

Statutory Consultation 2022

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 3: Appendix 19.1

Outline Site Waste Management Plan

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Luton Rising (a trading name of London Luton Airport Limited) (hereafter referred to as the 'Applicant') plans to submit a Development Consent Order (DCO) Application for the proposed increase to the capacity of London Luton Airport ('the airport') to 32 million passengers per annum (mppa) (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'), located across three administrative boundaries: Luton Borough Council (LBC), Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) and North Hertfordshire District Council (NHDC). This document, which forms an appendix to **Chapter 19** Waste and Resources of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is the Draft Outline Site Waste Management Plan (OSWMP) (hereafter referred to as the 'Plan').
- 1.2 The principal aim of this Plan is to demonstrate how sustainable methods for managing construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste will be taken into account during the CD&E phases of the Proposed Development. Furthermore, with regards to managing CD&E waste associated with the Proposed Development, this plan has the following aims:
- a. To contribute towards achieving emerging, current and long term, project, national (England), regional (Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire) and Local (LBC, CBC and NHDC) targets for waste minimisation, recycling and reuse of CD&E waste arisings;
 - b. To provide a summary of the CD&E works to provide context of anticipated waste arisings and management;
 - c. To facilitate the Principal Contractor(s) to comply with all applicable legal requirements for handling CD&E waste; and
 - d. To facilitate the Principal Contractor(s) to achieve high standards of waste management performance.
- 1.3 The Plan provides a review of the requirements placed upon the Proposed Development under waste management legislation and policy at all levels of government (i.e. national (England), regional (Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire) and Local (LBC, CBC and NHDC)).
- 1.4 For the purpose of this Plan, waste is defined as per the Waste Framework Directive (Waste FD) (2008/98/EC) as *"any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard"* (Ref. 1).
- 1.5 This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Draft Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (**Appendix 4.2** of the PEIR). Once appointed, the Principal Contractor(s) shall use this OSWMP to develop a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) and thereafter manage waste generated by the Proposed Development in accordance with that SWMP. Production of the Principal Contractor(s)' SWMP and adherence to waste and resource targets will be secured through the DCO application.

Requirements of an SWMP

- 1.6 Whilst the SWMP Regulations (2008) (Ref. 2) were revoked in December 2013 (Ref. 3), the production of a SWMP for developments is regarded as best practice, and the requirement for a SWMP is reflected in:
- a. Policy W5. Management of wastes at source: Waste Audits of the Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2005) (Ref. 4);
 - b. Policy 12: Sustainable Design and Demolition of the Hertfordshire Waste Core Strategy & Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2011-2026 (2012) (Ref. 5);
 - c. Policy LLP 37 – Climate change, carbon and waste reduction and sustainable energy of the Luton Local Plan 2011-2031 (2017) (Ref. 6); and
 - d. Luton Borough Council's Planning Application Validation Information Requirements (2020) (Ref. 7).
- 1.7 This OSWMP has been developed to act as a guide to those involved in the Proposed Development construction on how to manage resources and waste, in accordance with best practice requirements. The Principal Contractor(s) shall use this OSWMP as a framework for producing their own SWMP for use throughout the duration of the Proposed Development construction.

2 Waste management legislation

2.1 This section summarises the key legal requirements with regards to waste management and control within England.

Definition of waste

2.2 Waste is defined by Article 1(a) of the Waste FD (Ref. 1) as “*any substance or object (in the categories set out in Annex I) which the holder discards or intends to discard or is required to discard*”.

2.3 The legal definition of waste also covers substances or objects, which fall outside of the commercial cycle or out of the chain of utility. Most items that are sold or taken off-site for recycling are wastes, as they require treatment before they can be resold or reused.

2.4 In practical terms, wastes include surplus earthworks materials and soil, scrap, unwanted surplus materials, packaging, recovered spills, office waste, and damaged, worn-out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled plant, equipment and materials.

Duty of care

2.5 The duty of care for waste management is set out under section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Ref. 8) and the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (SI 2011 No. 988) (as amended) (Ref. 9). It requires anyone who produces, imports, keeps, stores, transports, treats or disposes of waste to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the waste is managed properly. Anyone in possession of waste must take all reasonable steps to:

- a. Prevent unauthorised or harmful deposit, treatment or disposal of waste;
- b. Prevent a breach (failure) by any other person to meet the requirement to have an environmental permit, or a breach of a permit condition;
- c. Prevent the escape of waste;
- d. Ensure that waste is transferred to an authorised person; and,
- e. Provide an accurate description of the waste when it is transferred to another person, by using a compulsory system of Waste Transfer Notes that control the transfer of waste between parties.

2.6 Failure to comply with the duty of care requirements is a criminal offence and could lead to prosecution.

Apply the waste hierarchy

2.7 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (Ref. 9) transpose the requirements of the Waste FD, and require:

2.8 The duty of care for waste management is set out under section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Ref. 8) and the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (SI 2011 No. 988) (as amended) (Ref. 10). It requires anyone who produces, imports, keeps, stores, transports, treats or disposes of waste to

take all reasonable steps to ensure that the waste is managed properly. Anyone in possession of waste must take all reasonable steps to:

- a. Those undertaking waste management activities, such as the import, production, collection, transportation, recovery and/or disposal of waste, to take all reasonable measures to apply the waste hierarchy, in priority order, as follows:
- b. Prevention
- c. Preparation for reuse
- d. Recycling
- e. Other recovery, such as energy recovery
- f. Disposal
- g. Those producing waste to confirm that they have applied the waste hierarchy when transferring waste and to include a declaration on their WTN or consignment note.

Registration of waste carriers

- 2.9 Under the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 (Ref. 10) it is a criminal offence for anyone not registered as a waste carrier to transport controlled waste. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended) updated the system for the registration of waste carriers, including brokers and dealers.
- 2.10 Anyone undertaking any of the following activities as part of their business must register as a waste carrier, broker or dealer:
- a. Transporting their own waste;
 - b. Transporting waste for someone else;
 - c. Buying or selling waste; and,
 - d. Acting as a waste broker (arranging for someone to handle waste produced by someone else).
- 2.11 Details of all appointed waste carriers, brokers and contractors shall be included in the contactors SWMP, including copies of appropriate waste carrier licences / registrations. The register of waste carriers, brokers and dealers can be checked using the Environment Agency's Public Registers.

Environmental permits and exemptions

- 2.12 The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) (Ref. 11) require sites where waste is processed, treated or disposed of to hold a valid Environmental Permit issued by the Environment Agency. The Regulations also include a schedule of activities that are exempt from the requirements of permitting. However, to comply with the Regulations, an exempt activity must generally be registered with the Environment Agency before commencing.

- 2.13 A permit is not usually required where waste is temporarily stored on the site where it is produced prior to management or disposal. Depending upon the types and quantities of waste to be stored, the duration and place of storage and compliance with other defined conditions:
- a. A non-waste framework directive exemption may apply, which does not need to be registered
 - b. An exemption may need to be registered with the Environment Agency.
- 2.14 Information on the limits and conditions for storing waste exemptions and non-waste framework directive exemptions are available online from the government website.
- 2.15 The Principal Contractor(s) shall be responsible for obtaining the necessary permits and exemptions, where required.

3 Details of the Proposed Development

3.1 The Principal Contractor(s) shall complete **Table 11** below prior to commencement of construction.

Table 1: Project details

Project title	London Luton Airport Expansion Development Consent Order					
Project location	Address					
	Town					
	Postcode					
Client	Name					
	Address					
	Contact		Email			
	Phone		Mobile			
Principal Contractor	Name					
	Address					
	Contact		Email			
	Phone		Mobile			
SWMP Drafter	Name					
	Address					
	Contact		Email			
	Phone		Fax			
Construction cost (estimated)						
Site area (gross area)						
Construction programme:						
Start date	Day		Month		Year	
Completion date	Day		Month		Year	
Waste Management Champion						
Person responsible for SWMP						
Document Controller / Secretary						
Location of SWMP						

Description of the Proposed Development

- 3.2 The Proposed Development includes all works for which consent is being sought as part of the DCO Application, including works at the:
- a. Main Application Site;
 - b. Off-Site Car Parks; and
 - c. Highway Interventions.
- 3.3 The Proposed Development is characterised by the retention of the existing passenger terminal and the provision of a new passenger terminal on land owned or controlled by Luton Rising and its shareholder to the north east of the runway.
- 3.4 The main elements of the Proposed Development are:
- a. extension and remodelling of the existing passenger terminal (Terminal 1) to increase the capacity;
 - b. new passenger terminal building and boarding piers (Terminal 2);
 - c. earthworks to create an extension to the current airfield platform, material for these earthworks would be generated on site;
 - d. airside facilities including new taxiways and aprons, together with relocated engine run-up bay and fire training facility;
 - e. landside facilities, including buildings which support the operational, energy and servicing needs of the airport;
 - f. enhancement of the existing surface access network, including a new dual carriageway road accessed via a new junction on the existing New Airport Way (A1081) to the new passenger terminal along with the provision of forecourt and car parking facilities;
 - g. extension of the Luton Direct Air to Rail Transit (Luton DART) with a station serving the new passenger terminal;
 - h. landscape and ecological improvements, including the replacement of existing open space; and
 - i. further infrastructure enhancements and initiatives to support our goal of a net zero airport operation by 2040, with interventions to support carbon neutrality being delivered sooner including facilities for greater public transport usage, improved thermal efficiency, electric vehicle charging, on-site energy generation and storage, new aircraft fuel pipeline connection and storage facilities and sustainable surface and foul water management installations.
- 3.5 The Proposed Development will be delivered in two main phases – Phase 1 and Phase 2 (with Phase 2 split into two sub-phases for the purposes of assessment) as follows:
- a. Phase 1: Expansion of Terminal 1 (T1) to increase capacity from 18 to 21.5mppa. Works scheduled to commence in 2025 and be complete by mid 2027.

- b. Phase 2a: Construction of new Terminal 2 (T2) and associated facilities to increase capacity from 21.5mppa to 27mppa upon opening, at which time the capacity of T1 will be scaled back to 20mppa. Works scheduled to commence in early 2033 ending 2036 and will enable a step up in capacity in Q1 2037.
- c. Phase 2b: Expansion of Terminal 2 and associated facilities. Works are scheduled to commence in 2037, and will deliver incremental capacity increases from 27mppa to 32mppa. T2 will have capacity for 12mppa. The works will be complete to enable a step up in capacity in 2041.

- 3.6 The Construction Method Statement and Programme Report (CMSPR) provides a full description of the construction activities related to the Proposed Development.
- 3.7 The majority of construction is scheduled to take place during assessment Phase 2a and Phase 2b. The construction phases span a long timescale; therefore it is anticipated that the Principal Contractor(s) SWMP will need to be reviewed and updated by the Principal Contractor(s) to reflect the policy and legislation current at that time.

4 Estimate of material use and waste arisings

Introduction

- 4.1 This OSWMP provides estimates of:
- a. The types and quantities of construction materials required for the construction of the Proposed Development and the likely reused, recycled and secondary content.
 - b. The types and quantities of earthworks materials arising during construction of the Proposed Development and the likely cut and fill balance and surplus requiring alternative management; and,
 - c. The types and quantities of waste arising during construction of the Proposed Development and the likely management route and resulting recovery rate.
- 4.2 The quantities of waste generated and quantities of aggregates required for the Proposed Development has been split according to the Proposed Development construction phases.
- 4.3 The Principal Contractor(s) shall review, update and monitor these estimates throughout the design and construction of the Proposed Development, and incorporate these updates in the SWMP to ensure delivery of the Proposed Development Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Scope of works

Phase 1 (21.5 mppa)

- 4.4 The main construction activities in Phase 1 would be:
- a. Airfield modifications

- b. Earthworks platform
- c. Enhancement to Terminal 1 and existing facilities
- d. New busing gate room
- e. Construction of new stands
- f. New Century Park warehouse
- g. Replacement of open space with New Wigmore Valley Park

Phase 2a (27 mppa)

4.5 The main construction activities in assessment Phase 2a would be:

- a. Construction of new stands and expansion of airfield, re-alignment of taxiway
- b. Extension of earthworks platform
- c. Landside infrastructure
- d. Construction airport technical building (Hangar 24)
- e. DART tunnel extensions and new DART station serving new terminal
- f. New multi-storey staff car park and new long stay car park
- g. Existing long stay car park reduced in size
- h. Drainage – Sewage treatment plan/ effluent treatment plant (STP/ETP), infiltration, fuel farm

Phase 2b (32 mppa)

4.6 The main construction activities in assessment Phase 2b would be:

- a. Airfield improvements including 10 additional stands and utility connections
- b. Completion of earthworks platform
- c. Expansion of Terminal 2 and the new second pier
- d. Landside infrastructure including new cargo warehouses, police station and hotel
- e. New car parking facilities

Material resources

4.7 The main types and quantities of aggregate required for each phase have been estimated based on information provided by the design and constructability team. This is shown in

4.8 **Table 2** (Phase 1), **Table 3** (Phase 2a) and **Table 4** (Phase 2b), along with the recycled content that is expected to be achievable by adopting good practice approaches.

- 4.9 For both phases, the Principal Contractor(s) shall ensure that reused, recycled and secondary aggregates imported to site comply with all relevant technical and regulatory requirements.

Table 2: Estimated main types and quantities of materials, resources, wastage and potential recycled content during Phase 1 of the Proposed Development

Material Category	Material density	Quantity to be used in construction		Wastage rate	Wastage		Potential recycled content (% by weight)	Potential recycled content (tonnes)
	(tonnes/m ³)	m ³	tonnes	%	m ³	tonnes		
Concrete	2.4	46,067	110,560	5	2,303	5,528	16	17,690
Asphalt	2.4	57,505	138,013	2.5	1,438	3,450	25	34,503
Steel - Structural	7.85	-	-	0	-	-	60	-
Steel - Rebar	7.85	-	-	2	-	-	100	-
Aggregate	1.9	33,708	64,046	5	1,685	3,202	50	32,023
Earthworks material (granular) - imported	1.9	72,000	136,800	5	3,600	6,840	50	68,400
							Total recycled content all materials (tonnes)	152,616
Total		209,280	449,419				%	34

Table 3: Estimated main types and quantities of materials, resources, wastage and potential recycled content during Phase 2a of the Proposed Development

Material Category	Material density	Quantity to be used in construction		Wastage rate	Wastage		Potential recycled content (% by weight)	Potential recycled content (tonnes)
	(tonnes/m ³)	m ³	tonnes	%	m ³	tonnes		
Concrete	2.4	393,509	944,421	5	19,675	47,221	16	151,107
Asphalt	2.4	104,866	251,678	2.5	2,622	6,292	25	62,919
Steel - Structural	7.85	1,139	8,941	0	-	-	60	5,365
Steel - Rebar	7.85	789	6,197	2	16	124	100	6,197
Aggregate	1.9	461,384	876,629	5	23,069	43,831	50	438,315
Earthworks material - imported	1.9	72,000	136,800	5	3,600	6,840	50	68,400
Total		1,033,687	2,224,666				Total recycled content all materials (tonnes)	732,303
							%	33

Table 4: Estimated main types and quantities of materials, resources, wastage and potential recycled content during Phase 2b of the Proposed Development

Material Category	Material density	Quantity to be used in construction		Wastage rate	Wastage		Potential recycled content (% by weight)	Potential recycled content (tonnes)
	(tonnes/m ³)	m ³	tonnes	%	m ³	tonnes		
Concrete	2.4	85,882	206,117	5	4,294	10,306	16	32,979
Asphalt	2.4	63,126	151,503	2.5	1,578	3,788	25	37,876
Steel - Structural	7.85	584	4,585	0	46	-	60	2,751
Steel - Rebar	7.85	296	2,324	2	6	46	100	2,324
Aggregate	1.9	137,087	260,466	5	6,854	13,023	50	130,233
Earthworks material - imported	1.9	179,000	340,100	5	8,950	17,005	50	170,050
Total		465,975	965,094				Total recycled content all materials (tonnes)	376,212
							%	39

Earthworks materials (including excavated landfill material)

- 4.10 Over all assessment phases it is estimated that 3,330,000 m³ of non-hazardous material (excluding the material excavated during the landfill works) will be excavated, and it is anticipated that all of this material will be reused on site and incorporated into the landform, thus achieving a cut and fill balance. Therefore, it is anticipated that this material will be managed onsite.
- 4.11 It is anticipated that the use of excavated materials (excluding the material excavated during the landfill works) within the Proposed Development will be undertaken in accordance with a Materials Management Plan (MMP) prepared under the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Code of Practice (CL:AIRE DoW CoP) (Ref. 12) and these materials would not be classified as waste. The Principal Contractor(s) shall be required to produce an MMP and this will be secured in the DCO application in the draft CoCP.
- 4.12 Overall, in all three phases 350,000 m³ of material will be excavated during the landfill works, of this 313,000 m³ will be reused or recycled on site and incorporated into the landform. Therefore, it is anticipated that the majority of this material will be managed onsite.
- 4.13 **Table 5** presents the quantities of waste to be taken offsite for recycling or recovery. The majority of waste will be diverted from landfill with the remaining hazardous waste to be sent to hazardous waste landfill or for incineration.
- 4.14 It is anticipated that the use of excavated materials from the landfill works will be undertaken in accordance with an environmental permit.

Table 5: Material to be excavated from the landfill and taken offsite

	Waste management route	Phase 1 (m ³)	Phase 2a (m ³)	Phase 2b (m ³)
Total excavated material to be taken offsite		3,000	32,000	2,000
Total hazardous waste		1,500	16,000	1,000
Hazardous - asbestos (25% of hazardous waste)	Non-hazardous landfill (Stable non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW) cell)	375	4,000	250
Hazardous - soil (60% of hazardous waste)	Soil treatment (recycling/recovery)	900	9,600	600
Hazardous - other (15% of hazardous waste)	Hazardous waste landfill or incineration	225	2,400	150
Non-hazardous	Recycling/recovery	1,500	16,000	1,000

- 4.15 For all phases, the Principal Contractor(s) shall be responsible for the management of surplus excavated materials and should apply the waste hierarchy in determining the most suitable options.

Waste

- 4.16 The main types and quantities of waste expected to arise during all three phases have been estimated based on information provided by the design and buildability team (**Table 6**). Potential waste recovery rates are shown in **Table 7**.
- 4.17 The Principal Contractor(s) shall be responsible for the management of waste and should apply the waste hierarchy in determining the most suitable waste management route.
- 4.18 Where waste is reused or recycled for use in the Proposed Development, the Principal Contractor(s) shall ensure compliance with all relevant technical and regulatory requirements.

Table 6: Construction, demolition and excavation waste summary

Construction, demolition and excavation waste	Waste type	Waste management route	Phase 1		Phase 2a		Phase 2b	
			m ³	tonnes	m ³	tonnes	m ³	tonnes
Construction waste – material wastage	Inert	Recycling	9,026	19,021	48,966	104,184	21,677	44,122
Construction waste – material wastage	Non-hazardous	Recycling / recovery	-	-	16	124	52	46
Construction waste – buildings	Inert	Recycling	849	272	10,284	3,291	6,784	2,171
Construction waste – buildings	Non-hazardous	Recycling / recovery	849	272	10,284	3,291	6,784	2,171
Demolition waste	Inert	Recycling	56,252	118,716	134,513	178,182	205,839	187,716
Demolition waste	Non-hazardous	Recycling	1,014	324	24,679	8,053	49,086	15,708
Vegetation clearance	Non-hazardous	Recycling / recovery	1,043	718	3,459	2,381	754	520
Excavated waste (historic landfill excavation only)	Non-hazardous	Recycling / recovery	1,500	Excavated materials quantified in m ³ only	16,000		1,000	
Hazardous waste (destined for landfill only)	Hazardous	Landfill	225		2,400		150	

Table 7: Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) Standard, good and best practice recovery rates by material (Ref. 13)

Material	Standard practice recovery (%)	Good practice quick win (%)	Best practice recovery (%)
Timber	57	90	95
Metals	95	100	100
Plasterboard (excludes demolition)	30	90	95
Packaging	60	85	95
Ceramics/masonry	75	85	100
Concrete	75	95	100
Inert	75	95	100
Plastics	60	80	95
Miscellaneous	12	50	75
Electrical equipment	Limited information	70*	95
Furniture	0-15	25	50
Insulation	12	50	75
Cement	Limited information	75	95
Liquids and oils	100	100	100
Hazardous	50	Limited information, this cannot be 100% as much hazardous waste (e.g. asbestos) must be landfilled.	
* This is a required recovery target for the type of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) likely to be produced from construction sites, e.g. lighting (WEEE Regulations, 2013 (Ref. 14))			

5 Design decisions

- 5.1 Decisions made during the design stages (pre-application and post consent) of the Proposed Development will impact on the quantity and types of materials used and waste arising and the management of waste.
- 5.2 This section describes the design decisions made to date, sets out the design considerations for detailed design and provides a table which can be completed by the Principal Contractor(s) to document further opportunities for waste prevention and decisions taken regarding material resource use and waste management.
- 5.3 In general, the following measures would be implemented during the design and construction phases of the Proposed Development, where technically, financially and environmentally practicable:
 - a. Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy;
 - b. Design-out and prevent waste arising;
 - c. Reuse excavated earthworks materials within the Proposed Development;
 - d. Recycle demolition materials arising from Proposed Development within the construction of the Proposed Development;
 - e. Divert waste from landfill through offsite recycling and recovery; and,
 - f. Use recycled and secondary materials in the construction of the Proposed Development.
- 5.4 At all stages of design and construction, the Principal Contractor(s) shall record, in the SWMP (**Table 8**):
 - a. All opportunities for waste prevention; and,
 - b. Decisions taken regarding material resource use and waste management

Table 8: Waste prevention opportunities and decisions

Material / waste	Estimated reduction in waste arising		Approach by which reduction achieved	Will planning permissions / authorisations be required for the change?	Estimate cost saving (£)	Persons responsible for completing action
	tonnes	m ³				

6 Management arrangements

Roles and responsibilities

6.1 The main contract personnel responsible for producing the SWMP are shown in **Table 9** below.

Table 9: Responsibilities for producing the SWMP

Position	Name	Contact details	SWMP responsibility
Main Contract personnel			
The Client Project Manager			a. Monitor the Principal Contractor(s)' performance against the contract including any environmental commitments and targets agreed for the Proposed Development.
Project Manager (Principal Contractor(s))			a. Approval of the SWMP for the relevant phase of works. b. Ensure that all controls specified within the SWMP are implemented by employees and sub-contractors.
Environment Manager (EM) (Principal Contractor(s))			a. Undertake site inspections to monitor compliance with the environmental licences/consents for the works and the measures within the SWMP. b. Ensure that the Proposed Development complies with all environmental legislation, consents, objectives, targets and other environmental commitments, including those arising from the Environmental Statement throughout the relevant project phase.
Site Materials and Waste Manager (Principal Contractor(s))			a. Prepare the SWMP. b. Implement the SWMP throughout the construction of the Proposed Development and ensure that waste is disposed of legally, economically and safely in line with the SWMP and all relevant legislation. c. Provide appropriate professional and practical advice to Principal Contractor(s), consultants and

Position	Name	Contact details	SWMP responsibility
			project team members associated with materials and waste issues.
Sub-contractor details			
Individual Sub-contractor(s), as appointed			a. Read through, familiarise and understand the requirements of the SWMP. b. Produce waste documentation and a management plan. Comply with the requirements set out in the SWMP.

Key performance indicators

- 6.2 The environmental assessment of the Proposed Development is based on the Proposed Development achieving certain performance standards with respect to the use of recycled and secondary content in key construction materials and the recovery of construction and demolition waste and diversion from landfill.
- 6.3 In order to achieve these performance standards, the Principal Contractor(s) shall adopt the following KPIs for the Proposed Development and shall record the necessary data to confirm compliance with these KPIs:
- a. Achieve at least 90% (by weight) material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste. Uncontaminated excavated soil and stones (European Waste Catalogue/List of Wastes code 17 05 04) are specifically excluded from this target. Recovery is deemed to include reuse, recycling and recovery (e.g. energy recovery).
 - b. Achieve a minimum of 25% recycled or secondary content in key construction materials (e.g. concrete and steel).

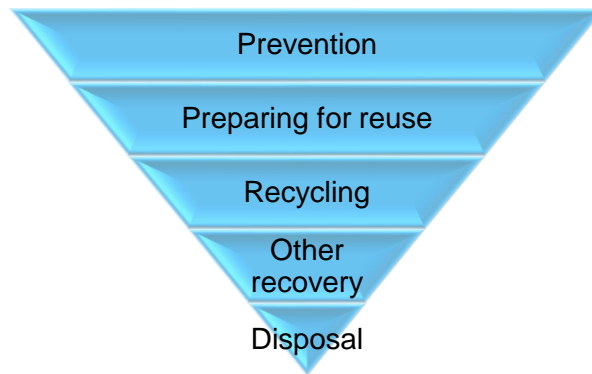
7 Materials and waste management on site

- 7.1 This section of the OSWMP details the likely waste management measures and procedures to be implemented on-site during the CD&E phases. Detailed information will be provided in the SWMP prepared by the Principal Contractor(s), once details and methods associated with the CD&E activities are known.
- 7.2 All waste management methods to be implemented on-site shall be in accordance with the waste hierarchy, discussed below.

Waste hierarchy

- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 The waste hierarchy is a complex process influenced by the optimal management of any given product/waste material. A basic representation of the waste hierarchy is provided in **Inset 1** (Ref. 15) and the Principal Contractor(s) shall use the hierarchy as a guide to encourage the prevention of waste, followed by reuse and recycling.

Inset 1: Waste hierarchy



- 7.5 When considering waste management options for the Proposed Development, the Principal Contractor(s) shall take account of the site's location, natural environment and available infrastructure. The Principal Contractor(s) shall consider the following options when determining the preferred waste management option for each waste stream.

Waste management routes

Preparing for reuse

- 7.6 The aim is to provide design features on the Proposed Development to use site-won materials in their current state and form. Reuse can be undertaken either onsite or offsite.

7.7 Where possible, excavated earthworks materials and soils arising from the Proposed Development will be stockpiled on site and reused within the Proposed Development.

Recycling

7.8 The aim is to reuse site-won materials by recycling 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 recycling on site, as far as practicable, the quantity of waste requiring offsite management is reduced and carbon emissions associated with transportation are eliminated.

7.9 Recycling may also be achieved by utilising materials with a recycled content, such as recycled aggregates produced offsite.

Recovery

7.10 This generally aims to recover energy from waste which cannot 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.

7.11 Recovery may also include the beneficial use of materials on land for restoration (e.g. deposit for recovery).

Disposal

7.12 The least preferred option in the waste hierarchy is a final disposal route such as landfill or incineration without energy recovery. Some waste streams will inevitably end up with such a solution.

7.13 When placing waste disposal contracts, the Principal Contractor(s) shall consider the implications of long distance travel in terms of health and safety risk, commercial terms and increased emissions from vehicles.

7.14 The Principal Contractor(s) shall ensure the pre-treatment of all hazardous and non-hazardous wastes prior to disposal to landfill. The methods of pre-treatment will enable the waste to meet the 'three-point test':

- a. It must be a physical, thermal, chemical or biological process including sorting;
- b. It must change the characteristics of the waste; and
- c. It must do so in order to:
 - i. Reduce its volume, or
 - ii. Reduce its hazardous nature, or
 - iii. Facilitate its handling, or
 - iv. Enhance its recovery.

7.15 Source segregation can be seen as a pre-treatment option and as such can be applied to waste generation on site including general waste and arisings, and will take place on the Proposed Development.

7.16 The Principal Contractor(s) shall ensure that a declaration stating the pre-treatment method applied to the waste is appended to any Waste Transfer Note (WTN) for non-hazardous waste being sent for disposal.

Site waste management measures

7.17 Where it is necessary to transport waste to and from the site, this will be undertaken in compliance with the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (Ref. 11) including: transporting waste via registered carrier, disposal to appropriately licensed sites and maintenance of appropriate waste transfer documentation. All contractors will be required to apply the principles of the waste hierarchy and investigate opportunities to minimise waste generation.

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

7.19 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 potentially attracting pests. Where there is a local infestation, the relevant local authorities will be consulted.

7.20 The Principal Contractor(s) shall adopt best practice measures set out in construction industry guidance to reduce the potential impacts from material resources and waste. This may include, for example, guidance from Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS), WRAP and Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA), Best practice waste management measures which should be employed on site in line with best practice and compliance are detailed within **Table 10**.

Table 10: Recommended on-site waste management measures to adhere to the waste hierarchy

Site waste management measure	Waste hierarchy principle	Phase	Waste stream	Description
Supplier take-back	Reduce/Prevention	Construction	Construction Materials	Agreements with material suppliers to reduce the amount of packaging or to participate in a packaging take-back scheme. The Principal Contractor(s) could set up a take-back arrangement with suppliers in order to prevent packets and packaging being broken up and placed in skips.

Site waste management measure	Waste hierarchy principle	Phase	Waste stream	Description
Just in Time Deliveries	Reduce/ Prevention	Construction	Construction Materials	The Principal Contractor(s) should implement a just-in-time delivery system in order 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	Construction Materials	Use of standard size components in design to eliminate waste at source where possible to do so. The Principal Contractor(s) should implement standard sizes for most items ordered in order to avoid cutting on-site; materials are to be ordered in size in order to allow for minimum waste production.
Pre-assembly and Pre-fabrication	Reduce/ Prevention	Demolition and Construction	Construction Materials	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	Demolition and Construction	Multiple	For example, the Government has set broad targets for the use of recycled and secondary aggregates, and in keeping with best practise, Principal Contractor(s) will be required to maximise the proportion of materials recycled.

Site waste management measure	Waste hierarchy principle	Phase	Waste stream	Description
Concrete Crushing	Reuse	Demolition and Construction	Concrete and Brick	In keeping with guidelines set out by the Government for reclaiming aggregates, deconstructed concrete (if appropriate) will be taken off-site for crushing and re-use. Where practicable, all concrete and brick elements will pass through crushing machines and the residual material will be recycled for use on-site in line with best practice.
Wheel Washers and Rainwater Harvesting Systems	Reuse	All	Liquids	The use of recycling water systems such as wheel washers and rainwater harvesting systems for use in equipment and vehicle washing will be investigated in order to maximise reuse and to reduce energy consumption.
Re-use and recycling of materials off site	Reuse	All	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).
Segregation of waste at source	Recycling	All	All	Waste segregation strategies will be developed and implemented in-line with the overall logistics plan for the Site. Substances hazardous to health, for example gypsum/plasterboard and liquid waste will be segregated.
Colour Coding and Signage	Recycling	All	All	Skips to be colour coded and signposted to reduce risk of cross contamination and covered to prevent dust and debris blowing around

Site waste management measure	Waste hierarchy principle	Phase	Waste stream	Description
				the Site, these will be cleared on a regular basis.
Staff Training	All	All	N/A	All staff on-site will be appropriately trained on how to reuse materials, prevent and recycle waste.

Table 11: Summary of recommended best practice on-site waste management measures

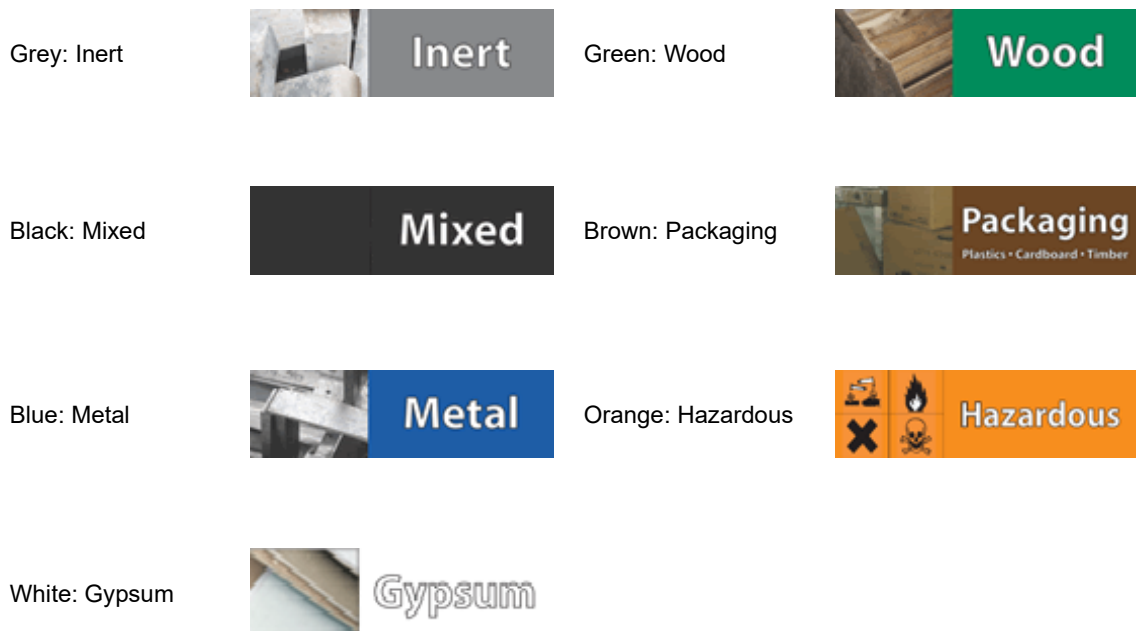
Waste management measures	Waste stream	Description
Appropriate Concrete Storage used to Minimise Dust and Reduce Vehicle Movement	Concrete	Any processed concrete material should be stockpiled, and any dust generated shall be controlled with covers or dampened with water.
Surface Drainage, Ground Waste Seepage and Dewatering of the Site	Liquid Waste	All surface drainage and dewatering of the Site should pass through a settlement tank prior to entering the foul water sewer. Discharge arrangements into the foul water sewer will be agreed with the local sewerage company.
Liquid Disposal	Liquid Waste	The Principal Contractor(s) will 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. 16), and to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency or the local sewerage company.
Clearing of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs)	Asbestos Containing Materials	In line with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 (Ref. 17), Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) present on-site will be appropriately removed and disposed of prior to the start of the demolition by a suitable qualified contractor.
Sealing of Containers	All Hazardous Materials	All hazardous materials including chemicals, cleaning agents, solvents and solvent containing products will be properly sealed in containers (of 110% volume of the materials stored) at the end of each day prior to storage

Waste management measures	Waste stream	Description
		in appropriately protected and bunded storage areas.
Classification and Management of Potentially Contaminated Materials	All Hazardous Materials	Should any potentially contaminated materials be identified during the construction phases, work in the area will temporarily cease. The affected area will then undergo a subsequent assessment and an appropriate strategy for treatment and management of the material will be agreed with the relevant local authority. Site-specific chemical tests will be conducted to ascertain the composition of the potential contamination and evaluate the material against the Waste Classification Technical Guidance (WM3) (Ref. 18) (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 will be recycled and re-used (either on-site or elsewhere).
Audit Trail: Transportation and Disposal	All Waste Streams	The Principal Contractor(s) will dispose of all waste or other materials removed from the Site in accordance with regulatory requirements and provide evidence that all waste has been deposited or transferred to the correct place and by appropriately licensed contractors (i.e. an audit trail). WTNs will 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 will be updated documenting that all waste transferred or disposed of has been correctly processed with evidence of signed waste transfer notes that will be kept on-site for inspection whenever requested.
Storage	All Waste Streams	The storage of potentially polluting plant and materials will be limited as far as possible. For example, the plant could be re-fuelled from visiting fuel trucks rather than from on-site fuel bowsers. All spoil will also be stored

Waste management measures	Waste stream	Description
		on impermeable surface 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 banded areas will also prevent contact with water, which could allow contaminants to seep into the local drainage network, or leach to groundwater, and have damaging effects on both humans and wildlife.
Dampening Down of Surfaces	All Waste Streams	Dampening down of surfaces during spells of dry weather and brushing/water spraying of heavily used hard surfaces/access points across the Site as required.
Provision of On-Site Waste Burning	All Waste Streams	Burning of waste or unwanted materials will not be permitted on-site.
Instruction and Training	All Waste Streams	<p>The Principal Contractor(s) will incorporate the SWMP requirements into the site induction and the Principal Contractor(s) shall provide on-site instruction of appropriate separation, handling, recycling, reuse and return methods to be used by all parties at all appropriate stages of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Principal Contractor(s) shall ensure that all personnel working on site, including sub-contractors, are inducted.</p>

7.21 In addition to the above measures, the Principal Contractor(s) shall implement the following waste management procedures:

- a. All waste containers shall be secure and ensure that no waste is allowed to escape;
- b. All waste containers shall be clearly labelled using a colour coding system so that users know what wastes can be placed in each container. Waste containers shall be appropriately colour coded using generic colour codes. An example is shown below:



- c. Lockable storage will be provided for all hazardous waste;
- d. All waste containers shall be sited at least 10m away from watercourses, ditches and other areas of environmental sensitivity;
- e. Liquid wastes shall be stored in enclosed/lidded containers and stored within a suitable bunded area, or otherwise provided with secondary containment;
- f. Separate containers shall be provided for each type of hazardous waste;
- g. Sewage from the site offices/compounds will drain to septic tank and be collected by a suitable specialist waste contractor; and,
- h. Portable toilet facilities on site (Portaloos etc.) shall be emptied by the facility provider as per their service agreement.

Waste carriers and facilities

7.22 The Principal Contractor(s) shall manage all waste generated on the Proposed Development in accordance with legal requirements. The Principal Contractor(s) shall record details of the proposed waste carrier for each waste stream in the registration table, with Waste Carriers Licence details appended to the SWMP. An example table for demonstrating waste carrier registration is available in Annex A.

7.23 The Principal Contractor(s) shall ensure that the following information is recorded for all waste facilities used:

- a. Contractors name.
- b. Date(s) of waste removal.
- c. Type(s) of waste removed (i.e. non-hazardous waste, hazardous waste, inert (specify)).

- d. Method of treatment, recovery or disposal (i.e. reuse, recycling, incineration, landfill etc.).
- e. Volume or weight of waste removed.
- f. Recovery rate achieved.
- g. Costs associated with waste removal, transport and treatment, including Landfill Tax charges where applicable.

Waste documentation

7.24 All waste documentation will be retained at the main site compound and, following completion of the development, at the Principal Contractor(s)' Head Office. This includes:

- a. SWMP (to be retained for two years after completion of the construction works).
- b. Waste transfer documentation (to be retained for two years for WTNs and three years for hazardous waste consignment notes).
- c. Copies of any exemptions or permits.
- d. Copies of any waste carrier and disposal site licenses.

Waste Transfer Notes (WTN)

7.25 The Principal Contractor(s) shall ensure that all movements of waste from site are accompanied by a WTN, which will detail specific information. The Principal Contractor(s)' Site Materials and Waste Manager or other competent person shall check that each WTN contains the following:

- a. 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.
- b. Type of waste.
- c. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code.
- d. The six-digit European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code.
- e. Address of the producing site and details of the waste producer.
- f. Waste carrier's details including registration number.
- g. Quantity of waste.
- h. How it is contained (e.g. 8 cubic yard skip).
- i. Address of the receiving site (e.g. landfill) and the Environmental Permit or Exemption No. associated with the receiving site.
- j. The date to which the WTN applies.
- k. 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 WTN.

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

- 7.26 The site representative signing the WTN shall ensure all WTNs are placed in the Site Waste Management File and kept for a minimum period of two years (for non-hazardous waste).
- 7.27 By signing a WTN 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 is binding of this fact and completes the WTN as a legal document.
- 7.28 The Site Materials and Waste Manager or other competent 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 Notes (Hazardous Waste)

- 7.29 The Principal Contractor(s) shall ensure that a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWCN) is completed for every movement of hazardous waste. Prior to signing, the Site Materials and Waste Manager or another competent person shall ensure that the HWCN includes:
- a. Hazardous Waste Premises Code.
 - b. Consignment note code.
 - c. SIC Code.
 - d. Name and address of the site from which the waste is being moved.
 - e. Date of removal.
 - f. Type of waste produced, including the quantity and the EWC code.
 - g. 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.
 - h. The final disposal site that is authorised to accept the waste.
 - i. Retention period for hazardous waste.
- 7.30 The Principal Contractor(s) shall retain a copy of the HWCN for a minimum of three years.

Fly-tipping

- 7.31 Fly-tipping of waste on or adjacent to ongoing construction projects can be a significant issue.
- 7.32 Should waste be fly-tipped on the site, the Principal Contractor(s) shall have a duty of care to ensure it is dealt with safely and disposed of correctly, even though not the producer of the waste. The Principal Contractor(s) shall report any instance of fly-tipping to the relevant authorities.

Reporting and auditing

- 7.33 The effectiveness of the SWMP will depend upon the enforcement of its requirements on site by the nominated Site Materials and Waste Manager and Site Manager. Responsibility for the formal recording of waste movements lies with the Site Materials and Waste Manager or Project Manager.
- 7.34 The Principal Contractor(s) shall maintain a record of all materials that come on to site. The quantity of reused, recycled and secondary aggregate shall be recorded, alongside details of the supplier, the producing facility and records that demonstrate that the material meets all relevant technical and regulatory requirements. An example table for recording materials imported to site is available in Annex B.
- 7.35 The Principal Contractor(s) shall maintain a record of all wastes that are removed from the site and their management route. Each waste management contractor shall provide details of the types and quantities of waste removed from the site, the receiving waste management facility and the associated recycling, recovery and disposal rates for each waste stream. An example table for recording waste management is available in Annex C.
- 7.36 The Principal Contractor(s) shall monitor, and record details of the wastes placed in all waste receptacles to ensure that contamination has not occurred.
- 7.37 The Principal Contractor(s) shall continually review the types of surplus materials and waste being produced and change the site set up to minimise wastage rates and maximise reuse or recycling.
- 7.38 The Client or its representatives may carry out 'spot checks' in relation to the completeness of any WTNs and any Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes.
- 7.39 If any problems are identified during the lifetime of the Proposed Development in relation to exceeding the expected SWMP waste stream quantities, failure to meet stated KPI targets, or issues relating to the cost effective and legal transfer of waste, then the Principal Contractor(s)' site representative shall escalate these to the Contracts Manager for further discussion on the best solution. This may trigger a review of the SWMP.

Review of the SWMP

- 7.40 The Principal Contractor(s) shall review the SWMP at least once every six months during the lifetime of the Proposed Development to ensure that KPI targets are being achieved and that realistic solutions are provided for unplanned events or abnormal wastes. The Principal Contractor(s) shall also review the SWMP if there is any significant change in the Proposed Development. These reviews will involve the completion and submission of a monitoring report to the Client (or its representative) in an agreed format.

Additional duty of care checks

- 7.41 The Principal Contractor(s) shall periodically, at intervals to be determined, follow waste loads to confirm that the waste has been transferred to the place stated on the WTN, with any irregularities investigated immediately, and

reported as an environmental incident. Action may involve termination of contract and/or notification to the Environment Agency.

Site inspections

- 7.42 The Site Manager or nominated deputy shall undertake a daily inspection of the construction areas including all areas used for waste management. Any issues shall be recorded in the daily log along with any corrective action taken.

Closure reporting

- 7.43 Within three months of the completion of works under a contract, the Principal Contractor(s) shall submit a Waste Management Closure Report to the Client (or its representative) to demonstrate the effective implementation, management and monitoring of construction materials and waste during the construction lifetime of the Proposed Development.

Annex A – Waste carriers

Waste type(s)	EWC code	Waste carrier name	Contact details	Waste carriers registration number	Expiry date	Date checked with Environment Agency (dd/mm/yyyy)

Annex B – Construction materials imported to site

Client Name:		Key Performance Indicator: Achieve a minimum of 25% recycled or secondary content in key construction materials (e.g. concrete and steel).
Project:		
Principal Contractor(s):		

Material / aggregate	Material density (tonnes/m ³)	Quantity required for construction (tonnes)	Quantity to be imported to site (tonnes)	Supplier	Supplier facility	Facility permit / licence / exemption number	Evidence of compliance with specification/protocol	Recycled content (% by weight)
Overall proportion of reused, recycled and secondary content (% (by weight))								

Annex C – Waste management

Client Name:		Key Performance Indicator: Achieve at least 90% (by weight) material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste. Uncontaminated excavated soil and stones (European Waste Catalogue/List of Wastes code 17 05 04) are specifically excluded from this target. Recovery is deemed to include reuse, recycling and recovery (e.g. energy recovery).
Project:		
Principal Contractor(s):		

Waste type	EWC Code	Quantity (tonnes)	Onsite		Offsite			Waste carrier	Offsite waste management facility
			Reused on site	Recycled onsite	Reused offsite	Recycled offsite	Recovered offsite		

Non-hazardous construction and demolition waste recovered	% (by weight)
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GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
ACM	Asbestos Containing Materials
CBC	Central Bedfordshire
CCS	The Considerate Constructors Scheme – a non-profit making, independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry to improve its image.
C&D waste	Construction and demolition waste
CD&E waste	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
C&I	Commercial and industrial waste
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association – a member-based research and information organisation dedicated to improvement in all aspects of the construction industry.
CL:AIRE DoW CoP	Contaminated Land Applications in Real Environments Definition of Waste: Code of Practice
CMSPR	Construction Method Statement and Programme Report
CoCP	Construction Code of Practice
Controlled waste	Household, industrial and commercial waste (not agricultural waste, waste from mines or quarries and most radioactive waste).
DART	Direct Air to Rail Transit
DCO	Development Consent Order
Duty of Care	Legal responsibility to prevent waste from being mismanaged by any person who holds it and from escaping their control.
Duty of Care checks	Checks to ensure that only authorised persons transfer waste, and that the waste is managed legitimately, including checks on: the waste carrier's registration certificate the waste broker's registration certificate (if used) the Environmental Permits for waste management facilities or proof of exemptions from permitting
EM	Environmental Manager
Environment Agency (EA)	The main environmental regulatory body in England.
European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code	A six-digit number used to classify a particular waste stream.
Exempt activities	Activities not requiring an Environmental Permit (an exemption will require registration).

Term	Definition
Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWTN)	A document that accompanies the movement of any hazardous waste from production (cradle) to disposal (grave).
Hazardous waste	Waste with hazardous properties.
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationary Office.
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LBC	Luton Borough Council
NHDC	North Hertfordshire District Council
Non-hazardous waste	Waste which does not display any of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III of The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended).
MMP	Materials Management Plan
mppa	Million passengers per annum
OSWMP	Outline Site Waste Management Plan
Principal Contractor	The main contractor appointed to deliver a project by the Client.
Registered Waste Carrier	A person who holds a registration certificate from the Environment Agency to transport waste.
SNRHW	Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste
SIC	Standard Industry Code
STP/ETP	Sewage Treatment Plan/ Effluent Treatment Plant
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan - a SWMP sets out how material resources and waste will be managed and controlled at all stages during a construction project.
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
WTN	Waste Transfer Note

REFERENCES

- Ref. 1 Directive 2008/98/EC of European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on Waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive).
- Ref. 2 HMSO, (2008); Site Waste Management Plan Regulations 2008.
- Ref. 3 HMSO, (2013); The Environmental Noise, Site Waste Management Plans and Spreadable Fats etc. (Revocations and Amendments) Regulations 2013.
- Ref. 4 Bedfordshire County Council (BCC), (2005); Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- Ref. 5 Hertfordshire County Council (HCC), (2012); Waste Core Strategy & Development Management Policies.
- Ref. 6 Luton Borough Council, (2017); Luton Local Plan 2011 – 2031.
- Ref. 7 London Borough Council (LBC), (2020); Planning Application Validation Information Requirements.
- Ref. 8 HMSO, (1990); Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- Ref. 9 HMSO, (2011); The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended).
- Ref. 10 HMSO, (1989); Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989.
- Ref. 11 HMSO, (2015); The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012.
- Ref. 12 CL:AIRE, (2011); Definition of Waste: Code of Practice, Version 2.
- Ref. 13 WRAP, (2007); Waste Recovery Quick Wins (not available online)
- Ref. 14 HMSO, (2013); The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013
- Ref. 15 DEFRA, Guidance on applying the Waste Hierarchy, 2012.
- Ref. 16 HMSO, (1991); Water Resources Act 1991.
- Ref. 17 HMSO, (2012); Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.
- Ref. 18 Environment Agency, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Natural Resources Wales, (2021); Guidance of the Classification and Assessment of Waste (1st Edition v1.2 GB) Technical Guidance (WM3).