AtkinsRéalis

Waste Statement

Home Office

17 March 2026

HIRC WS

HASLAR IRC

Notice

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1. Introduction

AtkinsRéalis UK Limited (AtkinsRéalis) has been commissioned by the Home Office (HO) to provide a Waste Statement (WS), covering construction and operational waste, for the expansion of the Haslar Immigration Removal Centre (IRC). It forms part of the outline planning application.

1.1 Scope of works

This WS has been produced to set out the principles of waste management that should be followed through the design, construction and the operation of Haslar IRC. It also provides a summary of the legislation that should be adhered to. A Waste Strategy (Strategy) should be developed later in planning, which will provide waste estimates both through construction and once operational. The Strategy will set out the actual systems that will be put in place to manage waste in line with the principles set out in this WS.

It is assumed that the Principal Contractor (PC) once appointed will record the actual waste arisings, the management options and details of the contractors who have removed the waste and the facilities the waste has been taken, in line with Duty of Care requirements. Likewise for operational waste the appointed collection contractor will be expected to provide data on waste volume and composition and be in a position to report recycling and recovery rates.

1.2 Site Location

Haslar IRC is located at Dolphin Way, Gosport PO12 2AW, within Gosport Borough Council who have local planning responsibility.

To the north of the Site is Haslar Terrace and a public use green recreational space. To the east is the sea wall and the Solent. The south of the site connects to the waterfront and a local golf club along Fort Road. To the west is a built-up residential area.

1.3 Proposed Development

The Proposed Development comprises the construction of up to four three storey accommodation blocks, with associated support facilities, namely a new single storey dining hall and a single-story care and separation unit (CASU). This is an expansion of the IRC, which is currently being refurbished with works expected to be complete in late 2026.

The outline application reserves all matters for future determination with the exception of access. An indicative layout plan is submitted with this outline application which shows how the following development could be accommodated on the site. It comprises:

- Covered walkway;
- Refurbishment and replacement of perimeter fences;
- Lighting columns and closed circuit television (CCTV);
- Rooftop photovoltaic (PV) panels;
- Construction of a site sustainable drainage strategy; and
- Hard and soft landscaping and the introduction of enhancements to increase biodiversity on the site.

2. Legislative and Planning Policy Context

This section highlights the legislation and policy, which will directly affect waste management (during construction and operation) at Haslar IRC 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 make certain that waste is managed in priority order, as shown in Figure 2-1

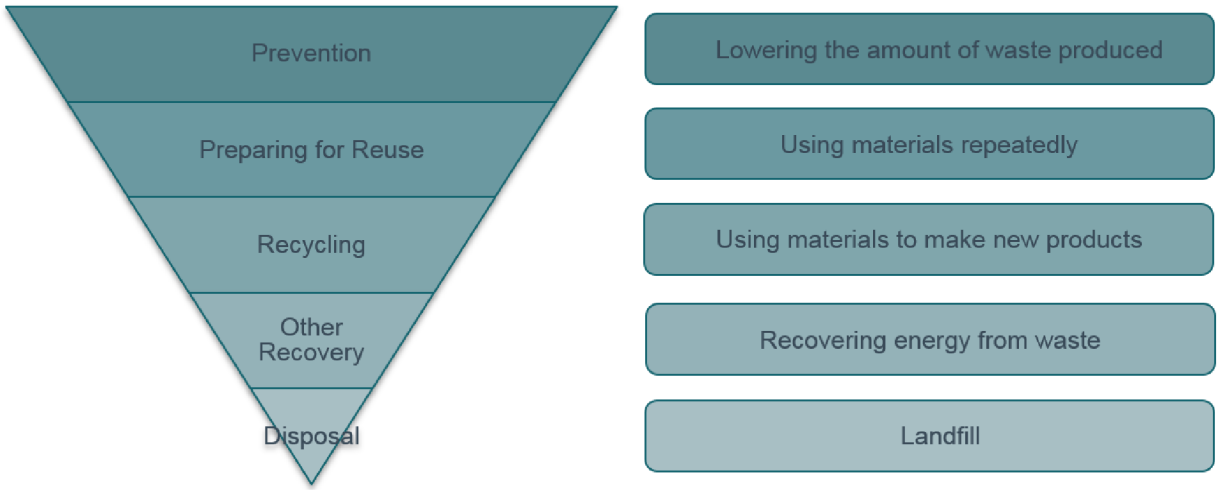

Figure 2-1 - The Waste Hierarchy

2.1 Directives

2.1.1 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.

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

The EU Landfill Directive altered the disposal mechanisms in landfills; it 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 Haslar IRC are hoped to reduce the residual waste figure down further.

2.2 National Legislation

2.2.1 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. Alternatively a Consignment Note will be produced where Hazardous Waste is identified.

2.2.2 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 PC and HO, and regular collection will take place by a waste contractor to ensure odour is kept to a minimum.

2.2.3 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 and the PC will apply the waste hierarchy across Haslar IRC, and contractors will 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.

2.2.4 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 and the PC meets the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations requirements:

Facilities Management (FM) will need to segregate operational 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.

2.2.5 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 Haslar IRC must ensure contracted third parties will have the correct permit or exemption to manage waste.

2.2.6 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.

2.2.7 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. Materials need to be collected separately, which includes dry recyclables, food and residual waste.

How the HO and the PC meets the Separation of Waste Regulations requirements:

This WS provides the guidance which should be accounted for when the Strategy is drafted. It suggests a level of segregation that might be appropriate to handle the anticipated waste arisings expected across Haslar IRC. Frequency of collection will also need to be defined within the Strategy.

2.3 National Planning Policy

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

The strategy set 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 and PC 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.

2.3.2 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 put 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 and the PC 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 Haslar 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.

2.4 Local Planning Policy

2.4.1 The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013 [12]

The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan sets out the vision and strategy for mineral provision and waste management in Hampshire to the year 2030. 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 Hampshire; 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 Hampshire 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 and the PC meets the Hampshire 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 Haslar IRC.

2.4.2 Gosport Local Plan 2015

The Council will consider the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan when assessing development proposals. Waste facilities may be approved if they do not negatively impact residential amenity, highways, heritage assets, or biodiversity.

New developments should prioritise using recycled materials and local secondary aggregates, and must include sufficient space for storing, reusing, and recycling materials, including composting.

How the HO and the PC meets the Gosport Local Plan goals:
Waste reduction will be prioritised during design and construction, in line with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy.

3. Construction Waste

This section provides principles from which the Strategy for managing construction waste on the Proposed Development should be developed, the HO / Contractor will be responsible for ensuring a suitable Strategy is in place which will in turn enable the compliant management of waste.

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

3.1 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.

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.

3.2 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, and to demonstrate how any waste that does arise is managed in the appropriate manner. This will be done through the application of a SWMP.

The Applicant is responsible for providing reasonable direction to any contractors and, in collaboration with the PC (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 Proposed 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.

3.3 Waste Arisings

At this stage, no detailed bill of quantities for building materials has been drawn up for the Proposed Development. The waste types listed are therefore based on typical construction waste composition data as generated through benchmark tools such as SmartWaste. Waste generated is therefore likely to include the following.

Inert waste

- Concrete and masonry: broken blocks, bricks, concrete rubble.
- Ceramics: tiles and sanitary ware offcuts.

Timber waste

- Untreated wood: formwork, pallets, offcuts.
- Treated/composite wood: laminated panels, medium-density fibreboard (MDF), plywood.

Metals

- Ferrous metals: steel reinforcement bars, structural steel offcuts.
- Non-ferrous metals: copper pipes, aluminium frames, cable offcuts.

Plaster and gypsum

- Plasterboard offcuts and damaged sheets.

Packaging waste

- Cardboard and paper: boxes, protective sheets.
- Plastic films and wraps: pallet wrap, protective coverings.

Insulation materials

- Mineral wool, foam boards, offcuts.

Hazardous waste

- Paints, adhesives, sealants: leftover cans and containers.
- Asbestos: if refurbishment or demolition is involved.
- Contaminated soil: from excavation in polluted areas.

Electrical and mechanical waste

- Cable offcuts, ducting, pipework, old fixtures.

Mixed construction waste

- General site sweepings, mixed debris from demolition or fit-out.

3.4 Waste segregation and storage on site

This section outlines how waste should 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.

4. Operational Waste

This section provides the options for consideration when developing the strategy for managing waste produced from the operation of the Haslar IRC and shall be used as a reference document by relevant project stakeholders (e.g. client, FM, contractors) to enable compliant management of waste.

4.1 Waste Arisings

The operational waste arisings likely to be generated by Haslar IRC will be similar to waste generated by households. This will include office waste and kitchen waste. In line with the principles of the waste hierarchy, segregation of waste streams is recommended to maximise levels of reuse and recycling. It's therefor advisable to make certain separate storage arrangements for cardboard, mixed recycling, food and residual waste.

To inform this WS estimates will need to be made on likely volumes of waste to ensure sufficient provision of storage and to manage the collection frequency.

4.2 Storage Arrangements

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

Waste and recycling from the office space, dining hall and other areas will be collected by the FM team and brought to the waste and recycling storage areas that will be provided at Haslar IRC.

Additionally, receptacles/space would be needed to store medical waste, bulky waste, WEEE, batteries and waste cooking oil generated on an ad-hoc basis.

4.3 Collection Arrangements and Responsibilities

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

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

4.4 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.

The Strategy that will be developed further along the planning process will need to include estimates of operational waste which can then be fully planned for. This will be likely to include various options for treatment and storage which should be considered in the context of the wider development. The following provides some options that could be considered.

4.4.1 Top Loading Twin Chamber Baling Press

There are four main types of balers for cardboard, these consist of Top Loading Mini Balers, Top Loading Balers, Top Loading Twin Chamber Baling Press and Front Loading Baler Press.

A Baling Press will take cardboard and compact it into bales (700 mm x 700 mm x 700 mm) likely weighing in the range of 40-60 kg, which can be manoeuvred using a hand pallet truck.

The approximate dimensions of a Top Loading Twin Chamber Baling Press are as follows:

- Width: 1.74 m
- Length: 0.88 m
- Working Length: 1.8 m
- Height: 2.2 m
- Floor Area Required: 1.6 m^2

4.4.2 Dewatering Unit

Food waste is fed directly into the system and macerated. The macerated material is then fed into the built-in dewatering system, which uses centrifugal action to force out excess liquid. The process overall reduces the volume of food waste by 80%. The “grey water” is discharged directly to foul sewer; the resulting solid fraction of the food waste is collected in small 23 L lidded bins (‘caddies’) stored within the unit. This material would then be deposited in 140 L wheeled bins for storage.

Services required to operate the dewatering unit are electricity, grey water outlet with a fat trap/grease guzzler, and a water supply.

The dewatering units are compact in design with both the macerator and dewatering equipment installed within the one unit.

The approximate dimensions of a macerating/dewatering system are as follows:

- Width: 0.7 m
- Length: 1.0 m
- Height: 0.9 m
- Floor Area Required: 0.7 m^2

It is recommended that one or two of these units are installed in the back of house area of the canteen/kitchen for waste generated there, but also to process waste from staff areas.

4.4.3 Utility Requirements

The appropriate power supply needs to be provided for the front loading baler press and macerating/dewatering units, these are likely to be (these requirements can vary depending on the equipment manufacturer):

- Top Loading Twin Chamber Baling Press – three phase 240 volt 15 amp earthed socket; and
- Macerating/Dewatering Units – three phase 415 volt 9 amp earthed socket.

In addition, the macerating/dewatering units will need to be provided with a water supply, access to foul drain and a grease trap/grease guzzler.

4.4.4 Wheeled Bins

Wheeled bins might be needed to store the waste being generated within Haslar IRC.

For reference the approximate dimensions of some wheeled bins are provided in Table 4-1. Generally the 140 L wheeled bins would be recommended for food waste, with 1,100 L bins for the other waste streams.

Table 4-1 - Wheeled bin dimensions

Wheeled Bin (L)	Height (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
140	1.075	0.450	0.555
1,100	1.40	1.26	1.00

Alternatively skips of varying sizes might be deemed a preferable option. Unlike the other equipment above, neither wheeled bins nor skips would have any specific utility requirements.

4.4.5 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) [13] symbols to conform to best practice.

The wheeled bins should conform to the British Standard BS EN 840:2020 [14].

4.4.6 Waste and Recycling Storage Area(s)

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 area(s) should be regularly washed.

The waste and recycling storage area(s) should be designed to accommodate the containers required. 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.

5. Permitting, Classification and Transfer

5.1 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 (NWFD) 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).

For the construction waste 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. The operational waste 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 [15] or dewatering the food waste [16].

5.2 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 [17], 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.

5.3 Transfer of waste off-site

5.3.1 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 or the HO/FM 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 (for construction waste only).
- Keeping an electronic copy of the waste carriers registration certificate.

5.3.2 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 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 (for construction waste only).
- Keeping an electronic copy of the environmental permit or waste exemption.

5.4 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 or operational team will keep electronic or paper copies of WTNs and HWCNs for two and three years respectively.

5.5 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.

6. Summary

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

Waste should be stored and managed securely to prevent harm to health or the environment and to maximise reuse, recycling, and recovery. All containers provided for waste 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 containers.

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. 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.

The PC, in consultation with waste management contractors, will establish designated segregation and storage areas and implement regular checks in regard to the construction waste.

Operational Waste

This WS considers some of the possible options for storage and segregation during the operational phase of Haslar IRC. The option to install a cardboard baling press and a food waste de-waterer is highlighted, with residual waste and recycling storage and segregation, and collection frequency to be further considered in a Strategy to be provided by the HO, which would include waste volume and composition estimates.

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

7. References

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

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[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.

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[16] “Treating food waste where food is served and consumed: RPS 229 - GOV.UK,” [Online].

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