M5 Junction 10 Improvements Scheme

Environmental Management Plan

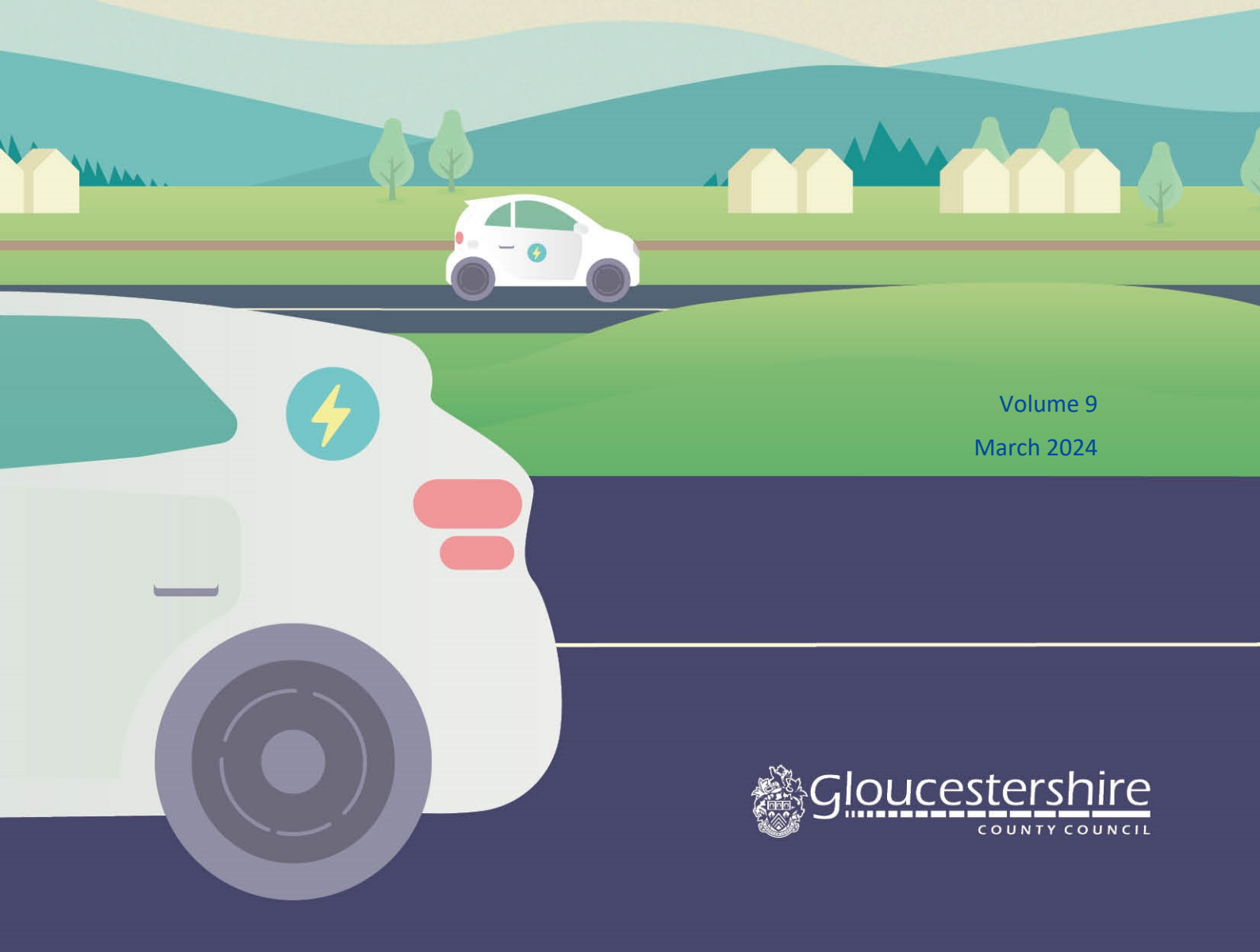
Annex B12 - Site Waste Management Plan

TR010063 - APP 9.9

Regulation 5 (2) (q)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009



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Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

M5 Junction 10 Improvements Scheme

Development Consent Order 202[x]

Environmental Management Plan

Annex B12 - Site Waste Management Plan

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B.12. Site Waste Management Plan

B12.1. Introduction

Purpose

B12.1.1. This document forms Annex B12 of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (1st iteration (Application document TR010063/APP/7.3). Annex B12 is a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) (1st iteration) for the M5 Junction 10 Improvements Scheme (the Scheme). This SWMP (1st iteration) will be updated by the appointed Principal Contractor (PC) into SWMP (2nd iteration), as required by Requirement 3 of the DCO, prior to commencement of works.

B12.1.2. The purpose of this SWMP (1st iteration), hereafter SWMP unless specified otherwise, is to identify the key waste streams that are likely to be produced from the Scheme and identify appropriate waste management and minimisation options, with an aim to encourage resource efficiency and sustainable waste management. The SWMP is also used to record how waste is prevented, minimised, re-used, recycled and disposed of during detailed design and on a construction site. This SWMP has also been developed to provide:

- The management and recording of material resources used and waste arising from CD&E activities.
- Evidence that the Scheme meets regulatory requirements.
- Reduction of waste management costs.
- Recording of design and construction decisions that demonstrate good and best practice in material resource use and waste minimisation and management.

B12.1.3. The SWMP has been developed based on the information available at the time of writing. This is intended to aid future updates and further development of the SWMP as further data becomes available.

B12.2. Context

B12.2.1. The SWMP is an important tool to improve the environmental performance of a project. It will be used throughout the design process, to promote ‘designing out waste’ and the development of a waste strategy through the demolition, excavation and construction phases. It will also be used to monitor waste arisings and optimise the strategy going forward.

B12.2.2. The principal objective of sustainable resource and waste management is to use material resources more efficiently and to reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal by landfill. Where waste is generated, it should be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy as displayed in Figure B12-1 - Waste Hierarchy.

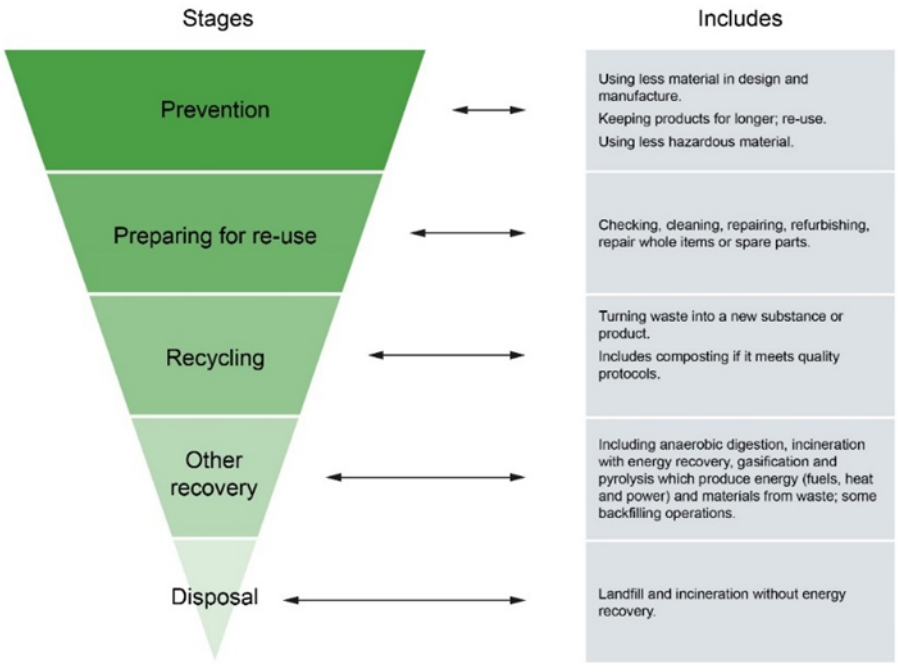

Figure B12-1 - Waste Hierarchy

Environmental Statement

B12.2.3. This SWMP supports Chapter 12 Materials and Waste of the ES (Application document TR010063/APP/6.10) and has been prepared to demonstrate how waste generated during the Scheme will be minimised and controlled to reduce impacts during the construction phase. The Materials and Waste Assessment identifies the likely significant effects of the Scheme, following the methodology set out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA 110 Material Assets and Waste (DMRB LA 110) (Highways England (now National Highways), 2019) and any other relevant guidance. The relevant mitigation measures to reduce the material assets and waste impacts from the Scheme have been included in the SWMP and, where applicable, in the Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC) (Application document TR010063/APP/7.4) as shown in Table B 12-1 - Site Waste Management Plan REAC).

Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments

B12.2.4. The following are the REAC as they relate to the SWMP.

Table B 12-1 - Site Waste Management Plan REAC

REAC	Commitment Text	Implementation mechanism
GS6	To maximise the use of site-won materials in the construction of the Scheme and reduce amount of soils disposed off-site.	EMP (2nd iteration) Annex B12 – Site waste management plan
MS1	Minimising consumption of primary materials or other resources.	EMP (1st iteration) Annex B1 – Materials management plan (Application document TR010063/APP/9.1) Annex B12 – Site waste management plan

REAC	Commitment Text	Implementation mechanism
MS2	Minimising consumption of primary materials or other resources.	EMP (1st iteration) Annex B1 – Materials management plan Annex B2 – Soil handling management plan (Application document TR010063/APP/9.2) Annex B7 – Pollution prevention and control management plan (Application document TR010063/APP/9.7) Annex B12 – Site waste management plan
MS4, MS5	Generation and management of waste.	EMP (1st iteration) Annex B1 – Materials management plan Annex B12 – Site waste management plan
MS6	Reduce impacts associated with importing materials and exporting waste.	EMP (2nd iteration) Annex B1 – Materials management plan Annex B12 – Site waste management plan
MS8	Minimise waste generation and impact of wastes arising from the Scheme.	EMP (1st iteration) Annex B12 – Site waste management plan
MS9	Reduce effects of importing materials and exporting waste.	EMP (2nd iteration) Annex B12 – Site waste management plan

Materials Management Plan

B12.2.5. Material excavated from the Scheme will be recorded and managed using a Materials Management Plan (MMP) (Annex B.1 of the EMP) (Application document TR010063/APP/9.1). The MMP shall be developed in accordance with the CL:AIRE[1] Definition of Waste: Code of Practice (DoW CoP) and will need to be approved by a Qualified Person and a declaration made to the Environment Agency prior to excavation of materials to be reused. The MMP should detail the lines of evidence to confirm the re-use of excavated material meets the criteria required under the DoW CoP i.e. certainty of use, quantity of use, suitability of use and protection of human health and the environment including but not limited to:

- Locations on site where material will be excavated from and re-used.
- Cut and fill calculations to confirm volume of re-use required.
- Details of proposed chemical and geotechnical re-use criteria.
- Reference to contaminated land risk assessments undertaken e.g. desk studies, generic quantitative risk assessments.
- Relevant regulator liaison.

[1] CL:AIRE – Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments

B12.2.6. Following material excavation, a verification report will also be required and produced under DoW CoP which will detail what has been implemented and will include:

- where material is excavated from and the amount (by estimated volumes and calculated weight where applicable) of material.
- any treatment and or remediation undertaken.
- the verification sampling and analysis undertaken to demonstrate chemical and geotechnical suitability for reuse.
- mitigation measures implemented to minimise the amount of material removed from the Scheme.
- the final placement of materials (including re-use on- and off-site or disposal).
- Contingency measures implemented in accordance with the materials management plan.
- Any deviations e.g. reuse volumes from the declared materials management plan.

B12.3. Duty of Care

B12.3.1. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (the "1990 Act") implements integrated pollution control for the disposal of waste to air, land and water, including solid waste disposal. As part of this, section 34, the 1990 Act imposes a duty of care on anyone who produces, imports, keeps, stores, transports, treats or disposes of waste (the "Duty of Care"). This will mean that the Applicant and all contractors must take all reasonably practical steps to ensure that:

- Waste is consigned only to a registered waste carrier, licensed waste contractor, local authority waste collector or person dealing with waste in ways that are exempt from licensing.
- Waste that is disposed of is accompanied by a detailed written description of the waste to ensure its safe handling, treatment and disposal (waste transfer notes are to be kept for a minimum of two years and hazardous waste consignment notes are to be kept for a minimum of three years).
- Waste is securely contained to prevent it escaping to the environment.
- Appropriate measures are taken to ensure that others involved in the handling and disposal of waste do so in accordance with all applicable Regulations.
- Copies of registration certificates should be obtained for all waste contractors and waste carriers used as part of the Scheme and it should be ensured that they are on the Environment Agency's 'Public Register of Waste Carriers, Brokers and Dealers'.
- Checks should be made on the destination of each waste, ensuring that each waste management facility is licensed to accept the waste. Duty of Care audits of carriers and waste management facilities are advisable.

B12.3.2. The 1990 Act establishes legal responsibilities for the Duty of Care for waste, contaminated land and statutory nuisance. The Scheme will generate wastes from demolition, earthworks and construction activities and the PC will have a Duty of Care for its safe keeping, transport and subsequent recovery.

B12.4. Responsibilities

Principal Contractor (PC)

B12.4.1. The Scheme will be constructed by the PC. There is an overarching EMP (1st iteration) (Application document TR010063/APP/7.3). This SWMP will be certified as part of the EMP and further iterations produced by the PC will be based on and in alignment with that certified document.

B12.4.2. In relation to the Duty of Care requirements under the 1990 Act, the PC will be considered as the producer of waste generated by the Scheme and will therefore be responsible for ensuring that steps are taken to:

- prevent unauthorised or harmful deposit, treatment or disposal of waste.
- prevent a breach (failure) by any other person to meet the requirement to have an environmental permit, or a breach of a permit condition.
- prevent the escape of waste from its control.
- ensure that any person to whom the waste is transferred has the correct authorisation.
- provide an accurate description of the waste when it is transferred to another person.

B12.4.3. The PC will be responsible for monitoring and implementation of this SWMP.

B12.4.4. The SWMP (2nd iteration) will be refined by the PC as works progress. Once work commences onsite the collection of waste data, including actual waste arisings and waste management methods, will be recorded in a SWMP template by the PC. The PC will provide a SWMP template (usually in the form of a proforma spreadsheet) to determine waste management and recovery options and record actual waste related actions and movements during the demolition, excavation and construction phases of the Scheme. Example templates for collection of waste data, including actual waste arisings and waste management methods, are provided in Appendix A. The updated SWMP (2nd iteration) will contain the:

- Forecasted amount of construction waste listed by waste type and estimated weight from the design stage.
- Calculation of actual amount of construction waste listed by waste type and waste code.
- Final destination for all wastes entered as well as the offsite destination, e.g. reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal.
- Appropriate collection of data to estimate the reuse of site-won materials.
- Appropriate collection of data to estimate the recycling and reuse of demolition materials as recycled aggregate to demonstrate compliance with the Scheme target for aggregates imported to site to comprise a reused/recycled content of at least 22%.
- Appropriate collection of data to calculate offsite reuse of inert excavated materials to demonstrate compliance with the Scheme target to achieve at least 95% material recovery of non-hazardous CDW.
- Appropriate Duty of Care documentation (waste carrier registration, receiving site environmental permit details, waste transfer documentation).

B12.4.5. The Project Manager (or individual with the delegated duties) will undertake duties such as environmental co-ordination, instructing site staff, monitoring, supervising, collating and recording information for inclusion in the SWMP (2nd iteration). The onsite Environment Manager or equivalent will monitor the effectiveness and accuracy of the documentation during site visits and scheduled audits.

B12.4.6. The PC will nominate a designated Waste Champion at all stages of the development including Detailed Design. The Waste Champion will have sufficient authority and clear responsibilities.

Site Induction and Toolbox Talks

B12.4.7. The PC will provide general information on waste and specific information relating to the SWMP in site inductions and Toolbox Talks. This training will include information on the waste segregation strategy and recovery targets in place at the site.

B12.4.8. Toolbox talks will be carried out regularly on waste issues, and all relevant staff and sub-contractors will be expected to attend. The SWMP will also be communicated to relevant parties during the site induction process and where relevant, during the daily briefing process. Any changes to the SWMP will be communicated at Toolbox Talks.

Environmental Training for Key Staff

B12.4.9. The PC will implement a programme of environmental training for key staff at the site, including required training in relation to waste and materials management, waste licensing, waste duty of care requirements, waste segregation strategy and recovery targets, recording and monitoring requirements as detailed in this SWMP. This will enable them to train other operatives through Toolbox Talks and gather feedback from site personnel.

Waste Management Facilities

B12.4.10. The PC will identify waste management facilities for the management of all waste streams arising from the site whilst achieving compliance with all relevant legislation. The waste management facilities, where feasible, will be as close to the Scheme as possible, in line with the proximity principle for waste treatment and disposal. The proximity principle is the requirement to treat and / or dispose of wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation.

Waste Management Contractors

B12.4.11. The PC will engage with waste management contractors to identify opportunities for recycling materials generated by the Scheme. The PC will review the evidence of each waste management contractor's registration and environmental permitting prior to waste departing the Scheme. The PC will verify each waste management contractor through the Defra website. The PC will also store documentation provided by the waste management contractors, such as waste transfer notes.

B12.5. Waste Targets

B12.5.1. As identified in the ES Chapter 12 of the ES (Application document TR010063/APP/6.12), there are several targets in place for the Scheme as detailed below. These are based on requirements in DMRB LA 110, Waste Framework Directive[2] and achieved through design considerations:

- At least 70% of all CDW will be subjected to material recovery in accordance with the Waste Framework Directive.
- At least 70% of the excavated soil to be reused onsite, which would reduce the need for materials and generation of waste to be managed or disposed of offsite and would ensure the Scheme achieves a cut/fill balance.

[2] Whilst the scheme is not a National Highways promoter scheme, the National Highways Waste Framework Directive has been used.

- Aggregates imported to site will comprise a reused / recycled content of at least 22%, at a minimum.
- A commitment to achieve, as a minimum, a 95% recovery rate/diversion from landfill rate for wastes managed offsite.

B12.5.2. At Detailed Design or during construction further targets and/or Key Performance Indicators (KPI) may be added to those above.

B12.6. Waste Forecast

CD&E Waste

B12.6.1. The potential CD&E waste types that could arise during the construction phase are summarised in Table B 12-2.

Table B 12-2 - Potential waste sources during construction phase

Construction Phase	Potential Wastes Produced	Waste Classification
Construction	Construction materials, such as concrete, bricks, plastics, metals, plasterboard, timber, or paint.	Inert; and/or, Non-hazardous; and/or, Hazardous.
	Made ground, soil and sub-soils.	Non-hazardous, and Hazardous if it contains sufficiently high levels of heavy metals.
	Waste products arising from the presence of construction staff onsite e.g. effluent from portable toilets, food waste and packaging, as well as waste from surplus materials and spillages.	Inert; Non-hazardous and potentially Hazardous.
Demolition	Demolition activities will generate a range of waste streams which will include building materials, such as concrete, bricks, plastics, metals, plasterboard, timber, or paint. Demolition activities will also generate a range of potentially hazardous waste streams which will include but not limited to: • Made ground, soil and sub-soils. • Asphalt and bituminous products. • Existing structures containing asbestos.	Inert; and/or, Non-hazardous; and/or, Hazardous. Non-hazardous, and Hazardous which will include but not be limited to: Made ground, soil and sub-soils if it contains sufficiently high levels of heavy metals. Asphalt if it contains coal tar. Asbestos if it is confirmed in existing structures.
Excavation	Made ground, soil and sub-soils.	Inert; and/or, Non-hazardous; and/or, potentially Hazardous if it contains sufficiently high levels of heavy metals.

B12.6.2. The ES Chapter 12: Material and Waste (Application document TR010063/APP/6.10), estimated the types and quantities of waste expected to be generated through construction of the Scheme. This was done using design information that was available at the time of the assessment (contained in the Bill of Quantities). An estimate of these

quantities have been included in Table B 12-3 below; however, they will be updated at the Detailed Design stage as the design and construction programme becomes more advanced. Table B 12-3 also details the expected final destination and use of these forecasted wastes, demonstrating the quantity of CD&E waste that will be diverted from landfill via reuse, recycling and recovery based on a landfill diversion rate of 95%.

Table B 12-3 - Estimated CD&E waste

Waste Type	Forecast amount (t)	Forecast Waste Destination		
		Recycled/ Reused onsite (t)	Recycled/ Reused offsite (t)	Disposal offsite (t)
Asphalt	36,555	36,555		
Concrete	3,806	3,806		
Metal	349		349	
Mixed	419		398	21
Excavated Soil	230,577	161,404	69,173	
Timber	72		72	

B12.6.3. During the construction phase the PC will update the construction waste forecast in the 2nd iteration SWMP with actual waste arisings as detailed in section B12.1.31.

B12.7. Designing out waste

B12.7.1. During construction the PC will take into consideration the upper tiers of the waste hierarchy as required by DMRB LA 110 and displayed in Figure B12-1 - Waste Hierarchy with a view to minimising the overall volume of waste arisings via designing out waste and maximising efficient use of materials, ultimately to prevent and minimise waste sent to landfill.

B12.7.2. A key objective for the preliminary design phase has been to design out waste generation where possible. The ES Chapter 12 (Application document TR010063/APP/6.10) details specific mitigation measures including designing for reuse and recovery, materials optimisation, offsite construction, future (deconstruction and flexibility), as detailed below.

Design for reuse and recovery

B12.7.3. Reduction and reuse will be achieved on the Scheme through the reuse of excavated soils, for example, in the constructions of embankments through a cut/fill mechanism. This will ensure at least 70% of potential waste from the Scheme is reused on site. This reuse will be facilitated through the implementation of the MMP which will be produced and declared under the CL:AIRE DoW CoP.

B12.7.4. The PC will reduce primary material use through a commitment to use recycled materials, which should at a minimum be in line with the 22% recycled aggregate target. Materials from sustainable sources are available at a local and regional level and should be utilised. Actions that will be taken by the PC also include consideration of off-site manufacture of components and use of modular construction and other modern methods of construction. Discussions will also take place with the supply chain to use reusable packaging and take back unused materials, instead of them being disposed of, through the use of supplier take back schemes.

B12.7.5. To support the recycling and recovery aspect of the waste hierarchy, the PC will adhere to a target to recycle or recover 95% of wastes that leave site, therefore diverting them from landfill.

B12.7.6. Waste that cannot be recycled or recovered, such as hazardous wastes, including any contaminated soil, will be identified, segregated, and kept separate from other construction wastes, to avoid contamination. They would then be removed from site by a licensed contractor and taken to a licensed facility for appropriate management.

B12.7.7. It is assumed that concrete waste generated through demolition activities will be crushed on site to be reused within the Scheme as an aggregate material, wherever practicable. The PC should ensure that the correct environmental permit for the treatment and reuse activity of concrete is obtained and all conditions adhered to prior to any treatment or reuse of concrete waste. The PC should ensure that actual quantities of concrete that are reused are captured and recorded in order to compare with forecasted figures.

B12.7.8. It is assumed that asphalt waste generated through demolition activities will be treated and reused within the Scheme, wherever practicable. However, there are two regulatory position statements that apply to the treatment and use of asphalt waste and asphalt waste containing coal tar that need to be adhered to for any treatment and reuse of asphalt to occur without an environmental permit.

- RPS 157 for storing and treating asphalt waste[3].
- RPS 075 the movement and use of treated asphalt waste containing coal tar[4].

B12.7.9. The PC should ensure that the conditions of these Regulatory Position Statements (RPS) are adhered to in order for any treatment and reuse of asphalt to occur without an environmental permit. The PC should ensure that actual quantities of asphalt that are reused are captured and recorded in order to compared with forecasted figures.

B12.7.10. Impacts from material asset use and waste generation will be managed during construction through the implementation of an EMP that will include the MMP (Application document TR010063/APP/9.1) and this SWMP.

B12.7.11. Further to the above, mitigation measures associated with transport of materials and waste and greenhouse gas emissions are identified in their respective chapters of the ES, including Chapter 5 - Air Quality (Application document TR010063/APP/6.3), Chapter 6 - Noise and Vibration (Application document TR010063/APP/6.4), Chapter 13 - Population and Human Health (Application document TR010063/ APP/6.11) and Chapter 14 - Climate (Application document TR010063/APP/6.12).

B12.7.12. Further to the above mitigation measures already identified during the design phase, consideration should be given to reuse of materials, as opposed to purchasing new materials, where possible and construction methods and use of materials should also be considered to reduce the amount of waste from the Scheme. The following are some generic mitigation measures that could be implemented to further reduce waste generation in line with the waste hierarchy and are considered good practice for the minimisation of waste during the construction phase, these include:

- Enabling the purchase of materials in shape/dimension and form that minimises the creation of off-cuts (waste).
- Avoiding over-purchasing as this can lead to significant wastage. Ensuring materials are ordered for delivery shortly before they are used on the Scheme should also avoid possible damage and therefore wastage.

[3] Environment Agency (2020) Storing and treating asphalt waste: RPS 157. Available at: Storing and treating asphalt waste: RPS 157 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) (accessed 21 February 2024)
[4] Environment Agency (2014) Use of treated asphalt waste: RPS 75. Available at: 175_15, RPS 075 The movement and use of treated asphalt waste containing coal tar (publishing.service.gov.uk) (accessed 21 February 2024)

- Secure storage to minimise damaged materials/theft. Keeping deliveries packaged until they are ready to be used and the inspection of deliveries on arrival helps to reduce damage and wastage.
- Consideration should be given to what will happen to the materials specified when they reach the end of their useful life. Where possible, elements should be designed for repair, modular repair, recycling at the end of life or safe disposal. The use of hazardous materials should be minimised.

B12.8. Waste Storage onsite

B12.8.1. The PC will introduce good onsite practice to ensure waste is stored and managed effectively. While reduction of waste will remain the highest priority, waste produced must be segregated. This will allow materials to be reused or recycled and ultimately reduce the amount of waste that has to be finally disposed of.

B12.8.2. The PC will establish waste storage and recycling areas for the safe storage and processing of recovered materials to ensure that opportunities for reuse are maximised. As a minimum this must include the following:

- An appropriate number of waste segregation areas within the Scheme to store wastes. These waste storage areas shall include impermeable surfaces with appropriate drainage. The PC will identify the appropriate drainage, which would include temporary interceptors or bunded areas.
- Waste streams will require segregation into separate, adequately sized containers and be removed to a suitably licensed waste facility at regular frequencies so as to manage the quantities produced.
- Each container is to be kept clean and will require clear labelling, indicating the type of waste contained within to avoid contamination of wastes.
- Waste must be stored in a safe and controlled manner, without causing harmful impacts to human health and the environment. Containers used to store waste must prevent leaks or spills.
- The PC will also develop a programme of checks of the waste storage areas to ensure waste is appropriately stored, containers are free from any leaks or spills and that site staff are segregating waste effectively. Where contamination of a skip is identified, the item of waste in the incorrect bin will be removed and transferred to the correct container following the appropriate Health and Safety procedures.

Hazardous Waste

B12.8.3. Any hazardous waste identified will be correctly labelled, will not be mixed with non-hazardous waste, will be securely contained and disposed of by a registered waste carrier for hazardous waste.

B12.8.4. The PC will retain all consignment notes in accordance with waste collection and transfer by an approved supplier before they are sent for appropriate and permitted treatment/recovery/disposal.

B12.9. Waste Licencing

B12.9.1. Any waste that is to be treated or reused on site will require an environmental permit or a registered exemption under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 or management in accordance with the CL:AIRE DoW CoP. This will need to be considered by the PC and appropriate authorisations sought and applied for.

B12.10. Waste Transportation

B12.10.1. Any wastes requiring off-site management must be transported from the Scheme by a waste carrier registered under the Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991.

B12.10.2. The PC must ensure that any company used to transport waste from site is a registered waste carrier and will complete a Waste Transfer Note or a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note, as appropriate.

B12.11. Waste Documentation and Monitoring

B12.11.1. The PC will ensure that all waste management is undertaken in accordance with the current waste regulatory framework, following appropriate 'Duty of Care' procedures and that waste management contractors are operating under the appropriate procedures and or licences, in accordance with Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. This includes:

- preventing unauthorised or harmful treatment, placement or disposal of waste.
- preventing the escape of waste from their control.
- ensuring the transfer of waste is only to an authorised person or a person for authorised transport purposes where there is a written description of the waste to avoid a contravention of any environmental permits.

B12.11.2. Monitoring and measurement of waste will be undertaken on a regular basis by the PC, with regular interpretations to identify trends and rectify wasteful practices. The results of monitoring will be included in regular site meetings.

B12.11.3. Detailed records will be kept onsite and reviewed periodically (biannually as a minimum). These records include:

- The SWMP (2nd iteration), updated throughout construction when required.
- Environmental permit, registered exemption or CL:AIRE DoW CoP documentation.
- Copies of licences, registration numbers and/or permit numbers obtained from each waste contractor.
- A register of all named waste carrier and management facilities. No waste carrier or management facility will be used unless they are listed in the SWMP (2nd iteration) and their licensing and documentation checked and verified.
- Records of checks and or audits carried out on waste management procedures and details of any changes implemented as a result.
- Waste transfer notes and/or consignment notes to include all the following details:
  - the type of waste.
  - amount (by estimated volumes and calculated weight where applicable) of waste.
  - list of waste (LoW) code.
  - type of container waste is in.
  - waste transfer and or consignment note number.
  - name of company collecting the waste.
  - carrier licence number and vehicle registration.
  - date, time and location where the waste was collected. and

- name of the licensed facility to which the waste has been transferred (including contact details and licence number).

B12.11.4. Waste transfer notes must be kept for a minimum of 2 years and consignment notes must be kept for a minimum of 3 years.

Appendices

Appendix B.12.A Actual Waste Arisings example

Table 1 Actual Waste Arisings (example)

Waste Type	Forecast amount (t)	Actual amount (t)	LoW code	Forecast Waste Destination		
				Recycled/ Reused onsite (t)	Recycled/ Reused offsite (t)	Disposal offsite (t)
Asphalt						
Concrete						
Metal						
Mixed						
Excavated Soil						
Timber						

AtkinsRéalis

5th Floor, Block 5
Shire Hall
Bearland
Gloucester
GL1 2TH

Tel: +44 (0) 8000 514 514