

This classification utilises the following guidance and legislation:

WM3 v1.2.GB - Waste Classification - 1st Edition v1.2.GB - Oct 2021

CLP Regulation - Regulation 1272/2008/EC of 16 December 2008

1st ATP - Regulation 790/2009/EC of 10 August 2009

2nd ATP - Regulation 286/2011/EC of 10 March 2011

3rd ATP - Regulation 618/2012/EU of 10 July 2012

4th ATP - Regulation 487/2013/EU of 8 May 2013

Correction to 1st ATP - Regulation 758/2013/EU of 7 August 2013

5th ATP - Regulation 944/2013/EU of 2 October 2013

6th ATP - Regulation 605/2014/EU of 5 June 2014

WFD Annex III replacement - Regulation 1357/2014/EU of 18 December 2014

Revised List of Waste 2014 - Decision 2014/955/EU of 18 December 2014

7th ATP - Regulation 2015/1221/EU of 24 July 2015

8th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of 19 May 2016

9th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 of 19 July 2016

10th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2017/776 of 4 May 2017

HP14 amendment - Regulation (EU) 2017/997 of 8 June 2017

13th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 of 4 October 2018

14th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2020/217 of 4 October 2019

15th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 of 19 May 2020

The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use)(Amendment etc.) (EU Exit)

Regulations 2020 - UK: 2020 No. 1567 of 16th December 2020

The Waste and Environmental Permitting etc. (Legislative Functions and Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 - UK:

2020 No. 1540 of 16th December 2020

GB MCL List - version 1.1 of 09 June 2021

APPENDIX 5

SITE CONTROLS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Site Controls During Construction

Standard best practice and mitigation measures will need to be implemented during the construction to minimise the potential risks to the environment, including:

- Measures to control surface water run-off, especially where this has the potential to mobilise contaminants or silt / sediment off-site, into the ground or into any nearby watercourses.
- Not locating stockpiles adjacent to watercourses (if required), for example a minimum distance of at least 10m when stockpiling materials with measures implemented to prevent run-off.
- If contaminated soils are encountered which need to be stockpiled, then measures will be required to ensure that any water produced is controlled to prevent mixing with uncontaminated soils along with migration to surface water from run-off or leaching into underlying soils, such as using an impermeable base and bunds.
- Measures to minimise the potential for run-off where excavation of materials from below the water table is being undertaken.
- Measures to minimise generation of dust and fibres during the excavation, transportation and stockpiling of material particularly during dry and windy periods, including guidance such as CIRIA C733 for asbestos (if encountered); and
- Ensuring that the appropriate health and safety measures are adopted by the Contractor during the works, particularly if contamination is encountered.

Oils, fuel and chemical storage facilities should be designed regarding the Natural Resources Wales Guidance on Pollution Prevention (GPP2 version 1.2 issued in 2021) and best practices regarding controlling pollution and spillages.

It is unlikely that any significant quantities of groundwater will be encountered in excavations. However, if it is necessary to remove groundwater from excavations the Contractor will need to obtain the relevant permissions relating to the removal and discharge of water to ground or surface water. This will involve liaising with NRW to confirm whether an authorisation is required for abstraction / dewatering. Permission / consent would be required from the sewerage provider in order to discharge water to sewer.

It may be necessary to treat water prior to disposal. Such treatment may include de-silting, sand filtrations and / or passing through activated carbon or similar. Unless otherwise agreed with NRW, water should be stored in a controlled way before disposal to protect the environment.

APPENDIX 6

UNEXPECTED CONTAMINATION PROTOCOL

Unexpected Contamination Protocol

The contractor is required to undertake a watching brief during excavations in case visual and/or olfactory evidence of potential unexpected contamination is encountered. At the proposed site of the New Kop stand, contamination within the ground has already been identified, including metals and hydrocarbons in the ground in the vicinity of TP104 (from 1m bgl), so would not be 'unexpected' when encountered. However, higher concentrations of these substances, larger volumes of contaminated soil or further substances that have not already been encountered such as tar or asbestos containing materials could be construed as being 'unexpected' if they are encountered.

If unexpected contamination is encountered during excavations, it is anticipated the following steps should be undertaken as a minimum:

- The Contractor must stop work in that area to discuss the findings and proposed plan of action with an appropriately trained, qualified and experienced Land Quality consultant.
- Assess whether additional investigation and assessment is required.
- Implement immediate measures to contain and control any unexpected contamination and prevent any additional environmental impacts (should this be required).
- Depending on the nature of the contamination encountered and potential risks identified, liaising with the Client and Regulators to agree proposals for dealing with the material.

Where contaminated material is being excavated, this will need to be segregated and stockpiled separately to prevent mixing with uncontaminated soils. Depending on the nature of the contamination, mitigation measures could be required for stockpiled material such as to prevent leaching and infiltration of contaminants into underlying soils or run-off or emissions such as dust / vapours / fibres.

Records relating to testing, quantity, depth, location and any treatment of the material identified will need to be obtained for inclusion in the Verification Report which will be prepared on completion of the works.

APPENDIX 7

VERIFICATION PLAN AND REPORTING

Verification Plan and Reporting

It will be necessary to provide verification to demonstrate that mitigation measures have been implemented during the works by preparing a Verification Report on completion of the construction works.

The following data should be obtained (where appropriate):

- Name of the Contractor and any relevant Sub-Contractors involved in the earthworks;
- Key dates for the project – start of works, excavations, end of works (for example);
- Audit trail to show that materials and wastes have gone to the correct destination;
- Document any changes that may have been made to the construction methodology or to the design;
- Reference to any further site investigation data, further risk assessments and to any earthworks specification;
- Verification testing and comparison to the appropriate assessment criteria as set out in any earthworks specification;
- Treatment records (if any);
- Laboratory analysis certificates and appropriate sampling plans;
- Waste transfer notes / delivery tickets;
- Carrier registration details for waste hauliers and Environmental Permit reference numbers for sites receiving waste from the project;
- Record of contingency arrangements that had to be implemented (if any);
- Record of quantity of materials excavated, removed from site, and imported to site;
- For imported soils, evidence that the material is sourced from a greenfield / quarried source, or, if from a brownfield source, that proper sampling, testing and assessment has been undertaken (in accordance with any earthworks specification) to determine that the material is suitable for use at the site;
- Photographic records, including during excavations, segregation / stockpiling and material placement; and
- As-built landscape and drainage drawings.

If an opportunity to re-use site won material is identified, the re-use of material will need to be undertaken using the approach provided within the CL:AIRE DoW:CoP. This will require an MMP to be prepared prior to the works commencing. The MMP will also require a Qualified Person declaration to CL:AIRE prior to re-using any materials. The MMP, if required, would be a live document and would need to be updated as required to reflect any changes during the works to facilitate the audit trail. The changes would need to be recorded in the Verification Report to be prepared on completion of the works. This should include:

- A description of the project and earthworks undertaken;
- Details of the location of re-used materials on site, including as-built drawings; and
- Reference to the MMP and tracking system (i.e. record of movement of material).