

## ATTACHMENT 8-2-1: WASTE HIERARCHY

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Section 21(A) of the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended) requires that the waste hierarchy shall apply as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy as follows:

- Prevention;
- Preparing for re-use;
- Recycling;
- Other recovery (including energy recovery); and
- Disposal.

Section 29(2A) of the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended) states that it shall be the duty of waste producers and holders to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with sections 21A (Waste Hierarchy) and 32(1).

Section 32 (1) relates to the general duty of a holder of waste in relation to the holding, collection and movement of waste.

### **Consideration of Waste Hierarchy in context of Proposed Principal Waste Treatment Activity**

Section 4.3 of the Application Form requires evidence that demonstrates that the waste hierarchy has been considered when choosing treatment options for waste treated or transferred off-site

The principal activity proposed at this facility is: ***R05 - Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials, which includes soil cleaning resulting in recovery of the soil and recycling of inorganic construction materials.***

The applicant proposes to fill the quarry voids with imported waste inert soils and stone materials. The proposed final filled levels will tie in with the surrounding existing levels so as to restore the ground profile back to levels comparable to the original pre-quarrying profile, with minimal visual evidence in the landscape of the former quarrying activity.

Backfilling activities (of inert waste), which meet the recovery definition and are in compliance with Articles 4 and 13 of the WFD, sit on the other recovery tier of the waste hierarchy. The proposed site restoration activities will fall within the 'other recovery' category of the waste hierarchy.

Soil and stone waste is generated in bulk at construction and demolition/development sites, where removal of material off-site is required where arisings cannot be prevented by design or cannot be reused.

The proposed restoration of the site through backfilling using inert waste soil and stone will result in the site being restored to natural levels in keeping with the surrounding landscape. This will result in a beneficial outcome and avoiding the extensive use of non-renewable natural soil resources to complete the restoration works.

### **Consideration of Waste Hierarchy in Context of Waste Generated from On-site Activities**

Roadstone Limited has not participated in any projects under the National Waste Prevention Programme. Roadstone has NSAI accreditation for both Environmental Management (ISO 14001) and Energy Management (ISO 50001). One of the key objectives of the Roadstone Environmental Policy is *“Managing efficiently our resources and managing the generation and disposal of waste and ensuring the prevention of pollution on all our sites”*.

All site staff will be trained in the principles of waste hierarchy and encouraged to prioritise the prevention of waste. Resource efficiency and waste management training procedures will be developed and training provided to all staff as part of the Environmental Management System. Treatment options high in the waste hierarchy will be prioritised for unavoidable waste generated on site.

The waste streams generated by the licensable and associated activities will be from the office and welfare facilities. This waste will be segregated and collected by a suitably licensed contractor as required for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal as appropriate.

While it is only intended to accept inert soil and stone material which has been considered suitable in accordance with waste acceptance procedures and onsite verification checks. It may be the case that some non-inert waste (metal or wood) may inadvertently be accepted in loads of otherwise inert soil and stone material. This material will also be separated and placed in a skip pending removal off-site by a suitably licensed contractor. This material shall be segregated where practical to facilitate treatment options higher in the waste hierarchy for individual material streams.