report inaccurate or unreliable. The information and conclusions contained in this report should not be relied upon in the future without the written advice of RSK. In the absence of such written advice of RSK, reliance on the report in the future shall be at the Client's own and sole risk. Should RSK be requested to review the report in the future, RSK shall be entitled to additional payment at the then existing rate or such other terms as may be agreed between RSK and the client.

6. The observations and conclusions described in this report are based solely upon the Services which were provided pursuant to the agreement between the Client and RSK. RSK has not performed any observations, investigations, studies or testing not specifically set out or required by the contract between the client and RSK. RSK is not liable for the existence of any condition, the discovery of which would require performance of services not otherwise contained in the Services. For the avoidance of doubt, unless otherwise expressly referred to in the introduction to this report, RSK did not seek to evaluate the presence on or off the site of asbestos, invasive plants, electromagnetic fields, lead paint, heavy metals, radon gas or other radioactive or hazardous materials, unless specifically identified in the Services.

7. The Services are based upon RSK's observations of existing physical conditions at the Site gained from a visual inspection of the site together with RSK's interpretation of information, including documentation, obtained from third parties and from the Client on the history and usage of the site, unless specifically identified in the Services or accreditation system (such as UKAS ISO 17020:2012 clause 7.1.6):

    a. The Services were based on information and/or analysis provided by independent testing and information services or laboratories upon which RSK was reasonably entitled to rely.

    b. The Services were limited by the accuracy of the information, including documentation, reviewed by RSK and the observations possible at the time of the visual inspection.

    c. The Services did not attempt to independently verify the accuracy or completeness of information, documentation or materials received from the client or third parties, including laboratories and information services, during the performance of the Services.

    RSK is not liable for any inaccurate information or conclusions, the discovery of which inaccuracies required the doing of any act including the gathering of any information which was not reasonably available to RSK and including the doing of any independent investigation of the information provided to RSK save as otherwise provided in the terms of the contract between the Client and RSK.

8. The intrusive environmental site investigation aspects of the Services are a limited sampling of the site at pre-determined locations based on the known historic / operational configuration of the site. The conclusions given in this report are based on information gathered at the specific test locations and can only be extrapolated to an undefined limited area around those locations. The extent of the limited area depends on the properties of the materials adjacent and local conditions, together with the position of any current structures and underground utilities and facilities, and natural and other activities on site. In addition, chemical analysis was carried out for a limited number of parameters (as stipulated in the scope between the client and RSK, based on an understanding of the available operational and historical information) and it should not be inferred that other chemical species are not present.

9. Any site drawing(s) provided in this report is (are) not meant to be an accurate base plan but is (are) used to present the general relative locations of features on, and surrounding, the site. Features (intrusive and sample locations etc) annotated on site plans are not drawn to scale but are centred over the approximate location. Such features should not be used for setting out and should be considered indicative only.

10. The comments given in this report and the opinions expressed are based on the ground conditions encountered during the site work and on the results of tests made in the field and in the laboratory. However, there may be conditions pertaining to the site that have not been disclosed by the investigation and therefore could not be taken into account. In particular, it should be noted that there may be areas of made ground not detected due to the limited nature of the investigation or the thickness and quality of made ground across the site may be variable. In addition, groundwater levels and ground gas concentrations and flows, may vary from those reported due to seasonal, or other, effects and the limitations stated in the data should be recognised.

11. Asbestos is often observed to be present in soils in discrete areas. Whilst asbestos-containing materials may have been locally encountered during the fieldworks or supporting laboratory analysis, the history of brownfield and demolition sites indicates that asbestos fibres may be present more widely in soils and aggregates, which could be encountered during more extensive ground works.

12. Unless stated otherwise, only preliminary geotechnical recommendations are presented in this report and these should be verified in a Geotechnical Design Report, once proposed construction and structural design proposals are confirmed.