Peartree Hill Solar Farm

Outline Site Waste Management Plan

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning

(Applications: Prescribed Forms

and Procedure) Regulations 2009 –

Regulation 5 (2)(q)

Application Document Ref: EN010157/APP/7.10

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Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

1.1.1 Peartree Hill Solar Farm (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating and storage facility with an export capacity of up to 320 megawatts (MW) and associated infrastructure, as described within **Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and **Schedule 1** of the **Draft Development Consent Order (DCO) [EN010157/APP/3.1]**.

1.1.2 The Proposed Development encompasses an area of approximately 891 hectares (ha) within East Riding of Yorkshire (the 'Site') as shown on the **Location and Land Area Plan [EN010157/APP/2.1]**. The boundary of the Site is hereafter referred as the 'Order Limits'.

1.1.3 This document provides an Outline Site Waste Management Plan (Outline SWMP) for the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Measures for the control and management of waste during the operational (including maintenance) and decommissioning phases will be included in the Operational Environmental Management Plan and the Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan respectively, which will be substantially in accordance with the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (Outline OEMP) [EN010157/APP/7.3]** and the **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (Outline DEMP) [EN010157/APP/7.4]**, and will be agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council prior to operation and decommissioning commencing, respectively, in accordance with Schedule 2 of the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]**.

1.1.4 A Site Waste Management Plan will be produced for the Proposed Development in accordance with the Requirements in **Schedule 2** of the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** prior to commencing construction. The Site Waste Management Plan must be substantially in accordance with this Outline SWMP.

1.1.5 This Outline SWMP identifies obligations on the Applicant with regard to waste legislation. It provides the details regarding roles and responsibilities of the Applicant and its Principal Contractor (including any subcontractors). The control and management measures presented in this Outline SWMP apply to all waste within the Order Limits, unless otherwise stated.

1.1.6 The Applicant will transmit the details of the Site Waste Management Plan to the various Principal Contractors assisting in the construction and will coordinate with all contractors to ensure their activities remain compliant with the overall environmental and legislative waste requirements.

1.1.7 The overall purpose of this Outline SWMP is to:

- Ensure compliance with all legal and contract requirements for waste management;
- Ensure all the necessary paperwork is collated and stored on-site in accordance with UK regulators;
- Minimise the amount of waste disposal from the Site by aiming to reduce, reuse waste on-site or recycle;
- Ensure that the requirements are understood by all those involved; and
- Identify roles and responsibilities for management of the activities of contractors.

2 Legislative and policy context

2.1.1 This section contains detail of the national legislation as well as regional local waste policy and guidance that has relevance to the Proposed Development.

2.2 National legislation

The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020

2.2.1 The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 **[Ref. 1]** establishes the basis for the management of waste in the UK. It defines certain terms, such as “waste”, “recovery” and “disposal”, to ensure that a uniform approach is taken. It also requires reductions in the quantity of biodegradable waste that is landfilled and encourages diversion of non-recyclable and non-usable waste to other methods of treatment.

Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Duty of Care)

2.2.2 The waste Duty of Care is a legal requirement, as implemented by Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 **[Ref. 2]** to ensure that producers and holders handle their waste safely and in compliance with the appropriate regulations. One of the fundamental aspects of duty of care requires the holder of waste to make sure that anyone else dealing with their waste has the necessary authorisation to do so. If the holder does not do this and their waste is subsequently found to have been illegally disposed, the holder could be held responsible and may face prosecution.

Environment Act 2021

2.2.3 The Environment Act 2021 **[Ref. 3]** acts as a framework of environmental protection in the UK, and aims to improve air and water quality, biodiversity and waste reduction. The Act also established the Office for Environmental Protection. The Office for Environmental Protection’s principal function is to contribute to environmental protection and the improvement of the natural environment by holding the UK Government and other public authorities to account.

2.2.4 The Act empowers the government to set long term targets to priority areas – being air, water, biodiversity, resource efficiency and waste – supported by an Environmental Improvement Plan outlining steps to improve the natural environment over a 15-year period.

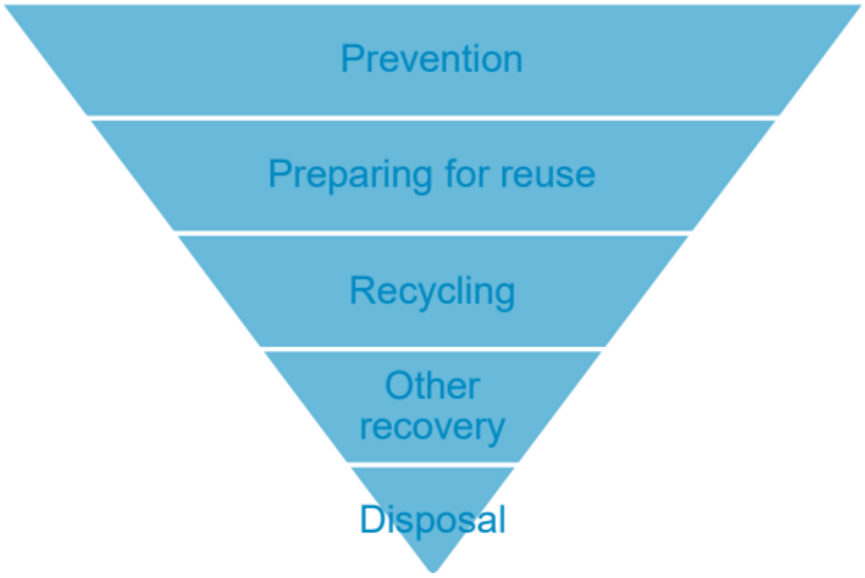
2.2.5 Part 3 of the Act focusses upon waste and resource efficiency and empowers Ministers to create regulations to place responsibilities upon producers (known

as producer responsibility obligations, or extender producer responsibility). The Act also enables Ministers to create deposit return schemes, to tackle single use items and to improve the segregation – and tracking – of materials.

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

2.2.6 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 SI 2011 No. 988 **[Ref. 4]**, implement the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) **[Ref. 5]** in England and Wales. The waste hierarchy is set out at Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). The waste hierarchy requires a demonstration by the producer/holder of a waste that the priority identified in **Table 1-1** has been considered in order to determine the most suitable waste management option for all waste arisings:

Figure 2-1: Waste hierarchy



The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations

2.2.7 The Hazardous Waste Regulations **[Ref. 6]** provides the rules for assessing if a waste is hazardous or not as set out under the EU List of Wastes Decision 2000/532/EC **[Ref. 7]**. As part of the assessment of waste, hazardous wastes are identified in the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) by an asterisk (*). Some types are classed as hazardous outright (known as absolute entries in the EWC), others require separate assessment dependent upon the concentration of dangerous substances present above threshold concentrations (known as mirror entries in the EWC). The Hazardous Waste Regulations refer to the List of Wastes for the relevant thresholds for some of the hazardous properties; and assign the formal description and code for the waste. The regulatory framework to do this is contained in:

- Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (SI 2005/ 894) **[Ref. 6]**;
- Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations (2009 /507) **[Ref. 8]**;
- Hazardous Waste (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (SI 2015/1360) **[Ref. 9]**; and
- Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/334) **[Ref. 10]**.

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

2.2.8 In England and Wales, if you wish to carry out a waste treatment activity on a site, you will need to get a Permit from the Environment Agency or local planning authority. 'Treatment' is considered to be where waste either has a process applied to it – other than simple storage processes like baling or compaction – or where waste from other sites is stored. Some wastes are classified as non-Waste Framework Directive waste. These can be stored and have basic treatment - such as compaction and baling - without an exemption or permit to facilitate their onward movement. There is a requirement to check that facilities accepting wastes have a permit to operate and accept the wastes.

2.3 National policies

Waste Management Plan for England 2021

2.3.1 The Waste Management Plan for England **[Ref. 11]** provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfils the mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive. The plan does not introduce new policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.

Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England 2018

2.3.2 This document **[Ref. 12]** sets out the UK Government's strategy on how it will preserve the stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy, minimise the damage caused to our natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully, and deal with waste crime. It combines actions to be taken with firm commitments for the coming years and gives a clear longer-term policy direction in line with the UK Government's 25 Year Environment Plan **[Ref. 13]**.

2.3.3 Proposed strategies include:

- "Improving recycling rates by ensuring a consistent set of dry recyclable materials is collected from all households and businesses"; and
- "Work to align the National Planning Policy for Waste and planning practice guidance with the Resources and Waste Strategy and continue to maintain building regulations guidance to support its objectives."

National Planning Policy Framework, Department for Communities and Local Government 2024

2.3.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) **[Ref. 14]** sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied and should be read in conjunction with the Government's planning policy for waste.

National Planning Policy for Waste 2014

2.3.5 The National Planning Policy for Waste **[Ref. 15]** refers to the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management, identifying opportunities for improvements through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy.

2.4 Guidance

CL:AIRE Definition of Waste Code of Practice

2.4.1 The definition of waste and re-use of materials can be complex, CL:AIRE (Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments) have produced a Definition of Waste Code of Practice **[Ref. 16]** that can be followed when reusing source segregated aggregate on the site of production. The Definition of Waste Code of Practice covers:

- Ground based infrastructure that is capable of reuse within earthworks projects e.g. road base, concrete floors;
- Source segregated aggregate material arising from demolition activities, such as crushed brick and concrete, to be reused on the site of production within earthworks projects or as sub-base or drainage materials; and
- Stockpiled excavated materials that include the above.

3 Types of waste and waste forecast

3.1.1 Waste is defined in Article 3(1) of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) **[Ref. 5]** as:

"any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard".

3.1.2 The wastes generated on-site and quantity of anticipated waste arisings by the Proposed Development will be confirmed within the Site Waste Management Plan.

3.1.3 The waste estimated will be formulated from available data upon detailed design of the Proposed Development along with cost estimates.

3.1.4 All waste arising from the Proposed Development that fall within the scope of the waste definition will be recorded in the Site Waste Management Plan.

3.1.5 Any materials that are generated during construction are likely to include inert construction materials (such as soil, hardcore, rubble), as well as packaging (e.g. wood, metals, composites and plastic) and materials generated during the installation of solar PV modules (such as wiring, cables, other assorted metals, electrical composites, plastic wrap and mixed wastes). This is also likely to include wastes from Site offices and welfare facilities.

3.1.6 General waste from Site offices and welfare facilities is likely to include:

- Small quantities of oil / grease wastes from the maintenance of construction vehicles;
- Packaging waste from incoming materials;
- Other waste from construction of fencing, access roads and other supporting infrastructure; and
- Effluent from welfare facilities (i.e. portable toilets and showering facilities, if available).

3.1.7 Large-scale earthworks are not anticipated for the Proposed Development. The electrical infrastructure, including solar PV modules, will be manufactured off-site and delivered for installation when required. Therefore, construction phase waste is anticipated to be minimal.

3.1.8 Effluent generated from welfare facilities associated with construction compounds would be collected by the facility provider as per their service agreement.

4 Minimisation and management of waste

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 This section details how overarching waste management practices would be undertaken.

4.1.2 The type and quantity of waste generated by the Proposed Development will be significantly influenced at the detailed design phase. By making design decisions at the detailed design phase the generation of waste can be prevented and minimised in the first place.

4.1.3 Decisions at the detailed design phase can also positively improve the recycled content and future recyclability of the Proposed Development.

4.1.4 Design teams and Project Managers will be required to:

- Understand the waste streams that are produced on-site;
- Understand how materials will be reused and recycled; and
- Review at key stages how well design and specification are impacting upon waste management and identify any opportunities for improvement.

4.1.5 At the detailed design phase, in order to minimise waste, the following will be considered as a minimum:

- Use of prefabricated and standardised materials wherever possible will reduce waste on-site. Many materials can be produced to a specification to reduce the quantity of offcuts;
- The types of materials to be used on the development should be considered, with priority given to recycled and reclaimed materials wherever feasible; and
- The provision of accurate design specifications to subcontractors and supply chain teams.

4.2 Project management

4.2.1 Efficient project management is key to reducing the quantity of waste produced on a site and ensuring that any waste produced is managed sustainably and appropriately wherever possible.

4.2.2 The following are steps that will be considered by the Project Manager:

- By undertaking work in the correct order, the need for remedial actions will be reduced and as a result the amount of waste produced will also be reduced;
- By determining how materials and waste will be moved around the Site the Site manager can ensure that waste is disposed of appropriately and that segregation takes place;
- Ensure that all Site staff and sub-contractors gain a suitable site induction that includes awareness of good waste management and the specific measures to be used on-site;
- Regular toolbox talks on good waste management can be used to make sure that everyone who comes to Site knows how to reduce, re-use and recycle at the Site;
- 'Just-in-time' delivery strategies can reduce waste created by improper storage and weather damage. Therefore, arrange deliveries of materials to align with project construction stages where practicable. This will help avoid materials being stored on-site longer than necessary and reduce the risk of damage;
- Check contracts with suppliers and the supplier's haulier for return of packaging. It is often the case that the supplier contract will include a clause for return of packaging, but this is not included in the contract with their haulier. These issues should be identified and resolved as early as possible to prevent problems on-site; and
- Consider suppliers that offer reusable packaging schemes.

4.3 Construction and materials and waste management on-site

Waste management routes

4.3.1 The waste hierarchy sets out the priority order that should be considered when managing wastes. A basic representation of the waste hierarchy is provided in **Figure 2-1**.

4.3.2 To reduce the potential impacts from materials and waste and achieve levels of sustainability, the Principal Contractor will apply the principles of the waste hierarchy and adopt best practice measures which go beyond statutory compliance.

4.3.3 When considering waste management options for the Proposed Development, the Principal Contractor will take into consideration the Site's location, natural

environment, and available infrastructure. The Principal Contractor will consider the following options when determining the preferred waste management option for each waste stream.

4.4 Cut and fill balance

4.4.1 It is expected that the Proposed Development would achieve a cut/fill balance. Any excess material would be re-used on-site (for example, for the proposed landscape and habitats planting).

4.4.2 Should any contaminated material be discovered, this will not be used on-site. The Site Waste Management Plan will detail the process of dealing with contaminated material on-site.

5 Prevention and preparing for reuse

5.1.1 The Principal Contractor will engage with the team or individuals tasked with procurement of materials and services to ensure best practice procedures are employed to prevent residual resources at the Site. A range of good practice measures may include the following:

- Select procurement routes to minimise unnecessary packaging – for example applying 'Just-in-Time' delivery processes to minimise material spoilage;
- Use of 'consolidation centres' to support Just-in-Time delivery – these are strategically-located storage and distribution facilities where materials can be stored prior to Just-in-Time delivery to sites;
- Implement ordering procedures and supply chain systems that avoid waste i.e. no over-ordering, use of take-back schemes for packing, material surplus and offcuts;
- Select procurement routes that minimise unnecessary packaging; and
- Plan the work sequence to reduce potential for on-site residual resource generation.

5.1.2 The following approaches will be implemented, where practicable, to further minimise the quantity of waste arising and requiring disposal:

- Reuse of materials on-site wherever feasible, e.g., reuse of excavated soil for landscaping, recycling of demolition materials into aggregates;
- Off-site prefabrication, where practical, including the use of prefabricated elements;
- Segregation of waste at source, where practical, to facilitate a high proportion of and high-quality recycling; and
- Off-site reuse, recycling and recovery of materials and waste where reuse on-site is not practical, e.g., through use of an off-site waste segregation or treatment facility or for direct reuse or reprocessing off-site.

Recycling/reuse

5.1.3 Where site-won generated materials are generated, the aim is to use these materials by recycling/reusing them into an alternative form that can be used for construction purposes (for example crushing concrete, brick or other inert wastes to produce aggregate material). By reusing on-site, as far as reasonably practicable, the quality of waste requiring off-site management is reduced and carbon emissions associated with transport are significantly reduced.

5.1.4 Recycling may also be achieved by utilising materials with a recycled content, such as recycled aggregates produced off-site.

Recovery

5.1.5 This generally aims to recover energy from waste which cannot be otherwise be reused or recycled. This may include waste materials such as hazardous liquids or solids that can be sent to energy from waste facilities.

5.1.6 Recovery may also include the beneficial use of materials on land for restoration (backfilling operations).

Disposal

5.1.7 The least preferred option in the waste hierarchy is a final disposal route such as landfill. Some waste streams will inevitably end up with disposal.

5.1.8 When placing waste disposal contracts, the Principal Contractor will consider the implications of long-distance travel in terms of health and safety risk, commercial terms and increased emissions from vehicles.

5.1.9 The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 **[Ref. 1]** requires that disposal sites are classified into one of three categories dependent on the chemical composition of the material; these are hazardous, non-hazardous or inert. The ability for waste to be deposited at these sites would be dependent on the available space and the conditions imposed on the Site through the relevant licence/permit.

5.1.10 Local landfill facilities within the East Riding of Yorkshire area are identified in **Table 5-1** below along with the landfill capacities (as of 2023) using the most up to date data available at the time of writing this Outline SWMP.

Table 5-1: Landfill sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire locality and associated landfill capacities (Environment Agency, 2023) [Ref. 17]

Environmental Permitting Reference (EPR)	Legacy Permit Reference	Operator Name	Facility Name	Facility Address	Local Planning Authority	Site Type	Remaining Capacity end 2023 (cubic metres)
BP3999SY	100613	W Clifford Watts Ltd	W Clifford Watts Ltd	Swinescaife Quarry, Swinescaife Road, South Cave, Brough, East Yorkshire, HU15 7BE	East Riding of Yorkshire	L05 - Inert Landfill	2,000,000
BW2064IW	210036	Gilbertson J E	Whitehouse Farm Landfill	Broadacres, High Catton, York, North Yorkshire, YO41 1EP	East Riding of Yorkshire	L05 - Inert Landfill	0
BX1942IX	BX1942IX	Sandfield Gravel Company Ltd	Milegate Extension Landfill Site	Catwick Lane, Driffield YO25 8SA	East Riding of Yorkshire	L04 - Non-Hazardous	440,660
CP3232FQ	CP3232FQ	City Plant Limited	Gilberdyke Landfill	Leatherdog Lane, Brough HU15 2RF	East Riding of Yorkshire	L04 - Non-Hazardous	0
DB3708CC	403015	Simpson Quarries Limited	Little Weighton Cutting Landfill	Little Weighton Cutting Landfill, C/o Dispit Ltd, Albion Lane, Willerby, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU10 6DP	East Riding of Yorkshire	L05 - Inert Landfill	0
EB3506HH	210105	Stoneledge Plant and Transport Limited	Riplingham Cutting Landfill	Riplingham Cutting Landfill, Riplingham, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU20 3UP	East Riding of Yorkshire	L05 - Inert Landfill	589,717

Environmental Permitting Reference (EPR)	Legacy Permit Reference	Operator Name	Facility Name	Facility Address	Local Planning Authority	Site Type	Remaining Capacity end 2023 (cubic metres)
LP3530BX	LP3530BX	Integrated Waste Management Ltd	Carnaby Landfill Site	Moor Lane, Carnaby YO16 4UU	East Riding of Yorkshire	L04 - Non-Hazardous	1,981,815
VP3230BH	VP3230BH	Integrated Waste Management Ltd	Gallymoor Landfill	Market Weighton Road, Holme-on-Spalding Moor YO43 4ED	East Riding of Yorkshire	L02 - Non-Hazardous Landfill With SNRHW cell	1,243,333
VP3634LC	210085	Aggregates Recycling (UK) Ltd	Wilberfoss Quarry Landfill	Rear Of Newton Lodge Farm, Newton-on-derwent, York, North Yorkshire, YO41 4DB	East Riding of Yorkshire	L05 - Inert Landfill	0

Materials and waste storage and segregation options

5.1.11 The Principal Contractor will store excavated soils and earthworks materials on-site in stockpiles until required for use as detailed further in the **Outline Soil Management Plan (Outline SMP) [EN010157/APP/7.8]**.

5.1.12 In accordance with the legislation and guidance set out in **Section 2**:

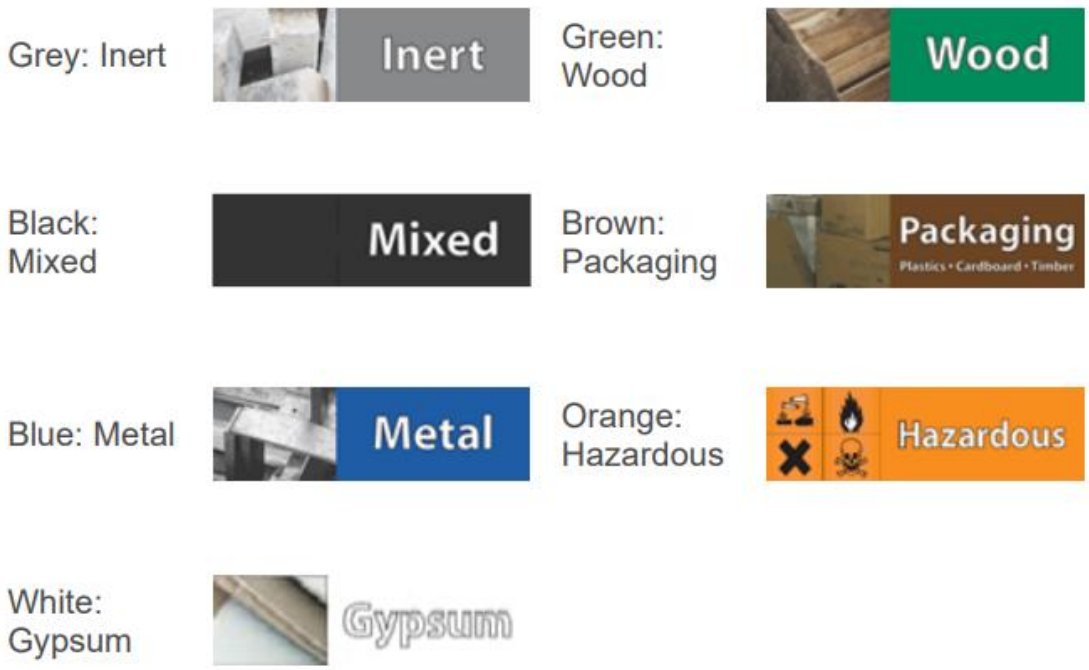
- Construction materials that are stored on-site must be in designated areas that are flat, accessible and secure in order to avoid damage or loss which could render the materials unusable (waste) and require replacement materials to be purchased. Materials must be stored in appropriate conditions to avoid damage through, for example, water ingress or vermin. Materials must be retained in their original packaging to protect them from damage.
- The Principal Contractor must ensure that during construction the Site incorporates designated waste storage areas for skips or similar suitable waste receptacles.
- At the waste storage areas, the Principal Contractor must segregate waste into the following types as a minimum: inert; wood; metals; packaging; general waste; hazardous solid wastes; hazardous liquid wastes.

5.1.13 The Principal Contractor will implement the following waste management procedures where practicable:

- All waste containers must be secure and ensure that no waste is allowed to escape;
- All waste containers must be clearly labelled using a colour coding system so that users know which wastes can be placed in each container. Waste containers must be appropriately colour coded using generic colour codes, as shown in **Figure 5-1** below;
- Lockable storage will be provided for all hazardous waste;
- All waste containers must be sited at least 10m away from watercourses, ditches, and other areas of environmental sensitivity;
- Liquid wastes must be stored in enclosed/lidded containers and stored within a suitable bunded area, or otherwise provided with secondary containment;
- Separate containers must be provided for each type of hazardous waste;
- Each type of hazardous waste must not be mixed with any other hazardous or non-hazardous waste;

- Sewage from the Site offices/compounds will drain to septic tank and be collected by a suitable specialist waste contractor; and
- Portable toilet facilities on-site (Portaloo's, etc.) must be emptied by the facility provider as per their service agreement.

Figure 5-1: Waste Container Colour Codes [Ref. 18]



Waste carriers and facilities

5.1.14 The Principal Contractor will manage all waste generated by the Proposed Development in accordance with legal requirements. The Principal Contractor must record details of the proposed waste carrier for each waste stream, with Waste Carriers License details appended to the Site Waste Management Plan.

5.1.15 The Principal Contractor will ensure that the following information is recorded for all waste facilities used (where required and relevant):

- Contractor's name;
- 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;

- Recovery rate achieved; and
- Costs associated with waste removal, transport and treatment, including Landfill Tax charges where applicable.

5.1.16 For excavated materials, suitable treatment, recycling and disposal facilities within a reasonable proximity of the Proposed Development would be identified by the Principal Contractor. For construction and demolition waste, suitable treatment, recycling and disposal facilities within a reasonable proximity of the Proposed Development would also be identified by the Principal Contractor.

5.1.17 The Principal Contractor would further identify and appoint appropriate Waste Carriers and Waste Management Facilities prior to the construction elements of the works commencing. For the purposes of the Proposed Development, the transportation of material resources and waste arisings would take place by road and rail. Waste Carriers and Waste Management Facilities will be confirmed within the Site Waste Management Plan.

Waste transfer notes

5.1.18 The Principal Contractor must ensure that all movements of waste from Site are accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note, which will detail specific information. The Principal Contractor's Site Materials and Waste Manager or another competent person will check that each Waste Transfer Note contains the following (where required and relevant):

- 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;
- The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code;
- The six-digit European Waste Code (EWC) code;
- Address of the producing site and details of the waste producer;
- Waste carrier's details including registration number;
- Quantity of waste;
- How it is contained (e.g. 8 cubic yard skip);
- Address of the receiving site (e.g. landfill) and the Environmental Permit or Exemption No. associated with the receiving site;
- The date to which the Waste Transfer Note 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 the treatment applied appended to the Waste Transfer Note; and

- A declaration that the waste has been treated in line with the requirements of the waste hierarchy.

5.1.19 The Site representative signing the Waste Transfer Note must ensure all Waste Transfer Notes are placed in the Site Waste Management File and kept for a minimum period of two years for non-hazardous waste.

5.1.20 By signing a Waste Transfer Note, the Site representative is confirming that all the details are correct and that the material is to be sent by a licensed waste carrier to a suitably licensed receiving site, permitted to receive that type of waste. The signature completes the Waste Transfer Note as a legal document.

5.1.21 The Site Materials and Waste Manager or other competent person signing the Waste Transfer Note must additionally ensure that the Waste Carrier is using a suitable vehicle with adequate, covered containment for the waste.

Waste consignment notes (hazardous waste)

5.1.22 The Principal Contractor must ensure that a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note is completed for every movement of hazardous waste. The Hazardous Waste Consignment Note must be prepared before the waste is moved. Prior to signing, the Site Materials and Waste Manager or another competent person must ensure that the Hazardous Waste Consignment Note includes:

- Hazardous Waste Premises Code;
- Consignment note code;
- SIC Code;
- Name and address of the site from which the 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 (e.g. registered waste carrier can only transport waste);
- The final disposal site that is authorised to accept the waste; and
- Retention period for hazardous waste

5.1.23 The Principal Contractor must retain a copy of the Hazardous Waste Consignment Note for a minimum of three years.

Waste documentation

5.1.24 The Principal Contractor must retain all waste documentation at the main Site compound and, following completion of the Proposed Development's construction, at the Principal Contractor's head office. This includes:

- The Site Waste Management Plan (two years after end of construction of the Proposed Development);
- Waste transfer documentation (two years for Waste Transfer Notes and three years for Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes);
- Copies of any exemptions or permits; and
- Copies of waste carrier and treatment/disposal site licences or permits.

Fuels, oils and control of substances hazardous to health (COSHH) materials

5.1.25 The Principal Contractor must establish appropriate control and management measures for the storage, dispensing, containment and use of all fuels, oils and COSHH materials and wastes that will be required during construction.

5.1.26 The storage, dispensing, containment and use of fuels, oils and COSHH materials have the potential to cause significant damage to the environment. Causes of environmental incidents linked to fuel, oil and COSHH materials on construction sites include:

- Delivery and use of materials;
- Overfilling of storage containers;
- Plant or equipment failure;
- Containment failure;
- Accidents and vandalism; and
- Mixing of inappropriate materials and wastes.

5.1.27 The storage, dispensing, containment and use of all fuels, oils and COSHH materials and wastes shall be undertaken in accordance with regulatory and good practice guidance, the key points of which are set out below.

5.1.28 For COSHH materials and waste, relevant control and management measures may include:

- Storage must be in a secure, bunded and sheltered area;
- Waste must be segregated;
- COSHH liquids must not be stored in areas within Flood Zone 3;
- Areas must be supervised, and records of materials and waste stored and removed from the area recorded; and

- The handling, storage and disposal must be undertaken as described in the COSHH Assessment and any Material Safety Data Sheet.

5.1.29 Fuel and oil (including mould oil) shall be stored in accordance with The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 **[Ref. 19]**, with fuels and oil handled in such a way that risk of pollution is minimised.

6 Monitoring

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 The following section details how overarching waste management practices would be undertaken during the construction phases of the Proposed Development.

6.2 Roles and responsibilities

6.2.1 Different members of the construction team will have specific roles and responsibilities identified in **Table 6-1** below.

Table 6-1: Roles and Responsibilities

Position	Roles	Responsibilities
The Applicant	Promote waste minimisation Drive good practice within the team Ensure hazardous waste identified prior to construction	Duty of Care Best Practice Identification of waste reduction opportunities
Principal Contractor – Site Manager	Develop, implement and communicate a detailed site-specific waste plan/strategy Work with design team Ensure segregation of waste materials Designate and facilitate on-site storage compounds / treatment areas Reduce waste being brought on to Site (packaging) Ensure appropriate waste storage Keep proper records of all waste produced / re-used / sent off-site Ensure appropriate off-site transport of waste and confirm destination of all waste leaving Site	Health and Safety Development of a site-specific waste plan/strategy Management of on-site processes and programme Hazardous waste identification and management Duty of Care record keeping
Sub-Contractors	Develop method statements for works on-site Liaise with Principal Contractor to ensure they understand and comply with the Site waste plan/strategy	Duty of Care Production of method statements Appropriate management of

Position	Roles	Responsibilities
		activities under direct control Ensure that wastes are segregated

6.3 Records

6.3.1 Records of all waste movements off-site will be retained by site management for the required time and these records will outline how waste was managed and demonstrate compliance with Duty of Care with respect to construction waste.

6.4 Site inspections

6.4.1 Regular inspection and audit of all waste management records and activities on-site will be undertaken to ensure that the relevant legislation and any good practice measures within the Site Waste Management Plan are complied with. Inspections and audits will be arranged by management teams at appropriate intervals and records of these inspections and audits will be retained.

6.4.2 All staff will remain vigilant of ground conditions at all times and any suspect areas of potential contamination will report to the Site Manager. Should any potentially contaminated ground, including isolated 'hotspots' of contamination and/or potential deposits of asbestos containing materials be encountered, the Principal Contractor will be required to investigate the areas and assess the need for containment or disposal of the material. Advice should be sought from an environmental specialist should materials suspected of being contaminated be found. The Principal Contractor will also be required to assess whether any additional health and safety measures are required. Detailed procedures for management of contamination including asbestos will be included within the Site Waste Management Plan.

6.5 Review of site waste management plan

6.5.1 The Principal Contractor must review the Site Waste Management Plan at least once every six months during the construction of the Proposed Development to ensure that targets are being achieved and that realistic solutions are provided for unplanned events of abnormal wastes. The Principal Contractor must also review the Site Waste Management Plan if there is any significant change to the Proposed Development. This review will involve the completion and submission of a monitoring report to the Applicant (or its representative) in an agreed format.

6.6 Training

6.6.1 The Principal Contractor will incorporate the Site Waste Management Plan requirements into the Site induction and training procedures and must provide on-site instruction of appropriate construction materials and waste separation, handling, recycling, reuse and return methods to be used by all parties at all appropriate stages during the construction of the Proposed Development. The Principal Contractor must ensure that all personnel working on the Site, including sub-contractors, are inducted and appropriately trained.

6.7 Review and update

6.7.1 The Site Waste Management Plan will be used to describe the progress on site against waste management forecasts also to be developed alongside this plan. This will also allow for any changes to the works or to accommodate new legislative requirements. An overall internal compliance audit will be undertaken routinely, at least once every three months, and a report generated for management record. The plan will be reviewed and updated as appropriate but at least once every six months to record details of the different types and quantities of waste resulting from the works.

7 References

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- **Ref. 4:** The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. Available online. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011
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- **Ref. 7:** 2000/532/EC: Commission Decision of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (notified under document number C(2000) 1147) (Text with EEA relevance). Available online. Decision - 2000/532 - EN - EUR-Lex
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- **Ref. 13:** 25 Year Environment Plan 2023. Available online. 25 Year Environment Plan - GOV.UK
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- **Ref. 18:** Mohamed Youssef, (Undated); Tool Box Talk Waste Segregation. Available online. https://www.scribd.com/document/692855017/4
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