Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

Outline Documents

8.1.6 Outline Site Waste Management Plan

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Contents

Acronyms & Definitions

Abbreviations / Acronyms

Abbreviation / Acronym	Description
ALO	Agricultural Liaison Officer
CCS	Considerate Constructors Scheme
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
DCO	Development Consent Order
ECC	Export Cable Corridor
ECoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Environmental Management System
ES	Environmental Statement
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GIG	Green Investment Group
GT R4 Limited	GT R4 or GT R4 Limited, the incorporated joint venture development Co.
GULF	Gulf Energy Developments
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drill
kV	Kilovolt
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
NGSS	National Grid Onshore Substation
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
ODOW	Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind, trading name of GT R4 Limited
OnSS	Onshore Substation
OSS	Offshore Substation
PLQRA	Preliminary Land Quality Risk Assessment
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidance
PRoW	Public Right of Way
SCoW	Soil Clerk of Works
SMP	Soil Management Plan
TCC	Temporary Construction Compound
TE	TotalEnergies
TJB	Transition Joint Bay

Terminology

Term	Definition
400kV cables	High-voltage cables linking the OnSS to the NGSS.
400kV cable corridor	The 400kV cable corridor is the area within which the 400kV cables connecting the onshore substation to the NGSS will be situated.
The Applicant	GT R4 Ltd. The Applicant making the application for a DCO. The Applicant is GT R4 Limited (a joint venture between Corio Generation, Tota Energies and Gulf Energy Development (GULF)), trading as Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind. The Project is being developed by Corio Generation (a wholly owned Green Investment Group portfolio company), TotalEnergies and GULF.
Cable Circuit	A number of electrical conductors necessary to transmit electricity between two points bundled as one cable or taking the form of separate cables, and may include one or more auxiliary cables (normally fibre optic cables).
Development Consent Order (DCO)	An order made under the Planning Act 2008 granting development consent for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A statutory process by which certain planned projects must be assessed before a formal decision to proceed can be made. It involves the collection and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the assessment requirements of the EIA Regulations, including the publication of an Environmental Statement (ES).
Environmental Statement (ES)	The suite of documents that detail the processes and results of the EIA.
Export cables	High voltage cables which transmit power from the Offshore Substations (OSS) to the Onshore Substation (OnSS) via an Offshore Reactive Compensation Platform (ORCP) if required, which may include one or more auxiliary cables (normally fibre optic cables).
Haul Road	The track within the onshore ECC which the construction traffic would use to facilitate construction.
Joint bays	An excavation formed with a buried concrete slab at sufficient depth to enable the jointing of high voltage power cables.
Landfall	The location at the land-sea interface where the offshore export cables and fibre optic cables will come ashore.
Link boxes	Underground metal chamber placed within a plastic and/or concrete pit where the metal sheaths between adjacent export cable sections are connected and earthed.
Mitigation	Mitigation measures are commitments made by the Project to reduce and/or eliminate the potential for significant effects to arise as a result of the Project. Mitigation measures can be embedded (part of the project design) or secondarily added to reduce impacts in the case of potentially significant effects.

Term	Definition
National Grid Onshore Substation (NGSS)	The National Grid substation and associated enabling works to be developed by the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) into which the Project's 400kV Cables would connect.
Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC)	The area within which the export cables running from the landfall to the onshore substation will be situated.
Onshore Infrastructure	The combined name for all onshore infrastructure associated with the Project from landfall to grid connection.
Onshore substation (OnSS)	The Project's onshore HVAC substation, containing electrical equipment, control buildings, lightning protection masts, communications masts, access, fencing and other associated equipment, structures or buildings; to enable connection to the National Grid
Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (ODOW)	The Project.
Order Limits	The area subject to the application for development consent. The limits shown on the works plans within which the Project may be carried out.
Pre-construction and post-construction	The phases of the Project before and after construction takes place.
The Project	Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind, an offshore wind generating station together with associated onshore and offshore infrastructure.
Study Area	Area(s) within which environmental impact may occur – to be defined on a receptor-by-receptor basis by the relevant technical specialist.
Transition Joint Bay (TJBs)	The offshore and onshore cable circuits are jointed on the landward side of the sea defences/beach in a Transition Joint Bay (TJB). The TJB is an underground chamber constructed of reinforced concrete which provides a secure and stable environment for the cable.

Reference Documentation

Document Number	Title
6.1.19	ES Chapter 19 Air Quality
6.1.21	ES Chapter 21 Onshore Ecology
6.1.22	ES Chapter 22 Onshore Ornithology
6.1.23	ES Chapter 23 Geology and Ground Conditions
6.1.24	ES Chapter 24 Hydrology and Flood Risk
6.1.25	ES Chapter 25 Land Use
6.1.26	ES Chapter 26 Noise and Vibration
6.1.27	ES Chapter 27 Traffic and Transport
8.1.1	Outline Noise and Vibration Management Plan
8.1.2	Outline Air Quality Management Plan
8.1.3	Outline Soil Management Plan
8.1.4	Outline Pollution Prevention and Emergency Incident Response Plan
8.1.5	Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy
8.10	Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy
8.11	Outline Artificial Lights Emissions Management Plan
8.13	Schedule of Mitigation
8.15	Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan
8.16	Outline Travel Plan
8.17	Outline Public Access Management Plan

1 Introductory Information

1.1 Document Purpose

1. This Outline Site Waste Management Plan (Outline SWMP) is provided as part of the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (document reference 8.1).
2. The Outline SWMP, by reference to the assessments reported in the Environmental Statement, sets out the key elements that will be included in the detailed SWMP which the Applicant will be required to submit to the Environment Agency (EA) and the relevant Local Planning Authority (LPA) for approval in consultation with Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) prior to commencement of construction.
3. This Outline SWMP identifies the project obligations with regard to waste legislation. It provides the details regarding roles and responsibilities of The Applicant and its contractors (including any subcontractors) to ensure that the project complies with its waste obligations (under waste legislation such as the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011) and current environmental best practice. It should be read in conjunction with the Outline CoCP and all of its supporting appendices.
4. The final CoCP will provide the mechanism to assure relevant regulatory authorities that environmental impacts associated with the construction of the Onshore Infrastructure will be controlled and mitigated.
5. A Schedule of Mitigation (document reference 8.13) is also provided with the DCO application, which provides a summary of the mitigation identified for the Project.

1.2 Project Background

6. Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (hereafter referred to as ‘the Project’) is a proposed offshore windfarm located approximately 54km off the coast of Lincolnshire, England.
7. GT R4 Limited (trading as Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind) hereafter referred to as the 'Applicant', is proposing to develop the Project. The Project will include both offshore and onshore infrastructure including an offshore generating station (windfarm) located approximately 54km from the Lincolnshire coastline, export cables to landfall, onshore cables, connection to the electricity transmission network, and ancillary and associated development (see Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description (document reference 6.1.3) for full details).
8. Details of the onshore elements associated with the Project are set out in Section 5.1 of the Project Description Chapter (document reference 6.1.3).
9. Summary of key onshore elements:
    a. Landfall: where the offshore export cables are brought ashore and joined to the onshore cables in Transition Joint Bays (TJB).

b. Onshore Export Cables: cables installed within the Onshore Export Cable Corridor (Onshore ECC), including the associated construction works to facilitate the infrastructure installation such as construction compounds, haul roads and construction accesses. Grid Connection: 400 kiloVolt (kV) cables connecting the onshore substation (OnSS) to the National Grid substation (NGSS).

c. Onshore substation (OnSS): will include the necessary electrical components for transforming and converting the power exported through the onshore cables to 400kV and adjusting the power quality and power factor as required to mee the GB NGESO Grid Code which sets out the technical requirements for connecting to and using the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS).

10. Descriptions of the key construction phases related to these elements are outlined in Section 7 (Landfall), Section 8 (Onshore ECC & 400 kV cable corridor) and Section 9 (OnSS) of the Project Description Chapter (document reference 6.1.3).

2 Purpose of this Outline SWMP

11. The controls and management measures presented in this Outline SWMP apply to all waste within the Order Limits, unless otherwise stated. This includes the Landfall, the Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC), 400kV cable corridor and the Onshore substation (OnSS).
12. For the avoidance of doubt, this Outline SMP relates to the onshore elements of the Project only (i.e., landward of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS)). This document does not relate to offshore works.
13. The Applicant will transmit the details of this outline SWMP 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.
14. This outline SWMP includes reference to relevant legislation and defines the management responsibilities and procedures that will be in place during the construction phase.
15. 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 regulations;
    - Minimise the amount of waste disposal from site by aiming to reduce, and reuse waste on site or recycle;
    - Ensure that the requirements are understood by all those involved; and
    - Identify roles and responsibilities for managing the activities of installation contractors.
16. The detailed SWMP will be in place throughout the construction phase of the project. All waste from the site based works will be dealt with in accordance with section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Duty of care etc. as respects waste), the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 and any other associated waste regulations. All materials will be handled efficiently, and waste managed appropriately.

3 Review and Update of the Outline SWMP

17. The detailed SWMP will remain a live document and will be used to describe the progress on site against waste management forecasts to be developed alongside this plan. This will also allow for any changes either 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 at least once every six months or as required by key milestones to record details of the different types and quantities of wastes resulting from the onshore works and reflect likely constraints that apply to the project.
18. Prior to construction, site and soil-specific measures will be set out in a the final SMWP, based upon this Outline SWMP, and will be supplemented by survey data where required.
19. The CoCP and SWMP will be submitted to the Environment Agency (EA), the relevant Local Planning Authority (LPA) for approval in consultation with LCC prior to commencement of construction.
20. To secure effective delivery of the SWMP, the contractor must implement the plan through the location-specific construction method statements. 'Locations' will be determined by the contractor and/or an appointed waste speciailist.
21. The works must also be monitored to audit compliance with the SWMP (and location-specific construction method statements) and to allow ongoing advice on waste management to be provided.
22. Updates will be made as required throughout the construction of the project to address any changes in legal requirements and following selection of construction techniques or equipment, in response to lessons learned, management structures or perceived best practices.

4 Scope

23. The predicted types and quantities of waste to be produced will change according to the scope of works underway and input from the various incoming Principal Contractor and associated subcontractors will be used to update the detailed SWMP to ensure all waste data is captured.
24. The detailed SWMP will make tracking of waste during the project more straightforward and will comply with waste (duty of care) procedures. This outline SWMP is being applied to all aspects of the onshore works to demonstrate overall good practice.
25. The Principal Contractor is responsible for all waste generated under its control and will identify the persons responsible on site for managing the waste, identify the types of wastes to be generated, state how the wastes will be managed, record details of the waste contractors used and indicate the expected quantity of wastes to be generated. These details will be entered into a SWMP spreadsheet template to record and report the various details of the site waste handling activities.
26. The detailed SWMP will include measures to manage and reduce the amount of waste produced by construction of onshore elements of the Project through a process of identification of wastes, input to the design process, and the continued measurement and management of wastes to achieve the most sustainable level in the waste hierarchy.
27. The detailed SWMP will set out how the Applicant and its contractors will comply with waste management licensing, waste duty of care and waste carrier registration regimes to:
    - take care of the waste on site,
    - check receivers of waste are fully authorised,
    - check and record all waste transfer notes and consignment notes; and
    - take all reasonable steps to prevent any unauthorised handling or disposal of wastes by others.
28. Wastes will be categorised and managed appropriately, with all options for reusing or recycling on-site considered prior to pursuing any off-site possibilities for reuse, recycling or ultimately for final disposal. This will be achieved through regular reviews of waste generation with the aim of improving the rate of segregation and recycling to minimise the future requirement for disposal of wastes to landfill.

5 Legislative and policy context

29. This section of the Outline SWMP sets out the relevant legislation, policy and guidance that should be considered when constructing the Onshore Infrastructure.

1.2.1 Legislation

Environmental Protection Act 1990

30. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 deals with issues relating to waste, defining all aspects of waste management and sets the legislative framework for waste management and control of emissions into the environment. It imposes a duty of care on anyone who produces, imports, carries, keeps, treats, or disposes of waste. This legislation provides the framework for the Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice (2018) and the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.

Environment Act 2021

31. The Environment Act 2021 acts as a framework of environmental protection in the UK, and aims to improve air and water quality, biodiversity and waste reduction. The Environment Act also established the Office for Environmental Protection (OEP). The OEP'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.

32. 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.

33. 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.

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

34. 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 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.

35. 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.

36. There is a requirement to check that facilities accepting wastes have a permit to operate and accept the wastes.

Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)

37. The Landfill Directive 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.
38. The Landfill Directive remains in place within the UK, following the UK's departure from the European Union.

Planning Act 2008

39. The Project is being consented under the Planning Act 2008. As the development is an offshore wind project with an electrical generation capacity greater than 100MW it is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Section 15(3) of the Planning Act 2008. It therefore requires an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate under the Planning Act 2008. The Planning Act 2008 requires that the Secretary of State take into account any relevant National Policy Statements (NPS) when coming to a decision as to whether a DCO should be granted.

National Policy Statements

40. NPS EN-1 Part 5.15 on Resource and Waste Management (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), 2023) states that Government policy on hazardous and non-hazardous waste is intended to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. Where this is not possible and disposal is required as a last resort, waste management regulation ensures that waste is disposed of in a way that is least damaging to the environment and to human health.
41. Sustainable waste management is implemented through the waste hierarchy, which sets out the priorities that must be applied when managing waste. These are (in order):
    - prevention;
    - preparing for reuse;
    - recycling;
    - other recovery, including energy recovery; and
    - disposal.
42. Para 5.15.4 of EN-1 (DESNEZ, 2023) states all large infrastructure projects are likely to generate some hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The EA's Environmental Permit regime incorporates operational waste management requirements for certain activities. When an applicant applies to the EA for an Environmental Permit, the EA will require the application to demonstrate that processes are in place to meet all relevant Environmental Permit requirements.

43. Para 5.15.9 of EN-1 (DESNEZ, 2023) states the arrangements described and a report setting out the sustainable management of waste and use of resources should include information on how re-use and recycling will be maximised in addition to the proposed waste recovery and disposal system for all waste generated by the development. They should also include an assessment of the impact of the waste arising from development on the capacity of waste management facilities to deal with other waste arising in the area for at least five years of operation (See section 9).

Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (2008/98/EC)

44. Provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery, and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. Waste classification is based on the European List of Waste (LoW) (Commission Decision 2000/532/EC); and Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC. The aim of the WFD is to promote waste prevention, increase recycling and ensure better use of resources, whilst protecting human health and the environment. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 implement this Directive.

Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

45. These regulations transpose the WFD (2008) into law resulting in a number of changes to waste management requirements, including placing greater emphasis on the waste hierarchy to encourage more waste prevention, re-use and recycling, and obligations under duty of care to consider the waste hierarchy, such as a declaration on transfer notes and hazardous waste Consignment Notes (CN). A consignment note is a document used to formalise the handover of hazardous wastes from one party to another for example from a Project Manager to a Waste Contractor.
46. The regulations also place duties on collections of waste to collect four key materials separately from general waste (paper, metal, plastic and glass).

Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice (2018)

47. This code of practice (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2018) was issued under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and sets out how those dealing with waste are expected to meet their waste duty of care, including requirements to prevent unauthorised treatment or disposal of waste, provide storage to prevent uncontrolled escape of waste and ensure proper transfer of waste to third parties. Copies of waste transfer documentation must be retained for two years for non-hazardous waste, and three years for hazardous waste consignment notes.
48. Under the Duty of Care Code of Practice (Defra, 2018), the Project must:
    - prevent unauthorised treatment or disposal of waste;
    - provide storage to prevent escape of waste;

- ensure any transfer of waste is to an authorised person;
- provide an accurate description of waste;
- ensure that copies of waste transfer documentation are retained for two years for non-hazardous waste, and three years for hazardous waste consignment notes; and
- undertake regular audits of the Duty of Care process and paperwork.

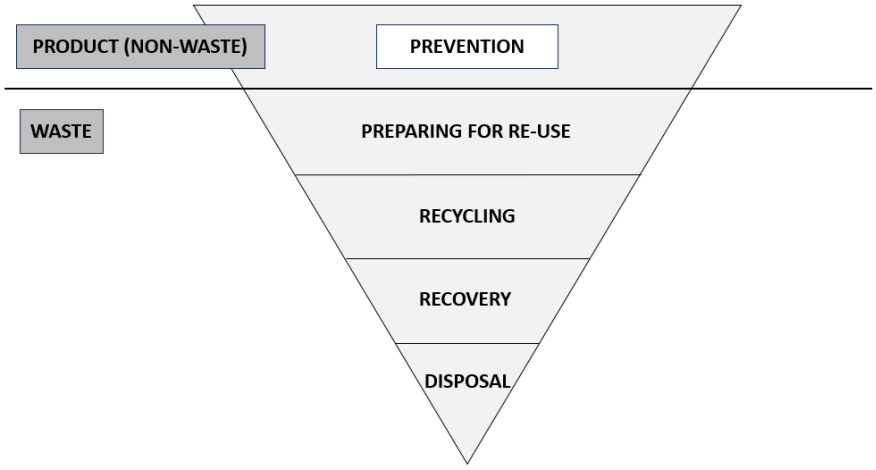
1.2.2 Policy

National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014)

49. The National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (DLUHC, 2014) 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.

Waste Hierarchy

50. The Waste Framework Directive sets out the Waste Hierarchy against which action to reduce the production and disposal of waste shall be taken through this Plan.



51. The main principles of the Waste Hierarchy (Defra, 2011) are:
    - Prevention - using less material in design and manufacture; keeping products for longer; re use; using less hazardous materials;
    - Preparing for reuse - checking, cleaning, repairing, refurbishing, whole items or spare parts;
    - Recycling - turning waste into a new substance or product; includes composting if it meets quality protocols;
    - (Other types of) Recovery - anaerobic digestion; incineration with energy recovery; gasification and pyrolysis which produce energy (fuels, heat and power); recovering materials from waste; some backfilling; and

- Disposal - landfill and incineration without energy recovery.

52. The waste hierarchy will be referred to and considered across the delivery of the Onshore Infrastructure, Outline SWMP and stage specific SWMPs.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023)

53. The NPPF (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), 2023) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied to developments. The NPPF states that the planning system should "contribute to the achievement of sustainable development" and that in order to achieve it the planning system must be aligned to economic, social, and environmental sustainability which should be pursued jointly. The environmental objective specifically includes "minimising waste and pollution". The NPPF should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014).

1.2.3 Guidance

Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (2018)

54. The Government's Resources and Waste Strategy (HM Government, 2018) sets out plans to improve use of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. 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."*

Waste Management Plan for England (2021)

55. The Waste Management Plan for England (Defra, 2021) is an important part of transforming how waste and resources are managed, processed, recycled, and disposed of in the most sustainable ways. The plan includes:

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for packaging where a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the post-use stage;
- promotion of high-quality recycling including the use of material segregation;
- Deposit Return Schemes (DRS);
- separate food (bio) waste collections; and
- continue the UK commitment to recover at least 70 percent by weight of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste.

6 Waste Regulations

Waste is defined in Article 3(1) of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) as,

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

56. All waste arising from the project that falls within the scope of this definition will be recorded in the detailed SWMP.
57. Appropriate management of the waste on site (through measures such as the site arrangements described in Section7) will ensure that all legislative requirements are complied with. In particular this will include the need to provide basic characterisation of any wastes to landfill, proposals to meet obligatory pre-treatment of wastes prior to disposal at landfill, securing the necessary waste management licences and exemptions and compliance with the hazardous waste controls for any hazardous wastes produced.
58. If over 500kg of hazardous waste is anticipated to arise from site and before allowing any waste to be removed, the Environment Agency (EA) has to be notified that the site recognises that it will be a producer of hazardous waste. The requirements of the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 include not only a requirement for the notification to the EA of the company and premises producing hazardous waste to the EA but also the completion of consignment notes for the movement of the waste, continuous record keeping and a prohibition on the inappropriate mixing of wastes.
59. The local site management of any contractor generated waste remains the responsibility of the individual contractor for disposal. The contractor will also need to comply with the relevant waste regulations.

1.2.4 Waste Responsibilities

60. The Applicant will ensure all Principal Contractors and subcontractors are made fully aware of the detailed SWMP and that they understand their responsibilities. The transmission of this information will also include dissemination of the appropriate information during the site induction and contributing to the provision of any additional training (to include Toolbox talks) deemed necessary to further explain the waste handling requirements on site.

61. All contractors producing waste on site shall carry out their own assessment of their activities to ensure that their waste as generated has been minimised and that they have considered opportunities for the waste to be reused or recycled in preference to seeking disposal (e.g. returning empty wooden pallets to suppliers rather than scrapping them). Adequate storage arrangements for waste local to the work areas will need to be in place to prevent uncontrolled collections of waste on site occurring during the day and a suitable frequency of transfer of any gathered wastes to the main waste management area shall be maintained by contractors to prevent windblown rubbish etc.
62. This waste information forms an important part of the detailed SWMP that will be recorded and reported during the course of the works.
63. It is the responsibility of individual contractors to ensure that all their hazardous waste is collected at the point of generation and stored in suitable secure containers, prior to authorised disposal. All personnel working on the project are expected to incorporate a “clean as you go” regime into their work plans for all wastes which will allow the project to maintain a high standard of housekeeping, reducing risks and minimising the amount of waste present in the work place.
64. The Applicant and Principal Contractor working on site shall ensure that all reasonable steps are to be taken to ensure:
    - Waste materials are removed promptly from the immediate work area;
    - Waste is stored only in suitable containers or skips, including signage or labelling;
    - Waste is only removed from site via the approved disposal routes, agreed by the Principal Contractor;
65. All waste disposal carriers used will be licensed and waste disposed of in compliance with UK legislation;
    - Any waste water is either treated to an appropriate standard for discharge or otherwise removed from site;
    - Waste water (e.g. oily water) is contained prior to any treatment and any subsequent disposal; and
    - Waste materials are contained within the project boundaries to prevent escape into the general environment.
66. In addition, the Principal Contractor will ensure a waste transfer note or, for hazardous waste, a consignment note is produced which incorporates a written description of the hazardous properties and the appropriate code from the list of wastes (including 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) & European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes) with the information provided by the waste producer.

67. Site supervisory personnel for individual contractor and subcontractors shall monitor compliance through routine site inspections and will report any breach of this procedure to their appropriate manager. The Applicant's environmental staff will also routinely inspect operations on site to ensure that all contractors and subcontractors handle their waste materials in compliance with the above procedure, UK legislation and current industry best practice. Responsibilities will include:
    - All waste carriers used are to be registered with the EA.
    - All destinations for waste must have the appropriate waste management licence, permit or exemption in place.
68. The Principal Contractor will maintain a detailed SWMP spreadsheet and will be responsible for keeping all records relating to the ultimate disposal of all waste.
69. The detailed SWMP will describe the waste types expected to be produced during the project and identify the waste management action proposed. Estimates of the quantities to be produced will be inserted into the detailed SWMP spreadsheet with the data updated as the work progresses and information becomes available. Performance against the estimates will be monitored.
70. All efforts will be made to minimise the volume of waste removed from site for disposal and targets will be set accordingly.

7 Site Arrangements

71. Each of the waste containers, covered skips or larger skips (e.g. for wood waste) will be clearly marked to describe and code the wastes that will be accepted within it.
72. The Principal Contractor will produce and display a site plan to show the areas of the site where wastes will be accepted for disposal.
73. The Principal Contractor will encourage the use of recycled materials on site.
74. Materials used on site will be from a sustainable source wherever possible.
75. Hazardous waste (e.g. paints, solvents, sealants) would be segregated on-site, where possible, to avoid contaminating other material and waste streams.
76. Any construction or demolition work must be carried out in accordance with current legislation and best pratices. The activity of importing waste into the site for use as, for example hardcore, must be registered with the EA as an exempt activity under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. The EA should be contacted to discuss the necessity for an exemption or permit for any waste material imported to, treated on and exported from the site. No material is to be deposited within 10m of any watercourse without discussion with the EA. Should any contaminated water or materials enter or pollute a watercourse or groundwater, the EA must be notified.
77. Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bunded compound should be 110% of the capacity of the tank, all filling points, gauges, vents and sight glasses must be located within the bund. Associated pipe-work should be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets should be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund, refuelling should be supervised at all times - and preferably done on an impermeable surface.
78. If during construction/excavation works contaminated material is revealed, then the movement of such material either on or off site must be done in consultation with the EA. Any waste excavation material or building waste generated in the course of the development must be disposed of satisfactorily and in accordance with Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Carriers transporting waste from the site must be registered waste carriers and movement of any Hazardous Waste from the site must be accompanied by Hazardous Waste consignment notes.

8 Types of Waste

79. Wastes from the construction and the subsequent fit out operations are controlled waste and classified as either commercial or industrial waste and subject to UK waste regulations. However, it is recognised that in addition some hazardous wastes will also arise on site that will require further appropriate management.
80. The legal producer of the wastes (the Principal Contractor in most cases) will keep all the necessary paperwork describing the origins and disposal details for all the wastes removed from the site. The SWMP will be reviewed periodically and amended accordingly. During the various work packages, the detailed SWMP spreadsheet and updated records of all waste movements will be kept by the Principal Contractor at their site office. A copy of the completed detailed SWMP spreadsheet will be handed over to the Applicant on completion of the contract.
81. All types of wastes generated at the site will have to be identified by reference to the classification of waste determined by the local regulations. The relevant waste regulations will be used to identify and classify the predicted waste streams from the Project site. The quantities of waste will be expressed and recorded in m^3 or tonnes.
82. Before the removal of any controlled waste from site, appropriate information for each waste stream and the validity of the facilities authorised to receive the waste must be identified and recorded. The scope of these checks shall also include information on those waste streams where the Applicant has imposed a contractual responsibility on a contractor for disposal of the waste. Records must include:
    - Copies of appropriate licences;
    - Type of waste;
    - Quantity in each load;
    - Type of disposal;
    - Details of carrier and licences;
    - Date of removal from site;
    - Destination of waste; and
    - Costs of waste disposal.

9 Waste capacity

83. This Outline SWMP considers the volume of materials that will arise from the Project, and the impact upon local waste treatment facilities. It provides a brief judgement as to whether the wastes can comfortably be managed by local facilities, or whether there may be a risk of significant waste storage requirements and/or an over-burden upon local facilities that require transport of wastes to other facilities. The Outline SWMP focusses upon the authorities that are affected.
84. The Authorities which are affected by the development of the Project are East Lindsey District Council, Boston Borough Council and South Holland District Council, as the District Councils and Lincolnshire County Council as the County Council.

Quantities of Waste Produced in Lincolnshire

85. The Lincolnshire Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) Update (2022, BPP1) has found that just over 2 million tonnes of wastes arose within Lincolnshire in 2019. The principal components are:
    - Local Authority Collected Waste c360,000 tonnes
    - Commercial & Industrial Waste c730,000 tonnes
    - Construction, Demolition & Excavation c900,000 tonnes
    - Hazardous Waste c125,000 tonnes
86. The WNA update found that there appears to be sufficient existing consented capacity to meet predicted waste management requirements for Lincolnshire through to 2045, with surpluses identified in built waste management capacity, and sufficient combined void space across the consented inert and non-inert landfill estate.

Estimated Waste generated by the Project

87. The development of the Onshore Infrastructure will incur waste arisings and an associated demand for treatment. The most common material will be soil from the excavation for the trenches. Most of the soil will be reinstated once the cable is laid or spread on the adjacent land in accordance with the Soil Management Plan (document reference 8.1.3). As such the volume of waste including contaminated soils and welfare waste cannot be determined until the design is finalised and will be included in the detailed SWMP.
88. The operational wastes that may arise across the first 5 years of operation of the onshore substation will include:
    - general waste materials that are non-recyclable including food wastes (which will not be substantial enough to justify a separate collection);

[1] Lincolnshire Waste Needs Assessment 2021 – Overview Report (24 June 2021, Lincolnshire County Council)

- dry mixed recycling (paper, cardboard, plastic, cans, tins, glass);
- maintenance wastes including PPE;
- hazardous wastes including oils, contaminated PPE, contaminated rags, oil filters etc; and
- septic tank wastes.

Estimate of waste arisings

89. The detailed design of the Project will be finalised following the grant of the DCO. The waste arisings will be confirmed in the detailed SWMP. Preliminary calculations for waste arisings have been undertaken based on the following key assumptions regarding the use of:
    - the foundation material is excavated and reused at the OnSS with the excess being managed in accordance with the CoCP (document reference 8.1); and
    - the majority of the excavated material from the ECC with up to 4 cable trenches (~70km long from landfall to the OnSS), and the 2 cable trenches (~4km from OnSS to the NGSS Connection Area), will be reinstated once the cable and supporting material is laid, with the excess being managed in accordance with the CoCP (document reference 8.1).
90. The reuse of non-waste materials including within landscaping at the onshore substation will minimise the amount of excavated material that is required to be removed from the Project footprint and much of the material will be reused in situ. This will be subject to the material being suitable for reuse and subject to further site investigation and risk assessment in accordance with the findings of the Preliminary Land Quality Risk Assessment (document reference 6.3.23.1).
91. The estimated waste arisings during the construction phase (see Project Description, document reference 6.1.3 for further details) are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Estimated Waste Arisings for the Project

Parameters	Volume [m^3] [1]
OnSS	100
Primary Work Compounds (up to 10)	140
Secondary Construction Compounds (up to 21)	190
Cable Installation Compounds (up to 324)	1,620
Landfall	25
Trenchless Crossings (Indicative 210)	62,000
Onshore cable trenches[2]	0

Table notes:

1. Nominal volumes have been used to highlight the requirement for the management of wastes from welfare facilities – the data will be determined once the design is finalised in the detailed SWMP.
2. Sub soil arisings may be reused for landscaping and other ancillary uses along the cable route. Furthermore, individual agreements with landowners may facilitate reuse of material, as appropriate.

92. This Outline SWMP considers the volume of materials that will arise from the Onshore Infrastructure, and the impact upon local waste treatment facilities. It provides a brief judgement as to whether the wastes can comfortably be managed by local facilities, or whether there may be a risk of significant waste storage requirements and/or an over-burden upon local facilities that require transport of wastes to other facilities. The Outline SWMP focusses upon the authorities that are affected.
93. The wastes outlined above are expected to amount to negligible volumes overall compared to the overall capacity of waste facilities and capacity in Lincolnshire (see para 85).
94. Based on this information, the impact on local waste management facilities will be negligible due to the small volume of wastes to be managed.

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