Site Waste Management Plan (Demolition Phase)

Prepared by Arup

Submitted on behalf of Lab Selkirk House Ltd

Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn and 1 Museum Street, 10-12 Museum Street, 35-41 New Oxford Street and 16A-18 West Central Street, London, WC1A 1JR

September 2022

Rev 01

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) report has been has been prepared by Ove Arup and Partners Ltd. ('Arup') in support of the detailed planning application being submitted by Lab Selkirk House Ltd ('the Applicant') to the London Borough of Camden ('the Council') for the redevelopment of the land at Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn and 1 Museum Street, 10-12 Museum Street, 35-41 New Oxford Street and 16A-18 West Central Street, London, WC1A 1JR('the site').

The Applicant is looking to achieve a high level of recycling and reuse of materials as well as repurposing materials to avoid land fill. The aim of the strategy below is to facilitate and maximise recovery of materials and components from demolition or renovation of buildings and infrastructures for beneficial reuse and recycling, without compromising the safety measures and practices as outlined in the European Demolition Protocol and UK Standards.

The proposals are intended to assist and enable third parties to clearly understand the nature of the works related to the Demolition phase of the development.

The SWMP and its continual development will assist in creating a good working relationship with the Council, local communities, visitors and occupants of nearby residential and commercial properties to make sure they are kept fully informed of current progress and of contractor key activities. It will also allow third party feedback to allow activity dates or nature be honed to minimise the risks, and disturbances to the locality as far as is safe, reasonable, and practicable.

1.2 Personnel

This report has been undertaken by Jonathan Evans and Ryan Nolan.

Jonathan is a Senior Planner in Arup with 20 years' construction industry experience. Jonathan has significant management experience in the construction industry.

He has worked both onsite as client representative and as a principal contractor's site agent. He has extensive experience in the design and development of construction management plans and site waste management plans.

Ryan is a Construction Planner and lead logistics planner with experience of large infra structure works, such as HS2 and the Ebury Bridge re-development.

Ryan has co-ordinated site development documentation with both contractors and developers planning and environmental teams over the last five years predominantly within the Greater London Area.

Jonathan and Ryan have collaborated consistently over the last five years with an aim to better communicate construction intent through clear and thorough documentation.

2 Scheme Overview

The site is located within the Holborn and Covent Garden Ward of the London Borough of Camden ('the Council'). The site comprises a number of individual different buildings within the red line area, which includes Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn and 1 Museum Street, 10-12 Museum Street, 35-41 New Oxford Street and 16A-18 West Central Street. The planning application is a singular detailed planning application which is covered by one red line.

The site is bounded by High Holborn to the south, Museum Street to the east and New Oxford Street to the north, with the rear of the properties fronting Grape Street forming the western boundary. West Central Street dissects the site and separates out Selkirk House from the New Oxford Street and West Central Street block (known as the West Central Street component of the site).

Selkirk House comprises a 17-storey building, which includes two basement levels, and a further partial basement level. Selkirk House is occupied by the former Travelodge hotel building and NCP car park. The former Travelodge building provided overspill accommodation from the primary Travelodge hotel building on the opposite side of High Holborn; however, the hotel uses at the site ceased all operation in June 2020. At lower levels there is an NCP car park set across basement to second floor level.

The West Central Street buildings are predominantly in retail use at ground floor level fronting New Oxford Street. The basement, first and second floors of No. 39 – 41 are in office use with the upper floors of 35 – 37 being in residential use. No's 16a, 16b and 18 West Central Street were previously in use as a nightclub at basement level with offices above.

The West Central Street component of the site falls within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area. There are no listed buildings on the site, however, Grade II listed buildings adjoin the site boundary at 43-45 New Oxford Street and 16 West Central Street. No. 33-41 New Oxford Street, 10-12 Museum Street and 16A-18 West Central Street are each identified as 'positive contributors' in the Conservation Area Appraisal. The shopfronts at numbers 10 and 11 Museum Street are identified separately as positive contributors to the Conservation Area. Selkirk House sits outside of the Conservation Area boundary which runs along West Central Street.

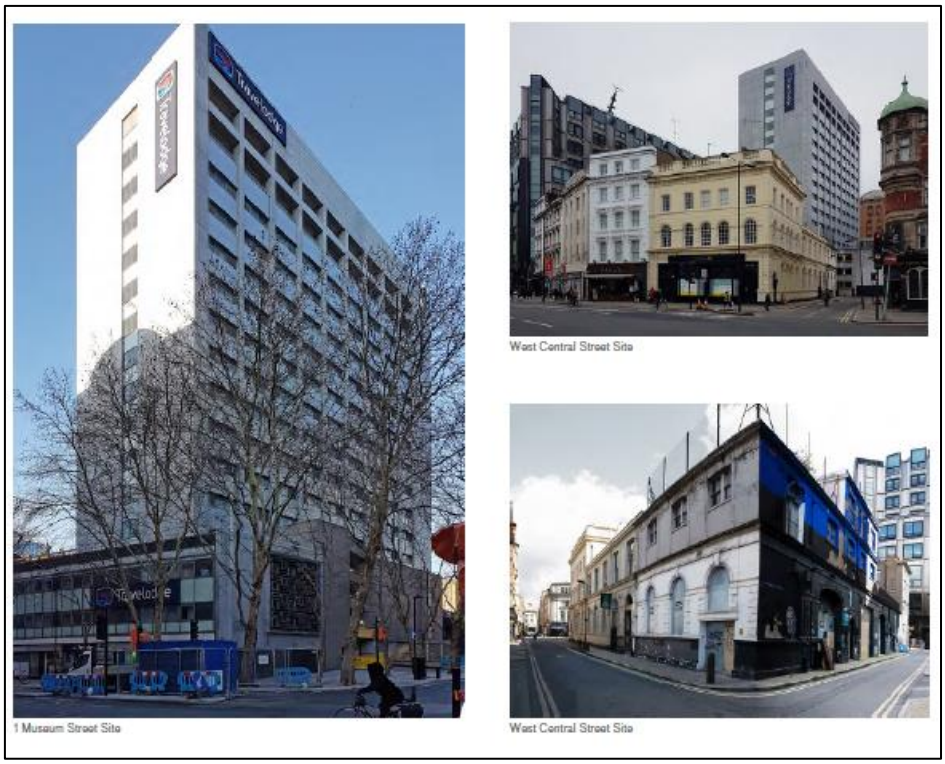

Figure 1: Images of existing development

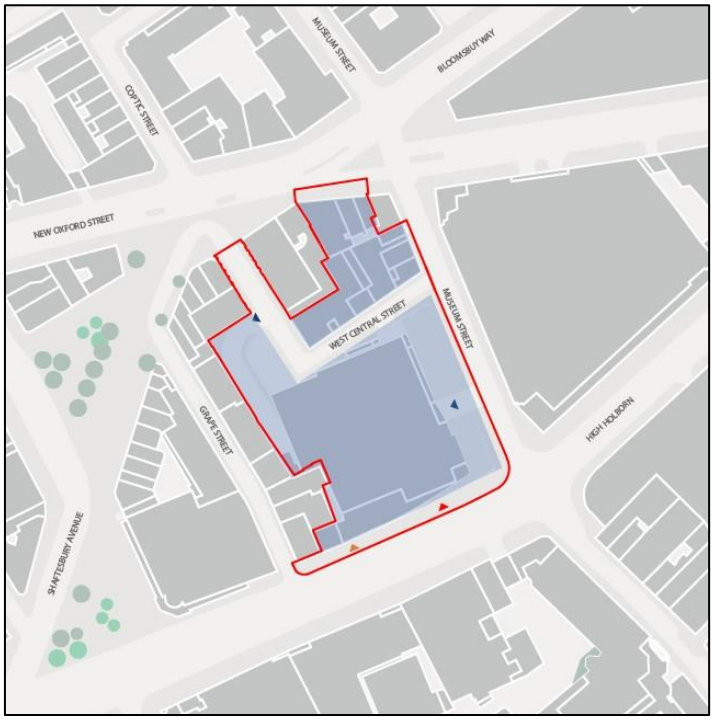

Figure 2: The site

2.1 Proposed Development

The Proposed Development has been carefully designed with a detailed understanding and analysis of the historic context being fundamental to the architectural response in order to respect and enhance its sensitive setting.

The proposed development falls within a one red line area and comprises of the following components:

Museum Street - a single new building rising to 19 storeys, providing office (Class E(g)(i)) accommodation on upper levels and a range of flexible town centre uses (Class E) at ground level.

High Holborn - a single new building rising to 6 storeys, providing residential (Class C3) accommodation on upper levels and a flexible town centre use (Class E) at ground level.

Vine Lane - a single new building rising to 6 storeys, providing residential (Class C3) accommodation on upper levels and a flexible town centre use (Class E) at ground level.

West Central Street - a series of new and refurbished buildings rising to 6 storeys, providing residential accommodation (market, LCR and Intermediate) on upper levels (Class C3) and flexible town centre uses (Class E) at ground level.

An overview of the scheme is presented in Figure 3.

2.2 Planning History

The north-east part of the site adjacent to West Central Street and Museum Street benefits from an existing planning consent for a full planning application submitted in February 2016 (LBC reference: 2016/0477/P). The 2016 application comprised:

"Refurbishment and extension of the site to provide a mixed use scheme which includes 19 self-contained units (6 x 1 bed and 11 x 2 bed and 2 x 3 bed), flexible A1/A2/A3 uses and/or B1 and/or D1 at basement and ground floor levels and associated works"

Planning permission was granted at Committee by the Council in August 2016 but has not been implemented. The new proposals seek to improve on that consent through an alternative approach which delivers an increased amount of housing (including affordable housing), enhanced public realm, and pedestrian connectivity improvements.

3 Key Project Contacts

The Key Contacts are those known at the issue date of the SWMP. On contracting of a suitably qualified Construction company, the SWMP will be updated and reissued for Information and be maintained live until such time that the Construction Contractor has formed and agreed the final SEMP with the Council.

3.1 Initial Key Contacts

Role	Company	Contact Name	Contact No.
Client	Lab Selkirk House	TBC	TBC
Principal Designer	TBA	TBC	TBC
Architect	DSDHA	TBC	TBC
Structural Engineers	Meinhardt	TBC	TBC
Mechanical Engineers	Scotch	TBC	TBC
Electrical Engineers	Scotch	TBC	TBC
Public Health Engineers	TBA	TBC	TBC
Employers Agent (EA)	TBA	TBC	TBC
Local Authority (LA)	London Borough of Camden	TBC	TBC
Principal Contractor (CONTRACTOR)	TBA	TBC	TBC
CONTRACTOR Emergency Contact	TBA	TBC	TBC

Table 1: Key Contacts

3.2 Health & Safety (H&S)

The following table contains the address of the pertinent H&S bodies including the local hospital

Body	Address	Postcode	Telephone No.
HSE	151 Buckingham Palace Road London	SW1W 9SZ	0300 003 1747
Local Hospital	University College Hospital	NW1 2PQ	0845 155 5000

Table 2: H&S Contacts

4 Existing Buildings and Proposed Development

The following section sets out a description of the proposed buildings and current demolition proposals.

4.1 Selkirk House

The existing building was originally built in 1962. The building consists of a car park located on the north part of the block, occupying three levels of basement and four levels above ground. The car park utilises a spiralling floor plate arrangement to provide car parking. Access to the car park is via Museum Street.

On the southern part of the site the basement is occupied with amenity space and plant rooms. Above ground, up to level 3, the building presents some retail and plant space at grade and office space above.

On the eastern part of the development, above the offices and the car park, there is a tower with 16 floors, designed for office occupation and two residential floors above the office. Originally there was a plant enclosure on the roof at level 16. Level 4 is a podium transferring the building columns from tower above to accommodate the car park arrangement.

The building was converted in 2002 to a Travelodge hotel in the office part of the development. The 2002 refurbishment did not require major structural works, maintaining the footprint of the floor plates as they were, with only localised structural adjustments. These included:

- Installation of a number of new risers through the slabs to service the hotel rooms. These have been strengthened using carbon fibre strips which will need to be taken into account for any further amendments required to the slabs.
- Over-cladding the original façade. The original concrete façade has been over-clad with a rainscreen system.

Strengthening works to columns and shear walls.

The building is reinforced concrete construction throughout utilising 180-200mm flat slabs with RC columns in the tower area and column & beam arrangements in the low-rise block. An edge beam runs around the perimeter of the tower floor plates which supports to the original concrete cladding and the 2002 over-cladding. A sketch of the existing structure is shown in Figure 3.

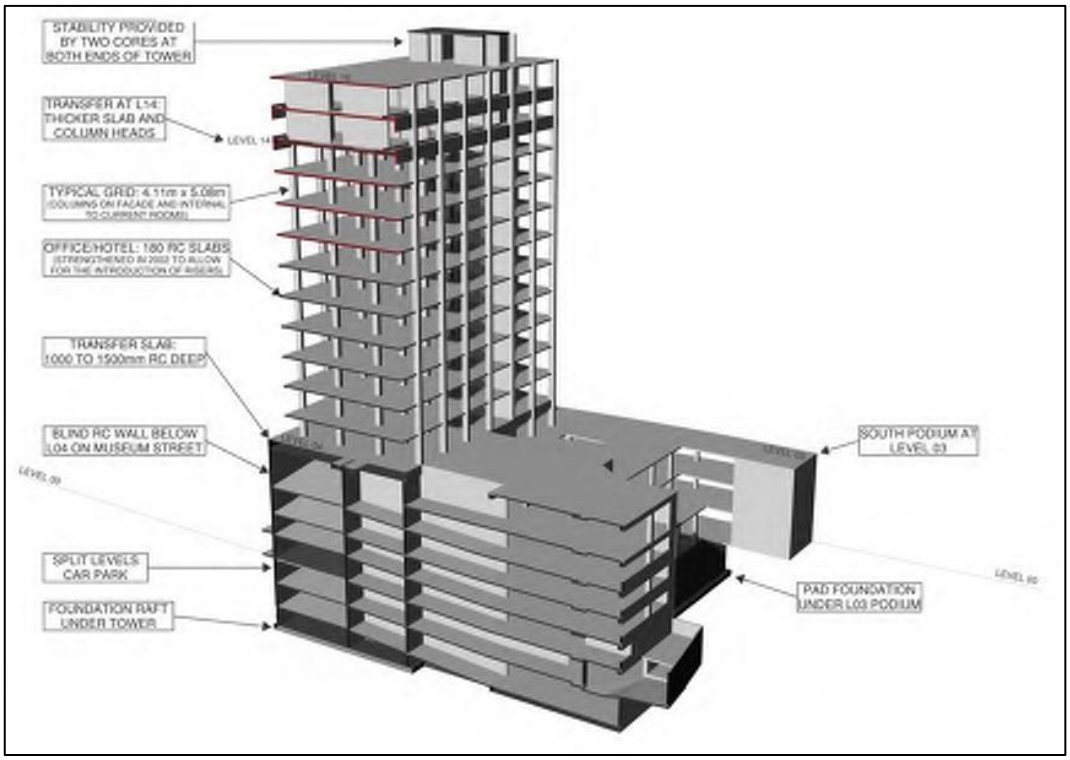

Figure 3: Sketch of Existing Building

The proposed works involve the demolition of the existing superstructure and re-use of the existing foundation raft.

4.2 West Central Street

The West Central Street site is located to the north of the existing Travelodge building and is bound by West Central Street to the south, Museum Street to the East. The proposal is for a series of new and refurbished buildings rising to 6 storeys, providing residential accommodation (market, LCR and Intermediate) on upper levels (Class C3) and flexible town centre uses (Class E) at ground level.

The site addresses involved are the following:

- 16a, 16b and 18 West Central Street
- 10, 11 and 12 Museum Street
- 35, 37, 39 and 41 New Oxford Street

An overview of the West Central Street site is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: West Central Street Site Overview

4.2.1 16a, 16b and 18 West Central Street

18 West Central Street is a two and three storey building, generally comprising loadbearing brickwork which support timber joist floors.

16b West Central Street is a single storey building with a traditional façade. The building has been used as a nightclub, and the internal structure has been modified to a relatively large span steel structure with cellular beams which support precast planks.

The proposals for this block involve the following:

- Demolition of the existing building to leave just the basement walls and slab (existing retaining walls to be temporary propped prior to demolishing the ground floor); and
- Provide a new build concrete framed residential block with commercial at ground floor and plant space within the existing basement.

An image of the existing buildings is shown in Figure 5

Figure 5: 16a, 16b and 18 West Central Street

4.2.2 10, 11 and 12 West Central Street

Number 10 Museum Street is a three-storey residential building over retail space at ground floor. The construction appears to be of loadbearing brickwork supporting timber floors. Number 11 and 12 have previously undergone refurbishment appear to be constructed of loadbearing masonry with steel beams spanning between party walls. A single storey basement extends across all three of the properties. There are also vaults that extend along the full extent of the Museum Street footpath.

An image of the existing buildings is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: 10, 11 and 12 Museum Street

4.2.3 35, 37, 39 and 41 New Oxford Street

Number 35 & 37 New Oxford Street are three-storey residential properties over retail at ground floor. The buildings appear to be of reinforced concrete frame construction, with traditional facades. There appears to be transfer structures at

ground and first floors of Number 41. There is a single storey basement along the entire footprint, with vaults under the New Oxford Street footpath.

The development strategy for this block involves the following:

- Largely retaining the existing structure and façade;
- Remove non-load bearing partitions to leave just the party walls;
- Remove the existing roof and upgrade it to facilitate an extra residential floor; and,
- Infill the existing vaults.

Figure 7: 35, 37, 39 and 41 New Oxford Street

4.3 Key Facts

Key project information required for the SWMP is shown in Table 3 below.

Project name	**Museum Street and West Central Street**
Address	Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn and 1 Museum Street, 10-12 Museum Street, 35-41 New Oxford Street and 16A-18 West Central Street, London, WC1A 1JR (‘the site’)
Site Area	0.53 Hectares
Applicant	Lab Selkirk House Ltd.
Determining authority	London Borough of Camden
Phasing for construction	TBC at this stage
Nature of Area	Brownfield / Bloomsbury Conservation Area

Table 3: Key project information

4.4 Purpose and Structure

The SWMP is prepared to inform the sustainable management of materials and waste arising from the demolition phases of the development. The SWMP is based on the following structure:

- **Section 5 - SWMP responsibilities**: Defines the roles and responsibilities for producing and implementing the SWMP.
- **Section 6** – Provides an overview of the **Considerate Contractors Scheme**.
- **Section 7 - Legislation, policy and guidance**: National and local legislation, policy and guidance on solid waste management and circular economy relevant to the construction, demolition and excavation phases of the site.
- **Section 8 - Objectives and targets**: Sets out the guiding principles of the SWMP; sustainable waste management and circular economy, as well as the specific targets of the SWMP BREEAM Communities targets, waste generation, reuse recycling and landfill diversion targets.
- **Section 9 - Materials and waste forecast**: A high-level forecast for the quantity of materials and waste arising during the construction, demolition and excavation works of the site.
- **Section 10 - Waste minimisation**: Sets out waste minimisation measures associated with the engineering design based on designing out waste principles, as well as the procurement and logistics of construction materials.
- **Section 11 - Materials and waste management**: Sets out the appropriate segregation, storage, reuse, recycling and recovery measures of the materials and waste arising during the construction, demolition and excavation works of the site.

The SWMP is based on the RIBA Stage 3 design of the site. Therefore, it will be updated in future iterations to reflect increased design detail and include any additional construction, demolition and excavation works that may be identified at later stages of the design and planning of the site.

‘Materials’ in this SWMP, refers to surplus materials generated at any point during the demolition, excavation and construction phases of the proposed site.

5 SWMP Responsibilities

Responsibilities for implementation of this SWMP, prior to and during excavation, demolition and construction activities, are shown in Table 4 according to the current stage of the project.

Responsibility	Name	Company	Company type	Contact details
Drafting the Preliminary SWMP Lead	Jonathan Evans	Arup	Planning Consultant	jonathan.evans@arup.com
Drafting the Preliminary SWMP	Ryan Nolan	Arup	Planning Consultant	Ryan.nolan@arup.com
Drafting the Full SWMP	TBC in future iterations	TBC in future iterations	TBC in future iterations	TBC in future iterations
SWMP Implementation	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*
Materials and Waste Champion	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*
Project Manager	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*
Design Co-ordinator	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*

Table 4: Responsibilities for SWMP Implementation

A ‘materials and waste champion’ will be identified during the demolition phase, who will be the primary point of contact for communication regarding materials and waste management, and who will be responsible for disseminating information within their own organisation and to sub-contractors.

All staff working at the site will be suitably trained on the appropriate use of the available waste management equipment.

Actual site examples and photographs will be used to demonstrate correct segregation.

Senior staff members will be recruited to act as ‘recycling champions’ to check containers for appropriate segregation and promote appropriate practices.

6 The Considerate Contractors Scheme

The contractor will be chosen based on their ability to undertake the works in a collaborative manner, both with the Client and their design team, and the Council.

The contractor will uphold all best practices and demonstrate this by enrolment within the Considerate Contractors Scheme. This will ensure that they are up held to a third party standards supervion to meet the goals set by the CCS:

- Care about ***Appearance***
- Respect the ***Community***
- Protect the ***Environment***
- Secure Everyone's ***Safety***
- Value the ***Workforce***

7 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

7.1 Overview

A series of legislation, policy and guidance documents which set out a range of objectives and targets regarding construction, demolition, and excavation waste (CDEW) management which are relevant to the site.

7.2 Duty of Care

Under the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (England) Regulations 1991 (as amended), any person who produces, imports, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste (a 'waste holder'), or as a broker who has control of such waste, has a statutory duty of care to ensure that waste is managed properly and recovered or disposed of safely.

A duty of care will always be maintained onsite to ensure that waste generated during the construction period is handled in accordance with the relevant legislation and statutory guidance, including the Waste Duty of Care: Code of Practice[1].

Where appropriate the Contractor will endeavour to complete a Waste Transfer Note and/or Hazardous Waste Consignment Note. A template for each can be referred to in Appendix B.

A summary of the main Duty of Care requirements that need to be followed by waste holders is provided in Figure 8.

[1] Defra and Environment Agency (2018), *Waste duty of care: code of practice*, Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-duty-of-care-code-of-practice/waste-duty-of-care-code-of-practice (Accessed 06 February 2020).

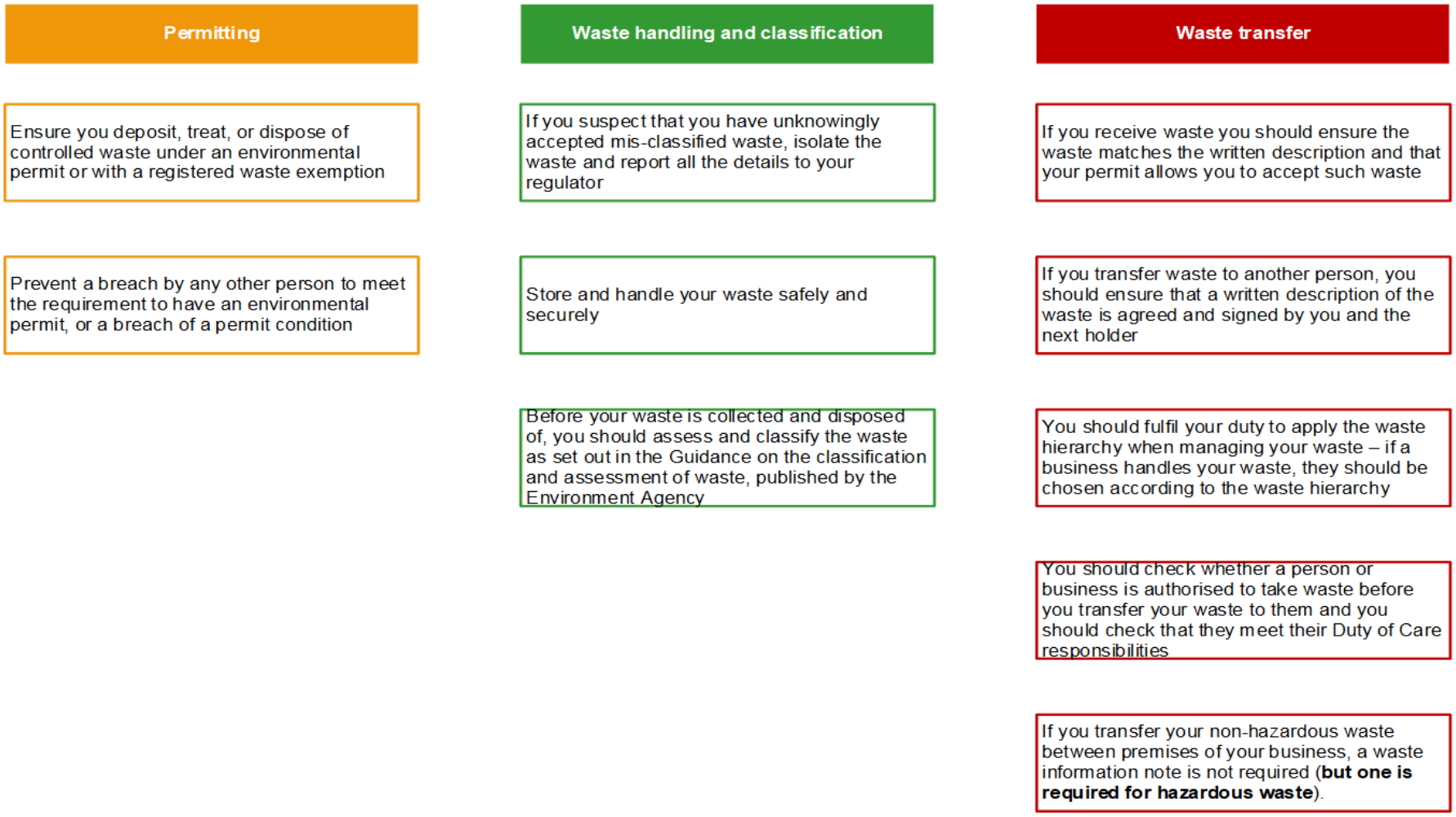

Figure 8: Duty of Care requirements for waste holders

7.3 Environmental Permitting

In line with the waste Duty of Care, any waste generated during construction, demolition and excavation works, which cannot be reused, should be sent to an appropriately permitted or exempt facility for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal, operated by an entity registered with the appropriate environmental regulator (i.e. the Environment Agency in England and Wales).

Similarly, any waste recycling and/or recovery activity taking place onsite should receive an appropriate permit (e.g. storage of waste pending recovery by land treatment) or exemption (e.g. mobile plant for crushing demolition concrete) from the environmental regulator, prior to commencing the activity.

The above is in line with the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 (as amended)[2].

7.4 London Plan

The resources and waste-related policies of the London Plan 2021 are outlined below.

7.4.1 Circular Economy Statement

Policy SI7 (Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy) promotes waste reduction, material reuse, recycling, and improved landfill diversion. The main targets it sets are:

- Zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026.
- Construction and demolition – 95% reuse/recycling/recovery.
- Excavation – 95% beneficial use.
- Promote a more circular economy that improves resource efficiency and innovation to keep products and materials at their highest use for as long as possible.
- Design developments with adequate, flexible, and easily accessible storage space and collection systems that support, as a minimum, the separate collection of dry recyclables and food.

Policy SI7 also sets out the requirement of producing a Circular Economy Statement to demonstrate:

- How all materials arising from demolition and remediation works will be reused and/or recycled (see Section 11.3).

[2] UK Government (2016), *The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016*, Available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1154/contents/made (Accessed 14 February 2020).

- How the design and construction will reduce material demands and enable building materials, components and products to be disassembled and reused at the end of their useful life (see Section 10).
- Opportunities for managing as much waste as possible on site (see Section 11.2, Section 11.3 and Section 11.4).
- Adequate and easily accessible storage space and collection systems to support recycling and reuse (see Section 11.2).
- How much waste the proposal is expected to generate, and how and where the waste will be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy (see Section 8.2.1).
- How performance will be monitored and reported (see Section 11.5).

7.4.2 Waste Management Targets

Policy SI10 (Aggregates) states that an adequate supply of aggregates to support construction in London will be achieved by:

- Encouraging the reuse and recycling of CDEW within London, including onsite.
- Importing aggregates to London by sustainable transport modes.

7.5 Camden Guide for Contractors Working in Camden

The Council's Guide for Contractors Working in Camden[3] (CoCP) is followed in this SWMP along with the Council Sustainability Statements in Planning applications. The main points related to the SWMP, are as follows:

7.5.1 Waste reduction

All developments are to submit a statement stating how it will aim for at least 10 per cent of the total value of materials used to be derived from recycled and reused sources.

- Major developments are anticipated to be able to achieve 15-20 per cent of the total value of materials used to be derived from recycled and reused sources.
- The development will identify quick wins, such as:
    - utilisation of consolidation centres to reduce traffic flow;
    - reduction in packaging from suppliers;
    - utilisation of recyclable products where feasible;

[3] Camden City Council (2016), Guide for Contractors Working in Camden, Available at: https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/1269042/Guide+for+Contractors+in+Camden.pdf/18b7bb06-119e-9957-7037-fdb633f17ae6 (Accessed 22 Septmber 2020).

- good housekeeping to avoid additional waste and damage to goods etc.

The development will also look for major waste savings through:

- Designing out waste;
- Utilisation of existing materials for reuse;
- Designing in recycled materials;
- Designing using recyclable and re-useable materials;
- Procuring from low waste suppliers etc.

8 Objectives and Targets

8.1 Objectives

The key objectives of this SWMP are to achieve efficient use of material resources and to reduce the amount of waste produced due to the construction activities of the site.

This SWMP is based on the guiding principles of sustainable resource and waste management: the waste hierarchy (see Figure 9) and the circular economy (see Figure 10). The waste hierarchy and the circular economy aim to reduce the quantity of waste generated while trying to maximise the efficient use of material resources.

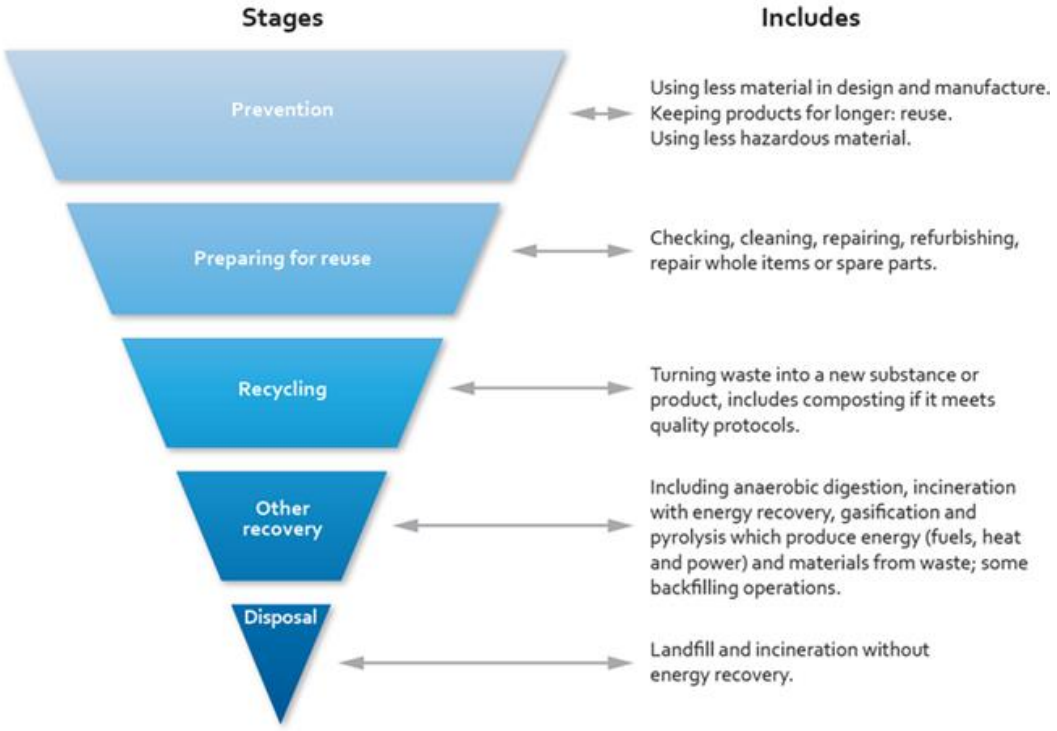

Figure 9: The waste hierarchy (adopted from the EU WFD[4])

The circular economy puts materials and products back into the economy at the end of each service life at their highest value for as long as possible. This reduces the reliance on virgin materials and safeguards supply chains against material price volatility and scarcity. It aims to decouple resource consumption from economic growth, creating resilient economies.

[4] European Commission (2008), Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive), Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/ (Accessed 29 October 2018).

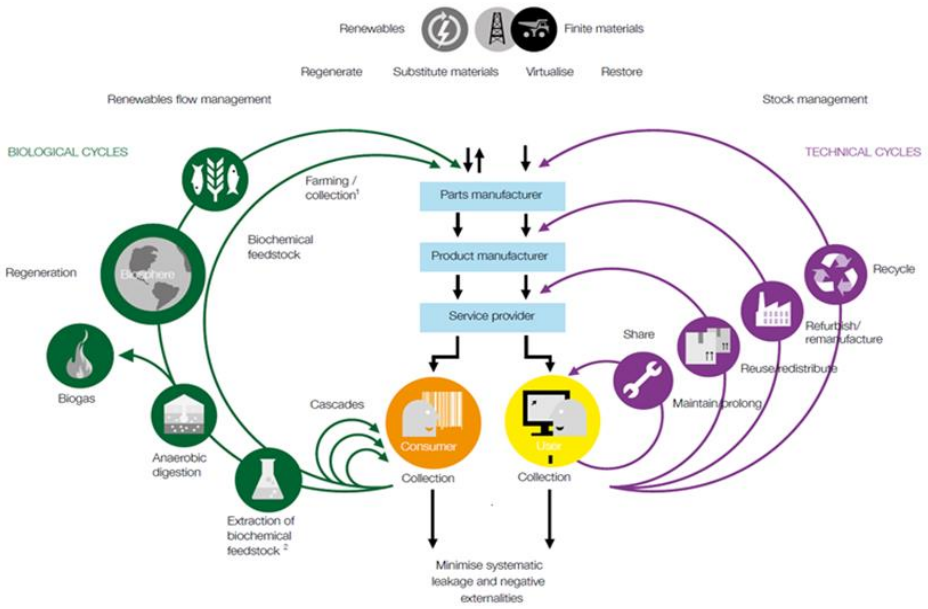

Figure 10: The circular economy (Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation[5])

8.2 Targets

8.2.1 BREEAM Communities

There are specific credits in the BREEAM Communities[6] scheme that are targeted for the site. The targeted and potential requirements identified for the site under BREEAM Communities RE02 (Existing buildings and infrastructure), RE06 (Resource efficiency) and BREEAM 2018 NC Wst 01 – Construction Waste are given in Table 5.

[5] Adapted from Ellen MacArthur Foundation and McKinsey Center for Business and Environment; Adapted from Braungart & McDonough, Cradle to Cradle (C2C).
[6] Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) (2012), BREEAM Communities technical manual SD202, Available at: https://www.breeam.com/communitiesmanual/content/resources/otherformats/output/10_pdf/20_a4_pdf_screen/sd202_breeam_communities_1.2_screen.pdf (Accessed 10 February 2020).

Table 5: BREEAM Communities RE02 and RE06 targets

Reference	Credits	Single credit weighting	Requirement	Target	Potential	Relevant planning/ Other documentation

RE02	Mandatory (Interim Assessment)	N/A	1. An assessment of any existing buildings and infrastructure is carried out to determine what can be refurbished, reused, recycled, or maintained. The assessment considers the following:
			• Heritage and local identity
			• The location and condition of buildings and infrastructure:
			  • The embodied carbon in existing materials
			  • Potential uses of buildings and infrastructure
			  • Possible use of materials (onsite or offsite)
			  • Community and local authority knowledge and opinion.
			2. A decision is made and justified with evidence regarding the use and/or demolition of all existing buildings and infrastructure onsite.
				Yes	Yes	Development options appraisal report
						Letter of commitment from LBC

RE02	1 credit	1.35%	3. Criteria 1 and 2 are achieved. 4. The developer commits to the reuse or recycling of building and/or infrastructure materials on the development site.	0	1	Letter of commitment from LBC
RE06	1 credit	0.68%	1. Where existing buildings onsite are identified in 'RE 02 for refurbishment, reuse or demolition, an audit of any existing buildings, structures or hard surfaces will be completed to maximise the recovery of material from demolition/refurbishment for subsequent high-grade applications. The audit is referenced in the SWMP and covers: • Identification and quantification of the key refurbishment/demolition materials. • Potential applications and related issues for the reuse and recycling of key refurbishment and demolition materials. 2. Where the works are likely to produce excavation waste, the following is assessed and referenced within the SWMP: • Estimate of the quantity of excavation waste generated. • How to maximise reuse of excavation waste on site if feasible, and if not, how to maximise the recovery of material. 3. The design team embedded resource efficiency within the overall scheme with specific reference to WRAP's Designing out Waste principles for any civil engineering works being undertaken onsite and at the building level. 4. The present SWMP is produced to estimate the quantity and types of construction, demolition, and excavation waste generated onsite, including infrastructure development and landscaping.	1	1	• Pre-demolition audit • SWMP Landscape design specification (or equivalent)

Reference	Credits	Single credit weighting	Requirement	Target	Potential	Relevant planning/ Other documentation
RE06	1 credit	0.68%	5. Criteria 1 to 4 are achieved. 6. Landscape designs were informed by and refer to the SWMP, with specific aims to retain construction, demolition and excavation materials and waste onsite. 7. Where works already started at the building level, designs refer to WRAP's Designing out Waste principles' and are informed by the SWMP. Where plot/building level developer agreements are not yet in place this must be a requirement of the development project. 8. Where individual plots are developed independent to the whole site, the developer provided a written commitment to reduce and recover waste during the construction phase and put in place contractual agreements with the main contractor or waste management contractor.	1	1	• Landscape design specification (or equivalent) • Design specification with reference to WRAP Designing out Waste Letter of commitment from LBC
RE06	Up to 2 credits	0.68%	9. Criteria 1 to 8 are achieved. 10. The developer has provided a written commitment that an agreement will be in place at the start of construction to divert non-hazardous construction and non-hazardous demolition waste from landfill (based on the estimate from criterion 2): **One Credit** • Non-hazardous construction waste - either 70% by Volume or 80% by Tonnage diverted • Non-hazardous demolition waste - either 80% by Volume or 90% by Tonnage diverted **Two Credits** • Non-hazardous construction waste - either 85% by Volume or 90% by Tonnage diverted • Non-hazardous demolition waste - either 85% by Volume or 95% by Tonnage diverted	0	2	Letter of commitment from LBC
WST01	Up to 4 credits	2.72%	A Resource Management Plan is developed for the project. An SWMP is a form of resource management plan. To achieve any of the construction waste management credits the assessed development must have a BREEAM compliant Resource Management Plan that should be written in line with best practice. The following credits have been targeted under this issue: 1. Pre-demolition audit – 1 credit 2. Construction resource efficiency - 2 credits Amount of Waste generated not to exceed 7.5m3 or 6.5 tonnes per 100m2 gross internal floor area 3. Diversion of resources from landfill - 1 credit	4	4	Updated pre-demo audit and SWMP documentation with requisite data, agreed with LBC.

<table>
<tr><th>Reference</th><th>Credits</th><th>Single credit weighting</th><th>Requirement</th><th>Target</th><th>Potential</th><th>Relevant planning/ Other documentation</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Meet the diversion from landfill benchmarks in the table below for non-hazardous construction waste and demolition and excavation waste generated.
<table>
<tr><th>BREEAM Credits</th><th>Type of Waste</th><th>Volume</th><th>Tonnage</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">One credit</td><td>Non-demolition</td><td>70%</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Demolition</td><td>80%</td><td>90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Excavation</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

8.2.2 BREEAM 2014 Domestic refurbishment

The BREEAM 2014 Domestic refurbishment requirements set out the following targets and are noted for the West Central element of the scheme.

Waste generated on residential the benchmark is as follows:

Table - 28: Resource efficiency benchmarks

Amount of non-hazardous construction waste generated per £100,000 of project value	
m^3	Tonnes
26.52	16.90

Waste generated on the residential aspects of the scheme must not exceed 26.52m2 or 16.90 tonnes per £100,000 project value.

Diversion from landfill requirements are set out in Table 6.

Refurbishment and demolition waste diversion benchmarks	**Volume**	**Tonnes**
Non-hazardous construction waste		
70%	65%	
Non-hazardous demolition waste		
80%	90%	

Table 6: Diversion from Landfill Targets

Where diversion from landfill includes:

- Reusing the material on-site (in-situ or for new applications);
- Reusing the material on other sites;
- Salvaging or reclaiming material for reuse;
- Returning material to supplier via a 'take-back' scheme; and
- Recovery of material from site by an approved waste management contractor and recycled, composted or sent for energy recovery.

It is noted that to demonstrate a compliant SWMP for refurbishments over £300,000 the following must be met:

- A target benchmark for resource efficiency, i.e. m_3 of waste per £100,000 of project value or tonnes of waste per £100,000 of project value (in line with the credit available);
- Procedures and commitments for minimising non-hazardous construction waste in line with the benchmark and best practice;

- Specify waste minimisation actions relating to at least three key waste groups;
- Procedures for minimising hazardous waste;
- Procedures for sorting, reusing and recycling construction and demolition waste (if generated) (according to the waste streams generated by the scope of the works) either off site or through a licensed external contractor;
- Procedures for measuring the amount of construction and demolition waste (if generated) diverted from landfill;
- Licence details for the waste carrier, and permit details for the site the waste is taken to, if waste is removed off site; and
- The name or job title of the individual responsible for implementing the above.

8.2.3 Materials and Waste Management Targets

The targets for material resources and waste management at the site are provided in Table 7. These are in line with the policy and guidance described in Section 7.

Management type	Target
Waste generation	Less than 13.3m^3/100m^2 or 11.1 tonnes/100m^2 (gross internal area (GIA))
Reuse and recycling	95% by m^3 of any non-hazardous CDEW
Landfill diversion	100% of any biodegradable waste generated during construction, demolition and excavation works
	95% by m^3 of any non-hazardous CDEW

Table 7: Waste Management Targets

9 Materials and Waste Forecast Strategy

9.1 Overview

A high-level forecast will be carried out to quantify materials and waste arising during the construction, demolition and excavation works of the site.

The total CDEW generation will be estimated in tonnes across all construction phases (as developed).

A description of the sources of information, assumptions, estimations and calculations done to carry out the materials and waste forecast is given in Appendix A.

9.2 Demolition

A summary of the forecast quantities of materials and waste to be generated will be developed for the site in phases as they are developed and placed in a table such as provided in Table 8.

Demolition audits will be undertaken in due course; this will enable the types of demolition materials to be generated, and their quantities, to be known in more detail. As a result, Table 8 will be updated in future iterations of the SWMP, to include a more detailed list of materials to be generated during the demolition works. Six-digit EWC codes will also be added for material and waste streams.

In addition, the destination of the arisings will be shown in future iterations of the SWMP. It will be ensured that the chosen destinations follow the waste hierarchy and circular economy principles, to help meet the targets set for the site (see Section 8).

The available information at this stage and the subsequent methodology used to carry out the forecast do not allow for the estimation of the materials and waste composition (see Appendix A for further details).

Table 8: Forecast demolition quantities

Existing building	Structure type	EWC code (six digits)	Material type	Quantity (tonnes)	Destination (% by weight)			
					Reuse	**Recycling**	**Recovery**	**Disposal**
Selkirk House	Reinforced concrete construction throughout utilising flat slabs with RC columns in the tower area and column & beam arrangements in the low-rise block. The Envelope is a modern façade.	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	Pending survey	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*
16a and 16b West Central Street	Single storey building with a traditional façade with internal modified structure to relatively large span steel structure with cellular beams which support precast planks	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	Pending survey	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*
18 West Central Street	Two and three storey building, generally comprising loadbearing	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	Pending survey	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*

Existing building	Structure type	EWC code (six digits)	Material type	Quantity (tonnes)	Destination (% by weight)			
					Reuse	**Recycling**	**Recovery**	**Disposal**
	brickwork which support timber joist.							
10 Museum Street	Number 10 Museum Street is a three-storey construction of loadbearing brickwork supporting timber floors.	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	Pending survey	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*
11 and 12 Museum Street	Number 11 and 12 appears to be constructed of loadbearing masonry with steel beams spanning between party walls.	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	Pending survey	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*
35, 37, 39 and 41 New Oxford Street	Reinforced concrete frame construction, with traditional facades.	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	Pending survey	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	*TBC in future iterations*	
Total				Pending survey				

10 Waste Minimisation

10.1 Design

Designing out waste will be maintained as a key principle throughout all stages of the site. WRAP's Designing out Waste principles were considered for the site, as shown in Table 9. These will be considered and developed further at the detailed design stages. Any changes will be reflected in future iterations of the SWMP.

Reuse purposing of materials is also being considered for temporary works, and specifically "fill" type activities.

It is the aim of the design team to have in excess of 95% of materials used within the construction of the development to be reusable, recyclable or repurposed at the end life of the building.

Table 9: Designing out waste principles

Principle	Description	Main benefits	Potential applications at site
Design for Reuse and Recovery	- Reuse and recycling of materials onsite; and - Importing materials with high-recycled content.	- Reduced earthwork operations and subsequently reducing risks of generating waste; - By considering the existing topography at an early stage in the design process, potential areas of poor soils, can be avoided; - Savings in cost and programme; and - Significant reduction in the carbon footprint of the project.	-
Design for Offsite Construction	- Offsite factory production in the construction industry.	- Improved health and safety onsite through avoidance of accidents; - Improved workmanship quality and reducing onsite errors and re-work; and - Reduced construction timescales and improved programmes.	- Prefabricated façade - Prefabricated external cladding - Prefabricate concrete stairs - Plinth uses for mounting electrical and mechanical plant
Design for Materials Optimisation	- Use of various ground improvement techniques to avoid excavating soft foundation soils, which may be unable to support the proposed loading from embankments, or structures without excessive settlement or even failure; and - Many ground improvement techniques require the use of a working platform. This provides opportunities for material optimisation, and reuse and recovery of materials.	- The design approach focuses on materials resource efficiency so that less material is used in the design (i.e. lean design/ value engineering); and - Less waste is produced in the construction process, without compromising the design concept, or the required performance.	-

Principle	Description	Main benefits	Potential applications at site
Design for Waste Efficient Procurement	- During the detailed design stage, designers need to understand how their design choices lead to the generation of waste onsite. Methods can be applied that can reduce waste through some or a combination of the following: - Design (e.g. designing structural elements which can be constructed efficiently); - Specification (e.g. writing tighter specifications of work procedures to avoid waste and allow the use of recycled materials); and - Contracts (e.g. encouraging early contractor involvement).	- The advantages of integrated project teams, with early contractor involvement, will help in identifying the areas where waste is likely to be generated and the design decisions that can reduce this; and - At the detailed design stage, this can extend to developing the work sequences and material logistics plans that will minimise waste.	-
Design for Deconstruction and Flexibility	- Designers need to consider how materials can be recovered effectively during the life of the building when maintenance and refurbishment is undertaken or when the building comes to the end of its life.	- Allowing components to be maintained, upgraded or replaced without creating excessive waste.	-

10.2 Procurement

Procurement-related actions to be carried out include:

- Incorporating waste reduction key performance indicators and targets in the procurement specifications, such as using contractual clauses to embed sustainable waste management and resource efficiency requirements into the procurement of materials and services.
- Procuring from suppliers that do not use excessive amounts of packaging.
- Avoiding single use packaging and storage containers where possible (e.g. reusable crates instead of cardboard boxes).
- Establishing take-back schemes with suppliers to accept surplus material not incorporated in the works package.
- Ordering the amount of materials required as accurately as possible.

10.3 Logistics

Logistics-related actions to be carried out include:

- Aiming to have just-in-time deliveries.
- Ensuring that deliveries are inspected, and damaged products are returned.
- Ensuring that the works site remains tidy to minimise material losses and waste.
- Ensuring the correct handling and storage of materials to avoid damage and exposure.
- Avoiding errors and rework onsite (e.g. for offsite construction).

The reuse of materials and construction elements will be maximised where possible and all temporary materials will be returned, prepared for reuse or recycled. If onsite reuse and recycling is not feasible, opportunities will be identified for recycling materials through an appropriate contractor.

11 Materials and Waste Management

11.1 Source segregation

Material and waste arisings will be sorted into separate key waste groups onsite. A minimum seven-stream segregation strategy will be carried out where possible, in line with guidance from the Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE):

- Inert waste – concrete, broken asphalt, bricks, blocks, soils etc.;
- Metals – ferrous and non-ferrous;
- Wood;
- Plasterboard (gypsum);
- Packaging materials (plastics and cardboard);
- Mixed municipal waste; and
- Hazardous waste.

The above segregation strategy will assist the site in achieving a minimum diversion of 95% CDEW from landfill.

However, under certain circumstances the types of materials and waste generated will not warrant the segregation of the above streams, and in some specific cases, it may be acceptable to rely on offsite segregation at an appropriate construction materials recovery facility (MRF).

11.2 Storage

The movement of demolition and excavated material will be kept to a minimum to avoid double handling.

All types of hazardous materials and waste will be kept separate from each other and will always be kept separate from non-hazardous materials and waste. They will be appropriately stockpiled or stored in appropriate containers (e.g. with the appropriate seals, drainage provisions and signage).

Any surplus excavated material will be stockpiled onsite without intermixing with other materials to avoid contamination. This will be achieved by using dividers and/ or setting the stockpiles sufficiently apart.

All skips and storage receptacles will be sheeted, or otherwise remain lidded or closed, during times when waste is not being deposited into them. They will also be covered to prevent the escape of material and waste whilst in transit and loaded for maximum payload efficiency.

A range of dedicated materials and waste containers and equipment will be provided, including wheeled containers and bulk containers. Materials and waste containers will be colour-coded in line with the colour-coding scheme developed by ICE (see Figure 11). This will facilitate the separation of waste for reuse and

recycling and to ensure that inert, non-hazardous and hazardous waste materials are kept separated.

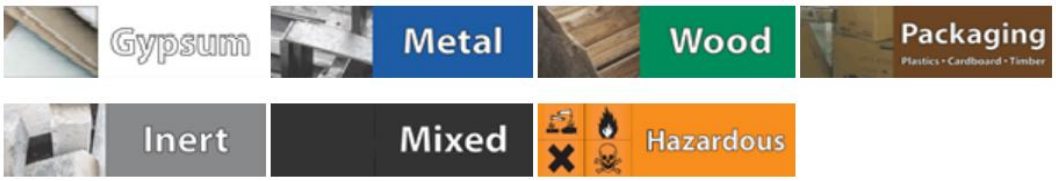

Figure 11: ICE waste stream colour-coding

Plastic sheeting will be used to prevent leaching from waste soils and aggregates where these are not contained within skips or other storage receptacles.

All skips and storage receptacles will be inspected periodically to ensure they are fit for purpose. Skips and storage receptacles that are not fit for purpose will be taken out of use immediately with appropriate signage used to signify that they should not be used.

Surplus materials and waste storage plans (drawn to scale) will be provided in future iterations of this SWMP.

11.3 Reuse, Recycling, and Recovery of Demolition Materials

Pre-demolition audits will be undertaken prior to site clearance, to identify potential fixtures, fittings, and equipment with enough value for reuse. This may include items or materials with basic reuse value or architectural value.

The outcome of the audits would be a Bill of Quantities that would categorise and quantify the potential materials that are available for reuse. The Bill of Quantities will be shared with the design team to enable them to identify opportunities for onsite recovery, in line with the waste hierarchy.

The audit will be undertaken by the demolition contractor to maximise the recovery of materials from demolition for subsequent high-grade/value applications.

Appropriate timescales for the required demolition activities will be provided to ensure full recoverability of the demolition waste arisings including high value reuse.

It is assumed that the majority of hard-core resulting from the demolition of 1MS will be used as infill to the basement to maintain adequate weight and pressure on subsurface tunnels. All unused, surplus demolition materials resulting from that will be returned, sold or donated to nearby construction projects or via online construction materials trading platforms (e.g. Build Trade[7]).

Once the pre-demolition audit is undertaken, and the different demolition material types quantified, the quantities and the management routes of these materials will

[7] Build Trade, Available at: https://www.buildtrade.co.uk/ (Accessed 22 June 2022).

be tracked. This can be achieved by using BRE's SmartWaste monitoring tool, or similar.

Based on the demolition quantities forecast, it is expected that most of the waste will consist of concrete, steel, and asphalt, which are materials with a good potential for onsite reuse and recycling. Some material reuse and recycling methods to be used on site are given in Table 10.

Methodology	Description
Aggregate screening and crushing	A process where mixed aggregates are screened and sometimes crushed into different particle sizes for appropriate reuse or incorporation in new materials by the construction industry.
Metals recovery	For any demolition of composite structures such as reinforced concrete, metal can be separated from other materials using site machinery e.g. specialist steel claws to segregate rebar or magnets to collect ferrous metals. Machines with magnets can also be used to separate ferromagnetic metals

Table 10: Onsite demolition material reuse and recycling options

Demolition materials that cannot be reused onsite or offsite, or recycled onsite, will be sent to offsite CDEW MRFs.

11.4 Reuse, Recycling and Recovery of Excavation Materials

Soil arisings will be generated from the installation of bearing piles around the 1MS basement. However, as the site is broadly consistent with the surrounding levels, there are very limited opportunities to reuse site-won soils. Therefore, soil arisings from installation of the piles will likely be removed from the site; this is to be confirmed in future iterations of the SWMP.

In line with the waste hierarchy (see Section 8), disposal will only be chosen when other waste management options are not practically feasible.

As a result, opportunities for offsite reuse, recycling and recovery of excavated materials will be sought. Even some soils with high levels of contaminants, including low level asbestos, may be recycled at appropriately permitted or exempt facilities.

Offsite reuse and recycling examples are given in Table 11.

Activity	Description
Reuse	Sent directly to nearby construction projects to be used for activities such as backfilling or landscaping
Recovery	Use of excavated material to replace a non-waste material in serving an engineering purpose in local projects. Example recovery applications may include restoring quarries, or flood defence schemes.
Soil Treatment Facilities (for contaminated materials)	

Activity	Description
Soil washing	The washing of soil with water to remove contaminants and recover sand, gravel and soil forming materials. A large proportion of the output is clean aggregate or sand suitable for reuse.
Cement stabilisation	Mixing cement with waste that cannot be recovered to bind the contaminants by adding fly ash, cement and water to certain waste materials. The resulting granular product is less likely to produce leachate and is suitable for disposal in landfill.
Bioremediation	Composting of soil to remove organic contaminants and recover the soil in a controlled environment.

Table 11: Offsite excavated material reuse and recycling examples

In the case that any excavated material will be treated onsite, an appropriate environmental permit or permit exemption will be obtained from the relevant regulator (i.e. the Environment Agency or the CCC, depending on the activity).

11.5 Materials and Waste Measuring and Monitoring

Measuring actual materials and waste arisings will assist in monitoring progress against the objectives and targets (see Section 8) and against the materials and waste forecast (see Section 8.2.1). This will ensure that the optimal routes, both in environmental and financial terms, will be chosen for the management of materials and waste.

Verifiable weight-based data provided by waste management contractors or brokers will be used.

11.6 Fly Tipping

Fly tipping of waste on or adjacent to the site can be a significant issue. To prevent fly tipping by others, the following steps will be taken by the Principal Contractor:

- Physical improvements such as the installation of gates and barriers and improved visibility (e.g. installing lighting);
- Better site management – keeping areas tidy and removing fly-tipped waste in a timely manner;
- Better site monitoring – such as installing CCTV and carrying out security patrols; and
- Add prosecution signage.

Appendix A

Materials and waste forecast

A1 Source of information and calculations

A1.1 Construction

The construction materials and waste forecast will be based on typical data as outlined below.

Note that the phases are typical and may change through the development of the project and this will be highlighted in the next iteration of the audit.

A1.1.1 Detailed Area

Table 1 – 1 Museum Street Existing and Proposed Floorspace (GIA)

Use Class	Existing Sqm (GIA)	Revised Sqm (GIA)	Variance Sqm (GIA)
Office (Use Class E(g)(i))	-	22,650	+22,650
Residential*	1,322	-	-1322
Hotel (C1)	9,292	-	-9,292
Hot Food Take away (Sui Generis/Former A5)	190	-	-190
Car Park	8,037	-	-8,037
Flexible Ground Floor Uses (Use Class E excluding part E(g) use)	-	447	+447
Flexible Ground Floor Uses (unrestricted Use Class E)		186	+186
Total	**18,841**	**23,283**	**+ 4,442**

*Market residential units which had historically been converted to service apartments

Table 2 – Vine Lane – Existing and Proposed Floorspace (GIA)

Use Class	Existing sqm (GIA)	Revised sqm (GIA)	Variance sqm (GIA)
Market Residential (Use Class C3)	-	1,579	+1,579
Flexible Ground Floor Uses (Use Class E excluding part E(g) use/	-	319	+319
Total	**-**	**1,898**	**+1,898**

Table 3 – High Holborn – Existing and Proposed Floorspace (GIA)

Use Class	Existing sqm (GIA)	Revised sqm (GIA)	Variance sqm (GIA)
Flexible Ground Floor Uses (Use Class E excluding part E(g) use)	-	23	+23
Residential (Private)	-	426	+426
Total	**0**	**449**	**+449**

Table 4 - West Central Street - Existing and Proposed Floorspace (GIA)

Use Class	Existing sqm (GIA)	Revised sqm (GIA)	Variance sqm (GIA)
Office (Use Class E(g)(i))	624	-	- 624
Nightclub (Sui Generis)	994	-	- 994
HMO (C4)	97	-	- 97
Flexible Ground Floor Uses (Use Class E excluding part E(g) use)	502	572	+70
Residential (Market)	495	675	+180
Residential (LCR)		1,052	+1,052
Residential (Inter.)		770	+770
Total	**2,712**	**3,069**	**+ 357**

Table 5 – Consolidated Floorspace Figures (GIA)

Use Class	Existing Sqm (GIA)	Proposed Sqm (GIA)	Variance Sqm (GIA)
Office (Class E)	624	22,650	+22,026
Hotel (C1)	9,292	-	-9,292
Car Park	8,037		-8,037
Hot Food Take Away (Sui Generis/former A5)	190		-190
Flexible Ground Floor Uses (Use Class E excluding part E(g) use)	502	1,361	+ 1,045
Flexible Ground Floor Uses (unrestricted Use Class E)		186	
Nightclub (Sui Generis)	994	-	- 994
HMO (C4)	97	-	- 97
Residential (Market)	1,817*	2,680	+863

Residential (LCR)		1,052	+1,052
Residential (Inter.)		770	+ 770
Total	**21,553**	**28,699**	**+ 7146**

*Including former residential floorspace within Selkirk House

Table 6 – Consolidated Commercial and Residential Floorspace Figures (GIA)

	Commercial	**HMO**	**Residential Uplift (Private and Affordable)**	**Total Increase**
Existing	20,961	97	1,817	
Proposed	24,197	-97	4,502	
Total	**+ 3,236**	**-97**	**+ 2,685**	**+ 5,824**

11.6.1 Smart Waste

To inform the Audit a SmartWaste data report (an Excel based document), produced by WRAP in 2012, will be used to estimate the waste generated from the construction phase. The calculations will be based on material and waste arisings (tonnes) per 100m2.

The following information will be used from the SmartWaste data report's 'Waste arisings tonnes' tab:

- Residential land use - 'New Build' and 'Residential' (31 tonnes/100m2).
- Non-residential land use – 'New Build' and 'Commercial retail' (28 tonnes/100m2).

The SmartWaste data report will not be used to forecast the composition of the materials and waste arising, as the waste composition figures are sums of the materials and waste generated during construction. Also, given the project information at this stage, it is difficult to forecast the materials and waste composition reliably.

A1.2 Demolition

The information on demolition activities will based on:

- Demolition Drawings
- Demolition Survey
- Visual Tools to assist in confirmation of as built drawings such as Google Earth

- The NetWaste Tool[8] demolition quantities estimator to calculate the demolition quantities arising from all buildings.

A1.3 Excavation

The excavation for this SWMP will be based on information received from the design team, and quantity surveyors and cost-consultants in both hard and E.copy.

It will be assumed that the average density of the excavated material generated at each phase to be defined will be 2.000 tonnes/m^3 unless otherwise noted.

[8] Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) (2019), *Net Waste Tool*, Available at: http://nwtool.wrap.org.uk/ToolHome.aspx (Accessed 05 March 2020).

Appendix B

Duty of Care

B1 Waste Transfer Note template

Duty of care: waste transfer note

Keep this page and copy it for future use. Please write as clearly as possible.

Section A – Description of waste

A1 Description of the waste being transferred

List of Waste Regulations code(s)

A2 How is the waste contained?

Loose ☐ Sacks ☐ Skip ☐ Drum ☐

Other ☐

A3 How much waste? For example, number of sacks, weight

Section B – Current holder of the waste – Transferor

By signing in Section D below I confirm that I have fulfilled my duty to apply the waste hierarchy as required by Regulation 12 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 Yes ☐

B1 Full name

Company name and address

Postcode SIC code (2007)

B2 Name of your unitary authority or council

B3 Are you:

The producer of the waste? ☐

The importer of the waste? ☐

The local authority? ☐

The holder of an environmental permit? ☐

Permit number

Issued by

Registered waste exemption? ☐

Details, including registration number

A registered waste carrier, broker or dealer? ☐

Registration number

Details (are you a carrier, broker or dealer?)

Section C – Person collecting the waste – Transferee

C1 Full name

Company name and address

Postcode

C2 Are you:

The local authority? ☐

C3 Are you:

The holder of an environmental permit? ☐

Permit number

Issued by

Registered waste exemption? ☐

Details, including registration number

A registered waste carrier, broker or dealer? ☐

Registration number

Details (are you a carrier, broker or dealer?)

Section D – The transfer

D1 Address of transfer or collection point

Postcode

Date of transfer (DD/MM/YYYY)

D2 Broker or dealer who arranged this transfer (if applicable)

Postcode

Registration number

Time(s)

Transferor's signature

Name

Representing

Transferee's signature

Name

Representing

WMC2A Version 3, August 2011 page 1 of 1

B2 Hazardous Waste Consignment Note template

Form HWCN01v112

The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005: Consignment Note

Environment Agency

PRODUCER'S/HOLDER'S/CONSIGNOR'S COPY (Delete as appropriate)

PART A Notification details

1 Consignment note code: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]/[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

2 The waste described below is to be removed from (name, address, postcode, telephone, e-mail, facsimile):

3 The waste will be taken to (name, address and postcode):

4 The waste producer was (if different from 2) (name, address, postcode, telephone, e-mail, facsimile):

PART B Description of the waste If continuation sheet used, tick here ☐

1 The process giving rise to the waste(s) was:

2 SIC (2007) for the process giving rise to the waste: . /

3 WASTE DETAILS (where more than one waste type is collected all of the information given below must be completed for each EWC identified)

Description of waste	List of wastes (EWC code)(6 digits)	Quantity (kg)	The chemical/biological components in the waste and their concentrations are: Component	Concentration (% or mg/kg)	Physical form (gas, liquid, solid, powder, sludge or mixed)	Hazard code(s)	Container type, number and size

The information given below is to be completed for each EWC identified

EWC code	UN identification number(s)	Proper shipping name(s)	UN class(es)	Packing group(s)	Special handling requirements

PART C Carrier's certificate

(If more than one carrier is used, please attach schedule for subsequent carriers. If schedule of carriers is attached tick here. ☐)

I certify that I today collected the consignment and that the details in A2, A3 and B3 are correct and I have been advised of any specific handling requirements.

Where this note comprises part of a multiple collection the round number and collection number are: /

1 Carrier name:

On behalf of (name, address, postcode, telephone, e-mail, facsimile):

2 Carrier registration no./reason for exemption:

3 Vehicle registration no. (or mode of transport, if not road):

Signature

Date D D M M Y Y Y Y Time H H M M

PART D Consignor's certificate

I certify that the information in A, B and C has been completed and is correct, that the carrier is registered or exempt and was advised of the appropriate precautionary measures. All of the waste is packaged and labelled correctly and the carrier has been advised of any special handling requirements.

I confirm that I have fulfilled my duty to apply the waste hierarchy as required by Regulation 12 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

1 Consignor name:

On behalf of (name, address, postcode, telephone, e-mail, facsimile):

Signature

Date D D M M Y Y Y Y Time H H M M

PART E Consignee's certificate (where more than one waste type is collected all of the information given below must be completed for each EWC)

Individual EWC code(s) received	Quantity of each EWC code received (kg)	EWC code accepted/rejected	Waste management operation (R or D code)

1 I received this waste at the address given in A3 on: Date D D M M Y Y Y Y Time H H M M

2 Vehicle registration no. (or mode of transport if not road):

3 Where waste is rejected please provide details:

I certify that waste permit/exempt waste operation number:

authorises the management of the waste described in B at the address given in A3.

Where the consignment forms part of a multiple collection, as identified in Part C, I certify that the total number of consignments forming the collection are:

Name:

On behalf of (name, address, postcode, telephone, e-mail, facsimile):

Signature

Date D D M M Y Y Y Y Time H H M M