

A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction

Scheme Number: TR010037

Volume 6

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices **Appendix 10.2 – Waste disposal assessment**

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

March 2021

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

**The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and
Procedure) Regulations 2009**

The A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction
Development Consent Order 202[x]

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDICES
Appendix 10.2 – Waste disposal assessment

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Table of contents

Appendix 10.2 Waste disposal assessment	1
10.1. Overview	1
10.2. Waste assessment	1

Tables

Table 1 Appendix 10.2: Preliminary waste assessment summary	3
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Appendix 10.2 Waste disposal assessment

10.1. Overview

- 10.1.1. Excavated materials will be generated during construction, a proportion of which will not be retained onsite. It is a legal requirement to assess any material potentially to be disposed of as a waste.
- 10.1.2. There is legislation and guidance documents which map the way forward for the appropriate classification of waste.
- 10.1.3. A waste assessment on the available ground investigation data was undertaken by a waste management specialist. The assessment was undertaken to enable up-front assessment of the likely disposal classification of potential waste in accordance with current waste legislation. The assessment assumes materials sampled and analysed are generally representative of the materials across the Proposed Scheme.
- 10.1.4. In certain instances, there is the potential for additional assessment to be required where materials encountered during construction are inconsistent with the initial assessment. This may be for example at un-sampled depths, between sampling points, under existing structures or the chemical data to allow assessment is absent or limited. In addition, the receiving disposal facility may require further assessment.
- 10.1.5. With reference to additional assessment requirements, a review of the most recent layout of the Proposed Scheme against the available ground investigation information identified three data gaps where insufficient information is available for a comprehensive waste assessment. It is possible for hazardous waste to be present at these locations. These data gaps relate to the Cantley Lane landfill, the infilled gravel pit to the south east of the Proposed Scheme, and general coverage across areas of the Proposed Scheme which were included in the design after the 2018 ground investigation.

10.2. Waste assessment

- 10.2.1. Following selection of the potential List of Waste (LoW) codes, a hazardous properties assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Environment Agency Technical Guidance WM3, Waste Classification, Guidance on the Classification and Assessment of Waste (Version 1.1: May 2018)).
- 10.2.2. The assessment was undertaken using the industry recognised HazWasteOnline™ screening tool; a web-based software tool for classifying waste following latest Environment Agency guidance and European regulations.

- 10.2.3. The Landfill Classification is primarily based on an assessment of suitability for disposal of wastes to landfill sites, where unsuitable for reuse, recycling or recovery. In accordance with the waste hierarchy, consider reuse of waste materials where applicable, only if supported by an approved Materials Management Plan (MMP) or appropriate environmental permit or exemption.
- 10.2.4. The assessment is summarised in Table 1 Appendix 10.2.

Table 1 Appendix 10.2: Preliminary waste assessment summary

Waste	Samples	WM3 waste classification (LoW code)	Landfill classification
Proposed Scheme wide			
<u>Topsoil (made ground and natural)</u> Encountered extensively across the Proposed Scheme.	Thirteen (thirteen locations)	Non-hazardous waste (17-05-04) ^A	Topsoil specifically excluded from disposal to inert landfills. Non-hazardous topsoil wastes requiring disposal to landfill must be disposed of to a landfill licensed to accept non-hazardous waste.
<u>Concrete</u> Thin layer of concrete encountered underlying the asphalt at BH16.	None	Non-Hazardous Waste (17-01-01).	European Council Decision 2003/33/EC identifies wastes acceptable without testing at landfills for inert waste. These identified waste types include concrete, and therefore unless contaminated (including by poor segregation from other materials) or of non-standard manufacture, concrete is likely (subject to the specific landfill permit) to be acceptable at a landfill for inert waste without waste acceptance criteria (WAC) testing.
<u>General made ground</u> Predominantly reworked superficial deposits, with inclusions of materials of anthropogenic origin, associated with the construction of the existing carriageways.	Six (five locations)	Non-hazardous waste (17-05-04) ^A	In the absence of comprehensive WAC testing to inform landfill disposal options, these non-hazardous wastes must be disposed of to a landfill licensed to accept non-hazardous waste. Further WAC testing at the time of disposal may enable a proportion of these wastes to be disposed of to a landfill licenced to accept inert waste.
<u>Alluvium</u> Predominantly encountered within close proximity to the Cantley Stream watercourse.	None	Non-hazardous waste (17-05-04)	Alluvium No analysis of the alluvium has been undertaken to date. Further assessment required to inform waste classification and options for landfill disposal.
<u>Lowestoft Formation</u> Generally encountered across the northern extents of the Proposed Scheme.	Three (three locations)	Non-hazardous waste (17-05-04)	Lowestoft, Sheringham Cliffs and Lewes Nodular Chalk Formations In accordance with European Council Decision 2003/33/EC, unless contaminated (including by poor segregation from other materials) it is considered that these non-hazardous wastes requiring disposal may be acceptable at a landfill or exempt site as inert ^B waste without further testing. This should be reviewed with any receiving landfill, in line with their specific permit requirements. If deemed unsuitable for disposal as inert waste by the landfill, further WAC analysis may be required at a frequency to be agreed with the receiving landfill to confirm landfill suitability.
<u>Sheringham Cliffs Formation</u> Generally encountered in the southern, eastern and western extents of the Proposed Scheme.	Seven (five locations)	Non-hazardous waste (17-05-04)	
<u>Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation</u> Encountered across the entire Proposed Scheme.	None	Non-hazardous waste (17-05-04) ^C	

Waste	Samples	WM3 waste classification (LoW code)	Landfill classification
Cantley Lane landfill			
<u>Made ground</u> General mix of sands, gravels and clays (with inclusions of materials of anthropogenic origin) encountered within TP11, TP27, TP29, TP30 and WS13 at the location of the Cantley Lane Landfill.	Seven (four locations)	Requires further assessment	Insufficient information available for a comprehensive waste assessment, with only four locations assessed (TP11, TP27, TP29 and WS13) along the landfills south west boundary. Whilst the wastes assessed to date were classified as non-hazardous (LoW code 17-05-04), it is possible for hazardous waste (LoW code 17-05-03*) to be present outside of these locations.
<u>Domestic household waste</u> Potential domestic waste including brick, ceramic, plastics, tin cans, glass, rubber, shoes and paper encountered within TP11, TP27, TP29, TP30 and WS13 below 3.7 mbgl at the location of the Cantley Lane Landfill.	Three (three locations)	Requires further assessment	Insufficient information available for a comprehensive waste assessment, with only three locations assessed (TP11, TP27 and TP29) along the landfills south west boundary. Whilst the wastes assessed to date were classified as non-hazardous (LoW code 17-05-04), it is possible for hazardous waste (LoW code 17-05-03*) to be present outside of these locations.
Infilled gravel pit			
Infilled gravel pit east of Cantley Lane South.	Four (one location)	Requires further assessment	Insufficient information available for a comprehensive waste assessment, with only one location assessed (BH27). Whilst wastes in BH27 were classified as non-hazardous (LoW code 17-05-04), it is possible for hazardous waste (LoW code 17-05-03*) to be present outside of this location.
Notes			
A) Although not identified in the laboratory analysis or within the exploratory holes, excavated material should be inspected for visible fragments of asbestos containing materials (ACM) as a precaution. If found, they should be appropriately removed in accordance with the principal contractor's EMP and disposed of separately (as LoW Code 17-06-05*), or bulk material including fragments treated as mixed hazardous waste.			
B) Where encountered, organic rich materials (including but not limited to wood, rootlet and relict topsoil) and peat cannot be disposed of as waste at an inert landfill. Accordingly, organic rich materials requiring disposal to landfill as part of this project must be considered non-hazardous waste unless the constituent organic rich parts are appropriately segregated and disposed of separately.			
C) It is considered likely that a non-hazardous classification under WM3 would be appropriate in respect of these untested wastes due to its physical nature, lack of evidence of contamination identified during the investigation and non-hazardous classification of the overlying deposits.			