PADDINGTON GREEN
POLICE STATION

Pre-Redevelopment Waste Audit

Pre-Redevelopment Waste Audit
- January 2023 - GLA0711 AMND Rev 01
January 2023

January 2023

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AESG

Berkeley Group

Paddington Green Police Station

Pre-Redevelopment Waste Audit

Project Name	Paddington Green Police Station
Report Title	Pre-Redevelopment Waste Audit
Description	Pre-demolition and pre-refurbishment audit report for PGPS project.
Ref. No.	BER – PGB – PDA - 00
Issue	01
Revision	00
Date	29 June 2022
Prepared by	John Wootton - SWECO
Reviewed by	Ara Nik
Approved by	Sam Luker

Contents

1 Executive Summary

This Pre-Redevelopment Waste Audit (PWA) has been undertaken on the former Paddington Green Police Station, Newcastle Place, London by Sweco UK Ltd, on the instructions of AESG Ltd.

The PWA has been prepared to accompany a planning application and/or attain BREEAM Credits for the following redevelopment at the site:

"Demolition and redevelopment of the site to provide three buildings (1x 32 storey, 1 x 18 storey and 1 x 15 storey), providing 556 residential units (including 210 affordable units) (Class C3), commercial uses (Class E), flexible community/affordable workspace (Class E/F.1). Planning reference 20/06527/FULL.

The existing building comprises of masonry construction throughout with external glazed windows and doors. Its extent is predominantly made up of an open plan basement car park, ground floor courtyard area and high security custody suites with 2 No. separate 7 and 14 floor multi-story blocks.

The PWA has been undertaken to determine as far as reasonably practicable, the volume and/or quantity of key demolition products (KDPs) that have the potential to be reused, recycled or disposed.

Its aim is to maximise the recovery of materials from the proposed redevelopment of the site for subsequent high grade/value applications as per the waste hierarchy:

Prevention; Preparing for Reuse; Recycling; and Other Recovery.

The PWA has estimated KDP to total 11950.81m3 and 26,437.11 tonnes. The KDPs have been categorised into groups and the estimated volumes and weights of the KDPs have then been calculated.

The suitability of these KDPs for reuse, recycling and recovery has subsequently been considered, in accordance with the recommended waste hierarchy.

The audit has determined that all KDPs identified have the potential to be reused, recycled or relocated subject to confirmation by qualified persons, therefore achieving in diverting key demolition products from landfill.

It is estimated that 96% of key demolition products have the potential to be diverted

from landfill by either its reuse on and/or off site, or by recycling.

2 Limitations and Exceptions

This report and its findings should be considered in relation to the terms and conditions proposed and scope of works agreed between Sweco UK Ltd (Sweco) and the Client.

The copyright in this report and other plans and documents prepared by Sweco is owned by them and no such report, plan or document may be reproduced, published or adapted without their written consent. Complete copies of this report may, however, be made and distributed by the Client as an expedient in dealing with matters related to its commission.

This report was prepared only for our Client and was not intended to be relied on by any other party. Third parties should not rely on the facts, matters or opinions set out in this report without the express written permission of Sweco.

The estimation of material types and quantities is based on the visual observations at the time of the survey and does not take account of future usage or clearance of the site.

All actions set out in this report are recommendations only and alternative uses or disposal actions may be undertaken by the demolition contractor.

The report provides an estimation of material quantities for guidance only. It is the demolition/main Contractor's responsibility to record and report actual materials present and accurate volumes of each material.

3 Introduction

3.1 General

This Pre-Redevelopment Waste Audit (PWA) has been undertaken at the former Paddington Green Police Station by Sweco UK Ltd on the instructions of AESG Limited.

The PWA has been undertaken to meet the requirement of the BREEAM Wst01 Construction Waste Management standard and carried out in line with the BRE Code of Practice Pre-redevelopment Audits (July 2017).

The PWA was undertaken on during 13-17 June 2022.

3.2 Terms of Reference

The terms of reference for this report were presented in Sweco proposal reference: 65206844-SWE-ZZ-XX-CP-J-0001 dated 26 May 2022 and accepted in an emailed instruction to proceed, dated 07 June 2022, from AESG Limited.

3.3 Site Information

The former Paddington Green Police Station site is a large multi-story building located within the Edgeware area of London. It is positioned adjacent the crossroads to the A5 Edgeware Rd to the east, the A404 Harrow Rd to the south and Newcastle place to the north. Its footprint is approximately 1.15 acre/4658m2.

Constructed during the late 1960s - early 1970s and closing in 2018 due to being unsuitable for its current use, the building is primarily of masonry construction throughout with external glazed windows and doors. Its extent is predominantly made up of an open plan basement car park, ground floor courtyard area and high security custody suites with 2 No. separate 7 and 14 floor multi-story blocks.

The external areas of the site are predominantly made up of hardstanding surfaces.

No areas of shrubbery or landscaping are present.

The location and outline of the site is presented under Appendix A.

The National Grid reference for the approximate centre of the site is TQ 26952 81740.

3.4 Proposed Development

It is understood the former Paddington Green Police Station site is to be redeveloped into a purpose-built city living accommodation, to include affordable homes, community spaces as well as retail and office spaces.

The Planning application (Reference 20/06527/FULL) includes the following description of proposed redevelopment:

"Demolition and redevelopment of the site to provide three buildings (1x 32 storey, 1 x 18 storey and 1 x 15 storey), providing 556 residential units (including 210 affordable units) (Class C3), commercial uses (Class E), flexible community/affordable workspace (Class E/F.1), provision of private and public amenity space, landscaping, tree and other planting, public realm improvements throughout the site including new Pre-Redevelopment Waste Audit, Former Paddington Green Police Station – Newcastle Place, London N2 65206844-SWE-ZZ-XX-RP-J-0001, Rev.: C01, 28/06/2022 4 pedestrian and cycle links, provision of public art and play space, basement level excavation to provide associated plant, servicing and disabled car and cycle parking."

4 Pre-demolition Audit Methodology

4.1 Pre-demolition Audit Targets

The PWA has been undertaken to determine as far as reasonably practicable, the volume and/or quantity of key demolition products (KDP) on site that have the potential to be reused, recycled or disposed.

Its aim is to maximise the recovery of materials from demolition for subsequent high grade/value applications as per the following order of waste hierarchy:

1. Prevention
2. Preparing for Reuse
3. Recycling
4. Other Recovery
5. Disposal

4.2 Pre-redevelopment Audit Procedure

The PWA incorporates the following steps:

- Collection and examination of available information
- Site visit to collect further information.
- Estimation of types and amounts of materials/key demolition products (KDP).
- Assessment of suitability of materials for reuse/recycling/other waste
- management method.
- Recommendations for materials management and target setting

Following this, the demolition contractor will apply the following:

- Materials management and target setting.

4.3 Collection and examination of available information

The following information has been provided to Sweco which has been used in the undertaking of the PWA.

Information provided	Received Yes/No	Details
Architects Drawings	Yes	N/A
Scaled Floor Plans/Measured Surveys	No	N/A
Scaled Elevations	No	N/A
Photos	Yes	General View Photos
Asbestos Survey Report	No	N/A
Structural Engineers Survey	No	N/A
Topographical Survey	Yes	N/A
Ground Investigation Reports	No	N/A
Ecological Survey report	No	N/A
Other	Yes	Site Location Plan

4.4 Site audit to collect further information

The audit of the site was undertaken during 13-17 June 2022.

At the time of the audit the former Paddington Green Police Station was not in active use, however the courtyard and basement areas were used to store building construction materials from the adjacent site.

The following restrictions/limitations were present:

- No power/lighting throughout
- No access to the 2 No. multi story roof tops
- No access to lift shafts
- Vandalism to materials throughout

4.5 Estimation of types, weights and amounts of materials

Assumptions and estimations of key demolition product (KDP) types have been made based on the type and its condition on the site at the time of audit. These have been estimated and presented as Tonnes/m3 as per the BRE Code of Practice Pre-redevelopment Audits (July 2017).

All materials have been identified as per the categories within the European Waste Group classification (Presented in Appendix A).

Weights have been estimated as per their categories in the table of conversion factors (Presented in Appendix B).

Where the conversion factor varies for material type (e.g. metals/timbers), a calculation of the highest and lowest values has been undertaken, providing an estimated range of weights.

Where fixtures and fittings (i.e. door handles, hinges etc) constitute less than 10% of the volume of an element (i.e. door/windows etc), these have not been recorded.

For external hardstanding areas where present (e.g. Macadam/Asphalt), an assumed thickness has been used to calculate volumes. From our experience of reviewing ground investigation reports of previous car park and taking into consideration worst case scenarios, we will calculate the thickness of asphalt/macadam surfaces to be 10cm thick unless proven otherwise.

The estimation of soils and/or D&E materials have been excluded from this report.

4.6 Below ground Services

No estimates of below ground services (e.g. drainage, cables, pipework etc) have been made.

4.7 Assessment and Suitability of Material for reuse/recycling or other Waste Management Methods

For each of the types of materials identified that are likely to arise from the redevelopment or demolition of the site, an assessment of the best management options should be undertaken as per the following waste hierarchy:

- Reuse on site or off site: Reuse of the component without further processing. (Where reuse seems appropriate onsite, i.e. in the subsequent development, this should be highlighted).
- Closed Loop Recycling: Recycling/reprocessing into the same component (e.g. ceiling and carpet tile take back schemes.)
- Open Loop Recycling: Recycling/reprocessing into a different component (e.g. the shredding of a pallet to produce wood chips for particle boards.)

- Recovery: Typically used to describe generic separation and recycling of materials (usually at a waste transfer station), but there may be occasions where this could describe biological treatment such as composting.
- Energy Recovery: Incineration of waste to provide energy.
- Disposal: Disposal of waste via landfill, incineration without energy recovery or other form of treatment/encapsulation (e.g. for hazardous/difficult waste).

4.8 Recommendation for Materials Management and Target Setting

Material management and target setting is to be undertaken by the demolition contractor, who should set targets for different waste management methods to determine the overall amounts of materials to be used on or off site in their original form, recycled on site or closed/open loop recycled off site.

Section 6 has set out the following recommendation for the diversion of materials from landfill. These are recommendations and alternative actions may be agreed by the client and demolition contractor.

Where possible, local companies and/or additional website sources of information have been recommended for the purpose of reclamation and/or reuse. It should be understood that this is for information only and there may be alternative companies available. Sweco does not endorse and is not affiliated with any recommended business or information provider included within this report.

4.9 Waste Management Plan

The estimates of KDP within this report including suggestions for disposal, recycling and/or reuse is to be incorporated into the demolition contractors Site Waste Management Plan.

It should be noted that it is the demolition/main contractor's responsibility to record and report actual materials present and accurate volumes of each material via a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)/Resource Management Plan (RMP), for example a SMARTWASTE tool. This is normally required to demonstrate construction resource efficiency and diversion of resources from landfill.

4.10 Hazardous Materials

The identification and disposal of hazardous materials should be undertaken in line With the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 and the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSWA 1974).

The location, type and extent of asbestos containing materials (ACMs) have not been included within the scope of this report and should be identified via a refurbishment and/or demolition asbestos survey prior to the start of works.

Where works on or the removal of the ACMs is required, it should be noted that all work with asbestos must be carried out in accordance with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012. It should be understood that during the removal of ACMs, additional KDPs may also be required to be disposed of as hazardous waste in a designated landfill.

5 Summary of Site Key Demolition Materials

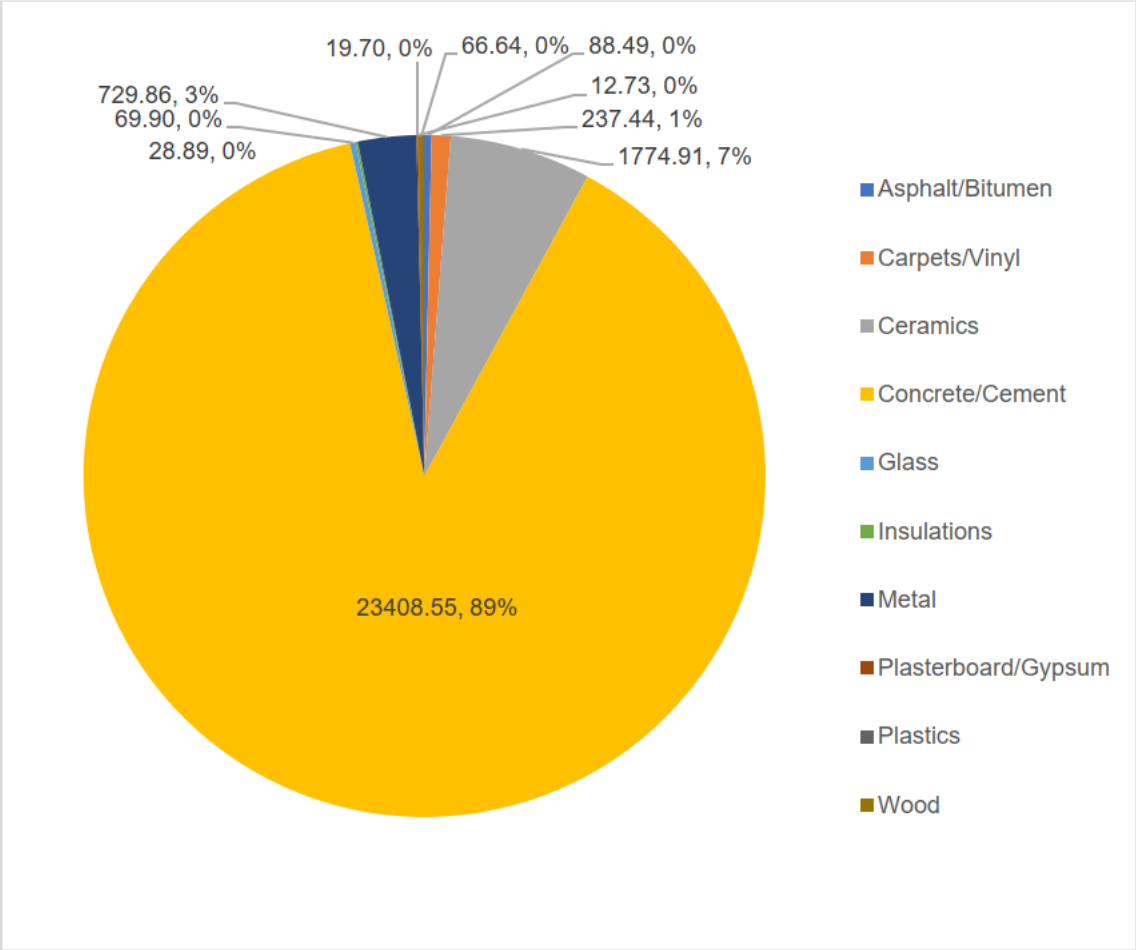
The results of the audit have estimated Key Demolition Products (KDP) to total 11950.81m3 and 26437.11 tonnes.

These are categorised as per the Wst 01 construction waste management construction waste group table in Appendix A and calculated as per the material weight factors in Appendix B.

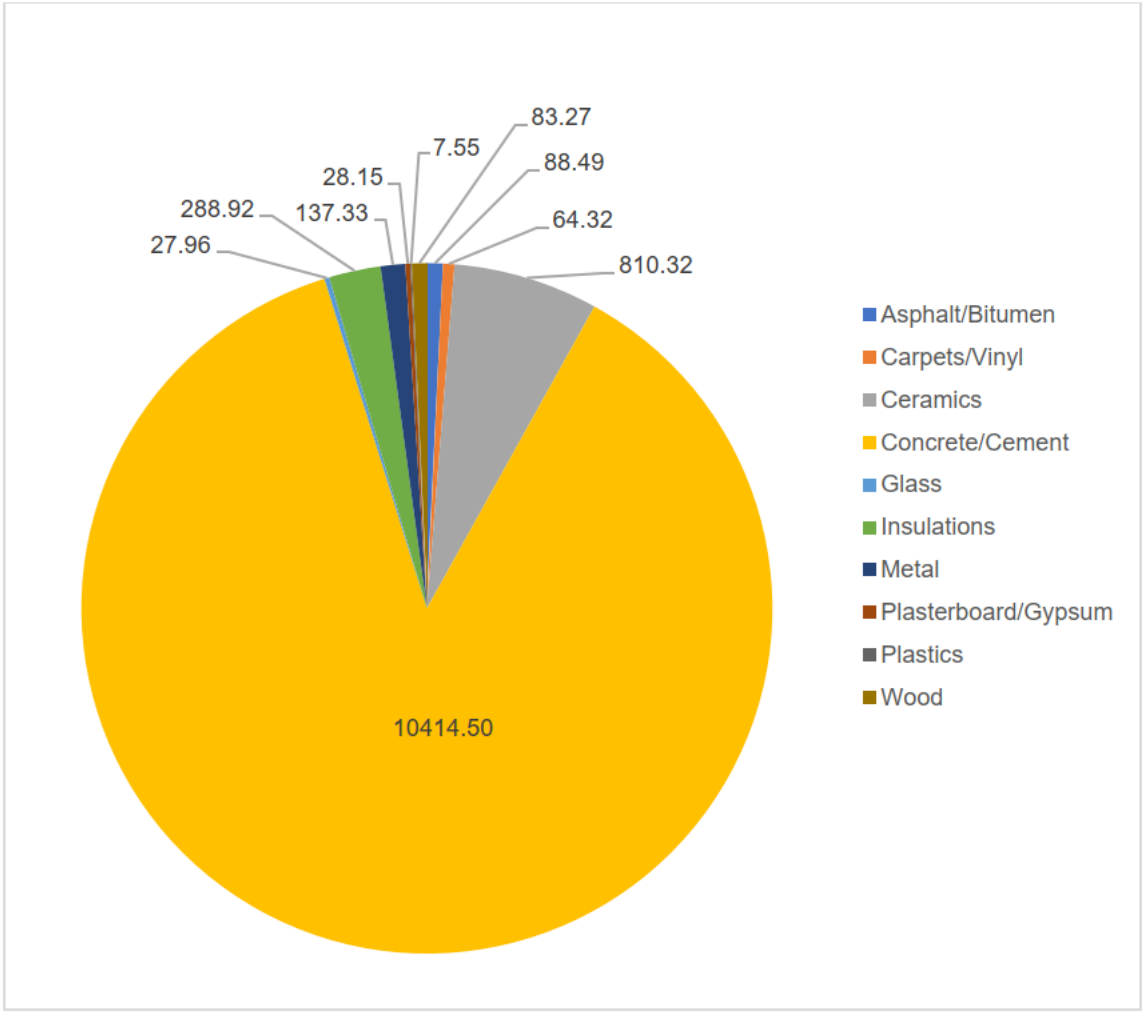
Estimated volumes and weights of key demolition materials (KDP) made throughout the former Paddington Green Police Station site are presented as follows:

Key Demolition Product (KPD)	European Waste Group	Estimated Volume (m3)	Estimated Weight (Tonnes)	Percentage by Weight (%)
Concrete/Cement	170101 170102	10414.50	23408.55	89
Metals	0714	137.33	729.86	3
Glass	17202	27.96	69.90	0
Wood	070201	83.27	66.64	0
Plasterboard/Gypsum	170802	28.15	19.70	0
Ceramics	107103	810.32	1774.91	7
Carpet/Vinyl	200111	64.32	237.44	1
Insulations	170604	288.92	28.89	0
Plastics	170203	7.55	12.73	0
OtherAsphalt /Macadam/Bitumens	1703	88.49	88.49	0
	Total	**11950.81**	**26437.11**	**100**

5.1 Total Weight by Tonnes of Key Demolition Products



5.2 Total Weight by Volume m3 of Key Demolition Products



6 Recommendations

6.1 Recommended targets for the Division of Materials from Landfill

The assessment and suitability of key demolition products for reuse, recycling and recovery have been set out as per the recommended waste hierarchy outlined in section 3.7 and should be followed as much as reasonably practicable.

MATERIAL	VOLUME (m3)	WEIGHT (TONNES)	REUSE/RECYCLE TARGET
Asphalt/Macadam/Bitumen	88.49	88.49	Reuse or Recycle 90%
RECOMMENDATIONS			
Bitumen key demolition products include linings to roofs throughout. The overall condition of the roof surfaces is in a fair condition and could potentially be left in situ if being built on top of (subject to confirmation by qualified persons). Alternatively, reclaimed bitumen materials could potentially be crushed and reused in Asphalt plants or used as C&D material. It is advised a specialist contractor is employed to advise on the potential for reuse or to recycle.			
LOCAL REFUSE CENTRES OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACTS			
Aggregate Industries: https://www.aggregate.com/location-finder/asphalt-small-load-and-collect/essex/purfleet/328 **Sussex Asphalt:** https://www.sussexasphalte.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/mrk072-gn33-working-towards-zero-avoidable-waste-in-the-roofing-sector.pdf			

MATERIAL	VOLUME (m3)	WEIGHT (TONNES)	REUSE/RECYCLE TARGET
Metals	137.33	729.86	Recycle and reuse on or off site 100%
RECOMMENDATIONS			
Key demolition metal product throughout the site include structural profiled beams, pipework, railings, radiators, doors, roller shutters, lift systems, ventilation, lamp posts, crash posts, window frames and high security doors and fencing. Structural beams may potentially be left in-situ depending on inspection by qualified persons and the scope of redevelopment. Lift shafts were not accessed, however for advice on reuse and recycling lift infrastructure, further information should be provided by a qualified lift engineer/consultant.			

All metals not remaining on site can be collected by a waste management company for recycling and sold as scrap.

LOCAL REFUSE CENTRES OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACTS

London Scrap Metal Recycling:
https://www.londonscrapmetalrecycling.com/
London Metal and Recycling Ltd:
https://www.londonmetalandrecycling.co.uk/

MATERIAL	VOLUME (m3)	WEIGHT (TONNES)	REUSE/RECYCLE TARGET
Concrete/Cement	10414.50	23408.55	Reuse on or off site100%

RECOMMENDATIONS

Key demolition concrete and cement products on site consist of structural floors/ceilings, external linings, beams and columns, brickwork/blocks to walls and hardstanding areas throughout.

Those not remaining in-situ can be downcycled and broken up on and/or off site to use as recycled sub base aggregates, however with the current buildings occupying almost the entire site, it is unclear if there will be available space for crushing plant or how much stockpiling space will be available.

LOCAL REFUSE CENTRES OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACTS

Powerday Commercial:
https://powerday.co.uk/material-recycling-facilities/recycled-aggregates-concrete/
Hinton's Waste:
https://www.hintonswaste.co.uk/recycling-facilities/recycled-aggregates-concrete/

MATERIAL	VOLUME (m3)	WEIGHT (TONNES)	REUSE/RECYCLE TARGET
Wood	83.27	66.64	Recycle and reuse on site or off site 95%

RECOMMENDATIONS

Key demolition wood products throughout the site include doors and frames, oriented strand board ceiling and boxing panels, work surfaces, partitioning, cupboards and kitchen units.

Subject to their condition and meeting the necessary fire safety rating where required, doors could potentially be reused on or off site.

Inspection of materials during strip out should be made to determine if it can be stockpiled/ segregated and reused as part of the new construction.

Alternatively, wood products can be open loop recycled off site by a waste management company or independent business / charity that can transform timber into further products.

LOCAL REFUSE CENTRES OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACTS

Solo Wood Recycling:
https://solowoodrecycling.co.uk/
Community Wood Recycling:
https://communitywoodrecycling.org.uk/

MATERIAL	VOLUME (m3)	WEIGHT (TONNES)	REUSE/RECYCLE TARGET
Plasterboard/Gypsum	28.15	19.70	Recycle 95%

RECOMMENDATIONS

Key demolition plasterboard and Gypsum products have been identified throughout as wall partitioning as well as ceiling rendering.

Given the method of its removal, it is unlikely that the decision to reuse plasterboard will be made during the new construction, however the metal studs/frames may be salvageable for reuse on or off site subject to inspection by a qualified person.

Plasterboard waste can be recycled into new plasterboard products via a closed loop recycling service.

Waste plasterboard should be stockpiled separately and not be mixed with other waste products to avoid contamination.

Waste Render can be stockpiled separately, downcycled and broken up on and off site to use as recycled sub base aggregates.

LOCAL REFUSE CENTRES OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACTS

British Gypsum:
https://www.british-gypsum.com/sustainability/our-sustainability-services/our-plasterboard-recycling-service
Powerday Commercial:
https://powerday.co.uk/material-recycling-facilities/plasterboard-recycling/

MATERIAL	VOLUME (m3)	WEIGHT (TONNES)	REUSE/RECYCLE TARGET
Ceramics	810.32	1174.91	Recycle 100%

RECOMMENDATIONS

Ceramic key demolition products throughout consist of wall and floor tiles as well as WC's and basins.

If removed in a good condition, clean ceramic tiles could potentially be recycled and reused.

Alternatively, ceramic products can be downcycled crushed and used for drainage products or within sub base aggregates

Subject to inspection by a qualified person, WCs and basins could be recycled/reused off site, however this is unlikely given the amount of vandalism throughout and the condition/age of products.

LOCAL REFUSE CENTRES OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACTS

Powerday Commercial:
https://powerday.co.uk/material-recycling-facilities/recycled-aggregates-concrete/
Hinton's Waste:
https://www.hintonswaste.co.uk/recycling-facilities/recycled-aggregates-concrete/

MATERIAL	VOLUME (m3)	WEIGHT (TONNES)	REUSE/RECYCLE TARGET
Carpet/Vinyl	64.32	237.44	Recycle 90%

RECOMMENDATIONS

Carpets/Carpet tiles in good condition can be either donated to charity or recycled via a suitable waste recycling company or takeback scheme.

Vinyl flooring if removed in a good condition can also be donated to charity or recycled via a suitable waste recycling company or takeback scheme. Vinyl flooring however is commonly glued down and may therefore be damaged on removal.

LOCAL REFUSE CENTRES OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACTS

Carpet Recycling UK:
https://carpetrecyclinguk.com/
Recofloor Vinyl Takeback Scheme:
https://www.recofloor.org/recycling-vinyl-flooring-saves-money/

MATERIAL	VOLUME (m3)	WEIGHT (TONNES)	REUSE/RECYCLE TARGET
Insulations	288.92	28.89	Recycle and reuse on or off site 90%

RECOMMENDATIONS

Insulation Key demolition products throughout have been identified as suspended ceiling tiles, MMMF insulation to plant and pipe works and fibreglass tanks.

Whilst not visually identified, foam and /or mineral wool insulation (MMMF) may also be present within plasterboard wall and/or ceiling cavities as well as within the external wall and roof cladding.

Subject to it condition and inspection by qualified persons, ceiling tiles as well as their frames can be removed and safely stored for reuse off site. Alternatively, subject to meeting the required criteria, unsuitable ceiling tiles can be collected and upscale recycled into new tiles.

Depending on the type of mineral wool insulation, this may be suitable for upscaled recycling to be transformed into new insulation materials.

It however may be the case that unidentified insulations may not be recyclable and therefore should be disposed of as per the hazardous waste regulations 2005.

LOCAL REFUSE CENTRES OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACTS

Armstrong Ceiling and Wall Solutions:
https://www.armstrongceilings.com/commercial/en/performance/sustainable-building-design/ceiling-recycling-program.html
Rockwool:
https://www.rockwool.com/uk/about-us/sustainability/recycling/

MATERIAL	VOLUME (m3)	WEIGHT (TONNES)	REUSE/RECYCLE TARGET
Plastics	7.55	12.73	Recycle 100%

RECOMMENDATIONS

Plastic key demolition materials have been identified as uPVC window frames, wall sheets and PVCu drainage pipes.

uPVC and PVCu products are suitable for closed loop recycling to be transformed into new plastic materials.

Window frames should be separated from the glass panels and stockpiled separately to avoid contamination of materials.

LOCAL REFUSE CENTRES OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACTS

CNC Recycling:
https://www.upvc-recycling.co.uk/
Veka Recycling:
https://veka-recycling.co.uk/upvc-recycling/

MATERIAL	VOLUME (m3)	WEIGHT (TONNES)	REUSE/RECYCLE TARGET
Glass	27.96	69.90	Recycle 100%

RECOMMENDATIONS

Key demolition glass products identified throughout the site include windows, partitions and doors.

Subject to inspection by qualified person and meeting the necessary safety rating, glass window panels and doors may be suitable for reuse off site, however, those deemed less suitable should be recycled via closed loop recycling and turned back into glass products.

Alternative options are to break up and use as sub base aggregates, however this should not be the preferred option.

All glazing products not being identified for reused should be separated from its housing frames to avoid contamination and rejection from the recycling company unless specified otherwise.

LOCAL REFUSE CENTRES OR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACTS

Bywaters:
https://www.bywaters.co.uk/services/recycle/glass
First Mile Recycling:
https://thefirstmile.co.uk/

7 Audit Summary

MATERIAL	VOLUME (m3)	WEIGHT (TONNES)	PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT %	REUSE/RECYCLE TARGET %
Concrete/Cement	10414.50	23408.55	89	100
Metals	137.33	729.86	3	100
Glass	27.96	69.90	0	100
Wood	83.27	66.64	0	95
Plasterboard/Gypsum	28.15	19.70	0	95
Ceramics	810.32	1774.91	7	100
Carpet/Vinyl	64.32	237.44	1	90
Insulations	288.92	28.89	0	90
Plastics	7.55	12.73	0	100
OtherAsphalt /Macadam/Bitumens	88.49	88.49	0	90
TOTAL	**11950.81**	**26437.11**	**100**	**96**

The results of this audit have determined that all KDPs identified have the potential to be reused, recycled or relocated subject to confirmation by qualified persons, this will therefore achieve in the target of diverting waste from landfill.

It is estimated that unless specified otherwise by qualified persons, 96% of key demolition products have the potential to be diverted from landfill by either its reuse on and/or off site, or by recycling, which exceeds the GLA target of 95% (by tonnage).

The residual 4% of demolition waste must be disposed of via licensed waste disposal facilities and/or landfill as per the Hazardous waste regulations (England and Wales) 2005 (where relevant).

It is important that the results of this pre-redevelopment waste audit are communicated to the necessary persons or teams including the demolition contractor.

Prior to the commencement of redevelopment works, a target should be set based on the recommendations within this report and reviewed/compared on completion.

Following the comparison of actual targets achieved, a summary of the deviations from the targets along with the reasons for these deviations should be recorded to improve performance of future projects.

It is estimated that unless specified otherwise by qualified persons, 96% of key demolition products have the potential to be diverted from landfill by either its reuse on and /or off site, or by recycling.

8 References

1. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and amendments.
2. Environmental Protection Act 1990.
3. Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 and amendments.
4. Hazardous Waste Regulations (England and Wales) 2005.
5. The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006.
6. The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009.
7. Relevant quality protocols.
8. Control of Asbestos Regulation 2012 (CAR2012)
9. BRE Pre-redevelopment Audit Guidance (2017)
10. BREEAM New Construction Manual 2018
11. BREEAM WST 01 Construction Waste Management
12. Defra PB13530 Waste Hierarchy Guidance (2011)
13. https://www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste/construction-and-demolition-waste
14. http://www.hse.gov.uk/waste/waste-electrical.htm

APPENDIX A

(FIGURES)

REV	DATE	REVISION	MADE	CHK	APP
C01	22.06.2022	-	AC	JW	JW

DRAWING STATUS: FINAL ISSUE

SUITABILITY DESCRIPTION: SUITABLE FOR INFORMATION

Sweco
Building 7200
Cambridge Research Park
Cambridge
CB25 9TL
Tel: +44 (0)1223 632 800
Web: www.sweco.co.uk

CLIENT: AESG LIMITED

DRAWING TITLE: SITE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT: FORMER PADDINGTON GREEN POLICE STATION, LONDON

SCALE	SWECO REF.	STATUS	REVISION
NTS @A3	65206844	S2	C01

PROJECT	ORIGINATOR	VOLUME/ SYSTEM	LEVELS & LOCATIONS	TYPE	ROLE	NUMBER
65206844	SWE	ZZ	XX	DR	J	FIG 1

APPENDIX B

(PRE-DEMOLITION WASTE AUDIT PHOTOS)

SWECO

Photographs Relating to Pre-redevelopment Waste Audit

Project Name: Former Paddington Green Police Station
Project Reference: 65206844 Date: 27/06/2022
Project Manager: John Wootton Document Reference: 65206844-SWE-ZZ-XX-SU-J-0001 Revision: C01

GENERAL VIEWS THROUGHOUT

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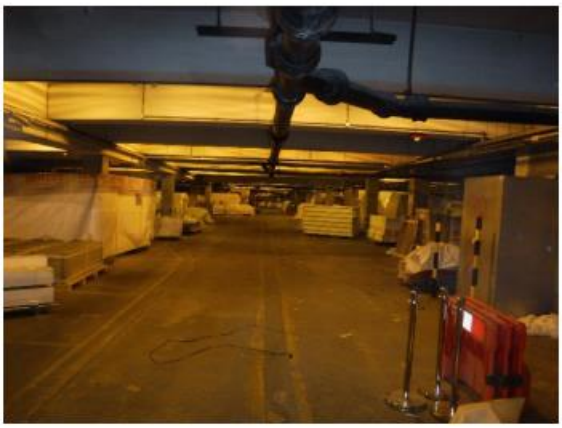

GENERAL VIEWS THROUGHOUT

GENERAL VIEWS THROUGHOUT

GENERAL VIEWS THROUGHOUT

APPENDIX C

(CONSTRUCTION WASTE GROUPS)

European Waste Catalogue	Key Group	Examples
170102	Bricks	Bricks
170101	Concrete	Pipes, kerb stones, paving slabs, concrete rubble, precast and in situ
17202	Glass	Glass (Uncontaminated)
170604	Insulation	Glass fibre, mineral wool, foamed plastic
1501	Packaging	Paint pots, pallets, cardboard, cable drums, wrapping bands, polythene sheets
170201	Timber	Softwood, hardwood, boards products such as plywood, chipboard, medium density fibreboard (MDF)
1602	Electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical & electronic TVs, fridges, airconditioning units, lamps equipment
200301	Canteen/office	Office waste, canteen waste, vegetation
1301	Oils	Hydraulic oil, engine oil, lubricating oil
1703	Asphalt and tar	Bitumen, coal tars, asphalt
170103	Tiles and ceramics	Ceramic tiles, clay roof tiles, ceramic, sanitary ware
1701	Inert	Mixed rubble/excavation material, glass
1704	Metals	Radiators, cables, wires, bars, sheet
170802	Gypsum	Plasterboard, render, plaster, cement, fibre cement sheets, mortar
170203	Plastics	Pipes, cladding, frames, non-packaging sheet
200307	Furniture	Tables, chairs, desks, sofas
1705	Soils	Soils, clays, sand; gravel, natural stone
Most relevant EWC	Liquids	Non-hazardous paints, thinners, timber treatments
Most relevant EWC	Hazardous	Defined in the Hazardous Waste List (HWL) of the European Waste Catalogue (EWC)

Most relevant EWC	Floor coverings (soft)	Carpets, vinyl flooring
Most relevant EWC	Architectural Features	Roof tiles, reclaimed bricks, fireplaces
170904 (Mixed)	Mixed/ other	Efforts should be made to categorise waste into the above categories wherever possible

*Additional information and EWC Waste Category numbers can be found on document BREEAME Wst 01 Construction waste management, and the following link (https://www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste/construction-and-demolition-waste)

APPENDIX D

(MATERIAL WEIGHT CONVERSION FACTORS)

Conversion factors for common materials arising from demolition projects

Material	Tonnes/m3
Aggregates	1.8
Aluminium	2.7
Asphalt	2.1
Bitumen	1.0
Blocks	2.0
Bricks	1.7
Cables (not hazardous)	2.3
Carpets	3.9
Cement	1.5
Chipboard	0.7
Clay roof tiles	1.9
Copper	8.9
Expanded Polystyrene insulation	0.0
Glass	2.5
Glass fibre insulation	0.1
Glass Reinforced Plastic	2.0
Hardboard	1.0
Hardwood	0.8
Internal building tiles	2.2
Iron	7.6
Lead	7.4
Low density fibre board	0.6
Medium Density Fibreboard	0.7
Mild steel	7.0

Material	Tonnes/m3
Mineral wool insulation	0.1
Mortar	1.7
Oriented Strand Board	0.6
Paving	2.3
Polyethylene	0.1
Plaster	0.7
Plasterboard	0.7
Plywood	0.8
Polypropylene	0.9
Polyurethane insulation	0.0
Poly Vinyl Chloride	1.4
Render	2.3
Ready Mix Concrete	2.3
Roof tiles	2.5
Slate	2.9
Softwood	0.4
Stainless steel	7.8
Stone	2.5
Structural Concrete	2.3
Tin	7.3
Vinyl flooring	1.4
Waste paper insulation	0.0
Wool fleece	0.0
Zinc	4.0