



DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM



Dogger Bank C and Sofia Offshore Wind Farms Onshore Works

CoCP Appendix 4.3

Site Waste Management Plan

DB-C RE-PM763-ARCUS-00010
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1 Introduction

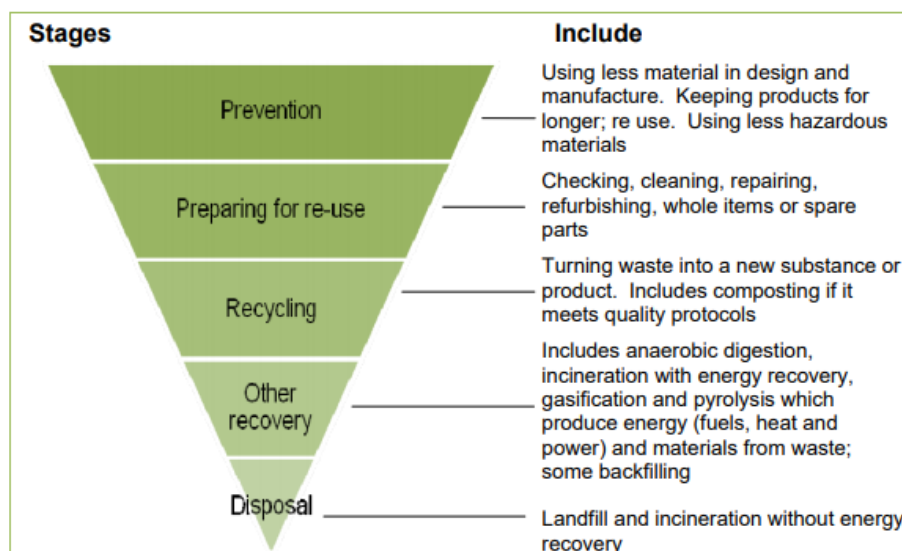
- 1 This Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) has been produced to support the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) and to fulfil Condition 9 of the Town and Country Planning Application #1 (TCPA #1, as defined further in the CoCP Glossary) and Requirement 27 of the Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Offshore Wind Farm Order 2015 (as amended) (the Development Consent Order, herein 'the DCO'). The measures set out within this SWMP will be implemented by the Principal Contractor appointed for the Onshore Works associated with the DCO, as defined within the CoCP.
- 2 The SWMP is required to satisfy Condition 9 and Requirement 27, Part 2(c) which states:
"Each CoCP must reflect and ensure delivery of the construction phase mitigation measures included in the environmental statement and must include consideration of the following matters, amongst others, during construction of the onshore works - (c) sustainable waste management during construction".
- 3 The SWMP takes account of good practice guidance and provides waste management methodologies consistent with the outcomes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as reported in the 2014 Environmental Statement (ES) for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Offshore Wind Farm.
- 4 The SWMP is based upon the Draft SWMP produced as Appendix C of **Chapter 24** of the 2014 ES. The Draft SWMP describes the decisions made when designing and planning the works which will minimise the quantity of waste produced on-site. The Draft SWMP also provides information on waste types that are expected to be produced through the construction of the Onshore Works, including the quantity of each type of waste and the proposed waste management option for each type of waste produced (i.e. re-use, recycling, recovery or disposal on or off-site).
- 5 The Principal Contractor will be committed to reducing and re-using the resources it uses throughout the Onshore Works. The SWMP is required to contain a declaration that the Principal Contractor will take all reasonable steps to ensure that all waste from the site is dealt with in accordance with waste duty of care as stipulated in Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.
- 6 The SWMP is the key tool which will be used by the Principal Contractor, to plan, implement, monitor and review waste minimisation and management during construction. This will be implemented through the Principal Contractor's delegated representative.
- 7 The waste management principles underpinning this document are derived from the 'Waste Hierarchy'. This will be a 'live' document and updates to, and resubmission of, the document may be necessary; any changes will also be recorded.

2 Guiding Documents

2.1 The Waste Hierarchy

8 The 'Waste Hierarchy' provides an outline approach of how waste management should be assessed within the SWMP, see Figure 2.1. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 place a duty on all persons who produce, keep or manage waste to apply the 'Waste Hierarchy' in order to minimise waste production at every stage of a development. The 'Waste Hierarchy' promotes selection of the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) and preferred option for management of waste.

Figure 2.1: Waste Hierarchy¹



9 The core waste management principles of prevention, reuse, recycle, recover and disposal as defined in the 'Waste Hierarchy', are embedded within this SWMP.

2.1.1 Waste Prevention

10 Minimisation of waste generation is achieved through careful design and creating a 'waste aware' culture on-site. All reasonable actions will be taken by the Principal Contractor to avoid the production of and/or minimise the volume of waste produced as a result of the Onshore Works. This can be through reducing consumption, using resources efficiently, and designing for longevity.

¹ Defra (2011), Guidance on applying the Waste Hierarchy [Online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69403/pb13530-waste-hierarchy-guidance.pdf (Accessed 07/10/2020)

2.1.2 Waste Separation for Reuse and Recycle

- 11 Where possible, the separation of waste will be carried out at the source in order to maximise opportunities for reuse and recycling. Segregation of waste will require training, monitoring and enforcement.

2.1.3 Waste Storage, Disposal and Transportation

- 12 All areas used for temporary storage of waste on-site will comply with Defra and Environment Agency (EA) guidelines and will be clearly signed. Waste storage facilities will be provided at source using the best environmental options available. Any hazardous or special waste will be stored in separate contained stockpiles or secure containers and clearly identified as such.
- 13 Disposal activities will also be carried out in accordance with the Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPGs) and Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs), which are being introduced to replace the PPGs, in order to ensure compliance with current waste legislation. Particular consideration should be given to **PPG4**: Disposal of sewage where no mains drainage is available, **PPG5**: Works and maintenance in or near water, **GPP4**: Treatment and disposal of sewage where no foul sewer is available, **GPP5**: Works and maintenance in or near water and **GPP8**: Safe Storage and Disposal of Used Oils.
- 14 Waste transportation will take place at regular intervals to avoid the accrual of waste. Where possible, delivery vehicles will aim to remove waste materials on return trips.
- 15 Only registered waste carriers will be authorised to transport waste and a Waste Transfer Note (WTN) will be completed for each load of waste, which must contain a record of their waste carrier registration number. Copies of each WTN will be filed as an appendix to the SWMP and held for at least two years. The appropriate European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code will be noted on the WTN, in addition to how it is contained. All sites receiving waste must have an appropriate permit, licence or registration exemption, the details of which should also be recorded.

2.2 Duty of Care

- 16 All reasonable steps will be handled efficiently and in accordance with the Duty of Care in Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- 17 The Principal Contractor and their sub-contractors will comply with Section 34 of the which places a duty on any person who imports, produces, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste or, as a broker, has control of such waste, to take measures to:
- Prevent the unauthorised or harmful deposition, treatment or disposal of waste;
 - Prevent the escape of waste from his control or that of any other person; and
 - On transfer of waste, ensure:
 - That the transfer is only to the authorised person or to a person for authorised transport purposes; and
 - That there is a written description of the waste that will enable other persons to avoid a contravention of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and to comply with the duty as respects the escape of waste.

2.3 Waste Transfer Note

- 18 The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 2014 require a WTN to be provided on the transfer of waste between parties.
- 19 The WTN must:
- Contain a written description of the waste and the corresponding EWC code;
 - State the quantity of waste;
 - State whether the waste is loose or in a container and, if in a container, the type of container used;
 - State the time and place of transfer;
 - State the name and address of the transferor and the transferee;
 - State whether the transferor is the producer of the waste;
 - State to which category of person the waste is transferred (e.g. registered waste carrier, holder of a waste management licence); and
 - Provide details of any waste carrier's registration or any waste management licence where used.

3 Overarching Principles

- 20 As a minimum, those working under the SWMP will adhere with the following:
- All operatives will keep areas clean and tidy;
 - Littering is prohibited;
 - Burning of waste on-site is prohibited;
 - Provision of bins to segregate waste and recyclable materials within all welfare facilities;
 - Provision of appropriate signage to ensure a high level of awareness and correct waste segregation and management is carried out on-site;
 - Provision of separate skips for general waste and separate recyclable materials within the main site compound. Skips must be covered to prevent refuse blowing away and rainwater accumulating. Skips shall be replaced when full and the contents disposed of in accordance with statutory requirements;
 - Provision of secure bunded containers to store waste oils/fuels/lubricants and oily rags prior to removal from the Site;
 - Any old containers found on-site should be checked and emptied by a Licensed Waste Carrier before they are removed; and
 - Chemical containers, used oil and filters, solvents, paints, electrical items, contaminated materials and hazardous refuse must be stored in a bunded area away from waterbodies and disposed of by licensed contractors in a controlled manner.
- 21 The Waste Hierarchy (see Section 3 and Figure 3.1) will be applied to determine the most sustainable waste management options to actively discourage sending waste to landfill. For example, soils will be reinstated where possible, but if this is not feasible then they may be re-used on-site where a need has been identified.

4 Waste Collection and Segregation Areas

- 22 Areas will be identified at strategic positions around the site for collection and segregation of waste produced during construction works where waste is segregated on-site. These will be as close as is reasonably practicable to the area where waste material is generated. A plan will be displayed on-site identifying such locations.
- 23 Containers will be selected to provide secure storage for each waste stream. Typically, these will be:
- 12 cubic yard open and closed skips;
 - 16 cubic yard closed skips; and
 - 40 cubic yard open skips.
- 24 Skip bays will be provided with signage indicating the appropriate waste stream, typically metal, wood and general construction waste to ensure that waste is deposited in the correct container to enable efficient segregation.
- 25 Collections of waste by the waste disposal contractor will be on either a scheduled or 'call-off' basis scheduled by the Principal Contractor (likely Site Manager). Removal of waste will be monitored to ensure that waste is removed from site in a timely manner to prevent build up and escape of waste materials.
- 26 Hazardous waste will be segregated into closed skips (i.e. spill material and empty Control of Substances Hazardous to Health COSHH containers) and storage drums (i.e. aerosols and oil filters). COSHH storage boxes will also be located on-site for hazardous waste segregation; these will be monitored and emptied into the main hazardous waste storage skips by the nominated personnel.
- 27 Pollution prevention measures will be considered before new areas are established. Specifically, they will be located away from watercourses, drains and other sensitive receptors and where required an impermeable hardstanding will be provided. Emergency spillage clean up kit will be provided where appropriate (i.e. where waste oils are stored).

5 Waste Streams and Management Procedures

5.1 Overview

- 28 General guidance for the disposal of specific waste streams is provided below. The individual waste stream is based on the description and the six-digit code given in the EWC. Where a waste stream is asterisked, it is likely to be hazardous, although this will depend on the exact composition of the material. Anticipated waste streams are:
- Welfare Facilities;
 - Non-hazardous solid waste including metals;
 - Solid hazardous waste;
 - Waste water;
 - Liquid hazardous waste;

- Packaging; and
- Excavated materials.

Details on waste streams will be provided in Stage-specific CEMPs.

5.2 Welfare Facilities

5.2.1 Solid Waste from Office and Welfare Areas

5.2.1.1 EWC Codes

- 20 01 01 – Paper and cardboard;
- 20 01 02 – Glass;
- 20 01 99 – Municipal offensive waste; and
- 20 03 01 – Mixed municipal waste.

5.2.1.2 Disposal Guidance

- 29 Facilities for the segregation of paper, cardboard, toner cartridges, cans and glass for recycling will be provided within the site offices and welfare facilities.
- 30 Containers will be stored on a hard surface away from drainage runs. They will be kept clean and closed skips provided for canteen waste to prevent odour and avoid attracting vermin.

5.2.2 Liquid Waste from Offices and Welfare Areas

5.2.2.1 EWC Codes

- 16 10 02 – Aqueous liquid wastes other than those mentioned in 16 10 01 including cesspit sludge; and
- 16 10 04 – Aqueous concentrates other than those mentioned in 16 10 03.

5.2.2.2 Disposal Guidance

- 31 Temporary welfare facilities will be provided within the site accommodation, which operate on a closed system which will be emptied as required by a licensed contractor. These facilities will include toilets, washing and drinking water. No connection to the mains sewers or water pipes is proposed.
- 32 Where excess surface water occurs from the area of the buildings, this would be collected and treated by Sustainable urban Drainage Scheme (SuDS), prior to discharge. Toilet facilities will have septic tanks for effluent and this will be emptied on a regular basis and taken away by a registered waste disposal contractor.

5.3 Non-Hazardous Solid Waste

5.3.1 EWC Codes

- 17 01 01 – Concrete;
- 17 01 07 – Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06;
- 17 05 04 – Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03;
- 17 02 01 – Wood;
- 17 04 05 – Iron and steel;
- 17 04 07 – Mixed metals; and
- 17 09 04 – Mixed construction wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03).

5.3.2 Management Guidance

- 33 Concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics, soil and stone from construction activities (EWC 17 01 01, 17 01 07 and 17 05 04) will be stockpiled, tested and reused where possible. Materials which are uncontaminated and suitable for reused may be re-used on-site in accordance with the Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environment (CL:AIRE) Code of Practice.
- 34 Wood, iron, steel and mixed metals (EWC 17 02 01, 17 04 05 and 17 04 07) will be segregated into skips for offsite recycling.
- 35 Mixed construction waste (EWC 17 09 04) will be collected in skips for off-site disposal by a licensed waste contractor to a waste sorting facility.

5.4 Hazardous Waste

5.4.1 Overview

- 36 All areas used for storage of waste will comply with EA - Waste Classification Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (1st Edition v1.1) Technical Guidance WM3, May 2018. Waste storage facilities will be provided 'at source' using the best environmental options available. Any 'hazardous/special waste' will be stored in separate, secure containers and clearly identified as hazardous.
- 37 Disposal routes will be agreed in advance of construction and in agreement with the EA.
- 38 All disposal of hazardous waste from the Principal Contractor will be accompanied by a consignment waste note which will be prepared before the material is moved.

5.4.2 Solid Hazardous Waste

5.4.2.1 EWC Codes

- 15 01 10* - Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substance (* signifies hazardous waste);
- 15 02 02* Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping clothes, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances;
- 16 01 07* - Oil filters;
- 16 06 01* – Lead batteries;
- 16 06 02* - Ni-Cad batteries; and
- 20 01 21* - Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste.

5.4.2.2 Disposal Guidance

- 39 Used containers contaminated with dangerous substances (e.g. paints, resins, sealants and adhesives) will be considered to be hazardous waste where the residual material does not 'go off' over time, where there is a significant residual quantity or where the properties of the material present a significant hazard.
- 40 Materials such as batteries, oil filters and fluorescent tubes will be replaced during the maintenance of plant, equipment and buildings on-site and are considered to be hazardous waste.
- 41 Facilities for disposal of hazardous wastes will be provided (by the waste producer) as necessary.

5.4.3 Liquid Hazardous Waste

5.4.3.1 Overview

- 42 All fuel and oil will be stored within an area contained by a small bund constructed from material sourced on-site and lined with an impermeable membrane in order to prevent any contamination of the surrounding soils, vegetation and water table, in accordance with the EA PPGs and the Water Environment (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. Any contaminated run-off within the bund will be disposed of at an appropriate waste management facility.
- 43 Any used (contaminated) spill kits, absorbent granules, sheets or fibres must be disposed of in accordance with the COSHH regulations and in accordance with the spill management plan.

5.4.3.2 EWC Codes

- 13 01 11* - Synthetic hydraulic oils;
- 13 02 05* - Synthetic engine, gear and lubricating;

- 13 05 01* - Solids from grit chambers and oil/water separators;
- 13 05 02* - Sludge's 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 01* - Fuel oil and diesel; and
- 20 01 12* - Solvents.

5.4.3.3 Disposal Guidance

- 44 Facilities will be provided for liquid hazardous wastes on an as needed basis. Where small quantities of hazardous liquid waste are produced, they may be decanted into a suitable drum or tank and stored on-site within a bunded area until disposal. Storage methods will consider pollution prevention and legal requirements (e.g. storage of waste oils will be in a bunded tank or drums stored within a bunded area). Disposal of liquid hazardous waste will follow UK Government guidance² and be in line with the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended)³.

5.5 Packaging

5.5.1 EWC Codes

- 15 01 01 – Paper and cardboard;
- 15 01 02 – Plastic packaging;
- 15 01 03 – Wooden packaging;
- 15 01 04 – Metallic packaging; and
- 15 01 06 – Mixed packaging.

5.5.2 Management

- 45 The Site Manager will liaise with the Procurement Manager (Principal Contractor and sub-contractors) to determine where packaging can be returned to the supplier (e.g. drums or containers). Where packaging cannot be returned to the supplier, the most efficient method of disposal will be selected, with recycling being the preferred option.

² UK Government, Hazardous Waste Guidance [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/dispose-hazardous-waste> (Accessed 22/10/2020)

³ UK Government (2016) The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/894/contents/made> (Accessed 22/10/2020)

5.6 Excavated materials

- 46 Excavated stone or soil will be used for restoration of disturbed ground following construction, construction of the bund, and for general landscaping purposes. Materials excavated on-site during the course of the construction works will be stored on-site and re-used in line with the Soil Management Plan (SMP). As such, off-site disposal of this material is not anticipated.
- 47 The SWMP has conservatively been programmed to estimate that 90% of the material will be re-used on-site and the remaining will be sent for off-site waste management in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy.
- 48 Where possible, immediate re-use is preferred to temporary storage.
- 49 Classification of excavated materials will depend on their identified re-use in reinstatement works. Excavated materials will be required to be classified on-site. Two initial classes of excavated materials will be identified during construction:
- Turf – Surface layer of living vegetation and underlying fibrous subsoils; and
 - Mineral soil – Highly variable composition, which will depend on underlying geology, depositional environment or provenance if made ground. Refer to British Soil Classification System BS 5930:2015+A1:2020 ‘Code of Practice for Ground Investigation’.

5.7 Contaminated Soils

- 50 Should unrecorded contaminated soils be encountered during excavations, the soils should be tested by an approved laboratory, classified and managed appropriately with advice sought from specialist contractors in such circumstances.
- 51 If the off-site disposal of soil arisings as waste is necessary as part of the construction works, the excavated material should be classified in line with the Hazardous Waste Directive (HWD), Council Directive 91/689/EC. This legislation divides waste into two categories, hazardous and non-hazardous. Any material/waste sent to landfill should be accompanied by the appropriate duty of care documentation and follow the necessary Duty of Care requirements, as stipulated in Section 2.2 of this SWMP.
- 52 Soil generated on-site may be suitable for re-use under an exemption or the CL:AIRE Definition Of Waste Code of Practice (DICO), providing that assessments can determine that the materials do not represent a risk, are suitable for their intended use without treatment, there is a certainty of use and the materials are only used in the quantities required. A Materials Management Plan authorised by a Qualified Person on behalf of the Principal Contractors will be required prior to the excavation of these materials in order to operate under this procedure.
- 53 Should no suitable re-use options be available and it is necessary to remove soils from the Site, soil re-use treatment facilities will be considered as an alternative to landfill (the above requirements would still apply). Any materials removed from the Site are to be accompanied by the appropriate Duty of Care documentation and approvals.

- 54 If the materials are not suitable for re-use under an exemption or the CL:AIRE DOW CoP, then an exemption or waste permit may be required. Excavated materials deposited on land outside of a permit or exemption may legally be considered a waste and may therefore be liable for landfill tax.
- 55 Any materials that are specifically destined for off-site disposal will be subject to chemical testing. The associated samples can be obtained from in-situ material prior to excavation or stockpiled materials once the position of the surplus material is known.

6 Waste Management Practice

- 56 Mitigation measures in relation to waste, as outlined in **Chapter 24** of the 2014 ES, will be implemented:
- The Waste Hierarchy will be used to determine the most sustainable option for all wastes that are generated on-site;
 - Topsoil will be stored separately from subsoil. The stockpile dimensions will be designed such that they do not result in erosion, pollution of watercourses or increased flooding in order to reduce the impact to the topsoil and subsoil through stockpiling;
 - Sustainable procurement methods (e.g. just in time delivery and just enough quantity of raw materials) will be used to minimise the amount required to be stored on-site, thereby lowering the risk of potential waste arising from out of specification or excess materials;
 - Waste packaging will be returned to suppliers where possible;
 - All topsoil will be reinstated wherever possible;
 - Waste subsoil that will be sent off-site will be segregated from subsoil suitable for reinstatement on-site;
 - Where possible, suitable local schemes will be identified as appropriate receiving sites to encourage the off-site reuse of surplus subsoil – this promotes the Waste Hierarchy and will reduce vehicle emissions caused by longer journeys;
 - All other wastes for off-site waste management will be stored in skips or impermeable containers, ensure all waste streams have lids or are covered sufficiently to prevent physical weather conditions such as wind and abrupt storms to (all waste liquid containers must have a lid to mitigate odour nuisance(s));
 - Plastic, paper and card, metal and other dry residual wastes will be segregated either on site or off site to be sorted by waste handlers following their removal from the Site;
 - Any hazardous wastes streams (including contaminated soils) will be stockpiled upon an impermeable membrane, covered and bunded to prevent any run-off of contaminants or stored within a secure container, labelled as per EWC requirements and stored separately from any non-hazardous stockpiles;
 - Stockpiles of soil will be covered or stored in bunded areas (including hazardous waste stockpiles) or up-gradient from drains and control waters or stored in impermeable containers (e.g. Skips), to prevent pollution from run-off;

- The CL: AIRE CoP will be followed to demonstrate that excavated material is not waste at the point of reuse. Where the CoP cannot be followed, the use of waste material will be covered by an environmental permit, or appropriate exemption from environmental permitting (e.g. re-use of waste hardcore for temporary roads); and
- Stockpiles of excavated soil will be stored for as short a time period as possible.

7 Monitoring, Auditing and Compliance

- 57 To assure adherence to Waste Regulation 2011 (England), all WTNs must be retained for a statutory minimum of two years and hazardous waste consignment notes must be retained for three years minimum following completion of construction. It is on the onus of the Contractor to ensure that all consignment notes are completed accurately and correctly in line with 'Duty of Care', Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 requirements.
- 58 As well as the correct completion of WTNs, contractors must compile a full Duty of Care audit to ensure that the site attains copies of all waste carriers' registrations', as well as disposal permits that are current and have been approved by the EA's Public Register.
- 59 An example SWMP is presented within Appendix 1. These records will be kept up to date during the construction process.
- 60 Weekly inspections will be undertaken by the Principal Contractor's delegated representative and a full SWMP audit will be completed at intervals as agreed with the Principal Contractor during the construction period and upon completion of all site works. The Applicant may also undertake an audit of the SWMP at any time.
- 61 Non-compliance will be highlighted at regular meetings (e.g. as part of weekly progress meetings) and appropriate actions taken (e.g. a toolbox talk to all site operatives highlighting any arising issues).

Appendix 1 – Example Site Waste Management Plan

Responsibility

Client	
Principal Contractor	
Author of Plan	
Responsible Person	
Notes, amendments	

Project Details

Location (address/ grid coordinates)	
Description	
Contractors	
Notes, amendments	

Materials Resource Efficiency

- 62 Describe methods adopted during conception, design and specification phase to reduce the amount of waste arising.

Method	Resource Saving (quantify where possible)

Waste Management Record

Waste Type	Quantity (tonnes)							
	Reuse on-site (t)	Reuse off site (t)	Recycle on-site (t)	Recycle off site (t)	Other form of end-use on-site	Other form of end-use off-site	Sent to landfill (t)	Other disposal
Estimate in tonnes								
Inert								
Non-hazardous								
Hazardous								
Total								
Actual in tonnes								
Inert								
Non-hazardous								
Hazardous								
Totals								
Difference between total and actual								

Off-site Waste Details

Date removed	Waste type	Identity of individual removing waste	Site waste is being taken to and licence details	Waste carrier and registration number	Confirmation of delivery

Post-Construction

Confirmation	
This plan has been monitored on a regular basis to ensure that work is progressing according to the plan and has been updated to record details of the actual waste management actions and waste transfers that have taken place.	
Signature	