



Outline Construction Waste Management Plan

Land at the former Sipson Garden Centre

Lewdown Holdings Ltd

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Document Control

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Executive Summary

- i. KaNect Limited (hereafter referred to as 'KaNect') has been appointed by Lewdown Holdings Ltd (here after referred to as the 'Applicant') to prepare an Outline Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) (hereafter referred to as the 'Plan') in support of the planning application for the proposed Land at the former Sipson Garden Centre development (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'), located within London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH).

ii. The principal aim of this Plan is to demonstrate how the Proposed Development has considered sustainable methods for managing construction, demolition, and excavation (CD&E) waste and surplus material generated during the construction phase. Furthermore, with regards to managing CD&E waste and the surplus material associated with the Proposed Development, this Plan has the following aims:
 - To contribute towards achieving emerging, current and long-term government, national, regional and local (LBH) targets for waste minimisation, recycling and reuse of CD&E waste arisings and surplus materials,
 - To provide a summary of the construction works to provide context for the anticipated waste arisings and its management,
 - To facilitate the contractor to comply with all applicable legal requirements for handling CD&E waste and surplus material, and
 - To facilitate the contractor in achieving high standards of waste management performance.
- iii. The Site is partially previously developed with the former Sipson Garden Centre occupying just under a hectare. The development Site consists of hardstanding and dilapidate structures associated with the previous use, the wider site within the Applicant's ownership consists of informal grassland.
- iv. As part of the redevelopment, all existing structures and hardstanding will be demolished. Due to the design of the Proposed Development, it is envisioned that the site needs to be excavated to a depth of 200mm, in addition to the excavation carried out due to the installation of pad foundations.
- v. Based on the above information, it is anticipated that the construction activities associated with the Proposed Development will result in the generation of approximately **4,789.23 tonnes** of waste material including 104 tonnes from construction works, 2,019.3 tonnes from demolition works and 2,666 tonnes from excavation works.
- vi. At this stage, the information available regarding the anticipated construction activities is high level and therefore this Plan is presented in outline. It is envisioned that this Plan will be updated or a detailed CWMP will be developed by the Principal Contractor as detailed information on construction activities (i.e., material quantities, quantities of waste etc.) becomes available.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Outline Site Waste Management Plan (Outline CWMP) (hereafter referred to as the 'Plan') has been prepared by KaNect Limited (hereafter referred to as 'KaNect') on behalf of Lewdown Holdings Ltd (hereafter referred to as the 'Applicant') to support the planning application for the proposed Land at the former Sipson Garden Centre (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'), located within the London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH).
- 1.2 The principle aim of this Plan is to demonstrate how the Proposed Development has considered sustainable methods for managing construction waste during the construction phases. Furthermore, with regards to managing construction waste and surplus material generated from the Proposed Development, this Plan has the following aims:
 - To contribute towards achieving emerging, current, and long-term government, national, regional and local (LBH) targets for waste minimisation, recycling and reuse of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste arisings and materials,
 - To provide a summary of the CD&E works to provide context for the anticipated waste arisings and management,
 - To facilitate the contractor to comply with all applicable legal requirements for handling construction, demolition waste and surplus material, and
 - To facilitate the contractor in achieving high standards of waste management performance.
- 1.3 This Plan provides a review of the requirements placed on the Proposed Development under legislation and policy at all levels of government (i.e., national (England), regional (London) and local (LBH)).
- 1.4 For this Plan, waste is defined as per the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (2008/98/EC) as "any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard" (Ref 1).

Requirements of a Site Waste Management Plan

- 1.5 Whilst the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Regulations 2008 (Ref 2) were revoked as of December 2013 (Ref 3), the production of a SWMP (alternatively known as Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) for developments is considered best practice by several London Local Planning Authorities (LPA).
- 1.6 Information available on the construction, demolition, and excavation phases at this stage of the planning application is indicative and as such this Plan is outline. However, it is envisioned that the Principal Contractor will update this Plan prepare a detailed CWMP, as detailed information relating to the construction activities (i.e., material quantities, methods, logistics etc.) becomes available.

Site Context

- 1.7 The wider site ('Site') covers approximately 17 acres (7ha) of land 1km north of Heathrow Airport along the M4, just northeast of Sipson village and is designated as Green Belt.
- 1.8 Figure 1 shows the Site's location plan.

Figure 1 Location Plan



This Plan is not drawn to scale.

2. Proposed Works and Development

2.1 All existing structure, buildings and hardstanding will be demolished to allow the creation of office space and servicing area.

3. Legislation and Waste Planning Policy

National

3.1 A summary of legislation and policy relevant to the management of CD&E and surplus material applicable to the Proposed Development is provided in this section.

- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (Ref 4),
- Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974 (as amended) (Ref 5),
- The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 (Ref 6),
- Environment Act 1995 (Ref 7),
- The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) (Ref 8),
- Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) (Ref 9),
- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (Ref 10),
- The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended) (Ref 11), and
- The Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 (as amended) (Ref 12).

National Planning Policy Framework (2023)

- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 13) was revised on 5 September 2023. The revised NPPF sets out the government planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This NPPF supersedes the previous NPPF published in July 2021, February 2019, July 2018 and March 2012.
- 3.3 The revised NPPF maintains the presumption in favour of sustainable development which should be delivered in accordance with three main objective areas: economic, social and environmental (Paragraph 8 of the NPPF). The revised NPPF aims to enable local people and their local authorities to produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which should be interpreted and applied to meet the needs and priorities of their communities.
- 3.4 The environmental objective refers to the importance of waste management and resource efficiency. The NPPF should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) (Ref 14), including the Waste Management Plan for England (2021) (Ref 15) and Planning Practice Guidance which are discussed in the following sections of this Strategy

National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)

- 3.5 The National Planning Policy for Waste provides the planning framework to enable local authorities to put forward, through local waste management plans, strategies that identify sites and areas that are suitable for new or enhanced facilities to meet the waste management needs of their areas.

Waste Management Plan for England (2021)

- 3.6 The Waste Management Plan for England is a high-level document, which outlines the steps required to move towards a zero-waste economy, as part of the transition to a sustainable economy.
- 3.7 The Waste Management Plan fulfils the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (dated 19 November 2008) Article 28 mandatory requirements, and other required content as set out in Schedule 1 to the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 as amended. The Waste Management Plan provides an analysis of current waste management practices in England and evaluates implementation of the objectives and provisions of the WFD.

Regional and Local

- 3.8 The regional, and local waste and recycling management planning policies in Table 1 contain information applicable to the Proposed Development.

Table 1 Regional and Local Waste Planning Policy

Waste Planning Policy Document	Date	Policy	Detail
National			
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Strategy to Improve the Environment (Ref 16)	2018	Chapter 4: Increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution and waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that resources are used more efficiently and kept in use for longer to minimise waste and reduce its environmental impacts by promoting reuse, remanufacturing, and recycling. • Work towards eliminating all avoidable waste by 2050 and all avoidable plastic waste by end of 2025.
Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (Ref 17)	2018	1.1.1 1.1.4 1.3.2 2.3.1 3.1.1	<p>This Strategy mentions construction waste in several actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1.1.4 “Invoking the ‘polluter pays’ principle and harnessing the potential of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for other waste streams” – this section refers to five waste streams that the government will have reviewed and consulted on by 2025 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – “Certain materials in the construction and demolition section.” – Section 1.3.2 “Developing plans to increase resource efficiency and minimise waste in the construction sector, working with the Green Construction Board” – this section sets out the intention to increase resource efficiency within the construction sector.
Regional			
The London Plan (Ref 18)	2021	The London Plan Policy SI 7 Reducing Waste and Supporting the Circular Economy	<p>This policy states that waste reduction and reduction in the quantity of waste going for disposal from London can be achieved by promoting circular economy i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By encouraging the reuse of material and by using fewer resources in the production and distribution of products • Meet or exceed the targets for each of the following waste and material streams: • Construction and demolition – 95% reuse/recycling/recovery Excavation – 95% beneficial use
		The London Strategy Policy T7 Deliveries, Servicing and Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This policy states that development proposals must consider the use of rail/water for the transportation of material with increased levels of direct vision on waste. • Development plans and development proposals should facilitate sustainable freight movement by rail, waterways and road. <p>At large developments, facilities to enable micro-consolidation should be provided, with management arrangements set out in Delivery and Servicing Plans.</p>
Local			
West London Waste Plan (WLWP) (Ref 19)	2015	Strategic Objectives	<p>To ensure that waste is managed as far up the waste hierarchy as possible, by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encouraging the minimisation of waste and the use of waste as a resource.
LBH Local Plan (Ref 20)	2012	Policy EM11: Sustainable Waste Management	<p>This policy states that the:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Council will require all new development to address waste management at all stages of a development's life from design and construction through to the end use and activity on site, ensuring that all waste is managed towards the upper end of the waste hierarchy.• The Council will promote using waste as a resource and encouraging the re-use of materials and recycling.
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4. Construction, Demolition Waste and Surplus Excavated Materials

Method

Construction Waste

- 4.1 The quantities of construction waste have been estimated using a bespoke tool, which generates data based on the Benchmarks and Baselines 2009 from the Construction Resources and Waste Platform (CRWP) (Ref 21).
- 4.2 It is difficult to calculate the precise waste quantities arising from the construction materials. In a best-case scenario, all construction materials would be utilised; however, it is acknowledged that due to over ordering of materials and poor storage of these materials (amongst some of the most common reasons for construction material wastage), this is not often the case. The estimated waste arising from the construction of the Proposed Development is dependent upon several factors, including construction methodologies, and the nature of the materials used.
- 4.3 The Proposed Development will be constructed as a commercial development. Therefore, for the purpose of estimating the waste arising during the construction phase, the Project Type selected for the Proposed Development is based on the land uses, which in this case is 'Commercial Office'.
- 4.4 Based on the land use of the Proposed Development (i.e., Commercial Office) and BRE Benchmark data, the average construction waste generation rate is 19.8 tonnes per 100 m². However, it is envisioned that the Principal Contractor will implement sustainable methods to target a generation rate of 6.5 tonnes per 100m² as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Estimated Average Tonnes per 100m².

Project Type	Average Tonnes/100 m ²
Commercial Office	6.5

- 4.5 The composition of the construction waste stream is also dependent upon several factors. Studies conducted by WRAP have determined that due to similar factors as those used to determine the quantity of construction waste materials, the composition of construction waste arisings can vary widely. The composition of construction waste from the commercial office developments are provided in Table 3.

Table 3 Indicative Construction Waste Stream Composition from Commercial Office Development

Material	Composition of Construction Waste Stream (%)
Bricks	9%
Tiles and Ceramics	0.2%
Concrete	22%
Inert	25%
Insulation	2%
Metals	4%
Packaging	5%
Gypsum	3%
Binders	0.2%
Plastics	1%
Timber	10%
Floor covering (soft)	0.1%
Electrical and electronic equipment	0.1%
Furniture	0.1%
Canteen/Office/Adhoc	4%
Asphalt and tar	2%
Hazardous	1.5%
Mixed	12%
Total	100%

*Numbers may not add due to rounding

4.6 It is envisioned that information related to other construction activities including but not limited to road works etc will be updated by the Principal Contractor in the detailed CWMP.

Demolition Waste

4.7 Information on the demolition waste has been taken from the Pre-Demolition Audit Report prepared by KaNect.

Surplus Excavated Materials

4.8 Due to the design of the Proposed Development, it is anticipated that the land area of the Proposed Development will be excavated to a depth of 200mm. To estimate the approximate quantities excavation material, the total area and the depth has been used. In addition, excavation will also be carried out for the installation of pad foundations. To estimate the approximate quantities of excavation material from foundation, the number of concrete pads and their depth has been used.

Anticipated Construction, Demolition and Surplus Excavation Material Quantities

Construction

4.9 Quantities of waste arising during the construction phase from the Proposed Development has been estimated and are detailed within Table 4. Other waste types such as doors, frames, partitioning, fixtures, and fittings etc. may also be generated, but quantities of this type of waste are not available at this stage.

4.10 The total quantity of waste anticipated to be generated from construction of Proposed Development is approximately **104 tonnes** (based on an overall building GEA of 1,439 m²).

4.11 The precise composition and volume of this waste is likely to be dependent on several factors and will be further informed by the Principal Contractor, based on their experience on similar developments. At this stage, the estimates are high indicative level, and based on generic benchmark values.

Table 4 Approximate Quantities of Materials arising during Construction Works

Material	Composition of Construction Waste Stream (%)*	Approximate Quantity of Waste Anticipated to Arise during Construction (Tonnes) – Total
Bricks	9%	9
Tiles and Ceramics	0.2%	1
Concrete	22%	21
Inert	25%	24
Insulation	2%	2
Metals	4%	4
Packaging	5%	5
Gypsum	3%	3
Binders	0.2%	1
Plastics	1%	1
Timber	10%	10
Floor covering (soft)	0.1%	1
Electrical and electronic equipment	0.1%	1
Furniture	0.1%	1
Canteen/Office/Adhoc	4%	4
Asphalt and tar	2%	2
Hazardous	1.5%	2
Mixed	12%	12
Total	100%	104

*The composition of material provided as % are rounded. Therefore, the approximate quantities of construction waste of material having similar percentage (as shown in the table) might not be the same.

Demolition Waste

4.12 It is envisioned that the demolition works will lead to the generation of **2,019.23 tonnes** of demolition material. Table 5 provides the breakdown of the materials.

Table 5 Demolition Material Breakdown

Material	European Waste Catalogue Code (EWC)	Approximate Quantity of Demolition Materials (Tonnes) – Total
Concrete	17.01.01	1,452.5
Bricks	17.01.02	0.18
Mixed Metals	17.04.07	50.06
Timber and Timber Products	17.02.01	7.18
Tiles and Ceramics	17.01.03	10.36
Gypsum based construction materials (including plasterboard)	17.08.02	1.99
Glass	17.02.02	3.51
Textiles	20.01.11	0.57
Plastics	17.02.03	1.38
Bituminous Mixtures (including asphalt, tarmac etc.)	17.03.02	490.52
Rubber	04.02.09	0.68
Insulation	17.06.04	0.3
Total		2,019.23

Numbers may not add up due to rounding

4.13 It should be noted that more than 95% of this demolition material will be either reused or recycled on-Site. Further details can be found in the Pre-Demolition Report.

Surplus Excavation Material

4.14 It is anticipated that approximately 1,332m³ of surplus excavation material will be generated due to the excavation activities. Applying a conversion factor of 2t/m³, the total surplus excavation material is estimated to be **2,666 tonnes**.

5. Site Waste Management

- 5.1 The Site Waste Management element of this Plan details the likely waste management measures and procedures to be implemented on Site during the construction phases. Detailed information will be provided at subsequent stages by the Principal Contractor, once details and methods associated with the construction phases are known.
- 5.2 All waste management measures to be implemented on Site will be in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy, as discussed below.

Waste Hierarchy

5.3 Those generating waste have a legal duty of care to comply with the Waste Hierarchy. The Waste Hierarchy is a concept that encourages the management and reduction of waste material. The aim is to recover the maximum value from projects/developments by reducing financial losses through material loss during the CD&E phases. The Waste Hierarchy is a complex process influenced by the optimal management of any given product/waste material.

5.4 A basic representation of the Waste Hierarchy is provided in Figure 2 and the hierarchy will be considered as a guide to encourage the prevention of waste, followed by reuse, and then recycling.

5.5 When determining the most suitable option for waste disposal, the mode of waste transportation and alternatives to reduce adverse environmental effects, transport times and waste capacity must be considered.

Figure 2 Waste Hierarchy¹



5.6 All waste management options during the construction phases for the Proposed Development will consider the Site's location, natural environment, and available infrastructure. The options presented below will promote waste reduction in line with the Waste Hierarchy.

¹ DEFRA Waste Hierarchy, customised by KaNect Limited.

Waste Management Routes

Prevent

5.7 The aim is to implement management solutions (such as smart procurement etc) that will prevent the materials turning to waste in the first instance. For example, consolidated material delivery from the same supplier would lead to less packaging waste.

Reduce

5.8 The aim is to select materials during the design phase that have the potential to be reused at the end of the project life cycle (i.e., design to longevity).

Reuse

5.9 The aim is to use site-won materials in their current state and form. This can occur either on-Site or off-Site, however, on-site should be preferred.

Recycle

5.10 The aim is to recycle the materials that cannot be reused on-Site for construction purpose (for example by crushing concrete or other inert wastes for road construction material). By recycling material on-Site as far as practicable, carbon emissions and other adverse environmental effects, are reduced when compared with taking materials off-Site.

Recover

5.11 The aim is to recover value from waste materials which cannot be otherwise reused or recycled. This can include recovery of energy from a suitable Energy-from-Waste (EfW) facility, or otherwise using waste to replace other non-waste materials to achieve a beneficial outcome in an environmentally sound manner, such as application or deposition to land.

Disposal

5.12 The least preferred option is where the waste stream would be subject to a final disposal route, such as landfill.

5.13 The placing of waste disposal contracts will, where possible, consider the implications of long-distance travel in terms of health and safety risk, commercial terms, and increased emissions from vehicles. Wherever possible and practical, contracts are to be awarded to contractors that can manage waste locally (i.e., near to the Site).

5.14 All hazardous and non-hazardous wastes must be pre-treated prior to disposal to landfill. The methods of pre-treatment will enable the waste to meet the 'three-point test':

- It must be a physical, thermal, chemical or biological process including sorting;
- It must change the characteristics of the waste; and
- It must do so in order to:
- Reduce its volume, or
- Reduce its hazardous nature, or
- Facilitate its handling, or

- Enhance its recovery.

5.15 Source segregation is a pre-treatment option and as such can be applied to waste generation on-Site.

5.16 A declaration stating the pre-treatment method that applies to the waste will be a part of the Waste Transfer Note (WTN) for non-hazardous waste being disposed of to landfill.

5.17 In terms of inert and non-hazardous landfill capacity within Southeast of England, the remaining void volume is seen to be 62,927,235 m³ (Ref 22).

Site Waste Management Measures

5.18 Where it is necessary to transport waste to and from the Site, this will be done in compliance with the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended) including: transporting waste via registered carriers, disposal to appropriately licensed sites and maintenance of appropriate waste transfer documentation. All relevant contractors will be required to investigate opportunities to minimise and reduce waste generation through the measures provided in Table 6.

5.19 The disposal of all waste or other materials removed from the Site will be undertaken in accordance with applicable legal requirements. Any waste effluent (including to be discharged into the local sewerage) will be tested and where necessary treated and disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility by a licensed specialist contractor.

5.20 The risk of infestation by pests or vermin on Site will be minimised by making adequate arrangements for the disposal of food and other material that may attract pests. Where there is a local infestation, LBH environmental health officer (EHO) will be consulted about the action to be taken.

5.21 The Principal Contractor or an appropriate person (i.e., appointed by the Principal Contractor) will be responsible for on-Site waste management practices and will be agreed with LBH in advance of works.

5.22 Should these methods be employed by the Principal Contractor prior to the commencement of the construction phases, it is likely that at least 95% of non-demolition waste by volume (i.e., construction waste and surplus excavated material) will be diverted from landfill, in line with the targets set in the Building Research Establishment (BRE) Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) Wst 01 – Construction Waste (Ref 23).

Table 6 Summary of Recommended Best Practices for On-Site Waste Management Measures

Waste Management Measure	Waste Stream	Description
Appropriate Concrete Storage used to Minimise Dust and Reduce Vehicle Movement	Concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any processed concrete material should be stockpiled, and any dust generated shall be controlled with covers or dampened with water.
Audit Trail: Best Practice	All waste streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pre-demolition audit should be carried out for all buildings to identify items, building components and materials that can be reclaimed and re-used (preferred option) or recycled (second option).
Audit Trail: Transportation and Disposal	All waste streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Principal Contractor should dispose of all waste or other materials removed from the Site in accordance with regulatory requirements. Suitable disposal sites should be identified by the Principal Contractor in consultation with relevant Local Authority and the Environment Agency. The Principal Contractor should provide evidence that all waste has been deposited or transferred to the correct place and by appropriately licensed contractors (i.e. an audit trail). Waste Transfer Notes (for non-hazardous waste) should be used to document waste production within the confines of the Site and movement to external facilities. These notes will detail the type of waste, waste volume, waste classification, contractor, ultimate disposal route and other necessary information. Records should be updated documenting that all waste transferred or disposed has been correctly processed with evidence of signed waste transfer notes that will be kept on-Site for inspection whenever requested (as amended).
Surface Drainage, Pumped Ground Water, Ground Waste Seepage and Dewatering of the Site	Liquid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate control measures to control both pumped groundwater and surface water runoff during the construction operations should be in place. These would include planning of discharges from groundwater pumping operations. All surface drainage and dewatering of the Site should pass through a settlement tank or lagoon as required, prior to entering the foul water sewer. Discharge arrangements into the foul water sewer should be agreed with Thames Water Utilities Limited (TWUL). Segregation of work areas and the sequencing of construction operations such that any areas of contamination located up hydraulic gradient of other areas should be addressed first to reduce the risk of re-contamination.
Liquid Disposal	Liquid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Principal Contractor should check that any water, which may have come into contact with contaminated materials, will be disposed of in accordance with the Water Resources Act 1991 (Ref 24), and to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency or TWUL.
Wheel Washers and Rainwater Harvesting Systems	Liquid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of recycling water systems such as wheel washers and rainwater harvesting systems for use in equipment and vehicle washing should be investigated to maximise reuse and to reduce energy consumption.

Waste Management Measure	Waste Stream	Description
Storage	All Waste Streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All storage areas should be fenced off with appropriate signage. • On-Site segregation receptacles should be marked, clearly signposted and easily accessible (note there is a national LBHour coding and label scheme for bins). • All waste containers and storage areas should be secure (e.g., containers have lids) to prevent waste escaping and prevent fly tipping within the area. • The storage of potentially polluting plant and materials should be limited as far as possible. For example, plant could be re-fuelled from visiting fuel trucks rather than from on-Site fuel bowsers. • All spoil should also be stored on impermeable surfaced areas, with bunding, to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency in order to prevent potential contaminated material coming into contact with flora or fauna. • The bunded areas should also prevent contact with water, which would allow contaminants to seep out into surrounding watercourses, or leach to groundwater, and have damaging effects on both humans and wildlife. • Spill kits should be provided at appropriate locations. • Covering of impacted soil stockpiles with plastic sheeting or equivalent to minimise contamination run-off. • Waste should be stored in designated waste storage areas and waste will be stored adequately to avoid pollution of the environment, harm to human health or adverse amenity impacts (e.g., dust generation during dry seasons). • If on-Site segregation is not possible, off-Site sorting of mixed wastes should be undertaken in preference to disposal.
Damping Down of Surfaces	All Waste Streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damping down of surfaces during spells of dry weather and brushing/water spraying of heavily used hard surfaces/access points across the Site should take place as required.
Prevention of On-Site Waste Burning	All Waste Streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning of waste or unwanted materials should not be permitted on-Site.
Sealing of Containers	All Hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All hazardous materials including chemicals, cleaning agents, solvents and solvent containing products should be properly sealed in containers (of 110% volume of materials stored) at the end of each day prior to storage in appropriately protected and bunded storage areas.
Use of Personal Protective Equipment	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CD&E workers should be required to use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) whilst performing activities on-Site.
Segregation of Wastes	All Waste Streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Principal Contractor should ascertain that on-Site segregation is considered in the first instance following assessment of waste types and quantities to arise at various stages of the project and the local waste reprocessing market.

Waste Management Measure	Waste Stream	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste segregation strategies should be developed and implemented in-line with the overall logistics plan for the Site, waste streams should be sorted on-Site where practical. Hazardous waste and substances hazardous to health, for example gypsum / plasterboard and liquid waste should be segregated and stored appropriately on-Site. Excavated material that is either uncontaminated or which can be remediated to a suitable standard and can be used for site engineering and restoration purposes should be managed in accordance with the controls specified by the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (Ref 25). This will help to maximise opportunities for re-use of excavated material.
Off – Site sorting	Mixed Recyclables (metals, wood)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-Site sorting using co-mingled waste bins is another means of recovering waste materials and should be utilized by the Principal Contractor where appropriate. Off-Site sorting is particularly useful on constrained sites as it enables all materials to be placed in the same bin for transport. This material is then collected and delivered to a processing plant where they will be sorted mechanically for recycling, reprocessing or disposal to landfill.
Take Back Scheme	All Waste Streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Principal Contractor should explore take-back scheme arrangements with suppliers in order to allow for all packets and packaging to not be broken up and skipped.
Mobile Concrete Crusher Machine	Concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification to the local authority should be made if a mobile concrete crusher be used by the Site. Mobile crushing plans are authorised as Part B processes under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016.
Staff Training	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff on-Site will be appropriately trained on how to minimise waste.
Classification and Management of Potentially Contaminated Materials	All Hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor should make provision for a suitable environmental specialist to identify any hazardous waste as defined in the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 and the List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005. Should any potentially contaminated materials be identified during the CD&E phases, work in the area should temporarily cease. The affected area should then undergo a subsequent assessment and an appropriate strategy for treatment and management of the material will be agreed with LBH. Site specific chemical tests should be conducted to ascertain the composition of the potential contamination and evaluate the material against the Technical Guide (WM3) (Ref 26). In this way materials can be classified as inert, non-hazardous or hazardous and disposed of in accordance with relevant legislation or processed for off-Site treatment prior to final disposal. Wherever possible, material should be recycled and re-used (either on-Site or elsewhere).

6. Waste Minimisation and Material Resource Efficiency during Construction

6.1 This Outline CWMP identifies that procurement processes should be used to drive resource efficiency in the supply chain and set targets for on-Site waste management. In keeping with the bill of quantities and by undertaking waste minimisation and the waste management measures identified in Table 7 the Proposed Development will be able to identify and undertake cost savings. The costs will be monitored throughout the life of the project.

Table 7 Suggested Waste Minimisation Measures

Material Type	Suggested Measures
Reclaimed and recycled construction materials	<p>Where reasonably possible, reclaimed goods and materials, and building components with recycled content should be used. This will be facilitated by the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors to be required to achieve certain target recycled content (by value) in construction, verified using the WRAP toolkit; Contractors to be required to use the WRAP Recycled-content toolkit to establish the value of recycled content materials used in construction; Making use of recycled-content materials (e.g., steels from certain sources; recycled polymers); Where possible, any fill material to be crushed demolition waste; When low-strength concrete is used, e.g., foundations, the concrete mix to be made using a certain percentage of recycled crushed aggregate; Wherever possible concrete to incorporate a proportion of Pulverised Fuel Ash (PVA) or Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS) as a cement replacement; Where appropriate, high recycled-content building materials and products to be used. In particular this is most likely to include various plastic products such as pipes and floor coverings; Contractors to be encouraged to use reclaimed goods and materials especially by means of a Material Information Exchange (e.g., Salvo);
Proscribed construction materials	<p>Certain construction materials to be proscribed based on environmental considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No materials proscribed in the Montreal ProtoLBH to be used in the construction or fit-out of buildings. In particular, refrigerants and insulation materials must have zero Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP); No peat or natural weathered limestone to be used in buildings or landscaping.
New construction materials	<p>Where possible, construction materials to be selected in regard to the environmental impact associated with their use. This will favour the following approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sourcing materials from as close to the Site as possible, to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from vehicles and reduce long distance transportation; Majority of the timber and timber products to be sourced from Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) sources and the balance from known temperate sources; Insulation materials to be selected that have zero potential to reduce the ozone layer ("zero ODP"); Refrigerants to be selected that have zero potential to reduce the ozone layer ("zero ODP"); Materials (e.g. paints and floor coverings) used inside the buildings to be selected to ensure they do not emit Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs); Insulation materials to have as low a Global Warming Potential (GWP) as possible, subject to their availability and commercial constraints.; and Wherever possible, all materials used for the construction and fitting out of buildings to be selected from the A to C rated options given in "The Green Guide to Specification" published by the BRE (2009). The principal exception will be where new methods of construction are proposed that are not covered by this guide.

6.2 In line with the London Plan's Policy 5.20 (Aggregates), every practical means should be used to reduce the quantities of virgin aggregates use in construction. This should mainly be achieved by maximising the use of recycled materials as aggregate replacements, mainly for low-strength concretes.

6.3 The Principal Contractor will be responsible for on-Site waste management practices and will be agreed with LBH in advance of works. A list of additional best practice waste minimisation and material resource efficiency measures which could be employed on the Site are detailed within Table 8.

Table 8 Recommended On-Site Waste Management Measures to adhere to the Waste Hierarchy

Site Waste Management Measure	Waste Hierarchy Principle	Phase	Description
Just in Time Deliveries	Reduce/Prevention	Construction	The Principal Contractor should implement a just-in-time delivery system to try and avoid the over-ordering of materials and stockpiling. This will prevent surplus materials from risk of damage and disposal as waste.
Standardisation	Reduce/Prevention	Construction	Use of standard size components in design to eliminate waste at source where possible to do so. The Principal Contractor should implement standard sizes for most items ordered to avoid cutting on-Site; materials are to be ordered in size to allow for minimum waste production.
Pre-assembly and Pre-fabrication	Reduce/Prevention	Design & Construction	Throughout the design and construction phases of the Proposed Development, emphasis should be on pre-assembly and pre-fabrication of elements wherever practicable to minimise on-Site waste generation and packaging waste.
Re-use of materials on-Site wherever feasible	Reuse	Construction	For example, the Government has set broad targets for the use of recycled and secondary aggregates, and in keeping with best practise, contractors will be required to maximise the proportion of materials recycled.
Re-use and recycling of materials off-Site	Reuse	All	Where re-use on-Site is not practical (for example through use of an off-Site waste segregation facility and re-sale for direct re-use or re-processing).

7. Training and Communication

Introduction

7.1 The Principal Contractor should adhere to training and communication activities to fulfil the responsibilities required to maintain compliance with the detailed CWMP for the Proposed Development.

Training and communication activities

7.2 The Principal Contractor should carry out the following training and communication activities:

- Place information boards on waste management practices in accessible locations (e.g., the canteen).
- Distribute a copy of the detailed CWMP to all key personnel each time it is updated including where relevant:
 - Principal Designer;
 - Development Partners;
 - Site Manager; and

- Subcontractor(s).
- Undertake inspections and independent audits to ascertain waste management is being undertaken in accordance with legal and project specific requirements and to identify if targets are being met.
- Provide up to date bulletins outlining results of audits and performances against re-use and recycling targets.
- Provide appropriate training and make sure it's up to date.

Training Documentation

7.3 Evidence of all training should be maintained on record, referenced and included within the detailed CWMP, which will be "living documents" reviewed and implemented throughout the construction period.

8. Waste Management Records, Monitoring and Review

Waste Documentation

8.1 All waste documentation will be retained at the main Site compound and at the Principal Contractor's Head Office following completion of the project. This includes the following:

- Detailed CWMP (two years after end of project),
- Waste transfer documentation (two years of WTNs and three years for hazardous waste consignment notes). No wastes will be transferred from Site unless accompanied by a completed, signed waste transfer note for inert / non-hazardous waste or consignment note for hazardous wastes. Approved transfer documentation will be used to accompany all wastes,
- Copies of any exemptions or permits, and
- Copies of waste carrier and disposal site licenses

8.2 The Principal Contractor will also be responsible for:

- Records of all waste removed from the Site are completed to demonstrate compliance with the requirements set out and kept within the CWMP;
- Training records are kept up to date within the CWMP; and
- Review records are kept up to date within the CWMP.

Waste Transfer Note (Non-Hazardous Waste)

8.3 All movements of waste from Site must be accompanied by a WTN, which will detail specific information. The Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person will check that each WTN contains the following:

- The name of the person receiving the waste and what they are authorised to do with that waste as a Registered Waste Carrier can only transport waste,
- Type of waste produced,
- The 2007 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code (2003 SIC code if it is hazardous waste),

- The six-digit European Waste Catalogue (EWC) number,
- Address of the producing site and details of the waste producer,
- Waste carrier's details including Waste Carrier Licence (WCL) number,
- Quantity of waste,
- How it is contained (for example 8-yard skip),
- Address of the receiving site (for example landfill) and the Environmental Permit or Exemption Number associated with the receiving site,
- The date to which the WTN applies,
- If the material is non-hazardous waste and it is destined for disposal directly to landfill, pre-treatment must have been applied and a declaration detailing treatment applied appended to the WTN, and
- A declaration that the waste has been treated in line with the requirements of the waste hierarchy.

8.4 Only the Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person will be authorised to sign the WTN. These WTN's will be maintained within the project file for a minimum period of three years.

8.5 By signing a WTN, the Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person is confirming that all details are correct and that the material is to be sent by a licensed waste carrier to a suitably licenced receiving site, permitted to receive that type of waste. The signature is binding of this fact and completes the WTN as a legal document, which must be retained for a minimum of two years (three years if it is hazardous).

8.6 The Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person signing the WTN shall additionally ensure that the Waste Carrier is using a suitable vehicle with adequate, covered containment for the waste.

Waste Consignment Note (Hazardous Waste)

8.7 A Hazardous Waste Consignment Note shall be completed for every movement of hazardous waste and should be retained for a three-year period. Prior to signing, Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person shall ensure that the Hazardous Waste Consignment Note includes:

- Hazardous Waste Premises Code (for sites in England and Wales only),
- Consignment note code,
- SIC Code,
- Name and address of site from which waste is being moved,
- Date of removal,
- Type of waste produced, including the quantity and the EWC code,
- The name of the person who is receiving the waste and what they are authorised to do with that waste, for example a Registered Waste Carrier can only transport waste, and
- A final disposal site that is authorised to accept the waste.

Reporting, Monitoring and Auditing

- 8.8 This Plan is outline and once details of the construction activities including but not limited to material quantities are available, it is envisioned that the Principal Contractor will update this outline CWMP or prepare a detailed CWMP. The detailed CWMP will include roles and responsibilities, details of control measures, activities to be undertaken to minimise environmental impact, and monitoring and record-keeping requirements. A commitment will also be included to periodically review the detailed CWMP and undertake regular environmental audits of its implementation during the construction phases of the Proposed Development.
- 8.9 The effectiveness of the detailed CWMP will depend upon the enforcement of its requirements on-Site by the Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person. Responsibility for the formal recording of waste movements lies with the Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person.
- 8.10 It is the responsibility of the Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person to maintain a log for all the materials that come on to Site, and details obtained from the waste disposal company of the exact amount of waste materials removed from Site. Details would also be provided outlining the recovery/disposal actions for the specific waste streams.
- 8.11 Waste receptacles should be monitored by the Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person so that contamination does not occur; the monitoring results should then be recorded and monitored for change with time.
- 8.12 The Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person should continually review the type of surplus materials being produced and, where possible, change the activities on-Site to maximise reuse or recycling. Disposal to landfill should be seen as the last option.
- 8.13 'Spot checks' may be made in relation to the completeness of any WTNs and any Hazardous Waste Consignment notes by the Applicant or their representatives.
- 8.14 If any problems are identified during the lifetime of the project in relation to exceeding the expected waste stream volumes in the detailed CWMP prepared by the Principal Contractor (e.g., failure to meet stated targets or issues relating to cost effective and legal transfer of waste materials), then they should be escalated to the Contracts Manager for further discussion on the best solution.
- 8.15 The Applicant's representative will undertake regular inspections and risk-based inspections (RBI) to provide continuous feedback on the environmental performance of the Site and highlight areas for commendation as well as areas for improvement.

Review of Detailed CWMP – Monitoring Record

- 8.16 The detailed CWMP should be reviewed at least once every six months during the lifetime of this project by the Principal Contractor to ensure that waste targets are being achieved and that realistic solutions are provided for unplanned events or abnormal wastes arising. The CWMP will also be reviewed if there is any significant change in the project. These reviews will involve the completion and submission of a monitoring report to the Applicant (or their representative) in an agreed format.
- 8.17 An example of a method of recording any change or alterations to the detailed CWMP is provided in Appendix B.

Waste Duty of Care

- 8.18 The Waste Duty of Care: Code of Practice (Ref 27) sets out practical guidance on how to meet the waste duty of care requirements. This Code applies to anyone who imports, produces, carries, keeps, treats, disposes of or, as a dealer or broker have control of certain types of waste.
- 8.19 All waste generated from Site will be managed in line with the Waste Duty of Care requirements. Checks will be in place to confirm that waste is being appropriately managed, and to demonstrate that all reasonable measures have been taken to comply with waste hierarchy. This will include (but not limited to):
 - Checking the licence for all waste carriers - to confirm the waste streams they are allowed to carry,
 - Checking the waste carrier vehicles, and
 - Checking the licence or permit for waste management facilities – to confirm the waste streams these facilities are allowed to accept.
- 8.20 In addition to the above, additional checks to confirm that waste is being appropriately managed, and to demonstrate that all reasonable measures will be taken to comply with waste hierarchy will be undertaken. For example, the Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person could inspect the waste LBHlector's management sites before signing of the delivery to confirm that the waste has been disposed in line with the required legislations and any irregularities investigated and reported to the Site Manager (or the Council if required). Action may involve termination of contract and / or notification to the Environment Agency.

Site Inspection

- 8.21 The Principal Contractor or the Principal Contractor's appointed person should undertake a daily inspection of the construction areas including all areas used for waste management and storage. Any issues would then be recorded in the daily log along with any corrective action taken.

Closure Reporting

- 8.22 Within 3 months of the completion of works under a contract, a Waste Management Closure Report should be submitted to the Applicant (or their representative) to demonstrate the effective implementation, management and monitoring of construction waste and surplus excavated material during the construction lifetime of the Proposed Development. This report should at least include:
 - The types and quantities of waste generated during different phases of construction,

- Quantities or percentage of waste being recycled or re-used,
- Quantities of waste being sent off-Site for treatment or disposal,
- Information on the end destination,
- Management routes, and
- Notes on non-compliances and enforcement actions taken.

9. Key Roles and Responsibilities

9.1 This Plan is outline and provides high level information that includes roles and responsibilities, detail on control measures and activities to be undertaken to minimise environmental impact and monitoring and record-keeping requirements.

9.2 Table 9 details the proposed key roles and responsibilities for the CWMP.

Table 9 CWMP Key Roles and Responsibilities

Person	Timeframe	Responsibilities
Applicant	Pre-construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overriding responsibility for ensuring that a CWMP is prepared and implemented will lie with the Applicant. However, on appointment of a Principal Contractor(s), responsibility is shared. Must ascertain that a CWMP is prepared before any construction work or other site activity begins and ensure it is clear and comprehensive. Appoint Principal Contractor(s), provide a copy of the outline CWMP to the Principal Contractor(s), require the Principal Contractor(s) to monitor and update the CWMP, and ascertain that waste management tasks are included in contracts.
		<p>Recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay waste contractors only when evidence of delivery at an authorised site is provided. Undertake periodic checks and reviews.
		<p>Required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep a copy of CWMP for 2 years. <p>Recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Together with appointed Principal Contractor(s) undertake a review of waste arisings and destinations against estimated waste arisings and proposed management actions, identify strengths and weaknesses of waste management method, and explore opportunities for future improvement.
	Post-construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint a suitably trained and qualified person responsible for waste management during construction. Update the CWMP in line with the on-Site activities Careful planning of construction materials ordering to avoid overordering and favour materials that have less or returnable/reusable packaging.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascertain that CWMP is kept at either the Site office, or a central location, and ascertain that it is available to all contractors and that its location is known. Ascertain subcontractors adhere to CWMP. Provide induction and training to all workers, and brief sub-contractors. Make and maintain arrangements to ensure co-operation and develop and promote sustainable waste management and monitoring of effectiveness.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascertain that waste produced during construction is re-used, recycled, or recovered. Ascertain that appropriate storage and handling of materials to avoid wastage. Review and update plan to record all waste removed from Site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identity of person removing waste and the waste carrier registration number. Copy of written description of waste.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The site the waste is being taken to and whether it is permitted or exempt.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ascertain that there are robust procedures in place for the estimating, monitoring, measuring and reporting of waste and also to review and update the CWMP. • Report waste (including waste quantities against estimated waste arisings) on a monthly basis as part of the Contractor's monthly report. • Update the plan (a minimum of every 6 months and recommended every 3 months) to record types and quantities of waste that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Re-used (whether on or off-Site). – Recycled (whether on or off-Site). – Sent for recovery (chemical or biological treatment, composting, incineration with energy and remedial treatment of soil) (whether on or off-Site). – Landfilled. – Disposed of by other means (including burning without recovery or where quantities of mixed waste that are landfilled, re-used, recycled or recovered are not known).
Post-construction	<p>Required:</p> <p>Within 3 months the following will be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation that the CWMP has been monitored and updated as required. • Explanation of differences between estimated waste arisings and likely destinations of wastes and actual performance. • An estimate of likely cost savings that have been achieved by implementing the CWMP. • A copy of CWMP will be kept for 2 years at place of work or Site office. <p>Recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with the Applicant, undertake review of waste arisings and destinations against estimated waste arisings and proposed management actions, identify strengths and weaknesses of waste management method, and opportunities for future improvement.

Waste Carriers

9.3 All waste generated from the Proposed Development shall be dealt with in accordance with legal requirements. The proposed waste carrier for each waste stream will be recorded in the registration table, with the Waste Carriers' license details appended to the detailed CWMP. An example table for demonstrating waste carrier registration is available in Appendix A.

9.4 The Principal Contractor will ensure that the following information is collected for all waste contractors:

- Contractor's name,
- Waste Carrier License (WCL) number,
- Date(s) of waste removal,
- Type(s) of waste removed (i.e., non-hazardous waste, hazardous waste, inert (specify),
- Method of treatment, recovery, or disposal (i.e., reuse, recycling, incineration, landfill etc.),
- Volume or weight of waste removed, and
- Costs associated with waste removal, transport, and treatment, including landfill tax charges where applicable.

Fly Tipping

- 9.5 Fly-tipping of waste on or adjacent to ongoing construction projects can be a significant issue.
- 9.6 Appropriate security controls will be in place regarding the management of waste generated from the Site. Should waste be fly tipped on the Site, the Principal Contractor has a Duty of Care to ensure that it is dealt with safely and disposed of correctly, even though they are not the producer of the waste. Any instance of fly-tipping will be reported to LBH.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 The outline CWMP recommends best Practice On-Site waste management measures. It is understood that by following the on-Site waste measures, it is envisioned that the Principal Contractor will commit to seeing 95% of non-hazardous construction waste diverted from landfill.
- 10.2 In addition, there is sufficient infrastructure present including the waste management facilities and landfill to manage the waste and recycling material arising during the construction phases of the Proposed Development.

11. References

Ref 1. Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on Waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive).

Ref 2. Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO), (2008); The Construction Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008

Ref 3. HMSO, (2013); The Environmental Noise, Construction Waste Management Plans and Spreadable Fats etc. (Revocations and Amendments) Regulations 2013.

Ref 4. HMSO, (2005); Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.

Ref 5. HMSO, (1989); Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989.

Ref 6. HMSO, (2012); The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012.

Ref 7. HMSO, (1995); Environment Act 1995 (as amended).

Ref 8. HMSO, (2015); The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations 2016.

Ref 9. HMSO, (1990); Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Ref 10. HMSO, (2011); The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2011.

Ref 11. HMSO, (2005); The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations.

Ref 12. HMSO, (1996); Landfill Tax (Amendment) Regulations.

Ref 13. Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLHC), (2021); National Planning Policy Framework

Ref 14. Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), (2014); National Planning Policy for Waste

Ref 15. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), (2021); Waste Management Plan for England

Ref 16. HMSO, (2018); A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment.

Ref 17. Defra, (2018); Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England.

Ref 18. Mayor of London, Greater London Authority (GLA), (2021); London Plan

Ref 19. West London Waste Partnership (WLWP), (2015); West London Waste Plan

Ref 20. London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH), (2012); Local Plan

Ref 21. Construction Resources and Waste Platform (CRWP), (2009); Benchmarks and Baselines 2009 [online]

Ref 22. Environmental Agency (EA), (2020); Remaining Landfill Capacity v2.

Ref 23. Building Research Establishment (BRE) Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM), Wst 01 – Construction Waste Management [access online - [Wst 01](http://bregroup.com)
[Construction waste management \(bregroup.com\)](http://bregroup.com)]

- Ref 24. HMSO, (2011); The Water Resources Act.
- Ref 25. Contaminated Land: Development Industry Code of Practice Version 2 (CL:AIRE) (2011) Definitions of Waste Code of Practice.
- Ref 26. Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (1st Edition v.1.2. GB) – Technical Guidance WM3
- Ref 27. Defra Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice, November 2018

Appendix 1. Waste Carrier Detail Template

Waste type(s)	Waste Carrier Name	Contact Details	Date checked with EA (dd/mm/yyyy)	Registration Number	Expiry Date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Appendix 2. Example Recording Template

Site Waste Management Tracker				
Project Name		Project Phase		
Project Location		Responsible Person		
Applicant		Name of Person Filling in		
Principal Contractor		Description of the Phase		
Summary of Waste Removal				
	Waste Description	Planned Quantity (m ³) to be removed	Actual Quantity (m ³) removed	Reasons for Deviation

	Date of removal	Waste Description	Qty. reused on Site (m ³)	Qty. reused off site (m ³)	Qty. Recycled on-site (m ³)	Qty. recycled off site (m ³)	Qty. sent to Landfill/other special or exempt site (m ³)	Destination of Waste Materials	Carrier Details, Registration number, licence details