



YOUR LONDON AIRPORT
Gatwick

Our northern runway: making best use of Gatwick

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Appendix 5.3.2: Draft Waste Strategy
September 2021

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This document forms Appendix 5.3.2 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) prepared on behalf of Gatwick Airport Limited (GAL). The PEIR presents the preliminary findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposal to make best use of Gatwick Airport's existing runways (referred to within this report as 'the Project'). The Project proposes alterations to the existing northern runway which, together with the lifting of the current restrictions on its use, would enable dual runway operations. The Project includes the development of a range of infrastructure and facilities which, with the alterations to the northern runway, would enable the number of airport passengers and aircraft operations to increase. Further details regarding the components of the Project can be found in the Chapter 5: Project Description.

1.1.2 This document provides the draft Waste Strategy for the Project.

1.2 Purpose of the Waste Strategy

1.2.1 The purpose of the Waste Strategy is to demonstrate how waste has been considered in terms of the design of the Project and sets out measures for managing waste during construction and operation to meet legislative and policy requirements.

1.3 Scope and Structure of the Waste Strategy

1.3.1 The scope of the Waste Strategy considers the waste generated during construction and operation of the Project but excludes wastewater which is covered in Chapter 11: Water Environment. The estimates of waste types and quantities are based on information available at the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) stage. The waste management measures set out in the Strategy are in accordance with legislative obligations, planning policy and best practice guidance.

1.3.2 Section 2 of the Waste Strategy sets out the regulatory framework for managing waste in the UK and also considers national and local policy requirements to provide the context for how the wastes would be managed. Section 2 also summarises the key principles for sustainable waste management, ie the waste hierarchy principle and the self sufficiency principle.

1.3.3 Section 3 provides a summary of scoping responses related to waste and Section 4 summarises the existing waste management facilities and the predicted capacity in the future.

1.3.4 Section 5 considers the waste arisings during the construction phase and the approach for managing wastes in accordance with the waste hierarchy principle. This also includes waste from the demolition/relocation of buildings and structures; a schedule of the buildings/structures has been provided that will be used in the future to identify the types of waste that would be generated from these works. Section 5 also introduces the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) (see Annex 1) as the tool for recording waste movements from the site during the construction process.

1.3.5 Section 6 discusses the waste arisings during the operation of the Project. A description of the baseline waste management measures is provided together with a summary of the proposed measures following completion of the Project.

1.4 Implementation of the Waste Strategy

1.4.1 The information presented in this draft Waste Strategy is based on information available at the PEIR stage. The Strategy will be updated for the Environmental Statement (ES), with further refinements post-consent as the detailed design process progresses.

1.4.2 Gatwick Airport would retain overall responsibility for implementing the Waste Strategy during construction and the Principal Contractor would be responsible for recording movements of waste from the site in the SWMP. The SWMP would be made available to the local authorities during the construction process on request.

1.4.3 During operation, GAL would be responsible for implementing the Strategy via a third-party in-line with the existing approach.

2 Regulatory Framework

2.1 Definition of Waste

2.1.1 The definition of waste is important because the classification of substances as a waste is the basis for the application of regulatory controls to protect the environment and human health. For the purpose of this Waste Strategy, "waste" has been defined in accordance with Article 3(1) of the revised European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), which states that waste is:

'any substance or object which the holder discards or intends to discard or is required to discard'.

2.1.2 "Discard" includes the recovery and recycling of a substance as well as its disposal in order to ensure that recovery operations are carried out in a way which protects the environment and human health. The decision on whether something is discarded must take account of all the circumstances (for example, the nature of the material, how it was produced and how it will be used) and have regard to the aims of the Waste Framework Directive, which are:

'the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste'.

2.1.3 Guidance on the interpretation of the Waste Framework Directive definition of "waste" is taken from Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra's) published guidance 'Guidance on the legal definition of waste' (Defra, 2012) and the recently updated part 2 of the guidance 'Decide if a material is a waste or not: general guide' (Defra, 2021), which provide a practical guide to help organisations make decisions about whether a material is a waste or not.

2.1.4 The Waste Strategy also takes into account the definition of waste by Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE) 'Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (CoP) (CL:AIRE, 2011). CL:AIRE is an independent body that promotes the sustainable remediation of contaminated land. The CoP provides a consistent and transparent process which enables the reuse of excavated materials on site or their movement between sites. It sets out good practice for the development industry to use when:

'Assessing on a site-specific basis whether excavated materials are classified as waste or not; and

Determining on a site-specific basis when excavated waste can cease to be waste for a particular use.'

2.1.5 The Environment Agency will take the CoP into account when deciding whether to regard materials as a waste. If materials are dealt with in accordance with the CoP, the Environment Agency considers that those materials are unlikely to be waste if they are used for the purpose of 'land development'.

2.1.6 In order to implement the CoP, a Materials Management Plan (MMP) must be prepared. The MMP should be based on an

appropriate risk assessment to demonstrate that the material will not harm human health or the environment.

2.1.7 The CoP relates to excavated material, which includes:

- soil, both topsoil and subsoil, parent material and underlying geology;
- ground based infrastructure that is capable of reuse within earthworks projects, eg road base, concrete floors;
- made ground;
- source segregated aggregate material arising from demolition activities, such as crushed brick and concrete, to be reused on the site of production within earthworks projects or as a sub-base or drainage materials; and
- stockpiled excavated materials that include the above.

2.2 **Legislative Framework**

2.2.1 The UK legislative framework for the management of construction wastes comprises the following:

- Environmental Protection Act 1990;
- Environment Act 1995;
- Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended);
- Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006;
- Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended); and
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended).

2.2.2 The framework of waste management legislation in the UK is currently shaped by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended). These regulations require all businesses and organisations that produce waste to take all reasonable measures to prevent waste, to apply the waste hierarchy (refer to Section 2.5) when transferring waste using the definitions in Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC and include a declaration on their waste transfer notes or consignment notes to that effect. Standard Industry Classification (SIC) Codes (Companies House, 2018) of the waste producer must also be provided in the waste transfer note. The SIC is a system for classifying industries by a four-digit code.

2.2.3 The Waste Regulations 2011 (as amended) also require that any organisation which collects waste paper, metal plastic or glass must do so using separate collections to facilitate or improve recovery of these materials and where it is technically, environmentally and economically practicable.

2.2.4 The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended) set out the requirements for controlling and tracking the movement of hazardous waste and bans the mixing of different types of waste. Under the Regulations “mixing” includes mixing of different categories of hazardous waste, non-hazardous wastes or any other substance or material.

2.3 **Planning Policy**

National Planning Statement for Airports

2.3.1 The Airports National Policy Statement (NPS) (Department for Transport, 2018) considers resource and waste management impacts associated with the construction of airport infrastructure. It refers to the waste hierarchy (see Section 2.5 of this report) and states that the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) targets to divert construction and demolition waste from landfill (by preparing for re-use and recycling) should be considered as the ‘minimum acceptable practice’ for the construction and operation of any new airport infrastructure.

2.3.2 According to the Airports NPS, applications for development consent should set out the proposed arrangements for managing any waste produced and include information on the proposed waste recovery and disposal system for all waste generated by the development. The application should seek to minimise the volume of waste sent for disposal and set out a suite of mitigations to eliminate or significantly reduce the risk of adverse impacts associated with resource and waste management.

2.3.3 The application must provide assurances that waste from the proposed development can be dealt with by the existing or proposed waste infrastructure, whilst not having an adverse effect on the capacity of the infrastructure.

National Policy Statement for National Networks

2.3.4 The National Networks NPS (Department for Transport, 2015) considers waste management impacts associated with the

construction of nationally significant infrastructure projects on the national road and rail networks in England¹. It states that Government policy on waste management is intended to protect human health and the environment by generating less waste, and to use waste as a resource wherever possible.

2.3.5 According to the National Networks NPS, applications for development consent should identify the measures for managing waste produced by the development and include information on the proposed recovery and disposal system for all wastes generated by the development. The application should describe the steps taken to minimise the volume of waste produced and how the existing or proposed waste infrastructure can manage waste that is generated. In accordance with the waste hierarchy, the volume of waste sent for disposal should be minimised unless it is demonstrated that it is the best overall environmental outcome.

Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England

2.3.6 The Government published its ‘Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England’ in December 2018 (Defra, 2018). It builds on the commitments in the 25 Year Environment Plan and sets out the policies that will help achieve the vision of moving to a circular economy. The Strategy is underpinned by natural capital thinking and is guided by two overarching objectives:

- to maximise the value of resource use; and
- to minimise waste and its impact on the environment.

2.3.7 The Strategy sets out the Government’s priorities for preserving material resources, minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. The priorities provide a useful insight into how organisations will be required to reduce and manage their waste in the future and to follow a more considered approach to procurement.

2.3.8 The Strategy will contribute to the delivery of five strategic ambitions:

- to work towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2023;
- to work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030;
- to eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 Year Environment Plan;
- to double resource productivity by 2050; and

¹ It is noted that the Transport Decarbonisation Plan published by Department for Transport (DfT) on 14 July 2021 announced DfT’s intention to review the NPS for National Networks in due course once demand patterns post-pandemic become clearer. It is understood DfT

intends to commence the review by the end of 2021 and complete it by Spring 2023. In the interim and whilst the review is undertaken, DfT has confirmed the NPS for National Networks

remains relevant government policy and has full force and effect for the purposes of the Planning Act 2008.”

- to eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.

National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)

2.3.9 The National Planning Policy for Waste (Department for Communities and Local Government (now Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government), 2014) provides guidance to local planning authorities when determining applications for non-waste related development. Local planning authorities are required to ensure that the *'likely impact of proposed non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities'*.

2.3.10 Local planning authorities are also recommended to consider the following factors during determination:

- new, non-waste development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promotes good design with the integration of waste management within the rest of the development (for example, providing adequate storage facilities); and
- the handling of waste arising from the construction and operation of the development maximizes reuse and recovery opportunities and minimises off-site disposal.

Waste Management Plan for England (2021)

2.3.11 The Waste Management Plan for England (Defra, 2021) fulfils the requirements of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended) for the waste management plan to be reviewed every six years. It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended). The Plan also provides an overview of the type, quantity and source of waste generated within England; existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations; an assessment of the need for new collection schemes; and general waste management policies. The 2021 Plan supersedes the previous waste management plan for England and includes changes to waste management plan requirements which have been made by the Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 where appropriate.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan (2014)

2.3.12 The West Sussex Waste Local Plan (2014) is a collaboration between West Sussex County Council and the South Downs

National Park Authority (the 'Authorities'). It was adopted in April 2014 and is part of the statutory 'development plan'. The Plan provides a background to waste in West Sussex including the types of waste, assumptions about waste arisings, current waste management capacity within the county and any shortfalls in capacity.

2.3.13 The Waste Local Plan covers the period to 2031 and sets out the vision and strategic objectives. It allocates strategic waste sites and includes a monitoring and implementation framework.

2.3.14 The existing and proposed waste management infrastructure are discussed in Section 4 of this report.

2.3.15 The Waste Local Plan was subject to a five-year review in 2019 as required by national policy, which identified that the policies within the Plan remain consistent and effective.

Surrey Waste Local Plan 2019 - 2033

2.3.16 The Surrey Waste Local Plan 2019-2033 (Surrey County Council, 2020) was adopted by Surrey Council in December 2020 and replaces the Surrey Waste plan adopted in 2008. The Plan shows how and where waste will be managed in Surrey in the future. It sets out the planning framework for the development of waste management facilities and provides policies to ensure that these facilities are well located - ie do not result in significant adverse impacts on amenity and the environment.

2.3.17 Targets set in the plan for wastes relevant to the Project are:

- from a baseline of 58% in 2017, the target for recycling CD&E waste increases to 65% by 2020; 70% by 2025 and 75% by 2030;
- from a baseline of 62% in 2017, the target for recycling commercial and industrial (C&I) waste increases to 65% by 2020; to 70% by 2025 and remains the same for 2030;
- from a baseline of 25% in 2017, the target for disposing of CD&E waste to landfill decreases to 15% by 2020; 10% by 2025 and 5% by 2030; and
- from a baseline of 30% in 2017, the target for disposing of C&I waste to landfill decreases to 20% by 2020, 10% by 2025 and 5% by 2030.

2.4 Guidance Documents

2.4.1 The following guidance documents relevant to waste management will be considered:

- Waste Duty of Care: Code of Practice (Defra and Environment Agency, 2018);
- Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice version 2 (CL:AIRE, 2011); and
- Designing Out Waste: A Design Team Guide for Civil Engineering (WRAP, n.d.).

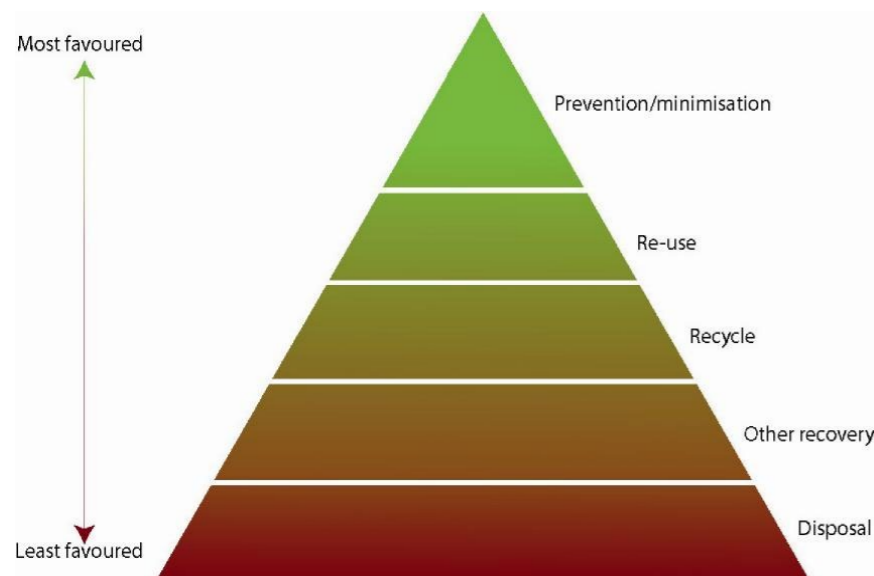
2.5 Waste Hierarchy

2.5.1 The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment. It gives top place to waste prevention. When waste has been generated, priority is given to preparing it for re-use, then recycling, then recovery, and last of all disposal (for example, landfill). The waste hierarchy is a key element of sustainable waste management and is a legal requirement of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended).

2.5.2 Defra has published guidance on how the waste hierarchy should be applied to a range of common wastes (Guidance on applying the Waste Hierarchy, Defra, 2011). It summarises the findings of current scientific research on the environmental impacts of various waste management options for a range of materials and products. The guidance states that for most materials the waste hierarchy ranking applies. However, the evidence suggests that for some materials, the preferred waste management option (ie with the lowest environmental impact) does not follow the waste hierarchy order. This is true for lower grades of wood, where energy recovery options are more suitable than recycling.

2.5.3 All waste generated by the Project would be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy unless it can be demonstrated that the alternative is the best overall environmental outcome.

Diagram 2.1: Waste Hierarchy



2.6 Gatwick Airport Sustainability Strategy

2.6.1 Gatwick Airport's Sustainability Strategy (Decade of Change) was launched in 2010 and sets a number of targets (such as materials waste management) to be achieved by 2020. The targets are based on a series of environmental performance indicators which are monitored and reported on an annual basis. An updated Decade of Change document was published in June 2021.

2.6.2 This Waste Strategy takes into account the Decade of Change in terms of its targets, the reported monitoring data up to 2019 and any new relevant initiatives for 2019. The Strategy will be reviewed and updated in accordance with the updated June 2021 Decade of Change targets for the ES.

3 Consultation

3.1 Scoping Opinion

3.1.1 In September 2019, GAL submitted a Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate, which described the scope and methodology for the technical studies being undertaken to provide an assessment of any likely significant effects and, where necessary, to determine suitable mitigation measures for the construction and operational phases of the Project. It also described those topics or sub-topics which are proposed to be scoped out of the EIA process and provided justification as to

why the Project would not have the potential to give rise to significant environmental effects in these areas.

3.1.2 Following consultation with the appropriate statutory bodies, the Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the Secretary of State) provided a Scoping Opinion on 11 October 2019.

3.1.3 Key issues raised during the scoping process specific to waste are listed in Table 3.1.1.

Table 3.1.1: Summary of Scoping Responses

Details	How/where addressed in the waste strategy
The Inspectorate agrees that the issue of waste arising from the extraction, processing and manufacture of construction components can be scoped out of the assessment. However, the Inspectorate notes that the Applicant would implement sustainable procurement practices in line with the relevant principles of BREEAM.	Noted
The baseline in the ES should include the current levels of waste being produced by the current airport operation and how much waste is being managed as well as the current levels of waste being managed by individual facilities.	The baseline data are presented in Section 6.1.
The Scoping Report identifies that impacts of breaking up concrete will need to be cross referenced in the Air Quality assessment. The ES should also cross reference other relevant aspect Chapters such as ecology and noise and vibration.	Whilst breaking up of concrete is not specifically referred to in these chapters, the impacts of construction dust from construction activities have been assessed.
Since the CARE facility processes airport waste, the ES should set out how waste would be managed during the relocation of the CARE facility and assess any potential impacts and effects arising from them.	The new CARE facility would be established before the existing facility is decommissioned. Further details will be provided in the ES.
There is significant uncertainty regarding the location and scale of the CARE	Two options have been identified for the CARE

Details	How/where addressed in the waste strategy
waste management facility. The installation of an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility has the potential for significant environmental effects. The EIA must include full details of the EfW and CARE facility including the type of waste managed.	facility, as set out in Chapter 5: Project Description. A single option will be described within the ES, together with further details of the CARE facility and its components (including the types of waste managed).
The Surrey Waste Plan (2008) and the emerging Surrey Waste Local Plan should be included	The Surrey Waste and Local Plans have been taken into account.
Opportunities to reuse waste within the site should be explored.	This draft strategy considers opportunities to reuse waste. These opportunities will be explored further as the detailed design progresses.
The applicant should demonstrate compliance with the waste hierarchy. For wastes arising from the development the ES should assess the implications and wider environmental and public health impacts of different waste disposal options; and disposal and transport methods,	The wastes generated by the Project would be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The environmental and public health and transport implications of the proposed management option would be assessed as part of the EIA process. A waste technology options appraisal is not included in the waste strategy.

4 Waste Management Infrastructure

4.1 Existing Waste Facilities

4.1.1 The Environment Agency were asked to provide details of the existing waste management facilities within 15 km of Gatwick Airport. Table 4.1.1 lists these facilities and their location is shown on Figure 4.1.1.

Table 4.1.1: Existing Waste Management Facilities

Existing Waste Management Facilities within 15 km of the Site				
Ref	Permit	Operator	Site Name	Site Type
1	83609	Viridor Waste Management Ltd	Crawley Recycling Site	Household and C&I waste transfer station
2	400201	United Grab Hire	United Yard	Physical treatment yard
3	83315	UK Power Networks	Stephenson Way	Special waste transfer station
4	101261	DHL Supply Chain Ltd	Gatwick Waste Care Centre	Special waste transfer station
5	403702	Platinum International Ltd	Platinum International Ltd	Metal recycling site
6	103454	Day Group Ltd	Day Aggregates Depot	Treatment of waste to produce soil
7	103736	Cook and Son Ltd	Rowley Farm	Treatment of waste to produce soil
8	83157	Simmonds	Elliott Metals	Metal recycling site
9	401997	Britaniacrest Recycling Ltd	Former Wealden Brickworks	Household and C&I waste transfer station
10	400796	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Brookhurst Wood	Physical treatment facility
11	19668	Langridge	Parsonage Farm	Metal recycling site
12	404639	Bell & Sons	Bell & Sons Construction Yard	Treatment of waste to produce soil
13	19584	Cox Skips Ltd	Burleigh Oaks Farm	Household and C&I waste transfer station
14	102086	TJS Services	Copthorne Yard	Physical treatment facility
15	104417	Royal Botanical Gardens Kew	Royal Botanical Gardens, Wakehurst	Composting facility
16	103488	Cook & Son Ltd	Holmsted Farm	Deposit of waste to land as recovery

Existing Waste Management Facilities within 15 km of the Site				
Ref	Permit	Operator	Site Name	Site Type
17	100690	Sustainable Cabin Services	Sustainable Cabin Services	HCl waste transfer & treatment
18	19674	Suez Recycling	Capel Landfill Site	Co-disposal landfill site
19	83195	J&J Franks Ltd	Reigate Road Sandpit Landfill	Landfill taking non-biodegradable waste
20	83667	J&J Franks Ltd	Reigate Road Quarry	Special waste transfer station
21	402284	Ford	Swires Farm	Composting biodegradable waste
22	83594	Fuller Grab Hite Ltd	Hurstridge	Physical treatment facility
23	405037	Enlightened Lamp Recycling	Mercury Recovery	Physico- chemical treatment facility
24	402355	J&J Franks Ltd	Mercers South Quarry	Deposit of waste onto land as recovery
25	83204	Britaniacrest Recycling Ltd	Britaniacrest Recycling Ltd	Special waste transfer station
26	83596	J&J Franks Ltd	Betchworth Sand Quarry Ltd	Inert landfill
27	83202	Reigate & Banstead Council	Earlwood Depot	Household and C&I waste transfer station
28	402814	PJ Brown	Lomond Equestrian Centre	Deposit of waste onto land as recovery
29	103661	Motion Hire Ltd	Perrylands Lane	Treatment of waste to produce soil
30	104457	Biffa Waste	Redhill Landfill	Treatment of waste to produce soil
31	83374	Etherington Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Household and C&I waste transfer station
32	104100	Egap Recycling Ltd	Egap Recycling Centre	Transfer station

Existing Waste Management Facilities within 15 km of the Site				
Ref	Permit	Operator	Site Name	Site Type
33	403284	Blockade Services Ltd	South Godstone Quarry	Transfer station
34	10038/19578	County clean Waste Recycling	Unit 35, Hobbs Ind. Estate	Physical treatment facility
35	402432	DJ Grab Services	Ellerton Yard	Physical treatment facility
36	402329	Cook & Son Ltd	Churchill Farn	Deposit of land as recovery
37	403172	J&J Franks Ltd	Glebe Lake	Deposit of waste as recovery
38	403470	Blockade Services Ltd	South Godstone Brickworks	Deposit of waste as recovery
39	104918	R Exall & Sons	R Exall and Sons	Treatment of waste to produce soil
40	120003	Fisher Recycling Ltd	Fisher Recycling Ltd	Treatment of waste to produce soil

4.2 Waste Streams

Existing

4.2.1 The waste streams identified in the Waste Local Plan (West Sussex County Council and South Downs National Park Authority, 2014) which are relevant to the Project are as follows.

- Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste: this waste stream accounts for approximately 48% (949,000 tonnes) of all waste generated in West Sussex (2010/11). It predominantly comprises inert materials such as soils, concrete and rubble much of which can be recycled on site using mobile plant.
- Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste: this includes a wide range of waste types from shops, industrial and business premises (eg waste food and waste packaging). In 2010/11 C&I waste accounted for approximately 31% (605,000 tonnes) of all waste generated in West Sussex.
- Hazardous waste: this includes waste which has hazardous properties or requires specialist techniques to avoid handling or disposal problems. Approximately 30,400 tonnes of hazardous waste were generated in West Sussex in 2010, of which around 25,000 tonnes were

exported out of the county. This waste stream has been included in the figures for CDE and C&I waste above.

4.2.2 According to the Review of the Waste Local Plan (West Sussex County Council and South Downs National Park Authority, 2019), West Sussex was a net-importer of waste, with approximately 270,000 tonnes more imported than exported. However, the 2017 waste data shows that a large proportion of these imports were of CD&E waste, which were used in the restoration of sites, and therefore had some beneficial use.

Forecast

4.2.3 Waste arisings to 2031 have been forecast in the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (West Sussex County Council and South Downs National Park Authority, 2014) taking into account factors such as the impact of economic recession and the impact of waste reduction initiatives. The methodology used in the Waste Local Plan to forecast waste growth was based on the 'point of production' method. Since then, a more accurate method (the 'reconcile method') has been applied and the updated forecasts reported in the Review of the Waste Local Plan (West Sussex County Council and South Downs National Park Authority, 2019) are as follows:

- in 2031, CD&E waste arisings (under the high growth scenario) are predicted to be up to 1.4 million tonnes; and
- in 2031, C&I waste arisings (at the highest growth rates) are predicted to be 524,000 tonnes.

Capacity

4.2.4 According to the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (West Sussex County Council and South Downs National Park Authority, 2014) there is insufficient capacity at existing waste management facilities in West Sussex to secure the maximum recovery of waste through recycling, composting or energy generation.

4.2.5 The aspiration of the Waste Local Plan is to become a 'zero waste to landfill' county, however it acknowledges that there will continue to be a need for some landfill capacity to deal with residual waste before new recycling waste and treatment facilities are commissioned.

4.2.6 The Waste Local Plan (West Sussex County Council and South Downs National Park Authority, 2014) has identified a number of potential sites within the County for future waste management infrastructure, which will be safeguarded from future development.

4.2.7 The Review of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (West Sussex County Council and South Downs National Park Authority, 2019) identified that shortfalls in waste management capacity have reduced as permissions for new waste management sites have been granted and the remaining allocated sites within the Plan will meet the remaining shortfall.

4.2.8 By 2031, waste arisings may be higher than initially forecast; most of this waste is likely to be CD&E waste. This waste stream will continue to be managed via a combination of permanent and temporary recycling sites and inert recovery projects which are not included in the Waste Local Plan's list of allocated sites.

4.2.9 The review also identified that non-hazardous landfill capacity has fallen to zero, however an allocation for a further landfill remains in the Plan and the situation continues to be monitored.

4.2.10 The Review of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (West Sussex County Council and South Downs National Park Authority, 2019) reports that the overall waste management capacity in West Sussex is currently 0.75mt higher than that expected to arise in 2031, whilst there remains 0.25mt of capacity within the allocations (reported under Policy W10 of the Plan). This suggests that there will be sufficient capacity in West Sussex, in line with the principle of net self-sufficiency.

5 Construction Waste

5.1 Schedule of Buildings/Structures to be Demolished/Relocated

5.1.1 Based on Chapter 5: Project Description of the PEIR, the following buildings and structures would be demolished or relocated.

- Decommissioned airfield operations building, including emergency air traffic control tower (2026-2031).
- CARE (recycling area) and motor transport, surface transport and ground maintenance facilities (2025).
- Former TCR Snowbase building (2024).
- Substations A, BK, J, BP, BR, BJ and BM (2025-2030).
- Pumping stations 2, 3, 4, 5, 17 and 45 (2024-2031).
- Part of Purple Parking decked structure (2025-2026).
- Pond A (removal and infill) (2024-2025).
- Parts of the existing fire training area (2024).

5.1.2 In addition to the above, redundant areas of hardstanding would be removed.

5.2 Schedule of Buildings/Structures to be Constructed

5.2.1 Based on Chapter 5: Project Description of the PEIR the following buildings and structures would be constructed:

- alterations to the existing northern runway, including construction of a new 12 metre strip to the north of the northern runway and resurfacing of the 33 metre wide strip of retained existing runway;
- reconfiguration of taxiways, including extension/alterations to Taxiways Juliet, Lima, Tango, Whiskey, Victor and Uniform and Zulu;
- construction of new aircraft holding area (Charlie (modified beta) box);
- new/alterd exit taxiways;
- new end around taxiways;
- new Pier 7;
- reconfiguration of existing aircraft stands and construction of new intermediate hold/remote stands;
- relocation of CARE, motor transport, grounds maintenance and surface transport facilities;
- relocation of fire training ground and training equipment;
- construction of new satellite airport fire service;
- construction of new hangar;
- construction of noise mitigation bund/barrier;
- changes to internal access routes;
- highway improvements;
- extensions to North and South Terminals and forecourt enhancements;
- new hotel and commercial facilities - including a new hotel at the North and South Terminals and at the existing car rental location; and three new office blocks to serve internal airport uses;
- new car parks – including new multi-storey car parks, decked car parks and surface car parking; and
- new substations.

5.3 Other Works

5.3.1 In addition to the reconfiguration of buildings and structures within Gatwick Airport, the Project involves other works that would also generate waste. These works are outlined below.

- Water management – including realignment of the existing surface water drainage infrastructure along Taxiway Yankee to connect to Pond D, creation of additional runoff treatment and storage area (ie underground storage area under car park Y); and relocation of Pond A.

- Provision of additional floodplain capacity – including lowering Museum Field, diverting the River Mole and creating a flood compensation area, lowering car park X and creating a new flood storage area east of the Gatwick Stream.
- Improvements to foul drainage system – including new pumping stations.
- Surface access improvements – including a new junction at the South Terminal providing full grade separation, a new grade-separated junction at the North Terminal removing the A23 westbound traffic from the North Terminal roundabout and improvements to the Longbridge roundabout.
- Increased capacity of the Inter-Terminal Transit System between the North and South Terminals.

5.4 Estimated Waste Arisings

Waste Categories

- 5.4.1 At a strategic level, the key waste types generated from the construction of the Project can be classified as follows.
- INERT – wastes that will not cause adverse effects to the environment when disposed of, or do not decompose and they have no potentially hazardous content when deposited in a landfill. Examples of inert wastes are rocks, concrete, mortar, glass, uncontaminated soils and aggregates.
 - NON-HAZARDOUS – wastes that will decompose when buried resulting in the production of methane and carbon dioxide. Examples of non-hazardous wastes include timber, paper and cardboard.
 - HAZARDOUS – wastes that are harmful to human health of the environment (for example, causing pollution of watercourses) if they are incorrectly handled, stored, treated or disposed of. Hazardous wastes may have one or more of the following properties: explosive, corrosive, flammable, highly flammable, infectious, oxidising or sensitising.
- 5.4.2 Table 5.4.1 contains the general List of Waste Categories (also known as the waste classification codes) for construction wastes. The list has been taken from the 'Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (1st Edition v1.1). Technical Guidance WM3' (Environment Agency *et al.* 2018). During the construction phase, the relevant waste code would be provided on each waste transfer note that would accompany every movement of waste from the site.

Table 5.4.1 List of Waste Categories for Construction Wastes

17 Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated soils)	
17 01	Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics
17 01 06*	Mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing dangerous substances
17 01 07	
	Mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 02	Wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	Wood
17 02 02	Glass
17 02 03	Plastic
17 02 04*	Glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with dangerous substance
17 03	Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 01*	Bituminous mixtures containing coal tar
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 03 03*	Coal tar and tarred products
17 04	Metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	Copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	Aluminium
17 04 03	Lead
17 04 04	Zinc
17 04 05	Iron and steel
17 04 06	Tin
17 04 07	Mixed metals
17 04 09*	Metal waste contaminated with dangerous substances
17 04 10*	Cables containing oil, coal tar and other dangerous substances
17 04 11	Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05	Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 03*	Soil and stones containing dangerous substances
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 05*	Dredging spoil containing dangerous substances
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 07*	Track ballast containing dangerous substances

17 Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated soils)	
17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06	Insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 01*	Insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 03*	Other insulation materials consisting of or containing dangerous substances
17 06 04	Insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 06 05*	Construction materials containing asbestos
17 08	Gypsum-based construction materials
17 08 01*	Gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with dangerous substances
17 08 02	Gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	Other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 01*	Construction and demolition wastes containing mercury
17 09 02*	Construction and demolition wastes containing PCB (for example, PCB-containing sealants, PCB-containing resin-based floorings, PCB-containing sealed glazing units, PCB-containing capacitors)
17 09 03*	Other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed-wastes) containing dangerous substances
17 09 04	Mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03

*denotes a hazardous waste

- 5.4.3 Prior to construction, the types and quantity of wastes likely to be generated during the demolition and construction of buildings, structures and other works (see Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 above) would be set out in the Waste Forecast sheets (see Annex 1). The forecast is a useful planning tool to record the types of waste that would be generated. Targets can then be set for different waste types and entered into a Waste Estimates Data Sheet. This provides a more detailed breakdown of how the wastes would be managed (eg reused on site, recycled on site, recycled off site).
- 5.4.4 Once construction is underway, the principal contractor would complete the Waste Management Data Sheet (see Annex 1). These sheets would be updated every time waste is removed from the site and would record:
- the types and quantities of waste produced;

- the types and quantities of waste that have been re-used/ recycled/ recovered/ landfilled or otherwise disposed of on or off site;
- the registration number of the waste carrier;
- a copy of or reference to the written description of the waste; and
- details of the site where the waste is taken to and its permit number.

5.4.5 The tables in Annex 1 comprise the SWMP, which would be used as the main tool for estimating waste quantities and recording waste movements during the construction process. The SWMP would be reviewed during construction to check progress in meeting the reuse/recycling targets and to identify whether any changes are required to the waste management measures.

5.4.6 On completion of construction, a comparison of the estimated waste arisings and the actual waste management data would be undertaken. Any differences between the estimated and actual waste arisings would be used to assess the effectiveness of the waste minimisation and management measures as part of a lessons learnt exercise.

Setting Targets to Divert Waste from Landfill

5.4.7 The following targets have been set for construction and demolition waste generated by the Project:

- divert 90% of demolition materials from landfill; and
- divert 80% of construction waste (ie non-demolition waste) from landfill.

5.4.8 These targets are in line with the good practice targets set in the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology BREEAM New Construction Manual (BRE Global Ltd, 2018). The targets exceed the target set by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended), which requires that a minimum of 70% of construction and demolition waste should be prepared for reuse, recycling or other material recovery.

5.4.9 Where applicable, further targets would be set during the detailed design stage to reduce, reuse or recycle key waste materials on and off site. The targets will be incorporated into the contract specifications with contractors post consent.

5.5 Waste Management Measures

Minimisation

5.5.1 The design of the new buildings and structures would take into account guidance from industry body The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) to reduce the amount of waste produced:

- design for reuse and recovery;
- design for off site construction;
- design for materials optimisation;
- design for waste efficient procurement; and
- design for deconstruction and flexibility

5.5.2 The majority of opportunities to minimise the amount of waste generated by a development occur during the design stage. The following design measures would be implemented where practicable:

- using pre-fabricated materials for on-site assembly;
- buildings/structures designed to standard dimensions of blocks or frames to avoid off-cuts; and
- internal materials and fittings would be pre-cut to reduce the need for site cutting.

5.5.3 As part of the flood risk mitigation strategy (see Chapter 5: Project Description) spoil would be generated as a result of works to create additional floodplain capacity. This would include lowering existing ground levels in areas known as Museum Field and in Car Park X, and the provision of a new flood storage area to the east of Gatwick Stream.

5.5.4 The design of the Project aims to retain spoil on site, where practicable. Where spoil has to be removed from the site steps would be taken to keep the amounts to a minimum and opportunities to recycle the material in the local area would be investigated. A MMP would be prepared to document the management of excavated material on the site and provide the evidence needed to avoid this material being deemed to be a waste.

5.5.5 Decisions taken to minimise waste through the design process will be documented in the Waste Strategy submitted as an appendix to the ES.

5.5.6 Waste would also be minimised by improving wastage rates when ordering materials. Waste allowances are generally included within material orders to take into account design waste and construction process waste. These waste allowances are often generic and not project specific and, therefore, run the

risk of being inaccurate. This can lead to a surplus of materials, which typically ends up being discarded (ie waste). A system would be put in place to enable the accurate estimates of material requirements (and waste allowances) at the detailed design stage.

5.5.7 On appointment of the construction team, the buyer would discuss the purchasing requirements with the site manager to identify priorities and review the quotations received. Materials would be checked against the material specifications as part of the quality control system. Where possible, hazardous materials would be substituted for less hazardous alternatives.

5.5.8 Waste minimisation measures would be implemented by the principal contractor and site manager during construction in order to achieve the waste allowance targets. These measures include:

- a logistics system which allows 'just-in-time' deliveries to minimise the length of time materials are stored on site and co-ordinate with other trades;
- providing suitable and secure storage for materials where 'just-in-time' deliveries cannot be set up;
- mechanical systems and machinery would be considered for moving materials to reduce the risk of damage; and
- programming and monitoring construction activities to avoid overlap of incompatible trades working in the same area and to reduce the potential for waste to be generated from replacing damaged work.

5.5.9 The target for construction waste resource efficiency for new buildings is ≤11.1 tonnes of waste generated per 100 m² (gross internal floor area) and is in line with BREEAM New Construction Manual (BRE Global Ltd, 2018).

Preparing for Reuse

5.5.10 A pre-demolition audit would be undertaken for all buildings and structures to be demolished to identify the type, location and condition of hazardous materials. A similar record of all salvageable and recyclable materials would also be prepared.

5.5.11 Prior to demolition, all hazardous waste would be removed from the buildings and the fittings etc would be stripped out and sorted for salvage/recycling. All movements of waste from the site would be recorded using the SWMP.

5.5.12 Materials from the demolition of buildings and structures on site would be stockpiled to allow pre-treatment for reuse on or off-site, or they would be removed off-site for recycling or disposal.

Recycling

- 5.5.13 Wastes generated during the construction process would be segregated into waste types to facilitate off-site recycling (for example, metals, wood, plastic). The layout of the construction site would be designed to allow sufficient space for separate containers of key waste materials to be stored. These containers would be clearly labelled and construction staff would be given training on waste segregation.
- 5.5.14 Concrete from the redundant areas of hardstanding, including the redundant strip of runway/redundant sections of taxiways would be excavated to an agreed depth and crushed on site for re-use in the construction process.
- 5.5.15 Green waste generated during site preparation works would be composted off-site at an appropriate facility. Opportunities would be investigated to retain woody material on site for landscaping and ecological planting.
- 5.5.16 The principal contractor would consider the use of recycled materials where possible, subject to cost and availability (for example, recycled aggregate and secondary aggregates for use in concrete, or granular fill).

Disposal

- 5.5.17 All waste that cannot be reused, recycled or recovered would be collected by the licensed waste management contractor and disposed of at a permitted site suitable for the type of waste. Burning of surplus material or material arising from the site construction would not be permitted.

Storage of Waste

- 5.5.18 Waste storage areas would be provided at the at the construction site. Each skip/container would be clearly marked to indicate the intended contents and would be suitable for the storage of the specified contents. All skips/containers would be covered to prevent the escape of waste by wind blow or vandalism. If liquid waste is being stored, an appropriate bund and drip pans would be in place.
- 5.5.19 Storage areas would be located away from potential contaminant pathways such as drains, and excavations and trenches. Any hazardous waste would be stored safely in a designated area away from non-hazardous and inert wastes and labelled accordingly.

Registered Carriers

- 5.5.20 To meet the requirements of Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, waste materials arising from the construction of the proposed development would only be transported by waste carriers and hazardous waste carriers holding a valid registration with the Environment Agency. Each consignment of waste removed from the construction site would be accompanied by a waste transfer note (or hazardous waste consignment note as appropriate), which correctly describes the waste using the European Waste Catalogue code, identifies the waste carrier and where the waste will be transported to. Requirements for transferring waste and registered waste carriers are set out in Part 8 and 9 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. The waste would only be transferred to facilities that have the benefit of a registered waste exemption, or an environmental permit. Periodic audits would be undertaken of these facilities.

Invasive species

- 5.5.21 Himalayan Balsam was identified on the banks of the watercourses on site. This invasive species and any others encountered would be managed in accordance with Natural England and Defra guidance (Natural England and Defra, 2019). Guidance is also available from the Environment Agency (Environment Agency, 2013 Managing Japanese Knotweed on Development Sites: The Knotweed Code of Practice) and whilst the document has been withdrawn, it still remains a useful source of information.

6 Operational Waste

6.1 Baseline

Central Area Recycling Enclosure

- 6.1.1 Operational waste from Gatwick Airport (both airside and landside) is taken to the existing CARE facility, which is located within an area of the existing airfield known as the Oscar area to the north of Taxiway Juliet. Facilities include the existing waste processing building (including a biomass boiler) and compound area extending to 2,600 m² and bin store covering a further 2,500 m².
- 6.1.2 The CARE facility services 120 commercial partners and around 47 million passengers per annum (mppa). In 2019, 13,493 tonnes of operational and commercial waste was collected and taken to the CARE facility for processing. 70.87%

of this waste was recycled/reused and 29.13% was recovered for energy. Commercial and operational waste tonnage was also reduced by 2%.

- 6.1.3 70% of the current waste is generated airside (including 17% of Category 1 non-EU generated waste) and the remaining 30% is generated from landside areas. On completion of the Project, the proportion of Category 1 non-EU waste is likely to increase in response to the change in the long-haul/short-haul balance.
- 6.1.4 The CARE facility is operated by DHL Supply Chain Limited under permit reference EPR/EB3001HN. The permit was first authorised in 2010 (for Grundon Waste Management Limited) and the most recent variation was determined in November 2017. In accordance with the condition of the permit, the facility is licensed to accept up to 15,000 tonnes of waste per year. The permitted activities are as follows.
- The transfer loading or non-hazardous wastes within a building.
 - The sorting and storage of recyclable materials from the waste.
 - The baling of recyclable materials (eg cardboard).
 - Sorting and separation of the confiscated wastes, including a bottle crusher.
 - Storage of waste oils and contaminated materials (eg from the vehicle maintenance facility).
 - Fluorescent tube storage area.
 - Fridges and Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) storage.
 - Battery segregation and storage.

Waste Categories

- 6.1.5 Under the permit, the CARE facility is licensed to accept the wastes listed in Annex 2.

Processes

- 6.1.6 Waste is collected on a daily basis from around the airport (including the restaurants within the terminals, office buildings, hangars, fire station and car parks) and is taken to the CARE facility for processing.
- 6.1.7 Cabin waste from international flights arriving at Gatwick Airport (with the exception of flights travelling in EU territory only) is classed as a high-risk Category 1. The waste has to be managed separately from the other waste streams and is treated under strict safety standards set by Defra. The Category 1 waste is visually inspected: waste that is too contaminated with metal (eg cans and bottles) is compacted and packaged

into containers which are covered, leak-proof and clearly labelled. The waste is then transported off site for incineration at Newhaven. Where the Category 1 waste is not heavily contaminated, it is dried and turned into fuel for the biomass boiler (see paragraph 6.1.13). The biomass boiler can cope with the first level of food packaging (eg crisp packets) but the system becomes clogged where plastic/metal contamination exceeds approximately 15%. The amount of Category 1 waste that is processed through biomass boiler depends on the availability of resources to undertake the visual inspections, ie if the airport is busy (eg during the summer holiday period) less Category 1 waste is processed on site.

- 6.1.8 The main purpose of the CARE facility is to separate commingled waste streams into recyclable materials to be transported off-site for recycling. The sorting is undertaken in the processing building where waste is fed along a conveyor belt and is hand sorted into separate recyclable materials. Providing this facility on site reduces the pressure on the capacity of existing waste management infrastructure in the local area.
- 6.1.9 The waste is separated into the following key materials:
- glass,
 - plastics,
 - paper,
 - cardboard; and
 - metals.
- 6.1.10 Waste is also sorted to remove hazardous materials such as lighters, needles and batteries.
- 6.1.11 Hazardous materials are stored in separate secure containers, which are appropriate for the waste they contain, for example aerosols are stored in a vented box.
- 6.1.12 In some cases, the waste has already been separated at source and is bulked together at the CARE facility before being sent for recycling off site. For example, cardboard, oily rags from the vehicle maintenance areas and cooking oil from the restaurants. Used cooking oil is taken off-site for heating, cleaning and filtering before it recycled into biodiesel.
- 6.1.13 Food waste from the terminal restaurants and EU flights is hand sorted to remove metal fragments, before it is lifted by a bin lift into the shredder. After it has been shredded, the organic waste is dried over a 15 hour period and then passed through a trommel to remove any oversized or plastic waste. Water from the drier is reused in the process. The cooled material is used

as a fuel in the biomass boiler. The heat from the boiler is fed back into the drier and boiler as required, with the excess heat discharged to the atmosphere. A diesel storage tank provides a standby fuel when shutdowns occur.

- 6.1.14 The ash from the boiler is taken off-site for re-use in concrete manufacture.
- 6.1.15 The non-recyclable wastes and the rejects from the organic waste processing are bulked up as general waste and sent off site for incineration

6.2 Proposed Waste Facilities

- 6.2.1 The CARE facility is proposed to be relocated in the north western part of the airport. The relocated CARE facility would process the majority of airport waste (with the exception of Category 1 waste) and is likely to include:
- a replacement/relocated biomass boiler or alternative on-site process to manage organic waste;
 - an additional biomass boiler or alternative on-site process to manage organic waste;
 - a material recovery facility (MRF) to allow sorting of waste;
 - card baling facilities;
 - vehicle weigh in/weigh out platform (a weighbridge);
 - office accommodation and welfare facilities; and
 - hard standing area for recycling storage, quarantine area and manoeuvring area for supplier collection vehicles and vehicle movements
- 6.2.2 The proposed CARE building is likely to occupy an area of approximately 4,300 m² within a compound of approximately 21,600 m².
- 6.2.3 Waste generated at Gatwick Airport would be managed at the new CARE facility. The existing CARE facility would remain in operation until the new CARE facility had been commissioned. Opportunities to increase the level of recycling and recovery of waste would be explored. For example, the new biomass boilers at the CARE facility would be designed to capture the excess heat generated from the boilers and reuse the heat within the CARE buildings. The potential to capture the dry recyclable materials from the non-EU flights is being investigated.
- 6.2.4 Opportunities to reduce the amount of non-recyclable waste being generated at Gatwick Airport would also be investigated. For example, phasing out single-use plastic from offices and buildings, and the provision of drinking water fountains. These

opportunities will be presented in the Waste Strategy at the ES stage.

- 6.2.5 The targets within Gatwick's first Decade of Change Sustainability Framework (2010 – 2020), to recycle 70% of Gatwick Airport's operational waste and that no untreated waste will be sent to landfill have both been met. The targets from the Second Decade of Change, published in June 2021, will be incorporated into the Waste Strategy accompanying the ES.
- 6.2.6 A central reporting system would be implemented to record the quantity of wastes generated on site and how they are managed in order to monitor performance against targets.

7 Next Steps

- 7.1.1 Between the PEIR and the ES, estimates of construction waste types and volumes will be recorded within the waste strategy and the further details on waste management procedures will be provided. The design and operating procedures of the CARE facility will be agreed and documented in the waste strategy. The types and quantities of waste generated during the operational phase will be set out and targets for diverting waste from landfill will be confirmed. The strategy will also include a plan for how the key types of waste would be managed.

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9 Glossary

9.1 Glossary of terms

Table 9.1.1: Glossary of Terms

Term	Description
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
CARE	Central Area Recycling Enclosure
CDE	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CoP	Code of Practice
Defra	Department for Environment and Rural Affairs
EfW	Energy from Waste
ES	Environmental Statement
MMP	Materials Management Plan
mppa	Million passengers per annum
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
NPS	National Policy Statement
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
SIC	Standard Industry Classification
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
WEEE	Waste electronic and electrical equipment

Annex 1

Site Waste Management Plan

A1.2 Waste Estimates Data Sheet (to be completed pre-construction)

Project Component:									
Waste Category & Type	EWC Code	Reused On Site (m ³)	Reused Off Site (m ³)	Recycled On Site (m ³)	Treatment Required (Y/N & Type)	Recycled Off Site (m ³)	Recovered (On/Off Site) (m ³)	Sent to Permit Exempt Site	Sent to Landfill Site for Disposal
INERT									
Sub TOTAL									
NON-HAZARDOUS									
Sub TOTAL:									
HAZARDOUS									
Sub TOTAL									
TOTAL VOLUMES									

A1.3 Waste Management Data Sheet (to be completed each time waste is removed off site/track reuse on site)

Project Component:														
Waste Category & Type	EWC Code	Date	Waste Transfer Note (Y/N)	Waste Carrier Registration Number	Name and Location of Waste Site	Permit number	Reused On Site	Reused Off Site	Recycled On Site	Treatment Required	Recycled Off Site	Recovered On/Off Site	Landfill	Load Cost
INERT														
Sub TOTAL														
NON-HAZARDOUS														
Sub TOTAL														
HAZARDOUS														
Sub TOTAL														
TOTAL														

Annex 2

Permitted Wastes at the CARE Facility

Code	Waste Type
02 02	Wastes from the preparation and processing or meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 02	Animal-tissue waste
02 02 03	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 03	Wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production
02 03 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06	Wastes from the baking and confectionery industry
02 06 01	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	Wastes from preserving agents
06 01	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of acids
06 01 01*	Sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid
06 01 02*	Hydrochloric acid
06 01 03*	Hydrofluoric acid
06 01 04*	Phosphoric and phosphorous acid
06 01 05*	Nitric acid and nitrous acid
06 01 06*	Other acids
06 02	Wastes from the MFSU of bases
06 02 01*	Calcium hydroxide
06 02 03*	Ammonium hydroxide
06 02 04*	Sodium and potassium hydroxide
06 02 05	Other bases
06 13	Wastes from inorganic chemical processes not otherwise specified
06 13 02*	Spent activated carbon (except 06 07 02)
07 01	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of basic organic acids
07 01 01*	
07 01 03*	Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 01 04*	Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 02	Wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres
07 02 01*	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
07 02 03*	Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 02 04*	Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors

Code	Waste Type
07 06	Wastes from the MFSU of fats, grease, soaps, detergents, disinfectants and cosmetics
07 06 01*	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
08 01	Waste from the MFSU and removal of paint and varnish
08 01 11*	Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 01 12	Waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11
08 01 17*	Waste paint and varnish removal containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 01 18	Waste paint and varnish removal other than those mentioned in 08 01 17
08 01 19*	Aqueous substances containing paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 01 20	Aqueous substances containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 19
08 01 21*	Waste paint or varnish remover
08 02	Wastes from MFSU of other coatings (including ceramic materials)
08 02 01	Waste coating powders
08 03	Wastes from MFSU of printing inks
08 03 12*	Waste ink containing dangerous substances
08 03 13	Waste ink other than those mentioned in 08 03 12
08 03 17*	Waste printing toner cartridges containing dangerous substances
08 03 18	Waste printing toner cartridges other than those mentioned in 08 03 17
08 04	Wastes from MFSU of adhesives and sealants (including waterproofing products)
08 04 09*	Waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 04 10	Waste adhesives and sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 09
09 01	Wastes from the photographic industry
09 01 07	Photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
09 01 08	Photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
09 01 10	Single-use cameras without batteries
09 01 11*	Single use cameras including batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03

Code	Waste Type
09 01 12	Single use cameras including batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
10 01	Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 02	Coal fly ash
12 01	Wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01 01	Ferrous metals filings and turnings
12 01 02	Ferrous metal dust and particles
12 01 03	Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 04	Non-ferrous metal dust and particles
12 01 05	Plastics shavings and turnings
12 01 06*	Mineral-based machining oils containing halogens (except emulsions and solutions)
12 01 07*	Mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions)
12 01 08*	Machining emulsions and solutions containing halogens
12 01 09*	Machining emulsions and solutions free of halogens
12 01 10*	Synthetic machining oils
12 01 12*	Spent waxes and fats
12 01 13	Welding wastes
12 01 14*	Machining sludges containing dangerous substances
12 01 15	Machining sludges other than those mentioned in 12 01 14
12 01 16*	Waste blasting material containing dangerous substances
12 01 17	Waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16
12 01 20*	Spent grinding bodies and grinding materials containing dangerous substances
12 01 21	Spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20
13 01	Waste hydraulic oils
13 01 01*	Hydraulic oils, containing PCBs
13 01 04*	Chlorinated emulsions
13 01 05*	Non-chlorinated emulsions
13 01 09*	Mineral-based chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 10*	Mineral-based non-chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 11*	Synthetic hydraulic oils
13 01 12*	Readily biodegradable hydraulic oils
13 01 13*	Other hydraulic oils
13 02	Waste engine, gear and lubricating oils

Code	Waste Type
13 02 04*	Mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 05*	Mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 06*	Synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 07*	Readily biodegradable engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 08*	Other engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 03	Waste insulating and heat transmission oils
13 03 01*	Insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs
13 03 06*	Mineral-based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those mentioned in 13 03 01
13 03 07*	Mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils
13 03 08*	Synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils
13 03 09*	Readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils
13 03 10*	Other insulating and heat transmission oils
13 05	Oil/water separator contents
13 05 01*	Solids from grit chambers and oil/water separators
13 05 02*	Sludges from oil/water separators
13 05 03*	Interceptor sludges
13 05 06*	Oil from oil/water separators
13 05 07*	Oily water from oil/water separators
13 05 08*	Mixtures of wastes from grit chambers and oil/water separators
13 07	Wastes of liquids fuels
13 07 01	Fuel oil and diesel
13 07 02	Petrol
13 07 03	Other fuels (including mixture)
13 08	Oil wastes not otherwise specified
13 08 01*	Desalter sludges or emulsions
13 -08 02*	Other emulsions
14 06	Waste organic solvents, refrigerants and foam/aerosol propellants
14 06 01*	Chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC
14 06 02*	Other halogenated solvents and solvent mixtures
14 06 03*	Other solvents and solvent mixtures
14 06 04*	Sludges or solid wastes containing halogenated solvents
14 06 05*	Sludges or solid wastes containing other solvents
15 01	Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	Paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	Plastic packaging

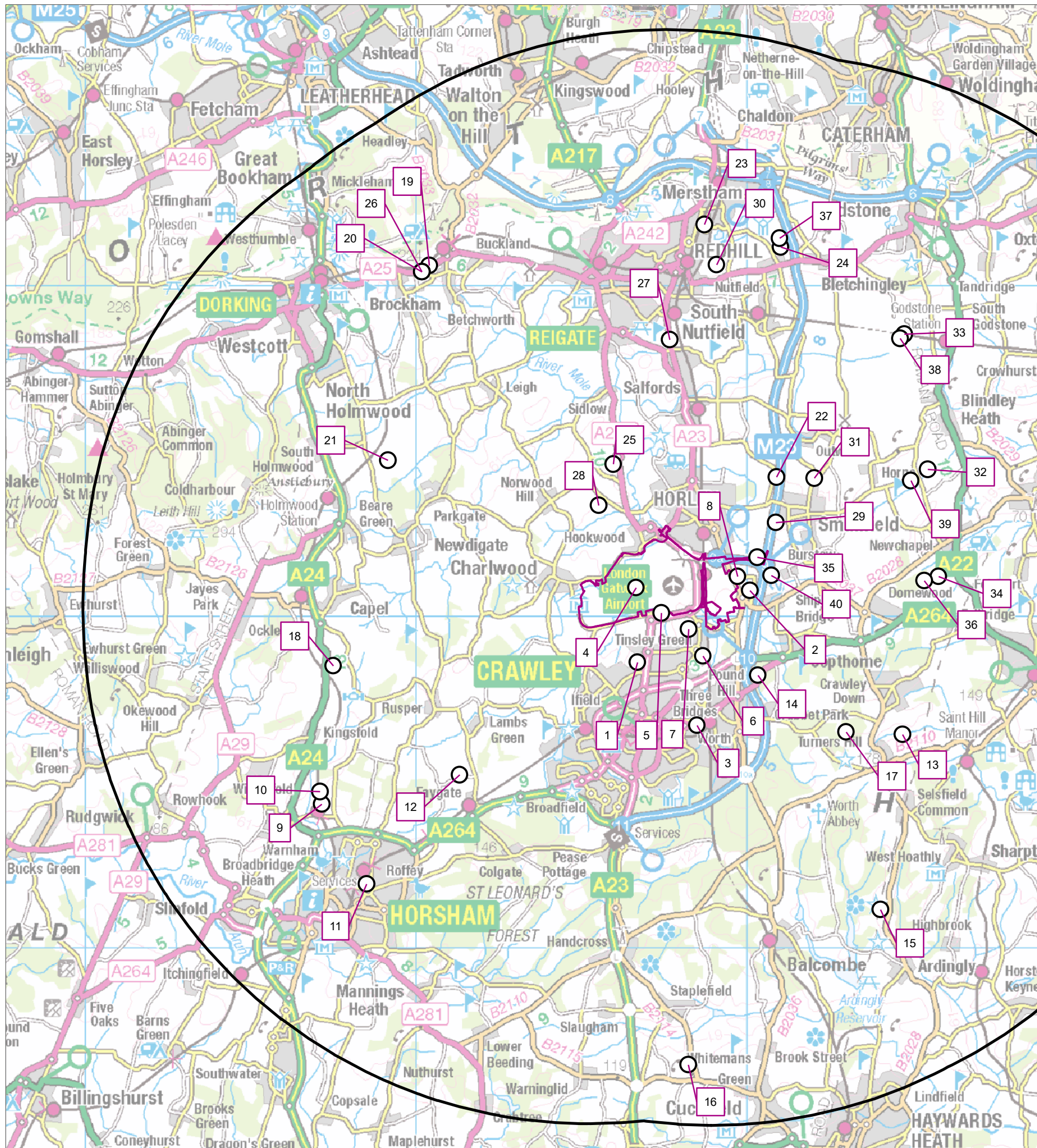
Code	Waste Type
15 01 03	Wooden packaging
15 01 04	Metallic packaging
15 01 05	Composite packaging
15 01 06	Mixed packaging
15 01 07	Glass packaging
15 01 09	Textile packaging
15 01 10*	Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances
15 02	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing
15 02 02*	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances
15 02 03	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
16 01	End-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 03	End-of-life tyres
16 01 07*	Oil filters
16 01 08*	Components containing mercury
16 01 09*	Components containing PCBs
16 01 11*	Brake pads containing asbestos
16 01 12	Brake pads other than those mentioned in 16 01 11
16 01 13*	Brake fluids
16 01 14*	Antifreeze fluids containing dangerous substances
16 01 15	Antifreeze fluids other than those mentioned in 16 01 14
16 01 16	Tanks for liquified gas
16 01 17	Ferrous metals
16 01 18	Non-ferrous metal
16 01 19	Plastic
16 01 20	Glass
16 01 21*	Hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 01 07 to 16 01 11 and 16 01 13 and 16 01 14
16 01 22	Components not otherwise specified
16 02	Waste from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 09*	Transformers and capacitors containing PCBs
16 02 10*	Discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09
16 02 11*	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC
16 02 12*	Discarded equipment containing free asbestos

Code	Waste Type
16 02 13*	Discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
16 02 14	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 15*	Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment
16 02 16	Components removed from the discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
16 03	Off-specification batches and unused products
16 03 03*	Inorganic wastes containing dangerous substances
16 03 04	Inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03
16 03 05*	Organic wastes containing dangerous substances
16 03 06	Organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
16 05	Gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals
16 05 04*	Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances
16 05 05	Gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04
16 05 06*	Laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing dangerous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals
16 05 07*	Discarded inorganic chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
16 05 08*	Discarded organic chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
16 05 09	Discarded chemicals other than those mentioned in 16 05 06, 16 05 07 or 16 05 08
16 06	Batteries and accumulators
16 06 01*	Lead batteries
16 06 02*	Ni-Cd batteries
16 06 03*	Mercury-containing batteries
16 06 04	Alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
16 06 05	Other batteries and accumulators
16 07	Waste from transport tank, storage tank and barrel cleaning (except 05 and 13)
16 07 08*	Wastes containing oil
16 07 09*	Wastes containing other dangerous substances
16 10	Aqueous liquid wastes destined for off-site treatment
16 10 01*	Aqueous liquid wastes containing dangerous substances

Code	Waste Type
17	Construction and DEMOLITION Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
	See Table 5.4.1
18 01	Wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans
18 01 01	Sharps (except 18 01 03)
18 01 04	Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection (for example, dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposal clothing, diapers)
18 01 06*	Chemicals consisting of dangerous substances
18 01 07	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06
18 01 08*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
18 01 09	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08
18 01 10*	Amalgam waste from dental care
18 02	Wastes from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals
18 02 01	Sharps (except 18 02 02)
18 02 03	Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 02 05*	Chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
18 02 06	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05
18 02 07*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
18 02 08	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07
19 10	Wastes from shredding of metal-contained waste
19 10 01	Iron and steel waste
19 10 02	Non-ferrous waste
19 10 03*	Fluff-light fraction and dust containing dangerous substances
19 10 04	Fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03
19 10 05*	Other fractions containing dangerous substances
19 10 06	Other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05
19 12	Waste from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example, sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	Paper and cardboard
19 12 02	Ferrous metal
19 12 03	Non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	Plastic and rubber
19 12 05	Glass
19 12 06*	Wood containing dangerous substances

Code	Waste Type
19 12 07	Wood other than mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	Textiles
19 12 09	Minerals (for example, sand, stones)
19 12 10	Combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 12 11*	Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste containing dangerous substances
19 12 12	Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
19 13	Wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 01*	Solid wastes from soil remediation containing dangerous substances
19 13 02	Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
19 13 03*	Sludges from soil remediation containing dangerous substances
19 13 04	Sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03
19 13 05*	Sludges from groundwater remediation containing dangerous substances
19 13 06	Sludges from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 05
20 01	Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) – separately collected fractions
20 01 01	Paper and cardboard
20 01 02	Glass
20 01 08	Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 10	Clothes
20 01 11	Textiles
20 01 13*	Solvents
20 01 14*	Acids
20 01 15*	Alkalines
20 01 17*	Photochemicals
20 01 19*	Pesticides
20 01 21*	Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
20 01 23*	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
20 01 25	Edible oil and fat
20 01 26*	Oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 01 25
20 01 27*	Paints, inks adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances

Code	Waste Type
20 01 28	Paints, inks adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27
20 01 29*	Detergents containing dangerous substances
20 01 30	Detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 28
20 01 31*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
20 01 32	Medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31
20 01 33*	Batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries
20 01 34	Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 35*	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components
20 01 36	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 37*	Wood containing dangerous substances
20 0138	Wood other than those mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	Plastics
20 01 40	Metals
20 01 41	Wastes from chimney sweeping
20 01 99	Other fractions not otherwise specified (cigarette lighters)
20 02	Garden and park wastes
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste
20 02 02	Soil and stones
20 02 03	Other non-biodegradable wastes
20 03	Other municipal waste
20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	Waste from markets
20 03 03	Street cleaning residues
20 03 04	Septic tank sludge
20 03 06	Waste from sewage cleaning
20 03 07	Bulky waste



Permitted Waste Sites (June 2019)

- 1 - Crawley Recycling Site
- 2 - United Yard
- 3 - Stephenson Way
- 4 - Gatwick Waste Care Centre
- 5 - Platinum International Limited
- 6 - Day Aggregates Crawley Depot
- 7 - Rowley Farm
- 8 - Elliott Metals
- 9 - Former Wealden Brickworks W T S
- 10 - Brookhurst Wood Aggregate Treatment & Recycling Facility
- 11 - Parsonage Farm Scrapyard
- 12 - Bell And Sons Construction Yard
- 13 - Burleigh Oaks Farm
- 14 - Copthorne Yard
- 15 - Royal Botanical Gardens Kew
- 16 - Holmsted Farm
- 17 - M N H Sustainable Cabin Services Ltd
- 18 - Capel Landfill Site
- 19 - Reigate Road Sandpit Landfill, Rh3
- 20 - Reigate Road Quarry
- 21 - Swires Farm
- 22 - Hurstridge
- 23 - Mercury Recovery Redhill Surrey
- 24 - Mercers South Quarry
- 25 - Britaniacrest Recycling Ltd
- 26 - Betchworth Sand Quarry Landfill
- 27 - Earlswood Depot
- 28 - Lomond Equestrian Centre
- 29 - 2 Perrylands Lane
- 30 - Redhill Landfill Site
- 31 - Materials Recycling Facility
- 32 - Egap Recycling Centre
- 33 - South Godstone Quarry
- 34 - Unit 35, Hobbs Industrial Estate
- 35 - Ellerton Yard
- 36 - Churchill Farm
- 37 - Glebe Lake
- 38 - South Godstone Brickworks
- 39 - R Exall And Sons
- 40 - Fisher Recycling Ltd

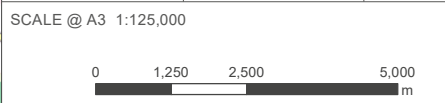
- KEY**
- Project Scoping Boundary
 - 15km Search Buffer
 - Permitted Waste Sites (June 2019)

DOCUMENT
Preliminary Environmental Information Report Appendix 5.3.2

DRAWING TITLE
Waste Sites Within 15km

DATE
September 2021

	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 4.1.1	REVISION For PEIR Issue
	DRAWN BY BG	PM / CHECKED BY CR



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