Light Valley Solar

Outline Materials and Waste Management Plan

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Light Valley Solar

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Light Valley Solar

DCO Submission

Outline Materials and Waste Management Plan

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 Light Valley Solar Limited (the 'Applicant') has prepared this Outline Materials and Waste Management Plan (oMWMP) in relation to an Application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of Light Valley Solar (the 'Proposed Development').

1.1.2 The Proposed Development is being led by the Applicant, Light Valley Solar Limited, which is a subsidiary of Island Green Power (IGP) UK Limited. IGP is a leading international developer of renewable energy projects, established in 2013.

1.1.3 The aim of this oMWMP is to provide an overall approach to managing materials and waste generated during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The scope of this plan is limited to site-won materials, the management of imported materials within the site-boundary, and waste generated on the site, as a result of site preparation and construction activities. The wider issues of resource efficient design, sustainable procurements and waste generated off-site (through third party manufacturing and supply chain logistics) is outside the scope of this document.

1.1.4 Following the appointment of the construction contractor, a Detailed Materials and Waste Management Plan (MWMP)[1] will be produced for the Proposed Development, prior to the commencement of construction. This oMWMP provides the structure of the detailed MWMP and the types of controls that are anticipated to be included to deliver the Proposed Development. Any detailed MWMP(s) which follow a first MWMP to be approved will set out how waste will be managed across the different works covered by the respective MWMPs. The Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.03**] and Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.04]** both provide requirements for waste / materials management at each relevant stage of the project.

1.1.5 These management plans incorporate embedded and good practice measures, as well as any further mitigation that arises out of the EIA process. Outline versions of these management plans are submitted alongside the ES as part of this DCO Application to secure the commitments within each assessment. A Requirement is included in the draft DCO Application [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**] to ensure detailed management plans will be prepared to full versions by the appointed Contractor(s), substantially in accordance with the outline management plans, and will be submitted for

[1] References to 'a' or 'the' detailed MWMP in this Outline plan can read as referring to 'any' detailed MWMP, as more than one MWTMP could be brought forward for different parts of the Proposed Development, depending on the detailed construction strategy undertaken.

approval by North Yorkshire Council in advance of starting the relevant phase of works.

Purpose

1.1.6 The purpose of this oMWMP is to facilitate the planning, implementation, monitoring and review of waste minimisation and management for the construction of the Proposed Development. It acts as a record of the application of the waste hierarchy and circular economy principles with the aim of prioritising the avoidance and reduction of waste and promoting resource efficiency. This oMWMP is a live document that will be updated every six months as a minimum throughout design and construction.

1.1.7 This oMWMP provides a structured approach for materials management and production of waste during construction and associated demolition and excavation. It does not cover operational waste management.

1.2 The Order Limits and Proposed Development

Order Limits

1.2.1 The Order Limits outline the maximum extent of the land that will be required to facilitate the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development and are shown on the Works Plans [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.03**] and Location Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.01**]. The Proposed Development would be located within the Order Limits, also referred to as 'the Site'. The Order Limits contain all elements of the Proposed Development comprising the Solar Development Sites, the Cable Route Corridor, connection works into the National Grid Monk Fryston Substation, and the Highways Improvements Areas (shown in ES Volume 2, Figure 2.3 [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.03**].

1.2.2 The Order Limits cover an area of 1,270 hectares (ha) located within the administrative area of North Yorkshire Council, near Selby.

The Proposed Development

1.2.3 The Proposed Development comprises a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station of over 100 megawatts (MW) and 'associated development' comprising a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases.

1.2.4 The main element of the Proposed Development comprises seven Solar Development Sites (Solar Development Sites 1-4 and 6-8) that will accommodate the Solar PV Panels. A BESS Compound will be located within Solar Development Site 2.

1.2.5 The Cable Route Corridor is the area within which the export connection cables (hereafter referred to as the 'Grid Connection Cables') would be located to

connect the Solar PV Sites to the National Grid at the existing Monk Fryston Substation (hereafter referred to as the 'Existing National Grid Monk Fryston Substation') and the area within which cables connecting the Solar Development Sites would be located (hereafter referred to as 'Interconnecting Cables') (refer to Figure 2.1: Illustrative Site Layout Plan (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.01**].

1.2.6 Further details of the Proposed Development are presented in Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.02**] and the design envelope for the Proposed Development is set out in the Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**] and the limits of deviation shown on the Works Plans [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.03**].

1.3 Roles and responsibilities

1.3.1 Table 1-1 highlights the responsibilities for implementation of this oMWMP, prior to and during excavation, demolition and construction activities.

Table 1-1 Roles and responsibilities

Role title	Responsibility
Project Director	▪ Provide adequate environmental resources and support to effectively deliver the requirements of this plan.
Environmental Manager and/or Environmental Advisors	▪ Develop and implement the Detailed MWMP. ▪ Identify and maintain compliance with the requirements and principles of the Detailed MWMP during construction. ▪ Assist lead auditors in auditing the Detailed MWMP. ▪ Identify, develop and provide environmental training as required specific to the Detailed MWMP. ▪ Approve method statements and consider Detailed MWMP requirements. ▪ Advise and instruct construction teams in the event of incidents and complaints. ▪ Liaise/meet with external stakeholders. ▪ Inspections on compliance with the Detailed MWMP requirements including Duty of Care checks. ▪ Brief Detailed MWMP requirements to relevant teams.
Waste Manager	▪ Provide technical support on waste management issues. ▪ Establish effective reporting and monitoring regime. ▪ Lead on the control and management of waste generated on site. ▪ Assist in the investigation of any complaints or incidents, as required.
Project Manager	▪ Ensure the requirements of the MWMP are implemented on site. ▪ Ensure the requirements of the MWMP are integrated into all aspects of the construction works and detailed in method statements.

Role title	Responsibility
	▪ Ensure compliance with all waste management related procedures. ▪ Manage the investigation and response to complaints.

1.3.2 Additional roles, such as materials and waste champions, will be identified during construction. All staff working on site will be suitably trained on the processes in place to meet the commitments of this plan and carry out works in accordance with agreed methods and briefings.

2 Legislation and policy

2.1 Legislation

2.1.1 The Proposed Development will comply with the requirements defined within the following:

1) The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (England) Regulations (1991) (as amended) (Ref 2);
2) The Waste (England and Wales) Regulation (2011) (Ref 3);
3) The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (2016) (as amended) (Ref 4);
4) Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Ref 5)
5) Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 (Ref 6);
6) Waste Framework Directive (WFD) 2008/98/EC (Ref 7); and
7) The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2005) (Ref 8).

2.2 Policy and guidance

2.2.1 Project objectives and targets for waste minimisation, reuse and recycling, and landfill diversion are in accordance with:

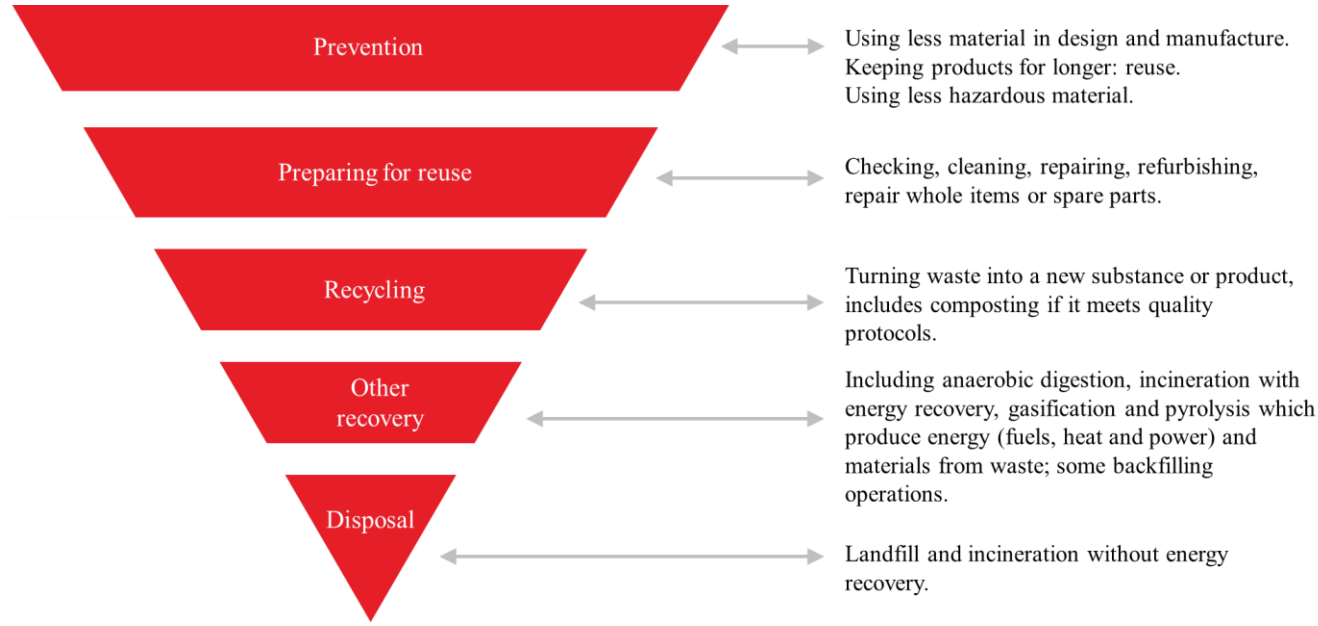
1) North Yorkshire County Council, the City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority (2022), Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (Policy D11 – Sustainable design, construction and operation of development) (Ref 9); and
2) Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2025), National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref 10).

3 Objectives and targets

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 Waste generated by the Proposed Development will be managed according to the principles of the waste hierarchy as shown in Plate 3-1. The waste hierarchy identifies 'waste prevention' as the most favourable management option to reduce waste and retain materials at their highest value. 'Disposal' is the least favourable management option. The order of priority for the management of waste is set out in descending order of environmental preference in Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018) (Ref 11).

Plate 3-1 Waste hierarchy



3.2 Diversion of resources from landfill

3.2.1 Targets for materials and waste will be included in the detailed MWMP. Considering legislation, industry best practice and based on the information gathered about the types and quantities of materials likely to be generated, the example targets set in Table 3-1 are suggested for waste arisings from the Proposed Development.

Table 3-1 Targets for diversion of resources from landfill

Waste type	Target	Stretch target
Non-hazardous construction waste (non-demolition)	70% by weight	90% by weight
Non-hazardous demolition waste	N/A	N/A
Non-hazardous excavation waste	N/A	95% by weight

3.2.2 It is proposed that the targets set in the MWMP form the basis of all decisions with respect to resource efficiency and waste management in the design and construction of the Proposed Development.

3.2.3 Whilst compliance with the project targets set out in Table 3-1 will be readily achieved through waste management procedures (as detailed in this oMWMP) for construction and demolition waste, the Proposed Development acknowledges potential external constraints for the diversion of excavated waste, which are dependent on third-parties and the availability of receptor sites (such as restoration of mineral sites, environmental mitigation and habitat creation projects, landscape and land raise works, and other local construction projects) during the construction phase, this is further detailed in Paragraphs 4.2.3 and 5.2.6.

3.2.4 Progress against these targets will be monitored once construction commences, in accordance with the requirements identified in Section 6. The evaluated progress against the stated targets will be included in the Detailed MWMP.

4 Materials and waste forecast

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 A high-level forecast has been carried out for the quantity of materials and waste arising during the construction, demolition and excavation works of the Proposed Development. At the current stage of design, there is insufficient information on which to forecast other associated waste streams, such as site welfare waste, packaging, or waste from temporary works, as the relevant information required to assess these elements is not yet available. However, the waste streams which cannot currently be forecast are anticipated to comprise of small quantities, and a minor proportion of the total waste generated.

4.1.2 It is expected that the waste estimates will be reviewed and updated throughout each stage of design development as further information becomes available.

4.2 Waste forecast

Overview

4.2.1 Waste is expected to be generated during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, which includes demolition, excavation and construction. Waste forecasting has been undertaken based on preliminary design information, and typical industry benchmarks (The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) guidance (Ref 12). These are summarised in Table 4-1, and presented in more detail in subsequent sections of this oMWMP.

Table 4-1 Waste forecast summary

Construction stage	Waste generation (tonnes)
Demolition	0
Excavation	134,514
Construction	51,125
Total	**185,639**

Demolition

4.2.2 The Proposed Development does not require the demolition of any structures or buildings. Therefore, no waste is expected to be generated as a result of demolition works.

Earthworks

4.2.3 Earthworks activities associated with the Proposed Development comprise open cut trenching, trenchless crossings, structural foundations, preparation of working platforms, bird habitat mitigation scrapes, surface water attenuation and firewater containment lagoons, and enabling works for supporting infrastructure (for

example roads and utilities). The forecast has been calculated using industry benchmarks, with input from the wider project team. It is estimated that 175,946 tonnes of material would be excavated during construction; this is a conservative estimate based on reasonable worst-case assumptions with respect to the depth of structural foundations and other earthworks activities. The quantity of material excavated during construction is anticipated to be lowered through application of waste minimisation design principles applied as the design progresses.

4.2.4 Whilst topsoil depths vary across the site, an average topsoil depth of 300 mm has been assumed. This approach reflects typical site conditions, with allowances made for localised variations, including areas of deeper topsoil (up to 400–450 mm in sandier soils) and limited areas of shallower profiles. On this basis, it is estimated that 41,432 tonnes of the excavated material would comprise of topsoil. All topsoil excavated during construction of the Proposed Development would be retained on site for reuse in landscaping or retained for reinstatement.

4.2.5 It is estimated that the remaining 134,514 tonnes of excavated material would comprise of subsoils, which would be surplus to the needs of the Proposed Development and would be managed as waste requiring off-site reuse, recovery or disposal. The process for reuse of topsoil and off-site removal of excess subsoils would be in agreement with relevant landowners and would be set out in the Detailed Soils Resource Management Plan.

4.2.6 A summary of the waste types, quantities and waste management destinations is set out in Table 4-2.

Construction

4.2.7 Based on the design information currently available, a preliminary forecast has been prepared to estimate the potential quantities of waste likely to be generated during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The forecast has been informed by industry benchmarks provided by RICS and BRE SmartWaste Benchmarks, ensuring alignment with recognized best practice standards for resource management and waste reduction where applicable, and is aligned with the waste forecast as detailed in Chapter 9: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.09**]. It is important to note that this forecast is indicative and reflects the limited detail available at this stage of the design process. It is expected that the waste estimates will be reviewed and updated throughout each stage of design development as further information becomes available.

4.2.8 Table 4-2 provides a recycling and waste forecast reporting table including the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes. An estimated 51,125 tonnes of waste is expected to be generated from construction activities.

Table 4-2 Waste forecast summary

C, D or E	Waste stream	Further description	EWC code	Diversion from landfill		Forecast	
				Management route	Percentage (%)	Mass (tonnes)	Forecast by
Construction	Concrete	-	17 01 01	Recycled off-site	90%	15,947	Arup
	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	-	01 04 08	Recycled off-site	90%	31,835	Arup
	Steel	-	17 04 07	Recycled off-site	90%	2,915	Arup
	Aluminium	-	17 04 02	Recycled off-site	90%	65	Arup
	Copper, bronze, brass	-	17 04 01	Recycled off-site	90%	80	Arup
	Plastic (excluding packaging waste)	-	17 02 03	Recycled off-site	90%	285	Arup
Construction (hazardous) total						**-**	
Construction (non-hazardous) total						**51,125**	
Construction (non-hazardous) diversion from landfill						**90%**	
Excavation	Soils and Stone	General	17 05 04	Beneficial use	95%	134,514	Arup
	Soils and Stone	Topsoil	17 05 04	Reused on site	100%	41,432	Arup
Excavation (hazardous) total						**-**	
Excavation (non-hazardous) total						**175,946**	
Excavation (non-hazardous) beneficial use						**96%**	
Demolition	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demolition (hazardous) total						**0**	
Demolition (non-hazardous) total						**-**	
Demolition (non-hazardous) diversion from landfill						**0%**	

5 Materials and waste management strategy

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 This oMWMP sets out how waste will be managed throughout each stage of the Proposed Development. Prior to the commencement of site development, the Principal Contractor will identify suitable waste management contractors and investigate opportunities to reduce waste generation, reuse materials on site or recycle any waste that is predicted to arise. Waste minimisation measures have been identified which would contribute towards the objective of prioritising 'waste prevention' as the most favourable management option

5.1.2 All waste will be managed in accordance with the duty of care requirements under Section 34 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1990* (Ref 1) and the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (Ref 8). This will include the following key responsibilities:

1) Safe, secure storage of waste;
2) Appropriate classification of waste in accordance with Technical Guidance WM3 (Ref 13);
3) Transfer of waste to a licensed waste carrier taking waste to a permitted (or registered exempt) waste facility; and
4) Completion and retention of waste transfer notes and hazardous waste consignment notes.

5.1.3 All hazardous waste, including asbestos containing materials (ACM), will be segregated from non-hazardous waste, stored separately, and managed in accordance with the Hazardous (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (Ref 8).

5.2 Waste minimisation procedures

5.2.1 There are opportunities to improve resource efficiency during the design development of the Proposed Development with the key focus on designing out waste, designing for deconstruction opportunities, and lifecycle carbon reduction.

5.2.2 The following sections will be updated at each future design development stage, to reflect which actions are most applicable to the current Proposed Development phase.

Design

5.2.3 The biggest opportunities for reducing waste generation during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, will occur through decisions made at the design stage. As defined by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) (Ref 14), central to designing out waste are the following five principles, which will be incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development as the design progresses:

1) Design for reuse and recovery;
2) Design for off-site construction;
3) Design for materials optimisation;
4) Design for waste efficient procurement; and
5) Design for deconstruction and flexibility.

5.2.4 In general, the following measures will be implemented during the design and construction phases of the Proposed Development, where technically, economically and environmentally practicable:

1) Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy;
2) Design out and prevent waste arising;
3) Reuse excavated materials within the Proposed Development;
4) Divert waste from landfill through off-site recycling and recovery; and
5) Use recycled and secondary aggregates (alternative materials) in the construction of the Proposed Development.

Demolition

5.2.5 As no demolition activities are proposed, specific waste minimisation or reduction measures relating to demolition are not required.

Excavation

5.2.6 Excavated material will be used to satisfy the fill material requirements of the Proposed Development wherever reasonably practicable. Excavated material surplus to the requirements of the Proposed Development will be reused off-site where suitable receptor sites exist, these may include restoration of mineral sites, environmental mitigation and habitat creation projects, landscape and land raising works, and other local construction projects. It is assumed that all of the topsoil will remain on site, used for landscape works, or stored appropriately for use in long-term site restoration.

Construction

5.2.7 Construction materials that cannot be reused on or off-site will be sent directly to material preprocessors or sent to construction materials recovery facilities (MRFs).

5.2.8 MRF performance varies widely depending on the combination of equipment employed, and the nature of the incoming materials. Careful engagement with waste contractors will be undertaken in cases where MRFs are used to segregate a mixed waste stream, to ensure that the chosen contractor and facility are able to support the Proposed Development's targets for landfill diversion.

Material management

5.2.9 Enabling the purchase of materials in shape/dimension and form that minimises the creation of off-cuts waste. The use of a materials inventory system will be explored, to minimise over ordering and facilitate just-in-time deliveries. This measure would reduce the period which materials are stored on site, potentially reducing the wastage rates associated with damaging construction materials during periods of prolonged storage.

Packaging take-back

5.2.10 The use of packaging take-back schemes will be explored with all materials suppliers. This will ensure that where practicable, materials are delivered in packaging that is suitable to be returned and reused a number of times.

Surplus materials

5.2.11 Unused, surplus construction materials will be returned to suppliers or sold/donated to nearby construction projects via online construction materials trading platforms such as Globechain and Enviromate.

Secure storage

5.2.12 To prevent damaged materials/theft, keeping deliveries packaged until they are ready to be used and the inspection of deliveries on arrival as well as safe storage areas helps to reduce damage and wastage.

Hazardous waste

5.2.13 Hazardous waste will be minimised through design opportunities to be established prior to excavation and construction commencing. Opportunities to reduce the quantum of hazardous waste include:

1) Choosing non-hazardous or less hazardous materials or components as alternatives to any hazardous materials currently used, for example, material coatings;
2) Improving quality control procedures to reduce the number of defective products wasted; and
3) Minimising equipment cleaning – better working practices can reduce both the frequency and the extent of cleaning, reducing the amount of potentially contaminating effluents produced.

5.3 Storage and segregation

5.3.1 All contractors undertaking work as part of the construction of the Proposed Development, will comply with the waste segregation, storage, reuse and recycling procedures.

5.3.2 The reuse and recycling of waste materials generated during all phases of construction will be maximised wherever possible. Meeting the landfill diversion rates targeted in Table 3-1 should be achieved wherever possible through reuse and recycling, with recovery used only as a last resort option.

5.3.3 The construction compounds (both the Solar Development Site Construction Compounds and the Cable Construction Compounds) will be planned to use best endeavours to ensure that sufficient space is available for the on-site segregation of recyclable materials. During periods of construction where space is exceptionally constrained, it will be permitted for a mixed-waste stream to be segregated off-site by a licensed waste management contractor with suitable recovery equipment to maintain the stated landfill diversion rate.

5.3.4 In cases where off-site segregation is necessary, the Principal Contractor will liaise with its chosen waste services provider, to ensure that materials which may hinder the segregation performance are removed from the mixed-waste stream on site.

5.3.5 As a minimum, the following principles will guide the segregation of excavation and construction waste associated with the Proposed Development:

1. Ensure separation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste;
2. Segregate recyclable materials into distinct waste streams where practicable;
3. Limit the use of mixed-waste skips to circumstances where on-site segregation is impracticable;
4. Apply segregation measures proportionately to site conditions and expected waste arisings;
5. Align segregation with regional markets, to ensure that priority is put on segregating materials for which suitable preprocessing and secondary materials markets exist;
6. Maintain the quality of segregated materials; and
7. Support the waste hierarchy.

5.3.6 A dedicated waste storage area will be established within the construction compounds (both the Solar Development Site Construction Compounds and the Cable Construction Compounds) with suitable hardstanding for waste storage receptacles. This will be located in a secure location and away from public access to prevent fly-tipping; it will be marked on both the site plan and the traffic management plan.

5.3.7 Waste storage receptacles will be colour coded in line with the colour coding scheme that will help reduce the levels of contamination in the skips and increases the likelihood that a load would not subsequently be rejected once the waste stream has been sent off-site for reprocessing. In cases where the load is rejected, the likely destination would be landfill (which would increase the costs of the Proposed Development). Waste storage receptacles will also have

appropriate signage and labelling to facilitate separation of waste for reuse and recycling and separation of inert, non-hazardous and hazardous waste.

5.3.8 Skips will be monitored by the contractor to ensure that contamination of segregated skips does not occur.

5.3.9 Any hazardous materials identified during the works should be handled safely by contractors, stored in a segregated and lockable storage space on site, and transferred to an appropriate regulated waste facility off-site.

5.3.10 The requirements for managing waste and materials on the construction compounds, specified in this oMWMP, will be communicated to all contractor staff and their suppliers. Communication and training regarding waste management and material efficiency on the construction compounds, will be undertaken regularly from the outset of construction, until handover of the Proposed Development. A register of relevant training will be maintained and kept on site for the duration of construction. The Principal Contractor will nominate a 'Waste Champion' who will form the primary point of contact for communications regarding resource and waste management.

6 Measuring and reporting

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 All waste producers (as defined by the *Environmental Protection Act 1990*) undertaking work as part of the construction of the Proposed Development, are legally obliged to take measures to ensure that waste is managed properly and recovered or disposed of safely under the duty of care requirements. In particular, waste producers are required to record details of the nature and quantity of waste generated, in waste transfer notes and hazardous waste consignment notes, as appropriate.

6.1.2 In line with the waste duty of care, reporting on the final destination of all waste streams will be recorded as soon as established. Once the contractor(s) has been appointed and works commence actual waste movements will be recorded in a waste log.

6.2 Measuring

6.2.1 A log of actual waste movements leaving the construction compounds will be maintained throughout construction. The log will comprise the primary record of all waste generated by the construction of the Proposed Development. During construction, Principal Contractor will record the source of all waste arising and monitor this accordingly using a waste management tool.

6.2.2 It will be the responsibility of the Principal Contractor to ensure that the waste log is complete and up to date throughout the construction period. Wherever practicable, weighbridge weight data will be used to populate the waste log; vague volumetric quantities (e.g. ‘a skip’, ‘a large bin’ etc.) often recorded in waste transfer notes, will not be accepted.

6.3 Reporting

6.3.1 It is important to collect and report waste data throughout the construction phases to allow for accurate assessment against the targets set in this oMWMP, and for more accurate waste forecasting in future projects. Sufficient data should be captured to enable performance to be monitored against the targets set.

6.4 Review

6.4.1 This oMWMP (and subsequently the Detailed MWMP) will be reviewed regularly throughout the design and construction stages; this will take place not less than once every six months during design (and whenever there is a significant change in the design), and during construction. Reviews will be undertaken under the responsibility of the Environmental Sustainability Manager during design, and by the Principal Contractor’s nominated Waste Champion during construction. The Detailed MWMP will be revised and updated whenever the reviews identify it as necessary.

6.4.2 The Principal Contractor will record and compare all waste quantities and actual treatment destinations to the quantities forecast. As part of the review, the Principal Contractor will record the following:

1) The types and volumes of waste produced;
2) The types and volumes of waste that have been;
    a) reused (and whether this was on site or off site);
    b) recycled (and whether this was on site or off site);
    c) recovered; and
    d) sent to landfill.

6.4.3 Refer to Section 7 for an example of a waste actuals reporting table template.

7 Waste actuals reporting

Table 7-1 Example waste actuals reporting table

Waste type	Waste classification (inert/ non-hazardous/ hazardous)	Waste quantity (tonnes)	EWC code	Reused (tonnes)		Recycled (tonnes)	Recovered (tonnes)	Landfill
				On site	Off-site			
Demolition								
Excavation								
Construction								
TOTAL (tonnes)								
TOTAL (%)								

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