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Planning & Development

Environmental Management System

DTM Recycled Aggregates Limited

Linhay Hill, Ashburton, Newton Abbott, Devon, TQ 17 7UP

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DTM Recycled Aggregates Limited

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1 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

Ashfield Solutions Limited (“Ashfield”) have been commissioned by DTM Recycled Aggregates Limited (“DTM” or “the Operator”), to produce an Environmental Management System (“EMS”) for the physical treatment of non-hazardous waste at Linhay Hill, Ashburton, Newton Abbott, Devon, TQ17 7UP (“the site”). The site location and boundary are shown in Drawing 01.

This EMS has been prepared to meet the requirements of The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 and the Environment Agency’s (EA’s) Guidance: Develop a management system: environmental permits¹.

1.2 Context

The site occupies an area of approximately 1.7 hectares (ha) and comprises a former quarry. The site is to be utilised for waste importation and treatment to produce recycled aggregates covered by the Standard Rule 2010 No12 permit (SR2010No12)².

The EMS is designed to enable the activities undertaken within the parameters of the permit and to comply with the relevant environmental legislation.

The EU’s Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)³ used an integrated approach to controlling pollution to air, water, and land, and set challenging industry standards. The IED aims to prevent and reduce harmful industrial emissions while promoting the use of Best Available Techniques (BAT)⁴ that reduce pollutant emissions and that are energy and resource-efficient. Where appropriate BAT will be implemented on the site to ensure the protection of the environment and human health.

The following document has been used to formulate this management system and associated documents.

- Standard rules SR2010No12: Treatment of wastes to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregates.
- Sector Guidance Note IPPC S5.06: Guidance for the Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste.
- Environment Agency and Department for Environment, Food & Rural (2016) Develop a management system: environmental permit.
- Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP): Quality protocol: aggregates from inert waste.

The standards outlined within these documents shall be adhered to throughout the site operations.

¹ Environment Agency and Department for Environment, Food & Rural (2016) Develop a management system: environmental permits - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/develop-a-management-system-environmental-permits>

² The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016: Standard rules SR2010No12 Treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate.

³ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and the Council on industrial emissions (the Industrial Emissions Directive or IED).

⁴ DEFRA (2020) Guidance Industrial emissions standards and best available techniques.

1.3 Technically Competent Manager

Operators who apply for an environmental permit for a waste operation must be members of (and comply with), a government approved technical competency scheme. Most existing waste environmental permit holders must also comply with a government approved technical competency scheme through the conditions in their permits.

The role of Technically Competent Manager (TCM) will be conducted by Dr Hailey Tamblyn of Horizon Consulting Engineers on a 6-month temporary basis, after which, the role will be fulfilled by Kayleigh Jordan of DTM. Kayleigh is currently undergoing the Waste Management Industry Training & Advisory Board (WAMITAB) Level 4 Low-Risk Operator Competence training, for Non-Hazardous Treatment to produce soil (Qualification Code: 601/8513/2), (WAMITAB Code: LROC2).

1.4 Site Plans

The extent and layout of the permitted operation are shown in Drawing 02, Site Layout, as submitted within the application.

If activities vary or alter on-site from those identified in the drawing, a review will be undertaken and an updated site plan drawing created.

1.5 Restraints

As outlined in SR20210No14, the permitted activities shall not be carried out within 500 metres of a European Site⁵, Ramsar site or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) nor within a specified Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)⁶. The permitted activities shall not be within:

- 10 metres of any watercourse;
- 50 metres from any spring or well, or from any borehole not used to supply water for domestic or food production purposes;
- 50 metres from any well, spring or borehole used for the supply of water for human consumption. This must include private water supplies;
- 250 metres within the presence of Great Crested Newts, where it is linked to the breeding ponds of the newts by good habitat;
- 50 metres of a site that has relevant species or habitats protected under the Biodiversity Action Plan that the Environment Agency considers at risk to this activity;
- 50 metres of a National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Local Wildlife Site (LWS), Ancient woodland or Scheduled Ancient Monument.

These standard rules do not allow any point source emission into surface waters or groundwater. However, under the emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits rule:

- Liquids may be discharged into a foul sewer subject to consent issued by the local water company;

⁵ A candidate or Special Area of Conservation (cSAC or SAC) and proposed or Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA) in England and Wales.

⁶ An Air Quality Management Area within the meaning of the Environment Act 1995 which has been designated due to concerns about particulate matter in the form of PM10.

- Liquids may be taken off-site in a tanker for disposal or recovery; and
- Clean surface water from roofs, or from areas of the site that are not being used in connection with storing and treating waste, may be discharged directly to surface waters, or groundwater by seepage through the soil via a soakaway.

2 Site Operations

2.1 Pre-acceptance Procedures

The pre-acceptance procedures to assess a waste's suitability, follow the EA Sector Guidance Note S5.06, section 2.1.1⁷.

To prevent the acceptance of unsuitable wastes which may lead to adverse reactions or uncontrolled emissions, systems and procedures will be in place to ensure that wastes are subject to appropriate technical appraisal.

DTM will obtain the following information to ensure the suitability of the waste:

- the nature of the process producing the waste, including where the waste has come from any variability in the waste and the process in generating the waste;
- the composition of the waste (chemicals present and individual concentrations).

and ensure that:

- a representative sample(s) of the waste is taken and analysed;
- for each new waste enquiry, a comprehensive characterisation of the waste and identification of a suitable treatment method is undertaken.

An Initial screening procedure, involving the provision of information and representative samples of the waste will be undertaken. This will determine the suitability of the waste for the activity before arrangements are in place to accept the waste and that they comply with the requirements of the environmental permit held.

Upon arrival, incoming vehicles are required to report to the person in charge of waste acceptance at the site. The details of the load will be recorded and the duty of care paperwork will be checked to ensure the waste is compliant with the European Waste Codes (EWC) attributed to the permit and no non-compliant waste are brought onto the site.

Deliveries will require the following information to be assigned:

- The waste delivery process, including any variability in the process;
- The EWC code assigned to the waste;
- Chemical analysis and comparison of the waste;
- Quantity of waste to be delivered;
- Any hazards attributed to the waste;
- Contingency plans for non-conforming wastes.

⁷ The Environment Agency - Sector Guidance Note S5.06: recovery and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste

Waste should not be accepted at the facility without a clear treatment and disposal / recovery route with full costings in place.

2.2 Acceptant Procedures

Waste will be visibly inspected upon arrival at the facility and when unloaded.

All associated duty of care paperwork is to be checked by the delivering personnel to ensure waste compliance with the permitted EWCs for the facility. For repeat loads from some local authorities or large projects, a season ticket may be utilised.

- Vehicles will be directed to the appropriate location on the site.
- The site follows a one-way system, drivers will be directed to follow this route to the appropriate location.
- The road layout and direction are shown on Drawing 02.
- Loads will be visually screened for contaminants and non-complying materials when unloading in receiving bays.
- Wastes will be checked against the description and codes on the transfer note.

Non-complying materials such as wood, metals and plastic can inherently remain in the waste due to the nature of how the waste is produced and collected. The wastes will undergo a picking process to remove non-complying material before processing.

Waste will be temporally stored (see site layout plan) awaiting the batching screening / crushing processes.

For all loads received a detailed record is to be kept containing the following information:

- Description of the waste;
- EWC code attributed;
- Date and time of delivery;
- Weight of the load;
- Waste carrier registration number.

All waste accepted onto the site shall be kept in a monthly and quarterly log. The log will be used to aid waste return procedures. The log is to be checked at the end of every month to ensure that the tonnage permitted will not be breached. If the tonnage is reached, then rejection procedures (see section 3.3) will be initiated.

The above information will be retained on-site for use as part of the batching process. This will include all the information obtained during the pre-acceptance, acceptance, storage, treatment and / or removal off-site.

A tracking system will be implemented as a waste inventory/stock control and include:

- Date of arrival;
- Producer's details;
- All previous holders;
- A unique reference number (URN);

- Pre-acceptance and acceptance analysis ;
- Package type and size;
- Intended treatment/disposal route;
- Accurate records of the nature and quantity of the wastes held on-site;
- Location of waste in relation to the site plan;
- Staff identification who have taken decisions on the waste stream.

2.3 Rejection Procedures

The waste accepted on the site must conform to the list of permitted wastes and to the written description by the producer.

In the event that a waste accepted onto the site does not comply with the above protocols, the following site rejection procedure will be enforced:

- If the non-conforming waste is deposited on-site, it will undergo the quarantine procedures outlined in Section 3.4. The waste will be separated from any other wastes and stored on an impermeable surface that benefits from a sealed drainage system;
- If the non-conforming waste is not deposited the driver will be instructed to return the load to the origin and provide details as to why the load has been rejected. The EA will be informed of the non-compliance and sent a copy of the on-site log detailing the origin and carrier of the waste.

2.4 Quarantine Procedures

Any non-conforming waste (contaminated and/or does not match the EWC code attributed) shall be quarantined in a dedicated bay and will be removed off-site within 7 days of the acceptance, the location of the quarantine bay is shown in Drawing 02. For materials thought to be hazardous (physical contamination i.e. asbestos, Knotweed etc.) the time-scale will be reduced. Material of this type will require approval from the EA for correct disposal.

If a chemical analysis is required to correctly classify the waste, then the timescale will be extended to 10-days to allow for laboratory turnaround times.

The EA will be notified of the quarantine of accepted material in addition to the actions and time scale for its removal.

All quarantined waste will be subject to a full investigation by the senior management to understand why the waste was accepted and so that the non-compliance is not repeated. The findings of the investigation will be shared with the EA.

3 Permitted Wastes

The SR2010No12 allows the operator to store waste at a specified location and treat it to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate. Permitted wastes do not include hazardous wastes. The total quantity of waste that can be stored and subsequently treated at the site under these standard rules shall be no more than 75,000 tonnes per year. These standard rules do not permit the burning of any wastes, either in the open, inside buildings or in any form of incinerator.

Table 3-1 provides the wastes codes which can be accepted under SR2010No12.

Exclusions

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

- Consisting solely or mainly of dust, powders, or loose fibres;
- Hazardous wastes;
- Wastes in liquid form.

Table 3-1. Accepted waste codes under SR2010No12

Waste codes	Description
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
02 02 02	Shellfish shells from which the soft tissue or flesh has been removed only
03 01 01	Waste bark and cork
03 03 01	Waste bark and wood
10 01 01	Bottom ash and slag only
10 01 02	Pulverised fuel ash only
10 01 05	Gypsum (solid) only
10 01 07	Gypsum (sludge) only
10 01 15	Bottom ash and slag only from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 11 12	Clean glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 13 14	Waste concrete only
15 01 07	Clean glass only
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 02 02	Clean glass only
17 03 02	Road base and road planings (other than those containing coal tar) only

17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 08 02	Gypsum only other than that mentioned in 17 08 01
19 05 03	Compost from source segregated biodegradable waste only
19 08 02	Washed sewage grit (waste from de-sanding) free from sewage contamination only
19 08 99	Stone filter media if free from sewage contamination only
19 09 02	Sludges from water clarification
19 12 05	Clean gall only
19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 12	Treated bottom ash including IBA and slag other than that containing dangerous substances only
19 13 02	Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
19 13 04	Sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03
20 01 02	Clean gall only
20 02 02	Soil and stones

Of the waste listed in Table 3-1, only those shown in Table 6-1 shall be accepted onto the site.

4 Duty of Care

DTM operates within the requirements of Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990⁸. For loads of waste collected and/or transferred, a fully detailed transfer note will be provided and held for a minimum of two years after the transfer.

DTM hold a waste carries license Ref: CBDU421475. A copy of DTM Certificate of Registration under the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 is shown in Appendix A.

An example of a DTM waste transfer note can be seen in Appendix B.

⁸ The Environmental Protection Act (1990) Part II, section 34: Duty of care etc. as respects waste.

5 Operational Procedures

5.1 Inert wastes

Aggregate and soils will be delivered to the site and stored in an unprocessed stockpile of up to approximately 15,000 tonnes on an area of hardstanding.

The plant will be used to crush and screen approximately 15,000 tonnes of material per month to provide a range of graded product and fill materials suitable for re-sale. The treated materials will be stored on concrete hardstanding or compacted hardcore in separate stockpiles. Each finished stockpile will be tested against the requirements of the Waste & Resources Action Programme Quality Protocol (WRAP: QP)⁹ standard aggregates. Stockpiling of materials will not be undertaken for prolonged periods, as these materials are readily required for use in construction projects in a high turnaround capacity. However, if stockpiling does occur on-site for periods greater than 6-months, the material will be re-tested to avoid its return to waste status.

All plant that is to be used on-site for the screening and crushing of this type of waste, are fitted with water hoses that can be activated if required during periods of dry weather. This will act as a dust suppression system should the need be required. In addition to this, the operator will utilise a road sweeper on site to ensure that any dust on concreted areas and roadways is cleaned up preventing dust from becoming a nuisance and the public highway is kept clear of debris. A separate Dust & Particulate Management Plan has been conducted for the site.

Screens will be used on lorries when transferring materials to and from the site to prevent particles from becoming air borne.

5.2 Contaminants of non-hazardous material

Contaminants in the form of non-aggregates (e.g. wood, metals, plastic, general wastes, and plasterboard) are to be hand-picked from the waste. Each of the contaminant materials will be segregated and stored in separate skips on-site pending collection and onward processing as appropriate.

Wood wastes will be stored in an open skip towards the front of the yard awaiting removal and onward processing at another facility licensed to accept it. No further processing of the wood waste will be undertaken on-site at present other than the manual picking and segregation of the wood from the inert materials.

5.3 Screening / crushing procedures

The screening of the soils is undertaken when sufficient material is stockpiled on-site to make the process commercially viable. Soils are removed from the site as waste as no end of waste status is possible at this stage. Unless topsoils have been tested against the relevant British Standards (BS), then an exemption or environmental permit will be required for its deposit or use on any site.

⁹ Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP): Quality protocol: aggregates from inert waste.

6 Factory Control System

6.1 Introduction

This section outlines the treatment processes that are followed by the Operator.

The processes covered within this document are for the production of WRAP QP standard aggregates. The processes adopted on-site are based on the QP for the production of aggregates from inert waste, found on the WRAP website. A quality control system has been adopted on-site to ensure consistency across all waste treatment processes. This EMS is ever-changing dependent upon waste levels and types; however, the fundamental core processes will remain unchanged.

During various stages, quality controls are required to ensure that the waste hierarchy is being followed and that wastes are fully recovered. These controls will be detailed throughout this document.

This EMS acts as the Factory Production Control (FPC) for aggregate treatment and processing. It is the responsibility of TCM to ensure that this document and its processes are complied with. This procedure will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure the effectiveness of the system.

Sub-contractors are not anticipated to be used for the production of WRAP QP, however, if the need arises, then they will also comply with the requirements of this management system under the supervision of the recycling manager. It is the responsibility of the recycling manager to ensure that all relevant staff are suitably trained on the procedures surrounding waste acceptance, product sale, rejecting loads, testing and inspection of the systems.

Maintenance of the Plant will be carried out in line with this EMS held for the site.

6.2 Pre-acceptance Procedures

The pre-acceptance procedures adopted by the Operator are under the Sector Guidance Note 5.06 section 2.1.1. To ensure that unsuitable wastes are not accepted onto the site, the senior management team will be used to ensure that the materials delivered are suitable to be recovered both on-site and as part of the control system.

6.3 Materials Acceptance

The acceptance of appropriate materials from gained contracts is the duty of head office staff and the waste acceptance process begins when the waste arrives at the processing facility.

Contracted roles are only allocated to DTM if the EWC codes match those that are permitted at the facility. It is the responsibility of the waste producer to classify their waste correctly.

Waste will be visually checked on arrival before the site gates to ensure that the waste is suitable to be accepted. If waste arrives at the site and it does not match either the EWC code assigned or the description of the waste is not suitable, the waste will be rejected by the facility and returned to the producer.

All complaints and reasons for waste rejection will be dealt with by senior management and recorded on a rejected waste spreadsheet kept on site. If the waste is then correctly reclassified and the EWC is a permitted waste, then the Operator can accept the waste for processing.

Only wastes permitted within the permit holder will be accepted for aggregate or soil processing. Table 6-1 shows the EWC code and description of permitted wastes.

Table 6-1. Permitted waste types

EWC Code	Description
17 0101	Concrete
17 0102	Bricks
17 0103	Ceramics and Tiles
17 0107	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02 02	Glass
17 03 02	Bituminous Mixtures
17 05 04	Soil and Stones
17 05 08	Track Ballast
20 02 02	Soil and Stones (garden and park only)

The wastes shown in Table 6-1 are required to have contamination levels of less than 1% to be accepted on the site. For the production of compliant product materials, any visual contaminants will be removed during screening and quarantined in separate sealed skips on site before being transferred for recovery at another facility.

All accepted wastes will be inert as described by the Landfill Regulations¹⁰ as follows:

- It does not undergo any significant physical, chemical, or biological transformations;
- It does 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; and
- Its total leachability and pollutant content and the ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface or groundwaters.

All records of waste acceptance will be maintained on-site for 2-years for inspection by the EA if required.

Using the criteria above, all waste identified as inert may be accepted without further treatment. Aggregate material will be stored in a designated bay awaiting treatment. Soil wastes that are accepted at the site, both from sites believed to be inert and from sites that are potentially contaminated (non-hazardous), will have representative samples taken to ensure that the soils are suitable to be accepted at the facility. Records of the representative samples will be maintained in the site office for inspection if required.

¹⁰ The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002: 7 Classification of landfills

Any loads that do not conform to the requirements detailed within the above procedures will be quarantined in a designated bay and rejected.

After a load has been accepted onto the site and unloaded it will undergo further checks to ensure no non-compliant materials were hidden within the load. If significant contaminants are found, then the load will be reloaded and returned to the waste producer.

Before this material is processed it will be checked by the recycling manager to confirm its suitability for processing, loads will then be stockpiled according to waste type in designated bays. Accepted Loads with higher than 1% contamination may be accepted on to site if it is deemed by the recycling manager that the load can be treated on-site to enable the contamination levels to be removed from the wastes. Once they have been removed, the wastes can then be stockpiled with the remaining conforming material.

6.4 Material Processing-Aggregates

The DTM processing area consists of the following equipment to allow segregation of the waste:

- 1x Front loaders etc;
- 1x 13 tonne 360 excavator;
- 1x Screener;
- 1x Crusher.

Suitable material for recycling will be stockpiled and processed after being visually checked at the acceptance stage and tipped into the appropriate bay. The material will be manually picked at this stage allowing for the vast majority of physical contaminants to be removed.

The responsibility of the contractor is to ensure the testing equipment is tested and calibrated. It is, however, it is the responsibility of the waste site's senior management team to check these tests have been performed by the contractor. Testing frequencies and parameters to be adopted by the Operator are detailed in table 6-2.

The aggregates will be produced (dependent on market requirements) to the British Standards that are required for the resale of aggregates in the UK, Table 6-2.

Table 6-2. Standards, specifications, and quality controls for the use of aggregates.

Product and Use	Standard	Specification	Quality controls
1 Unbound recycled aggregate: Pipe bedding Drainage	BS EN 13242: Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction	Highways Agency Specification for Highway Works (SHW): Series 500 Highway Authorities and Utilities Committee (HAUC): Specification for the reinstatement of openings in highways (SROH)	BS EN 13242: Level 4 Attestation Evaluation of Conformity to BS EN 16236* SHW: Quality Control procedures in accordance with the Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert waste SROH: Compliance with SHW
2 Unbound recycled aggregate: Granular fill General fill Capping	BS EN 13242: Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction	Highways Agency Specification for Highway Works: Series 600 HAUC: Specification for the reinstatement of openings in highways BS EN 13285: Unbound mixtures: Specifications	BS EN 13242: Level 4 Attestation Evaluation of Conformity to BS EN 16236* SHW: Quality Control procedures in accordance with the Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert waste SROH: Compliance with SHW
3 Unbound recycled aggregate: sub base	BS EN 13242: Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction	Highways Agency Specification for Highway Works: Series 800 HAUC: Specification for the reinstatement of openings in highways BS EN 13285: Unbound mixtures: Specifications	BS EN 13242: Level 4 Attestation Evaluation of Conformity to BS EN 16236* SHW: Quality Control procedures in accordance with the Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert waste SROH: Compliance with SHW
4 Recycled aggregate for concrete	BS EN 12620: Aggregates for concrete	Highways Agency Specification for Highway Works: Series 1000 BS 8500-2: Concrete	BS EN 12620: Level 4 Attestation Evaluation of Conformity to BS EN 16236* SHW: Quality Control procedures in accordance with the Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert waste
5 Recycled aggregate for asphalt	BS EN 13043: Aggregates for bituminous mixtures and surface treatments for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas	Highways Agency Specification for Highway Works: Series 900 HAUC: Specification for the reinstatement of openings in highways	BS EN 13043: Level 4 Attestation Evaluation of Conformity to BS EN 16236* SHW: Quality Control procedures in accordance with the Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert waste SROH: Compliance with SHW
6 Recycled aggregate for hydraulically bound mixtures	BS EN 13242: Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering	Highways Agency Specification for Highway Works: Series 800 HAUC: Specification for the reinstatement of openings in highways BS EN 14227-1 to 5 Hydraulically Bound Mixtures: Specifications	BS EN 13242: Level 4 Attestation Evaluation of Conformity to BS EN 16236* SHW: Quality Control procedures in accordance with the Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from

	work and road construction		inert waste SROH: Compliance with SHW
7 Reclaimed asphalt for use in bituminous mixtures	BS EN 13108-8 Bituminous mixtures – Material specifications – Part 8: Reclaimed asphalt.	Highways Agency Specification for Highway Works: Series 900 BS EN 13108-1 to 5 Bituminous mixtures – Material specifications	BS EN 13108-8 NHSS Sector Scheme 14 SHW: Quality Control procedures in accordance with the Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert waste SROH: Compliance with SHW

Testing is to be conducted by a United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) accredited laboratory. The production day will be recorded and used to log periods for the aggregate production. Table 6-3. Provides a summary of the testing requirements associated with particular end uses and standards.

Note: Testing frequencies should be increased where variability is identified through FCP and where the measured value is close to the specified limit.

Table 6-3. Summary of the testing requirements

End-Use	Standard and Specifications	Test	BS test reference	Minimum test frequency
All end uses	BS EN 13242 BS EN 12620	Particle size Distribution	EN 933-1	1 per week
		Particle density	EN 1097-6	1 per month
		Resistance to fragmentation (LA)	EN 1097-2	2 per year
		Classification of constituents	EN 933-11	1 per month
		Water-soluble sulphate	EN 1744-1	1 per month
Aggregates for concrete	BS EN 12620	Particle density and water absorption	EN 1097-6	1 per month
		Sulphur containing Compounds	EN 1744-1	2 per year
		Chlorides	EN 1744-5	2 per year
		Influence on setting time of cement	EN 1744-6	2 per year
Unbound: Fills Capping Sub-base	SHW Series 600, & 800 SROH	California Bearing Ratio	1377: part 4	1 per month
		Plasticity of fines Frost Heave	1377: part 2	1 per week
			812: part 124	1 per year

Tests listed are not exhaustive and reference should be made to relevant standards and specifications for additional requirements. Tests for BS EN 13043 and additional minimum test frequencies for other aggregate standards are tabled in EN 16236.

All aggregates which pass the testing and are therefore allowed to be sold as a product will be stockpiled on site pending sale. Aggregates will aim to be sold within 6 to 12-months of production. Sold products will follow procedures outlined in section 6.7 of the FOS.

Sample results are to be kept on-site and made available if requested.

6.5 Manufactured Products

After processing, manufactured products will be subject to a visual inspection to ensure that all forms of physical contaminants (woods, metals, plastics etc.) have been removed before testing. If physical contamination is encountered, the material shall be screened and segregated to ensure a high enough standard to meet the relevant criteria.

Once the appropriate materials have been sampled and tested to gain compliance with the relevant standard, the product can then be sold without the regulatory parameters for wastes.

All testing results will be maintained and kept on-site offices for a minimum of 2 years and made available for inspection by the customer and/or the regulator if required. Historical results (i.e. older than 4 years) will be summarised in spreadsheet format for inspection purposes.

All stockpiles of material will be clearly labelled ready for export.

6.6 Transport and Delivery

All products that are to be transported and delivered to customers will be carried out by DTM vehicles or, on smaller-scale projects, via collection by the customer themselves.

For aggregates that have been supplied to customers using the QP, the delivery of the product must maintain a record of :

- The date of supply to the customer;
- Customer's name and contact details;
- BS number for aggregate and specification of the customer;
- Name, address, and contact details of the producer of the product;
- Quantity supplied;
- A statement that the material was produced following the QP.

The supplier will also maintain records of testing, outline details of the quality control system in which the product was created and information on good practice for storage, transportation, and handling of the aggregate in the case it is requested by the customer.

The sale and delivery of the product materials under the WRAP QP for aggregates negates the need for the use of waste transfer notes. Instead, the company will provide sale of goods receipts with the documented criteria listed above on them and records will be kept for a minimum of 2 years.

7 Monitoring and Emission Regime

The Dust and Particulate management Plan (presented as a standalone document), identifies the potential for emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) arising from the treatment of wastes. Activities at the sites which could potentially produce PM are:

- Waste Screening;
- Processing/crushing;
- Loading and unloading of vehicles;
- Vehicle movements.

Actions to mitigate and/or prevent emissions for the following are detailed in this EMS:

- PM;
- Odour;
- Water Discharge;
- Noise and Vibrations.

7.1 Particulate Matter

Emissions of PM may arise from both vehicle movements and with the processing and screening of waste materials.

PM emissions from the waste processing will generally occur when the material has a moisture content below 30%. Regular inspections of the stockpiles along with damping down measures if the material is to become too dry. Daily PM checks will be conducted as part of the site maintenance and inspection checklist. A copy of the maintenance and inspection checklist is shown in Appendix C.

PM suppression techniques (water spray/mist bar) and minimising drop heights will be adopted on-site to suppress any emissions. Speed limits will be enforced on-site to mitigate PM being emitted from the vehicle movements in addition to sheeting of vehicles and minimising material and vehicle movements. A road sweeper will also be utilised to clean both on and off-site roadways of mud and debris.

7.2 Other Waste (Litter)

On-site litter will be monitored and cleaned as part of the daily checklist. Any litter identified to have the potential migrate off-site will be collected and disposed of appropriately in accordance with duty of care.

7.3 Odour

Odour monitoring will be conducted on the site. However, given the nature of the site, it is not foreseen to be an issue.

No odour assessment report is required at this stage. Any odour complaints will be investigated and a separate document response will be initiated. This will include the locations of the complaint for follow-up purposes. The odour monitoring programmes will be reviewed 1-month post complaint, to ascertain whether an Odour Management Plan (OMP) will be required.

7.4 Water Discharge

There is no outlet for any surface waters to flow from the site. The site comprises some hardstanding and compacted hardcore; is absent of any specific outlet and hardstanding areas are considered to drain to surrounding areas. If the hardcore on site becomes severely compacted, it may prevent the surface waters from infiltrating into the ground - Please, see section 9, Site Engineering for further details.

If this does occur, the management of the site will firstly excavate the material that has been compacted and secondly, replace the hardstanding with new, clean aggregate that will allow for the free draining of liquid to occur on site once more.

Quarantined areas will have a sealed drainage system to prevent any contaminated run-off from infiltrating into the ground.

This daily monitoring will continue in line with current permit requirements.

7.5 Noise and Vibrations

The majority of proposed operations do not generate excessive noise and vibration which may be a nuisance to nearby residents. Emissions from the activities shall be free from noise and vibration at levels likely to affect the pollution outside of the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the EA.

The plant will be located in an area of the site that is surrounded by trees and hedges. To minimize the escape of noise outside of the site boundaries, there is a bank of trees surrounding the perimeter of the site.

The crushing equipment will be maintained and used in accordance with manufacturer recommendations to avoid excessive noise and vibration. The crushing operation take place during normal working hours (08:30 to 17:00) excluding weekends to avoid any noise during evenings and night times.

The operator shall :

- If notified by the EA that the activities are giving rise to noise and vibration pollution outside of the site - submit to the EA for approval within the period specified, a noise and vibration management plan;
- implement an approved the noise and vibration management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the EA.

It is not anticipated that site operations will be cause a noise nuisance, due to the scale of the proposed operations. The site has been planned to ensure that the best practicable means would be employed at all times, ensuring that all plant and equipment does not produce excessive noise audible beyond the site boundary.

A noise risk assessment has been conducted by Hunter Acoustics Limited (“Hunter”) Ref: Ref: 6457/NIA1, dated February 2022. The report identified Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs) and established typical daytime background sound levels at all the NSRs and sorced noise data for each item of plant.

An acoustic model was used to predict sound levels from the proposed waste transfer station operations to the existing NSRs to assess the noise impact and it was assessed that noise levels are unlikely to have an adverse impact.

7.6 Control of Pests

The site will be inspected weekly for the presence of vermin and the results of the inspection noted on the site inspection form. In the unlikely event that vermin become an issue on-site a qualified and registered pest control contractor will be consulted and brought in if deemed necessary.

7.7 Control of Mud and Debris

To mitigate against mudflow across the compacted hardcore and hardstanding surfaces of the operational areas during wet weather, a road sweeper will be utilised. This will reduce the risk of mud and debris being tracked around the site and onto the public highway. Should mud and debris be tracked to the public highway, this will be treated as an emergency and the operator will utilise the road sweeper to clean those areas.

Wheel cleaning facilities will be available to clean mud and debris off departing vehicle wheels if deemed necessary by on-site personnel.

8 Permitted Operations

The activities will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements set out in SR2010No12 permit. The site is permitted to undertake the following activities:

- R13: Storage of wastes pending the operations numbered R3 and RS;
- R3: Recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents;
- RS: Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials.

The permit stipulates that the operator is only authorised to carry out the operations specified in table 8-1.

Table 8-1. Permitted Site Activities

Description of activities	Limits of activities
R13: Storage of wastes pending the operations numbered R3 and R5.	Treatment of wastes listed in table 2.3 consists only of sorting, separation, screening, crushing, and blending of waste for recovery as a soil, soil substitute or aggregate.
R3: recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents.	Secure storage of wastes listed in table 2.3 pending treatment.
R5: Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials.	Storage of wastes listed in table 2.4 shall not exceed 10,000 tonnes in total at any one time.
	All other wastes stored shall not exceed 40,000 tonnes in total at any one time.
	No more than 75,000 tonnes of waste shall be treated per year.
	Treatment of slags and ashes for disposal shall not exceed 50 tonnes per day, or if for a mix of recovery and disposal shall not exceed 75 tonnes per day.

9 Site Engineering

The site is to consist of both compacted hardcore and concrete hardstanding.

The storage bays for quarantined materials will be constructed on a concrete surface that is enclosed on 3-sides by concrete to maintain material separation and to prevent any unauthorised blending and cross-contamination of materials. Smaller quantities of quarantined material will be stored in a sealed skip. The procedures for quarantined materials will have the objective of preventing the potential migration of contaminated water run-off to surrounding ground.

The rest of the yard is constructed with compacted hardcore materials. This allows for the free draining of all surface waters on-site to naturally infiltrate into the ground. A structured maintenance schedule of this area is operational and this allows for the excavation and reconstruction of the hardstanding using fresh aggregate materials. This will only be undertaken when the surface has become so compacted (by the repeated use of heavy plant), that the surface water is being prevented from draining away.

10 Incident Plans

Only wastes permitted to be accepted are non-hazardous (inert) wastes. As a consequence, the risks of contamination are very low.

10.1 Breakdowns and spillages

In the event of equipment failure and breakdown of the loading plant, alternative plant units will be brought on to the site until faulty and broken equipment is repaired. If an alternative machine cannot be used, then wastes will be stored until the plant is repaired.

Any spillages of fuel will be cleared immediately by depositing sand or other absorbent materials on the affected area. The sand or absorbents will be placed in a sealed container or skip to be taken to a suitably licensed site for disposal. All spillages of waste and windblown litter will be cleared by the end of the working day in which they occur where practicable.

All staff are to be trained to be able to identify a spillage and to act quickly to initiate clean up and containment procedures to limit the impact on the environment.

Fully equipped spill kits are held on-site in areas plant equipment are used and stored.

10.2 Drums and Other Containers

No drummed wastes are to be accepted onto the site. In the unlikely circumstance that a drum concealed in the waste is delivered to the site and is not observed until the haulage vehicle is emptied onto the raw material stockpile, then the following procedures will apply:

- The staff member will visually check the condition of the drum from a safe distance, noting any labels referring to the possible contents or hazards;
- The site manager will be contacted to verify the observations and to decide on further action;
- The producer of the waste and the EA will be contacted for advice and further information;
- If safe to do so, the waste will be quarantined in a safe location on site away from all other wastes and out of the way of staff and plant;
- All spillages will be cleared using a spill containment kit and all contaminated absorbents placed in a sealed container or skip for disposal to a suitably licensed waste management site;
- If the deposit results in serious reactions with other waste or harmful emissions or the drum contents cannot be identified, then the emergency services and/or specialist waste contractors will be brought in to assist. Staff will be evacuated from the transfer area to a safe area away from the hazard if required or advised to do so.

10.3 Fire

All areas across both the operational yard and the sites offices that are operated by DTM are to be fully equipped with the most appropriate and correct fire extinguishers. These are to be tested and maintained by an approved contractor annually. Training will be provided to all site staff by a suitably qualified person to ensure that all staff are able and competent in the use of the extinguishers.

The wastes accepted are not considered flammable and therefore are not considered a high fire risk. However, there may be contaminants within the loads that require picking and segregating from the inert materials that may pose a fire risk, mitigation measures to reduce this risk are detailed within the Environmental Risk Assessment held for the permitted activities.

10.4 Site Security

The site is to be fenced with 1.80m high-security fencing on all accessible boundaries to avoid any unauthorised access to the site. This will help to eliminate vandalism of plant and other equipment out of normal operating hours. The site will be monitored by 24-hour security that surveys all areas of the site.

During working hours, the entrance gate is to remain closed to all vehicles except for those with pre-booked appointments and on-site staff.

During all hours when the site is not in operation the gate will be securely closed and locked.

At all times of the day, the Close Circuit Television (CCTV) will be operational and monitored.

11 Reporting

The EA are the regulating authority for the area in which DTM Recycled Aggregates Limited operate. All reporting needs to be submitted to the EA for activities occurring under the control of the permit.

Waste return data will be submitted to the EA within 30 days of the last day of the preceding quarterly period:

- January to March figures will be reported before the end of April;
- April to June figures will be reported before the end of July;
- July to September figures will be reported before the end of October, and;
- October to December figures will be submitted before then of January the following year.

Any emissions or incidents that are not permitted and may impact the environment and human health will be reported to the EA as soon as possible. This will allow them to be fully aware of the situation and to take the appropriate action required to limit any impacts.

All actions taken by staff will be logged in a mitigation action report.

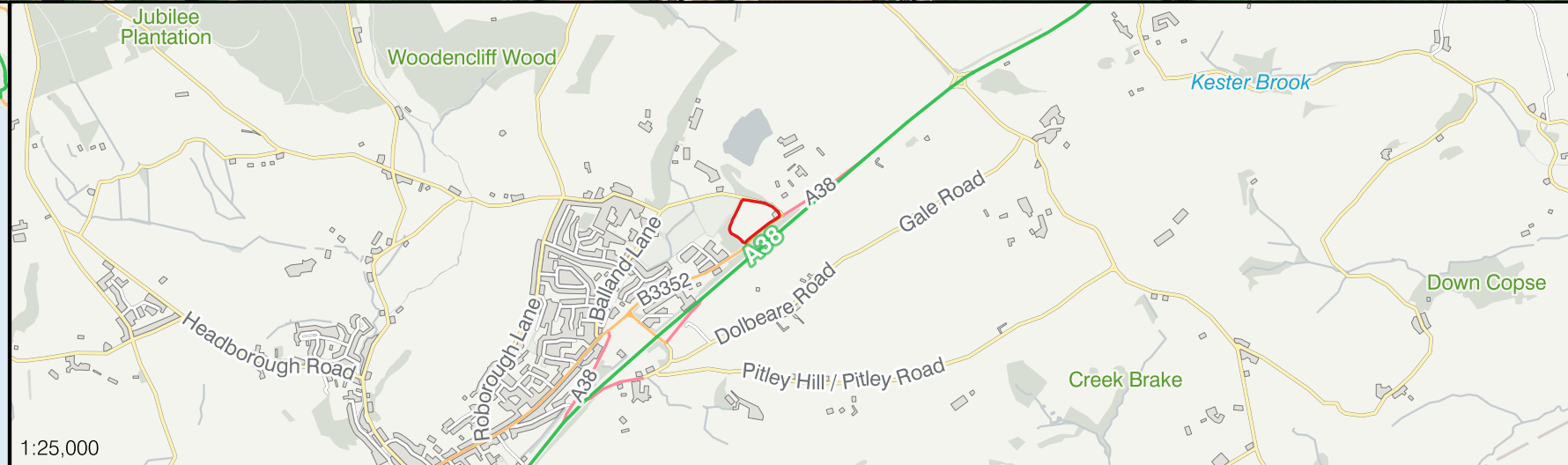
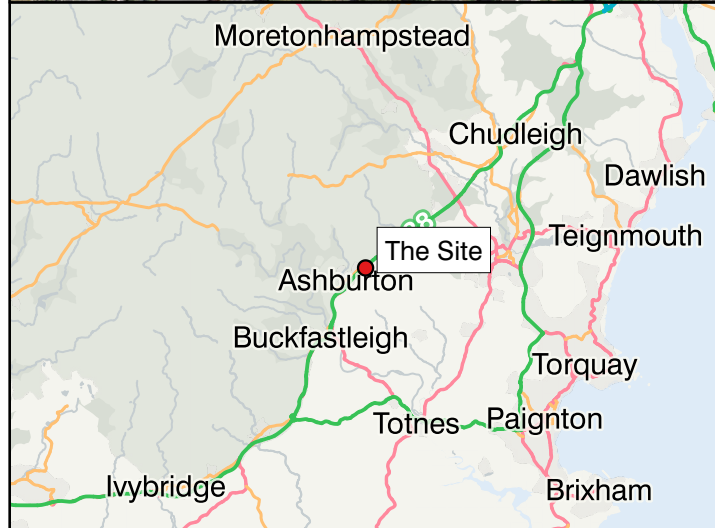
Drawings



- Legend
- Indicative Site Boundary
 - Buffer
 - Site Location

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Client	DTM Recycled Aggregates Limited	
Project	Linhay Hill, Ashburton, Newton Abbott, Devon, TQ13 7ES	
Title	Site Location Plan	
Report No.	Drawing No.	Revision
141421-S01	01	-
Scale	Date	Frame Size
1:3,500	11/01/2022	A3
Produced by	Drawn by	Approved by
LC	LC	JPW





- Legend
- Indicative Site Boundary
 - Proposed Site Layout
 - One-way Direction of Vehicle Movement

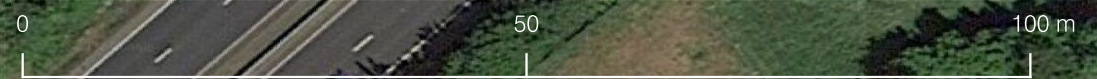
id	Label
1	Park
2	Site Office
3	Plant Park
4	Wheel Wash
5	Screen Crush
7	Aggregate Stock
8	Quarantine Bay

Client
DTM Recycled Aggregates Limited

Project
Linhay Hill, Ashburton, Newton Abbott, Devon, TQ13 7UP

Title
Proposed Site Layout

Report No. 141421-S01	Drawing No. 03	Revision -
Scale 1:750	Date 01/02/22	Frame Size A3
Produced by LC	Drawn by LC	Approved by PW



Appendices

Certificate of Registration under the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

Regulation authority

Name	
Address	National Customer Contact Centre 99 Parkway Avenue Sheffield S9 4WF
Telephone number	03708 506506

The Environment Agency certify that the following information is entered in the register which they maintain under regulation 28 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

Carriers details

Name of registered carrier	DTM Recycled Aggregates Limited
Registered as	An upper tier waste broker and dealer
Registration number	CBDU421475
Address of place of business	AMBRISON HOUSE LORN HAVEN BUSINESS PARK NEWTON ABBOT TQ13 7FF
Telephone number	01364654421
Date of registration	27 January 2022
Expiry date of registration (unless revoked)	27 January 2025

Making changes to your registration

Your registration will last 3 years and will need to be renewed after this period. If any of your details change, you must notify us within 28 days of the change.

UPPER TIER
CARRIER DEALER
REG. No. CBDU327154

REGISTERED WITH
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY



WHITE - CUSTOMER
YELLOW - OFFICE
PINK - BOOK

01364 654421 07851 253 512 info@dtmgrabhire.co.uk www.dtmgrabhire.co.uk
Ambrison House, Lornhaven Business Park, Dolbeare Road, Ashburton, TQ13 7FF

0751

DUTY OF CARE WASTE TRANSFER NOTE

Lorry Reg

Driver

Date

Number of Loads

Approx Tonnage

tons

Signed

LOADING CLIENT

ADDRESS

Signed

DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

Topsoli

Subsoil

Hardcore

Vegetation

Planing's

Others

DEPOSITION SITE

ADDRESS

Licence No

Signed

Date: From

To

REMARKS

UPPER TIER
CARRIER DEALER
REG. No. CBDU327154

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Hardcore

Vegetation

Planing's

Others

DEPOSITION SITE

ADDRESS

Licence No

Signed

Date: From

To

REMARKS

PLANT INSPECTION RECORD

	✓ = CHECKED	R = REPLACED	N/A = NOT APPLICABLE
Engine Oil filter			Axles
Primary Fuel Filter			Hyd Rams
Secondary Fuel Filter			Hyd Pipes/Hoses
In-line Fuel Filter			Oil Coolers
Air Filter Out			Seat Belts
Air Filter In			King Pins
Air End Air Filter			Wheel Bearings
Hydraulic Filter			Ball Joints
Pilot Filter			Brake Linings
Transmission Filter			Foot Brake
Seperator Filter			Hand Brake
Hydrostatic Filter			Towing Gear
Breather Filter			Working Lights
Cabin Filter			Air Pressure
Engine Oil			Safety Decals
Hydraulic Oil			Visible Serial #
Transmission Oil			Instrumentation
Gear Oil			Safety Switches
Hydrostatic Oil			Tappets
Antifreeze			Clean Machine
Grease All Parts			Full Function Test
Check All Levels			
Track/Tyre Condition			
Drive Belts			
Exhaust System			
Driver Shafts			

Date:		Machine Type:
DTM No:		Location:
Serial Number:		Hours:
Any reported fault?		
Work carried out:		
Comments:		

Completed by:		Total Hours Spent:
Signed:		