



Clockhouse Quarry

Waste Acceptance Procedures

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

- 1.1.1 These waste acceptance procedures have been derived in support of a Deposit for Recovery (DfR) environmental permit ('Permit') application for a restoration scheme using recovered waste materials at Clockhouse Quarry site. The proposed activity is to contribute to the full restoration of the former clay pit. This aspect of the application will provide details of the waste types and acceptance criteria for wastes that will be accepted on site for the purpose of restoration. Reference has been made to Environment Agency (Agency) guidance:
- "Waste acceptance procedures for deposit for recovery", updated 29 June 2023
 - "Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice", published November 2018.
 - "Non-hazardous and inert waste appropriate measures for permitted facilities", updated 1 August 2023.
 - "Dispose of waste to landfill", updated 12 March 2025
 - "Landfill operators: environmental permits", updated 14 May 2025
 - "Develop a management system: environmental permits", updated 03 April 2023.
- 1.1.2 Sites operating under DfR Permits must have defined waste acceptance procedures in place to make sure that waste is only accepted that:
- is suitable for the activity;
 - is allowed under the Permit (and approved Waste Recovery Plan (WRP)); and
 - was considered in the risk assessments as part of the Permit application.
- 1.1.3 The former clay pit will be restored, via the DfR Permit, to approved final levels to achieve a low-level restoration scheme improving surface water drainage and enabling ecological habitats to be created in accordance with the site's planning permission (reference MO/2023/0789).
- 1.1.4 The proposed wastes for use in the scheme are listed in Tables 1 to 3 in Section 2. Only suitable inert wastes that meet the Landfill Directive definition of inert will be used to create the final restoration profile. The majority of wastes to be accepted at the site will be excavated materials from local civil engineering and construction works. The wastes arising from each site or process will be adequately characterised by a site investigation or appropriate process analysis. The criteria for the acceptance of wastes has taken into account the environmental assessments submitted with this application, so as to ensure that there are no:
- unacceptable emissions to groundwater, surface water or the surrounding environment; and
 - unacceptable risks to human health.

1.1.5 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 WRP and Permit. A breach in conditions of the WRP and Permit could cause the following consequences:

- Financial;
- Custodial;
- Reputational; and
- Environmental.

- 2.1.1 The waste types to be accepted at the site for the restoration of the quarry are included in the Waste Recovery Plan (Document Ref. 331201414R1i2). These waste types have been identified as suitable for landscaping and restoration of waste or mineral workings.
- 2.1.2 There are no restoration soils currently stockpiled on the site that may be used for restoration.
- 2.1.3 To ensure wastes are fit for purpose, suitable wastes have been specified dependant on which phase of the restoration profile they are used to achieve. Therefore, the waste types are presented in three tables:
- Table 1 sets out the proposed waste types to be deposited below the water table;
 - Table 2 lists the waste types to be used as general fill; and
 - Table 3 lists the waste types for the restoration layer.

Table 1 – Wastes below water table

Waste Code	Description	Comments
1	Wastes 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	
17	Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)	
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	
17 01 01	concrete	low contents of other types of materials (like metals, plastic, soil, organics, wood, rubber, etc). The origin of the waste must be known.
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 (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	To exclude topsoil and peat. To exclude soils and stones from contaminated sites.
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	To exclude topsoil and peat.

Table 2 – General fill

Waste Code	Description	Comments
1	Wastes 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	Wastes from thermal processes	
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products	
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them	
10 13 14	waste concrete and concrete sludge	
17	Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)	

17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	
17 01 01	concrete	low contents of other types of materials (like metals, plastic, soil, organics, wood, rubber, etc). The origin of the waste must be known.
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 03	bituminous mixtures	
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	Road plannings only. This material will only be used for the creation of the access track (if required).
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	To exclude topsoil and peat. To exclude soils 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 (for example sand, stones)	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.
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	To exclude topsoil and peat.

Table 3 – Restoration Layer/Soil profile

Waste Code	Description	Comments
1	Wastes 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 only.
2	Waste from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing	
02 04	wastes from sugar processing	
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet	
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	To exclude soils and stones from contaminated sites. Topsoil and peat will only be used in the top 50cm of the restoration layer.
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05	
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 (for example sand, stones)	
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	Topsoil and peat will only be used in the top 50cm of the restoration layer.

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- 2.1.4 Careful attention should be paid to both the EWC code and the waste description in order to determine whether wastes are acceptable at the site.

2.2 Quantity

- 2.2.1 The total volume of waste to be imported to the Site to achieve the restoration is 686,000m³.
- 2.2.2 No more than 500,000 tonnes of waste will be imported to the Site annually.

3 Waste Acceptance

3.1 Waste Pre-Acceptance/Characterisation

3.1.1 Waste acceptance will be a structured hierarchy with appropriate points of control for the identification and validation of suitable wastes for acceptance at the site. This can be summarised as follows:

- Level 1. Basic characterisation (Section 3.2)
- Level 2. Compliance Testing (Section 3.3)
- Level 3. On-site verification (Section 3.4)

3.2 Level 1: Waste Characterisation

3.2.1 Tables 1, 2 and 3 in Section 2 details the list of wastes to be accepted at the site for restoration.

3.2.2 The EWC code of wastes will be checked against any relevant available information provided, e.g. waste description, waste source or chemical testing, to confirm the waste coding is correct. The waste enquiry procedure requires the waste producer to provide the following information, where available and applicable:

- Code according to the European Waste Catalogue;
- Source and origin of waste (e.g. site investigation reports, borehole logs);
- Information on the waste production process (description including characteristics of raw materials and products);
- Description of the waste treatment applied, or a statement of reasons why such treatment is not considered necessary;
- Chemical analysis data on the composition of the waste; and,
- Appearance of the waste (e.g. smell, colour, physical form).

3.2.3 The Council Decision 2003/33/EC includes a list of wastes in Section 2.1.1 that are assumed to be inert and therefore acceptable as inert waste without testing, if:

- they are single stream waste of a single waste type (although different waste types from the list may be accepted together if they are from a single source);
- the waste is well characterised and described; and
- there is no suspicion of contamination and they do not contain other material or substances such as metals, asbestos, plastics, chemicals, etc. to an extent which increases the risk associated with the waste sufficiently to justify their classification as non-inert.

3.2.4 The following list of waste does not need WAC testing provided the above three bullet points in Section 3.2.3 can be met:

- 01 01 02: wastes from non-metalliferous excavation
- 01 04 08: waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those containing dangerous substances
- 01 04 09: waste sand and clays
- 10 12 08: waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
- 17 01 01: concrete
- 17 01 02: bricks
- 17 01 03: tiles and ceramics
- 17 01 07: mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
- 17 05 04: soil and stones
- 19 12 09: minerals (for example, sand and stones)
- 20 02 02: soil and stones

3.2.5 In the case of suspicion of contamination, either from visual inspection or from the knowledge of the origin of the waste, suitable analytical data will be required to demonstrate that the waste is acceptable

3.2.6 It is noted that the list of waste types to be accepted under the Permit includes some EWC codes that require WAC testing, regardless of whether the points in Section 3.2.3 can be met. These EWC codes are:

- 02 04 01: soil from cleaning and washing beet;
- 10 13 14: waste concrete and concrete sludge;
- 17 03 02: bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01; and
- 17 05 06: dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05.

3.2.7 If WAC testing is required (either by waste types not meeting the points in Section 3.2.3 or being a listed EWC code in 3.2.5) , the appropriate data will be requested from the waste producer and will be reviewed by a suitably qualified person, using the WAC criteria specified in Section 2.1.2 of the Council Decision 2003/33/EC including the likelihood of hazardous properties also being present.

3.2.8 The WAC criteria specified in Council Decision 2003/33/EC is replicated in Table 4 and 5 below. Any wastes that do not meet the criteria will not be accepted at the Site.

Table 4 –Limit values for waste acceptable for Inert Waste

Component	L/S = 2 l/kg (mg/kg dry substance)	L/S = 10 l/kg (mg/kg dry substance)
Arsenic	0.1	0.5
Barium	7	20

Component	L/S = 2 l/kg (mg/kg dry substance)	L/S = 10 l/kg (mg/kg dry substance)
Cadmium	0.03	0.04
Chromium (Total)	0.2	0.5
Copper	0.9	2.0
Mercury	0.003	0.01
Molybdenum	0.3	0.5
Nickel	0.2	0.4
Lead	0.2	0.5
Antimony	0.02	0.06
Selenium	0.06	0.1
Zinc	2	4
Chloride	550	800
Fluoride	4	10
Sulphate	560*	1000*
Phenol	0.5	1
DOC**	240	500
TDS***	2500	4000
Notes	* If the waste does not meet these values for sulphate, it may still be considered as complying with the acceptance criteria if the leaching does not exceed either of the following values: 1,500mg/l as C₀ at L/S = 0.1l/kg and 6000mg/kg at L/S = 10l/kg. ** If the waste does not meet these values for DOC at its own pH value, it may alternatively be tested at L/S = 10 l/kg and a pH between 7,5 and 8,0. The waste may be considered as complying with the acceptance criteria for DOC, if the result of this determination does not exceed 500 mg/kg. *** The values for total dissolved solids (TDS) can be used alternatively to the values for sulphate and chloride.	

Table 5 –Limits for Total Content of Organic Contaminants

Parameter	Value (mg/kg)
TOC (total organic carbon)	30,000 (*)

Parameter	Value (mg/kg)
BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes)	6.0
PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls, 7 congeners)	1.0
Mineral oil (C10 to C40)	500
PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)	100
<i>* In the case of soils, a higher limit value may be admitted by the competent authority, provided the DOC value of 500 mg/kg is achieved at L/S = 10 l/kg, either at the soil's own pH or at a pH value between 7,5 and 8,0.</i>	

- 3.2.9 In the majority of cases the waste producer arranges for the tests to be undertaken at commercial laboratories which may use a variety of analytical techniques that provide reliable results. The types of tests used are therefore outside the control of the permit holder. Nevertheless, when waste producers provide laboratory test results an assessment of the quality of the data will be made which will include a judgement concerning the laboratory providing the results. If the laboratory is not suitably accredited the quality of the data will be further examined and a re-test at a known accredited laboratory may be requested before the waste is accepted in accordance with the Agency's 2000 guidance "Technical Aspects of Site Investigation Volume I" (Technical Report P5-065), Section 8.5 concerning laboratory quality assurance and quality control.
- 3.2.10 This data will be reviewed by a suitably qualified person to check that it accords with permit conditions and the operator's requirements. As part of this review, consideration will be given as to whether the sampling and testing regime is appropriate to the type of waste and its source. An assessment of the composition including the likelihood of hazardous properties will be undertaken, and the potential for the wastes to be classed as hazardous.
- 3.2.11 If for example the waste stream is excavated soils, the waste producer should specify where the samples were taken and how this correlates to the material to be imported to the recovery activity. If site staff have reservations about the description of the waste or the number of samples taken, they may request additional analysis to be carried out by the waste producer before a decision is taken whether to accept it.
- 3.2.12 Compliance with the waste acceptance criteria will ensure organic and inorganic species present will not leach excessively from the solid matrix and therefore do not adversely impact on groundwater or surface water. The limits will aid the exclusion of hazardous waste. However, hazardous waste classification is subject to change with new legislative requirements and the development of new guidance (e.g. the recent inclusion of H13 limits) therefore although reference will be made to the limits specified in this report, wastes will always be assessed against the most recent classification requirements to ensure that no hazardous waste is accepted.

3.3 Level 2: Compliance Testing

- 3.3.1 All available information concerning waste composition will be obtained from the waste producer. Additional information concerning the waste will be obtained should the available information indicate that:
- the waste is likely to have a variable composition e.g. resulting from a change in the production process or location of excavation; or
 - there is a lack of basic characterisation.
- 3.3.2 The additional information may include further more detailed composition analysis or greater detailed explanation concerning the method of waste production. Additional onsite testing may be undertaken to validate Level 1 waste characterisation. This may be targeted at specific wastes should any be identified as potentially non-compliant as a result of Level 3 checks. It should be noted that no wastes that fail the Level 1 pre-acceptance criteria will be accepted.
- 3.3.3 In addition non targeted sampling may be taken to confirm that the waste acceptance procedures have effectively precluded unsuitable materials. If the data suggests that the waste accepted at the site is not as originally described, a review will be conducted of that waste and the acceptance procedures.

3.4 Level 3: On Site Verification

- 3.4.1 Assuming the Level 1 checks have been completed to the satisfaction of the site management / chemist, the weighbridge will be the second point of control prior to deposit of wastes in the site.
- 3.4.2 All incoming vehicles will enter the site via the main site entrance and check in at the weighbridge office. The weighbridge operator shall direct delivery vehicles onto the weighbridge for weighing and carry out checks on the incoming load.
- 3.4.3 The following information should be readily available at the weighbridge area:
- The Permit for the site;
 - Site waste acceptance list;
 - Any local and emergency rules specific to the site; and
 - List of banned drivers/companies.
- 3.4.4 The documentation accompanying the load will be checked and will include, but not be limited to, the Carriers Certificate of Registration details and Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note. The information to be recorded in respect of each load will be:
- i) Waste Type & EWC Code;
 - ii) Date;
 - iii) Time;
 - iv) Customer Name;
 - v) Vehicle Registration Number and Type;

- vi) Ticket Number; and,
- vii) Carriers Certificate of Registration.

- 3.4.5 It is recognised that there are difficulties achieving a visual inspection of waste loads arriving at the weighbridge in heavy goods vehicles. For these types of loads emphasis is placed on checking the documentation at the weighbridge and the visual inspection at the deposition area.
- 3.4.6 The weighbridge operator will confirm that the accompanying documentation (i.e. waste description or likely levels of contamination) demonstrates that the waste load is the same waste type described by the customer at the pre-acceptance stage. If the documentation is not correct and the correct paperwork cannot be provided, the weighbridge operator will inform the Site Manager or nominated technically competent person and the load will be rejected.
- 3.4.7 Where practicable, the weighbridge operator or other site operatives will then visually inspect the load for compliance with the documentation. If the inspection shows that the load differs from the description, the load will be rejected as above.
- 3.4.8 For wastes produced by the operator, this visual verification may be made at the point of dispatch. In such cases this verification must be documented, and the document be made available at the receiving site.
- 3.4.9 The operatives at the deposition area will undertake a visual inspection of each waste load arriving to site. Should any load look suspicious or unsuitable for deposition, the operatives at the operational area will contact the weighbridge operator to assess the waste load in question.

3.5 Rejection Procedure

- 3.5.1 The rejection procedure covers the system for controlling all actions involved with the rejection of a load or part load of waste, which has been determined by inspection to be unsuitable for acceptance at the site. The procedure outlines what is to be done in order to deal with wastes which have been rejected either at the weighbridge reception area or at the landfill working area.
- 3.5.2 A holding or quarantine area will be designated for waste vehicles or part loads. Any unpermitted waste will be prevented from being unloaded where possible, or isolated and reloaded as quickly as possible. Any wastes not allowed for acceptance under the permit, which are impractical to re-load will be segregated in the isolated area until they can be transported to a suitably permitted site in accordance with arrangements made with the Environment Agency and using any relevant documentation. Any waste identified as being unsuitable for acceptance at the site will be rejected. A record will be kept of the following:
- i) Date and time,
 - ii) Person rejecting the waste,
 - iii) Haulier/customer name and address including carrier number,
 - iv) Vehicle registration number,

- v) Producer name and address,
- vi) EWC code
- vii) Transfer note number, and
- viii) Waste description.

3.5.3 The event will be recorded and if necessary, the Environment Agency will be notified of any rejection of part or all of a waste delivery. Any wastes that have been rejected will be removed from the site within a maximum of five days of receipt of the waste at the site and within 24 hours of the quarantine area becoming full.