AtkinsRéalis

Waste Strategy

The Home Office

23 February 2026

CAMPS IRC - WS

CAMPSFIELD IRC

Notice

This document and its contents have been prepared and are intended solely as information for The Home Office and use in relation to a Waste Strategy for the Campsfield Immigration Removal Centre.

AtkinsRéalis UK Limited assumes no responsibility to any other party in respect of or arising out of or in connection with this document and/or its contents.

This document has 28 pages including the cover.

Document history

Document title: Waste Strategy

Document reference: CAMPS IRC - WS

Revision	Purpose description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Authorised	Date
1.0	DRAFT for comment	MRM	EM	GB	AE	11/12/2025
2.0	Submission	MRM	EM	PC	JB	06/02/2026
3.0	Submission amended	MRM	EM	PC	JB	23/02/2026

Client signoff

Client	The Home Office
Project	CAMPSFIELD IRC
Job number	100095065
Client signature/date	

Contents

Tables

Figures

1. Introduction

AtkinsRéalis UK Limited (AtkinsRéalis) has been commissioned by the Home Office (HO) to provide a Waste Strategy (WS), covering construction and operational waste, for the proposed expansion of the Campsfield Immigration Removal Centre (CIRC).

1.1 Scope of works

AtkinsRéalis' scope of works for the construction and operational phases was as follows, to be documented within a WS (this document):

- **Construction**
  - Outline waste management principles
  - Define stakeholder responsibilities, and Duty of Care requirements
  - Provide information on the likely waste types and possible quantities
  - Waste storage and segregation advice

- **Operation**
  - Provide estimated waste arisings
  - Recommend storage and segregation solutions and likely collection frequency
  - Outline design considerations for the proposed operational waste needs

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the WS is to outline how the HO will be able to maximise reuse/recycling rates and manage waste generated during the construction and operational phase of CIRC.

Key objectives of the WS are to:

- Support the adherence to the principles of the Waste Hierarchy, specifically:
  - Reducing waste where possible and enabling recycling and reuse where practicable;
  - Ensuring all stakeholders can meet regulatory requirements; and,
  - To communicate to all stakeholders how waste will be managed.

2. The Site and Proposed Development

2.1 Site Location

The Site is located to the north-west of Kidlington Village and to the south of Oxford Airport. Although the Site is in an area designated as green belt, it adjoins an area of primarily light industrial and employment uses to the east, and the National Tactical Response Group (NTRG) training facility and private residential properties to the north and west. There is an ambulance station and associated administration building directly to the north, which is accessed from Evenlode Crescent, which is a cul-de-sac, shared with the access road to the existing immigration facility which is located at its southern end. The road is accessed via a priority junction with Langford Lane.

2.2 Description of Site and its context

The Site (8.Appendix A), which is generally level, forms part of the CIRC. The original buildings were constructed as part of the adjacent airfield infrastructure in the early 20th century. Following the airfield's closure as a military facility, the buildings were converted to a young offenders' detention facility and were subsequently repurposed as an IRC.

The land to the west of the existing facility on which the main houseblock, Cooperative Administrative Support Units (CASU) and associated buildings are to be constructed, was previously used as a playing field but has since become overgrown. There is a row of mature poplar trees extending across the Site; these will be removed to facilitate construction of the new buildings.

The area to the north accommodating the new visitor building, escort building, gatehouse and car park is partly wooded and partly scrubland. The southern section previously contained several precast concrete modular garages with asbestos-cement roofs within a fenced enclosure, arranged around a hardstanding area. These structures have been removed and the area cleared and decontaminated, all as part of the refurbishment of the existing IRC. The remaining area, extending to the boundary with the ambulance station, is largely open ground with low-quality scrub cover.

2.3 Proposed Development

The existing buildings have been extensively altered and adapted and are currently being used to provide accommodation for 160 residents, with associated education, healthcare, administration and supporting infrastructure. The IRC will remain fully operational throughout the construction of the extended facility. As a result, access to and from the Site must be maintained accordingly. Whilst this WS is being prepared for the extended facility, it has been important to give due consideration to the operational implications of the development in its entirety. This includes an acknowledgement of the waste infrastructure in place as part of the existing operational IRC.

The Proposed Development (8.Appendix B) comprises the construction of a new three storey accommodation block, housing 240 residents with associated support facilities, a new single storey care and separation unit [redacted] and a replacement drainage pump house all sited within the existing fenced enclosure to the west of the existing facility. In addition to this, the Proposed Development will also include the construction of a new gatehouse, the visitor building and escorts support building together with extended, car and operational transport parking, Electric Vehicle (EV) charging and cycle storage, in line with planning requirements and a minimum of 32 covered spaces on the land to the North of the existing facility.

On completion and handover of the new buildings, the temporary modular escort building, Facilities Management (FM) building, and visitor reception, located outside the fenced enclosure, are to be removed. Additionally, the modular kitchen, located within the inner courtyard, is to be decommissioned and removed. The vacant area will be converted to an open exercise area.

[redacted]

The three-storey accommodation block which extends up to 16 metres (m) in height with a Gross Internal Area (GIA) of 8,095 m², will provide accommodation for 240 residents. They will be arranged in predominantly double rooms each with ensuite toilet and wash basins facilities. There will be a minimum internal area of 10.02 m² excluding sanitary provision. This is in line with Ministry of Justice (MoJ) standards, and associated services including interview rooms, administration, education facilities and faith rooms, and a kitchen and healthcare facility will be provided to serve the combined population of the completed facility. [redacted]

The gate house [redacted] comprises a building with a vehicle gate lock and separate pedestrian access, and operational accommodation. This will be arranged over two floors [redacted]

The visitor building and escort buildings are both single storey structures with a floor area of [redacted], respectively.

Other works include:

- Replacement of the existing and the erection of additional [redacted] fences, together with the erection of internal zonal fencing;
- Provision of new vehicular and pedestrian gates, new site entrance gates and barrier;
- Creation of an internal road, car parking and hard surfacing;
- Installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels on canopies within the car parking area;
- Construction of a site sustainable drainage strategy; and
- Hard and soft landscaping and the introduction of enhancements to increase biodiversity on the site.

3. Legislative and Planning Policy Context

This section highlights the legislation and policy, which will directly affect waste management (during construction and operation) at CIRC and demonstrates how waste management at the Site meets these legislative and policy requirements. As the end user of the Site, the HO is referenced throughout this WS. Through the development of this WS, emphasis has been placed on the waste hierarchy to ensure that waste is managed in priority order, as shown in Figure 3-1.

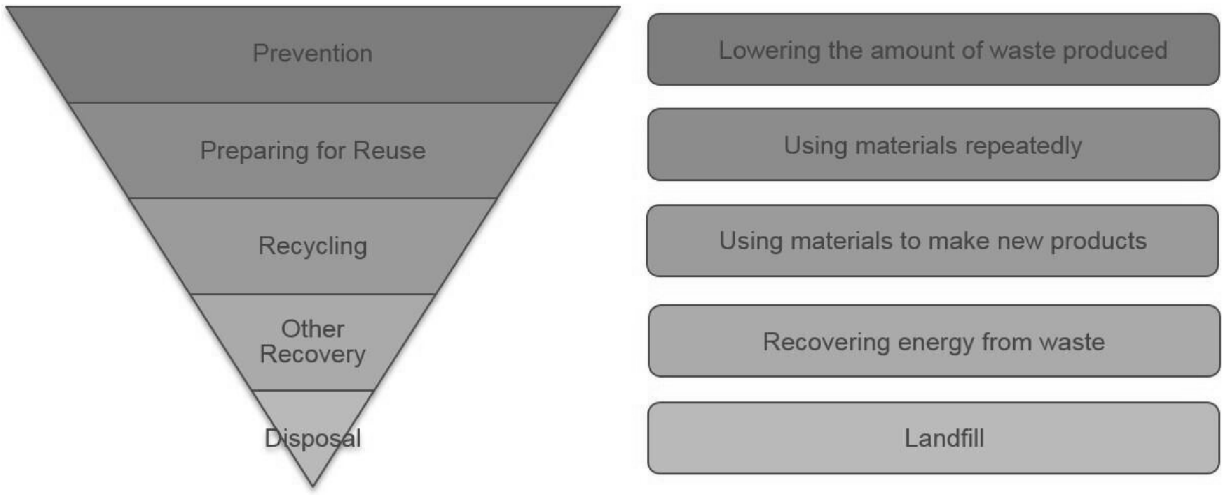


Figure 3-1 - The Waste Hierarchy

3.1 Directives

3.1.1 EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) [1]

The purpose of the directive is to set out the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. It ensures waste prevention is the priority of waste management through the waste hierarchy.

How the HO meets the Waste Framework Directive requirements:
The waste hierarchy has been considered throughout the development of this WS. For example, residual, recycling and cardboard waste will be segregated on-site.

3.1.2 Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) [2]

The EU Landfill Directive altered the disposal mechanisms in landfills. This directive brought about the banning of whole tyres and flammable waste in landfills and introduced tighter monitoring and engineering standards. It also set targets to reduce the amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste sent to landfill for disposal to 35% by 2020, against a 1995 baseline and to 10% or less by 2035.

How the HO meets the Landfill Directive requirements:

The Site is expected to generate waste comprised of both recyclable and non-recyclable items; therefore, it is aligned with current targets set by the Directive and should achieve the 2035 target by maintaining good recycling rates and sending non-recyclable waste to incineration for disposal. Improvements in packaging design (especially for plastics) and behavioural change for those working at the CIRC are hoped to reduce the residual waste figure down further.

3.2 National Legislation

3.2.1 Environmental Protection Act 1990 [3]

The Environmental Protection Act includes duty of care obligations in respect of the handling and disposal of waste.

How the HO meets the Environmental Protection Act requirements:

Under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act, waste producers, i.e., the HO, have a duty of care to ensure that the waste they generate is managed correctly throughout its complete journey to recovery or disposal.

When waste is transferred to another waste holder, for example a waste carrier, the waste producer will ensure that the next waste holder is authorised to take the waste (e.g., waste carriers must be registered with the Environment Agency). In addition, a waste transfer note will be produced for each load of waste that leaves the premises including an accurate description of the waste; this will allow correct management of waste in the supply chain.

3.2.2 Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 [4]

Chapter 16 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act prescribes the correct transportation, collection, disposal and management of waste and sets out measures to prohibit fly tipping.

How the HO meets the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act requirements

The waste and recycling storage area will be kept clean and tidy by the HO, and regular collection will take place by a waste contractor to ensure odour is kept to a minimum.

3.2.3 Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (SI 2011/988) [5]

The Regulations transpose the EU Waste Framework Directive into English law and require organisations to manage waste in alignment with the waste hierarchy to prevent waste going to landfill.

How the HO meets the Waste Regulations requirements

The HO will apply the waste hierarchy across CIRC, and contractors be required to provide evidence that it has been applied. The contractors will be responsible for ensuring actions undertaken in line with the waste hierarchy are recorded.

This evidence can be in the form of waste transfer notes and hazardous waste consignment notes, which themselves must be kept for two and three years, respectively. This is a legal requirement.

3.2.4 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2013 (SI 2013/3113) [6]

The Regulations have a key objective to reduce the amount of WEEE that goes to landfill. This is to be achieved by making the producers responsible for the collection, treatment and recovery of WEEE, including the associated costs.

How the HO meets the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations requirements:

FM will need to segregate WEEE from residual waste and recycling for separate collection. Where practicable, electrical equipment, particularly large commercial equipment or plant will be repaired before considering recycling or disposal.

3.2.5 The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/1154) [7]

The Environmental Permitting Regulations are the main regime for regulating environmental activities. The ongoing requirements of the Landfill Directive are applied under the Regulations, reducing the potential for waste management activities to pollute the environment. The Regulations put in place requirements to ensure that sites that produce certain materials and undergo certain activities (such as the storage, use or treatment of waste) have a permit or exemption from the Environment Agency.

How the HO meets the Environmental Permitting Regulations requirements:

Those responsible for the management of waste at CIRC must ensure contracted third parties will have the correct permit or exemption to manage waste.

3.2.6 The Waste (Circular Economy) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/904) [8]

The Regulations introduce a revised legislative framework, identifying clear steps for the reduction of waste and establishing an ambitious and credible long-term path for waste management and recycling. The United Kingdom (UK) is committed to moving towards a more Circular Economy which will see it keeping resources in use as long as possible, extracting maximum value from them, minimising waste and promoting resource efficiency. The transition to a Circular Economy requires changes throughout value chains, including product design, new business and market models, novel ways of turning waste into a resource and changes to consumer behaviour.

How the HO meets the Waste (Circular Economy) Regulations requirements:

Specific design considerations should be made to ensure that the Circular Economy is applied, including aspects such as longevity and flexibility, considering the use of Products as a Service (PaaS), lifetime maintenance and repair and incorporating high recycled content in building materials and components.

3.2.7 The Separation of Waste (England) Regulations 2024 (SI 2024/666) [9]

These regulations bring into force 'Simpler Recycling' requirements. This requires that from 31st March 2025 there is the mandatory segregation for non-household premises with 10 or more full time employees. Recyclable materials need to be collected separately, which include dry recyclables, food and residual waste.

How the HO meets the Separation of Waste Regulations requirements:

This WS provides the recommendations which will contribute to meeting this requirement. It recommends an appropriate level of segregation and collection frequency that will handle the anticipated waste arisings expected across CIRC.

3.3 National Planning Policy

3.3.1 Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England 2018 [10]

The strategy sets out key areas the government (at the time) wanted to focus on with support from the waste industry but also wider industry and the public.

A strong focus was on sustainable production such as setting 30% minimum targets for recycled content in plastic packaging, banning some plastics, increasing municipal recycling and reducing food waste across the supply chain and in homes, improving waste data and tackling waste crime.

How the HO meets the Waste and Resources Strategy goals:

Specific design considerations will be made to ensure the use of plastics are strictly necessary and where they are used, high recycled content is specified. The contractors during both construction and once operational should ensure they fulfil all requirements of waste Duty of Care i.e., selecting permitted facilities to manage their waste and producing waste transfer notes, which helps reduce waste crime.

3.3.2 Waste Management Plan for England 2021 [11]

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) drew on issues from the previous Waste Strategies for England, the Waste Management Plan for England 2013 and Directives and Legislation to create the Waste Management Plan for England 2021. The Plan continued to focus on the importance of driving waste management up the waste hierarchy with a focus on waste arisings and their management and stated the importance of considering the Government's ambition of achieving a zero-waste economy. The Plan puts a strong emphasis on waste prevention through making products with fewer natural resources by setting out plans for

preventing products and materials from becoming waste, including by greater reuse, repair and remanufacture supported by action to ensure better design to enable this to be done more easily.

How the HO meets the Waste Management Plan goals:
During both construction and operation waste reduction should be prioritised above recovery and disposal options. During the operation of Campfield IRC, this can be achieved by encouraging staff to purchase products with less packaging, and also promoting a change in business practices, so less waste is produced. Ultimately this will be down to the HO, but where possible FM should encourage good business practice and communicate waste prevention and recycling targets to those using the premises.

3.4 Local Planning Policy

3.4.1 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2022 [12]

The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan set out the vision and strategy for mineral provision and waste management in Oxfordshire to the year 2042. It contains several minerals and waste management development policies for evaluating planning applications and considers strategic site provisions.

The Plan sets out the overarching strategy and planning policies for minerals extraction, importation and recycling, and the waste management of all waste streams that are generated or managed within Oxfordshire; further to this it sets out the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change in relation to strategic minerals and waste planning.

The Plan is mainly used by Oxfordshire County Council when determining applications for minerals and waste facilities but applies to other developments especially in relation to safeguarding minerals, recycled aggregates and reducing waste.

How the HO meets the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan goals:
As above for the Waste Management Plan for England, waste reduction will be prioritised above recovery and disposal options at CIRC.

4. Construction Waste Management

This section provides the strategy for managing construction waste on the Proposed Development and shall be used as a reference document by relevant Proposed Development stakeholders (e.g. designers, contractors) to enable compliant management of waste.

No information has been received on the likelihood of generated demolition or excavated material; therefore, it is not considered further within this WS.

4.1 Waste Management Principles

This section of the WS introduces the principles of 'best practice' waste management.

Overall, the hierarchy of waste management will be adopted, in accordance with national policy requirements. The waste management methods in order of preference are as follows:

- **Waste Prevention** – through good design and procurement mechanisms;
- **Preparation for Reuse** – to provide innovative design features to the development to use materials in their current state and form (for example reuse of soils), this can occur either on or off site. The scale of the Site lends itself to store materials and manage construction so that vehicle movements off-site can be minimised. For example, if appropriate, areas for temporary stockpiling of material will be assigned;
- **Material Recovery** – by using materials found on the Site and recycling/recovering them into an alternative form that can be used for any construction purposes (for example crushing concrete for road construction material). By recycling on-site, carbon emissions associated with the Proposed Development are reduced, rather than materials being taken away from the Site;
- **Other Recovery** – energy recovery from biodegradable or combustible materials; and
- **Disposal** – the least preferred option where the waste stream would be subject to a final disposal route, such as landfill.

In embedding these principles, the sensitivity and security of the Proposed Development will also require consideration. This might result in alternatives to 'best practice' being more practicable and this should be recognised by all stakeholders.

Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)

A SWMP sets out how waste will be managed and controlled, at all stages of a construction project and it plays an important part in demonstrating compliance with waste legislation and regulations.

The Principal Contractor (PC) should produce a SWMP for this Proposed Development, prior to any activities commencing on site. As part of producing a SWMP, the PC should propose waste targets (e.g., % waste diverted from landfill and % waste recycled) which should be agreed with HO. The SWMP should be a 'live' document, and it should be the responsibility of the PC to keep it up to date, with a review undertaken quarterly or when there is a significant change to the Proposed Development, whichever is sooner.

As a minimum the SWMP should include:

- Proposed Development details including PC name, site details and Proposed Development description;
- Roles and responsibilities.
- Waste targets.

- Decisions taken to prevent, reuse, recycle and recover the forecast waste.
- Forecast of waste generated by the Proposed Development, broken down into waste arising from excavation, demolition and construction.
- Details of the registered waste carriers and waste facilities used.
- Log of actual waste movements (including List of Waste code and quantity of waste).
- Review and lessons learned.

4.2 Roles and Responsibilities

The Applicant

The Applicant (HO) should demonstrate that all contractors engaged in the Proposed Development have an obligation to reduce the quantity of waste likely to arise from the development, and to demonstrate how any waste that does arise is managed in the appropriate manner. This will be done through the application of SWMPs.

The Applicant is responsible for providing reasonable direction to any contractors and, in collaboration with the Principal Contractor (once appointed), for the review and revision of all waste management plans, as necessary.

Design Team

The Design Team is responsible for reducing the quantity of waste likely to arise from the detailed phase of the development through the design process. The Design Team should consider the waste hierarchy to optimise reuse, recycling and recovery opportunities for the purpose of minimising waste as far as possible.

Principal Contractor

The PC will be responsible for implementing the principles within this WS and the subsequent SWMP, throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

4.3 Estimated Waste Arisings

The estimated waste arisings from the construction of the buildings at the Proposed Development has been calculated using established national SmartWaste benchmarks based on the Buildings Research Establishment's (BRE) Smart Waste Benchmark Data (BRE, 2024). This benchmark calculates the estimated construction waste based on the building uses and GIA.

By quantifying the waste predicted to be generated, it is possible to estimate the quantities of waste that can be reused and recycled and set benchmarks to reduce or eliminate volumes of waste entering landfill.

The construction process needs to be managed to accommodate the high-peak, short-lived period of waste generation. Where possible waste reduction strategies and practices will be formulated in advance of construction by the PC.

Estimated building GIAs are provided in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 - Building GIAs

Building	GIA (m^2)
Main accommodation block	[redacted]

Building	GIA (m^2)
Gate house	[redacted]
Visitor building	
Escort building	
Total	

At this stage, no detailed bill of quantities for building materials has been drawn up for the Proposed Development. Assumptions have therefore been made based on the land use schedule and using typical construction waste composition data, set within the recognised SmartWaste tool.

The amount of waste produced during construction has been estimated (assuming the buildings are classed as public buildings), by multiplying the GIA's by the Smart Waste Benchmark Data and is summarised in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 - Estimated breakdown of construction waste

Waste Type	Tonnes (t)
Bricks	70.2
Tiles and Ceramics	0.4
Concrete	140.1
Inert	338.6
Insulation materials	11.5
Metals	22.2
Packaging materials	25.5
Plasterboard / Gypsum	37.1
Binders	0.2
Plastic (excluding packaging waste)	19.5
Timber	79.4
Floorcoverings (soft)	0.1
Electrical and electronic	0.2
Furniture	0.4
Canteen / Office / Ad-hoc Waste	56.2
Oils	-
Bituminous mixtures	0.8
Hazardous waste	4.9
Other waste	21.7
Mixed construction and or demolition waste	428.5
TOTAL	**1,257**

Approximately five tonnes of hazardous waste are anticipated during the construction. This estimate comes from the SmartWaste benchmarked construction waste composition standard. It would likely arise from 'generic' building materials (adhesives etc) that may be classed as hazardous waste and will be managed through the mechanisms of the SWMP.

4.4 Waste segregation and storage on site

This section outlines how waste will be segregated and stored in a way that keeps it secure and does not allow it to cause harm to human health or the environment.

In close consultation with the waste management contractor(s) the PC will establish a waste segregation and storage area(s) for the safe storage of waste, to ensure that opportunities for reuse, recycling and recovery are maximised. As a minimum this should include the following:

- Keeping waste in a secure and tidy area and ensuring that storage facilities are secure against vandalism, theft and accidental damage.
- Storing all waste containers with lids, caps and valves secured in place.
- Storing non-hazardous and hazardous wastes separately.
- Storing different types of hazardous waste separately.
- Storing waste in suitable and well-maintained containers that ensure the waste does not 'escape' e.g. windblown litter / leak.
- Regular collections of waste to prevent odours, pests, and fire risks.
- Clearly label all waste containers with contents.
- If waste is stored outside, locate on impervious hardstanding and ensure it is covered.
- Store liquid wastes with adequate secondary containment.
- Locate storage areas away from environmentally sensitive areas, watercourses and surface water drains.
- Not storing waste for over 12 months (a legal requirement).
- Provision of suitable receptacles to encourage the segregation of dry mixed recyclable waste, general waste and food waste arising from the site office.
- Contractors must not leave any waste (or surplus materials and / or equipment), resulting from the Proposed Development, on-site after they have demobilised from site.

The PC will develop a programme of checks of the waste segregation and storage area(s), to ensure waste is appropriately stored, containers are free from any leaks and that site staff are segregating waste effectively. Where contamination of a container is identified, the item of waste in the incorrect container will be removed and transferred to the correct container following the appropriate Health and Safety procedures. This should be communicated amongst site staff e.g., through use of Toolbox Talks.

5. Operational Waste Management

This section provides the strategy for managing waste produced from the operation of the extended CIRC and shall be used as a reference document by relevant project stakeholders (e.g., client, FM, contractors) to enable compliant management of waste. It provides a co-ordinated approach in line with the existing arrangements in place across CIRC developed by the site operator (Mitie Waste and Environmental Services).

Any waste generated through scheduled or unscheduled maintenance work will be managed independently by the contractor responsible for the work.

5.1 Storage Arrangements

To facilitate the highest recycling rate, it is advised that office areas (i.e., in tea pods/breakout areas) and the canteen/kitchen provide intermediate bins that allow for segregation of mixed recycling, food and residual waste (this would also fulfil legal requirements of Simpler Recycling[1]). Additionally, all cardboard (e.g., from deliveries of stationery, food, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) etc) should be segregated from all other waste.

Waste and recycling from the office space, canteen/kitchen and other areas will be collected by the FM team and brought to the waste and recycling storage areas provided at CIRC.

Table 5-1 below shows the current waste storage and collection arrangements.

Table 5-1 - Summary of existing storage and collection arrangements

Waste Type	Container	Quantity	Collection Frequency
Mixed Recycling	1,100 L wheeled bin	[redacted]	[redacted]
Food	240 L wheeled bin		
Residual Waste	1,100 L wheeled bin		
WEEE	1,100 L wheeled bin		
Confidential Waste	Waste Sacks (off site shredding)		
Sharps & Clinical Waste	770 L wheeled bin		
Green Waste	10 yd skip		

The arrangements set out above have the flexibility to cope with the extension of CIRC, through increasing the collection frequency and amending the container mix in line with demand. An extended container storage area could also be explored should that be seen to be the more efficient choice. Additional consideration should be given to further separating out cardboard from the mixed recycling and also diverting waste cooking oil for reuse if possible.

5.2 Collection Arrangements and Responsibilities

It will be the responsibility of FM to transfer the waste and recycling to the waste and recycling storage area.

[1] Simpler recycling: workplace recycling in England - GOV.UK

The appointed waste contractor will be responsible for returning the receptacles to the waste and recycling storage area immediately after collection.

As noted above, the collection will vary depending on the waste stream. The waste contractors should be contacted prior to the occupation of the extended CIRC in order to agree increased collection frequencies dependent on demand and the waste stream.

5.3 Design Considerations

To protect the health and safety of appointed waste contractors, they should not be expected to transport a wheeled bin more than 20 m in total. In addition, the route to be taken by the waste contractors should:

- Be free of steps or equipped with dropped kerbs;
- Have a solid foundation;
- Be rendered with a smooth continuous finish; and
- Be level, or not exceed, a gradient of 1:14.

5.3.1 Wheeled Bins

A mix of both 240 L wheeled bins (Food Waste), 770 L (Sharps and Clinical) and 1,100 L wheeled bins (residual waste and mixed recycling) will be needed to store the waste being generated within CIRC.

The approximate dimensions of the wheeled bins are provided in Table 5-22.

Table 5-2 - Wheeled bin dimensions

Wheeled Bin (L)	Height (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
140	1.08	0.45	0.56
770	1.32	1.37	0.79
1,100	1.40	1.26	1.00

5.3.2 Storage

All receptacles should be clearly marked and/or colour coded to enable easy identification of what wastes should be placed inside. In addition, further signs should be placed on the walls behind the receptacles to provide further clarification. Signage will follow the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) symbols to conform to best practice[2].

The wheeled bins will conform to the British Standard BS EN 840:2020.

[2] https://partners.wrap.org.uk/search/?category_Communication-types=43.

5.3.3 Waste and Recycling Storage Areas

Although the waste will be stored within the receptacles, there is still a chance for leakage to occur and, as such, the waste and recycling storage areas will be regularly washed.

The waste and recycling storage area accommodates the containers identified in Table 5-1. There should be free and safe access to all containers with each being able to be emptied independently. Whilst stored there should be a minimum of 150 mm around containers and at least 1500 mm clearance in front.

6. Permitting, Classification and Transfer

6.1 Waste permitting

An Environmental Permit is required under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016 to use, treat, store or dispose of waste, at any site unless the activity taking place complies with the requirements of a 'waste exemption' or is covered by a 'Regulatory Position Statement' or a 'Low Risk Waste Position', issued by the Environment Agency. Within this section Environmental Permits, Waste Exemptions, Regulatory Positions Statements and Low Risk Waste Positions are collectively referred to as 'permissions'.

Examples of the types of waste activities that may require permission as part of the Proposed Development include the storage of waste (which is likely to be covered by the non-waste framework directive 2 waste exemption: temporary storage where waste is produced) and the treatment of waste (e.g. crushing / screening of inert waste, treatment of slurry / contaminated water / soils).

It is the responsibility of the PC to ensure they have identified the waste activities being undertaken as part of the Proposed Development and where required have applied for and obtained the relevant types of permission.

It will be the responsibility of the HO and/or FM to ensure that storage and treatment of waste is undertaken in accordance with any environmental permit, waste exemption, regulatory position statement or low risk waste position that applies to the types of waste being generated and managed on-site, such as bailing the cardboard[3] or dewatering the food waste[4].

6.2 Waste classification

It is a legal requirement to correctly assess and classify any waste prior to transferring it off-site. As waste producers the PC will be responsible for classifying all construction waste, and the operations team all operational waste, prior to removal from site. A high-level summary of the methodology for waste classification, as provided in Technical Guidance WM3 is provided below:

- Check if the waste needs to be classified;
- Identify the code or codes that may apply to the waste;
- Identify the assessment needed to select the correct code;
- Determine the chemical composition of the waste;
- Identify if the substances in the waste are 'Hazardous Substances' or 'Persistent Organic Pollutants' (POPs);
- Assess the hazardous properties of the waste; and
- Assign the six-figure classification code (List of Waste (LoW) or European Waste Catalogue (EWC)) and describe the classification code.

[3] Temporary storage where waste is produced (NWFD 2 exemption) - GOV.UK
[4] Treating food waste where food is served and consumed: RPS 229 - GOV.UK

6.3 Transfer of waste off-site

6.3.1 Registered waste carriers

Any wastes requiring off-site management must be transported from the Proposed Development by a registered waste carrier.

Prior to the removal of waste from site the PC and/or the operational team will be responsible for:

- Obtaining a copy of the waste carrier's registration certificate.
- Checking that the carrier is registered as 'Upper Tier' and that the certificate is still valid (three years) on the relevant Public Register.
- Adding the registered waste carrier details and expiry date in the SWMP.
- Keeping an electronic copy of the waste carriers registration certificate.

6.3.2 Waste management facilities

Any wastes requiring off-site management must be transferred to a site that is in possession of an environmental permit or waste exemption, that permits the acceptance of the type of waste being sent there.

Prior to the removal of waste from site the PC and/or the operational team will be responsible for:

- Obtaining a copy of the waste management site's environmental permit or waste exemption.
- Checking that the environmental permit or waste exemption is still valid on the relevant Public Register.
- Checking to ensure the environmental permit / waste exemption includes the EWC / LoW code and description of the waste being sent to the waste management facility.
- Adding the facility details in the SWMP.
- Keeping an electronic copy of the environmental permit or waste exemption.

6.4 Waste documentation

When waste is transferred to another person, it must be accompanied by either a waste transfer note (WTN) for non-hazardous and inert waste or a hazardous waste consignment note (HWCN) for hazardous waste.

Where waste is transferred off-site the PC or operational team will be responsible for producing, completing and signing the WTN or HWCN. The PC and operational team will keep electronic or paper copies of WTNs and HWCNs for two and three years respectively.

6.5 Monitoring and review

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

Following completion of construction phase of the Proposed Development, the PC will undertake a review of the SWMP, to compare the estimated arisings and management options with the actual waste arisings and management options employed. The review will establish where actual waste arisings differ in volume or composition to that estimated and where different management options have been employed and provide explanation for the deviation, for lessons to be learnt for future developments.

7. Summary

This WS will enable waste and recycling segregation, and storage facilities are provided to adequately handle waste and recycling at CIRC, both during construction and operation.

Construction Waste

The principles by which construction waste should be managed are set out within this WS. This together with the clearly defined roles and responsibilities should work to ensure that compliance with legislation is met. It provides the initial estimates of construction waste generation. This should serve as a reference from which designers and contractors can implement steps to ensure adherence to the waste hierarchy, reducing waste generation wherever possible.

Waste will be stored and managed securely to prevent harm to health or the environment and to maximise reuse, recycling, and recovery. The PC, in consultation with waste management contractors, will establish designated segregation and storage areas and implement regular checks.

Operational Waste

The extended CIRC approach to operational waste will be shaped by the existing arrangements that are currently in place. The current segregation of waste streams and containers available are expected to be able to accommodate the additional waste through the flexibility provided by potential increased collection frequencies as required.

Multiple containment options are already being used that include 1,100 L, 770 L and 240 L wheeled bins. Additionally sacks for confidential waste and a 10 yd skip for green waste is also available on site.

All containers that are being used should be clearly labelled and/or colour coded to enable easy identification and segregation of waste into the correct stream (e.g., dry recycling, residual waste, etc.). In addition, signs should be placed on the walls behind the receptacles.

The FM team will be responsible for transferring waste and recycling to the waste and recycling storage areas from across the Site. Following collection, the waste contractor will be responsible for returning the receptacles to the waste and recycling storage areas.

8. References

[1] “EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC),” 2008.

[2] “Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC),” 1999.

[3] “Environmental Protection Act 1990,” 1990.

[4] “Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005,” 2005.

[5] “Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (SI 2011/988),” 2011.

[6] “Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2013 (SI 2013/3113),” 2013.

[7] “The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/1154),” 2016.

[8] “The Waste (Circular Economy) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/904),” 2020.

[9] “The Separation of Waste (England) Regulations 2024 (SI 2024/666),” 2024.

[10] “Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England 2018,” 2018.

[11] “Waste Management Plan for England 2021,” 2021.

[12] “The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2022,” 2022.

[13] AtkinsRéalis, “CO2 Gathering Pipeline Land Contamination Assessment Report,” 2025.

[14] CL:AIRE, “The Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice, version 2,” 2011.

[15] Environment Agency, “Technical Guidance WM3 - Waste Classification - Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste. 1st edition, v1.2,” 2021.

[16] National Grid, “Environmental Sustainability Policy. Dated 14 March 2019, version 1.0,” 2019.

[17] EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

[18] “The Waste (Circular Economy) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/904),” 2020.

[19] “The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2022,” 2022.

[20] “The British Standard 5906:2005 ‘Waste management in buildings – Code of practice’,” 2005.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Existing Site Plan

Appendix B. Indicative Site Plan

Notes

Refer drawings 243925-15206-EDG-ZZZ-XX-DR-A-0012 & 0013 for 1:500 layouts.

Refer drawings 243925-15206-EDG-ZZZ-XX-DR-A-0014 & 0015 for landscaping plans.

Refer drawings 243925-15206-EDG-XXX-XX-DR-A-0009-S2-D0100-P02 Existing Site Plan Phase 2

Refer drawings 243925-15206-EDG-XXX-XX-DR-A-0011-S2-D0100-P02 for Demolition Plan Phase 2

Denotes area of IRC Campsfield

New External Plant

SCALE BAR 1:750

Rev.	Date	Description
P03	05.09.2025	Stage 2 Final Issue
P02	06.06.2025	Stage 2 Issue
P01	18.04.2025	First Issue

Key Plan

Project Status
RIBA Stage 2

Client

Project
Campsfield IRC

Phase 2 Expansion

2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF, United Kingdom

Project Description / Site
Campsfield IRC Phase 2 Expansion

Project Address
Kidlington, Oxfordshire
OX5 1RE

Building Type

Drawing Title
Indicative Overall Site Plan

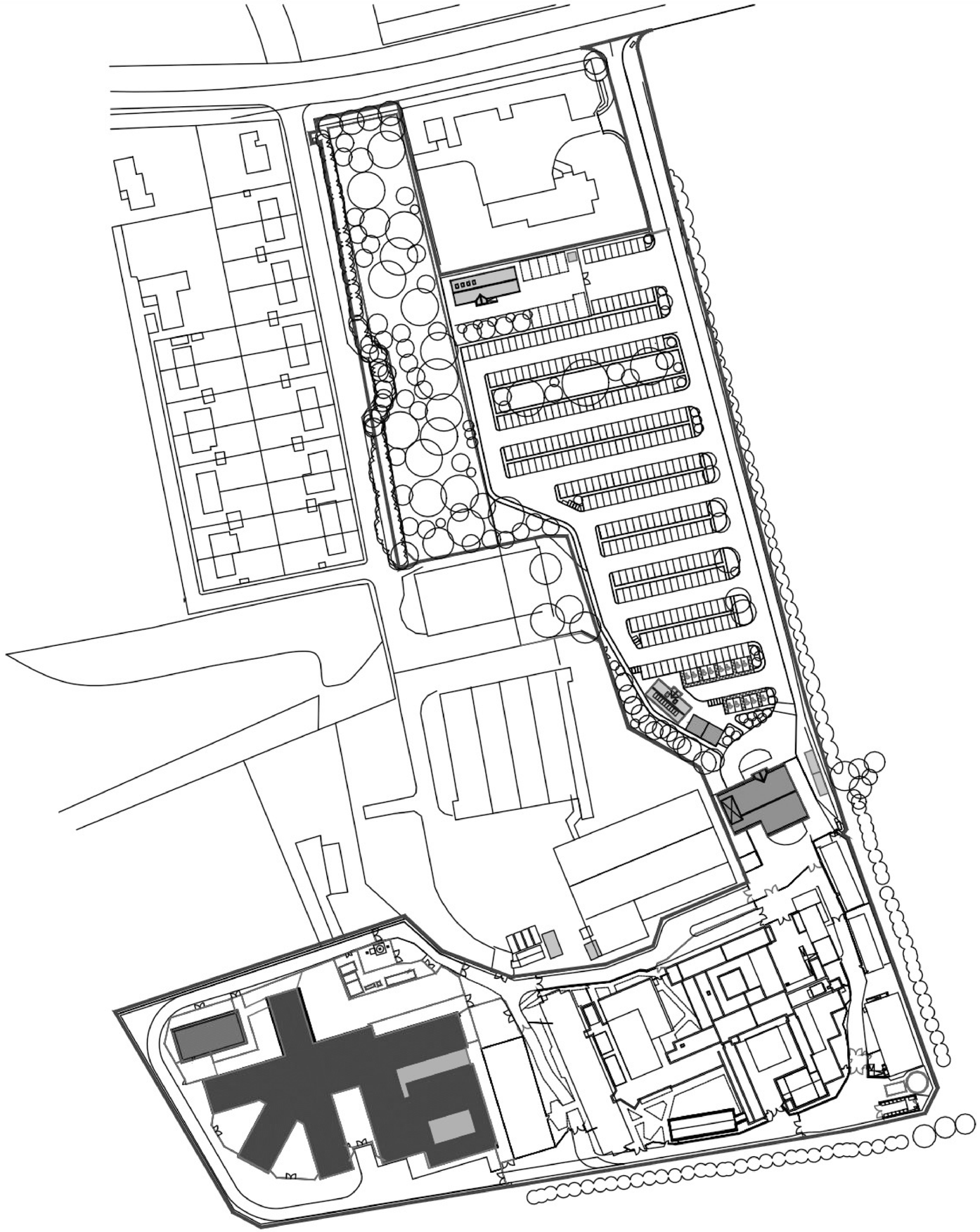
Originator Logo

Drawn By	KS	Date	20.03.2025
Checked By	MSR	Date	31.03.2025
Approved By	MSR	Date	31.03.2025

Drawing Number

243925-15206-EDG-ZZZ-XX-DR-A-0022-S2-D0100

Sheet No.	Scale	Orig. Sheet Size	Rev.
1 of 1	1:750	@ A1	P03



Data Security Classification
Official

Suitability
S2

Home Office

EDGINGTONS

AtkinsRéalis

AtkinsRéalis UK Limited
The Hub
500 Park Avenue
Aztec West
Bristol
BS32 4RZ

Tel: +44 (0)1454 662000
Fax: +44 (0)1454 663333