## Site Waste Management Plan

# Land off Willen Road, Newport Pagnell

**Bloor Homes Limited**

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

| Revision | Comment | Date |
|---|---|---|
| - | First issue | 02-12-2021 |

## CONTENTS

## 1.0 PURPOSE OF THE SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purpose of this Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is to describe the procedure by which waste will be managed by Bloor Homes during the lifetime of this project.

The document will also act as a guide to project/construction personnel on how to manage all types of waste, and in accordance with statutory and best practice requirements.

The key benefits of having a SWMP for Bloor Homes and associated contractors include:

- Providing a structured and forward thinking approach to waste management on site;
- Assisting with compliance of internal quality and environmental management systems, and associated performance targets;
- Greater control of regulatory risks relating to virgin materials, waste storage, handling and disposal at a site level;
- Greater transparency with interested parties including Local Authority Regulators and the Environment Agency (EA);
- Compliance with likely future contractual requirements from clients and agents such as the Housing and Communities Agency (HCA);
- Identifying savings through improved resource efficiency, ordering, materials storage & handling to eliminate waste at source; and
- Enhance waste storage and segregation practices to facilitate higher recycling and recovery potential on construction sites.

## 2.0 NATURE OF THE PROJECT

The proposed development is to consist of 800 residential units, a 2 Form Entry Primary school and a Local Centre.

The development site is located to the east of the M1 motorway, south of Newport Pagnell. The site extends to approximately 41 hectares and is situated in the north-western corner of the wider SD12 allocation.

This project has been commissioned by Bloor Homes (the client), with Bloor Homes ltd. also operating as the principal contractor specifically for those areas of the site being developed by Bloor Homes.

Bloor Homes is not the principle contractor for any other parts of the overall site or any joint venture infrastructure works.

Prior to the development of this SWMP the following decisions were made by the project team to ensure that any project generated waste was either eliminated or minimised at the earliest stage and avoid wherever possible sending any waste to Landfill.

1. The design of the overall site was considered and cut & fill modelling exercise undertaken to reduce the removal of spoil off the overall site.

2. A traditional Brick & Block design and construction has been used on this development. Designs of House types try to minimise waste by working to brick coursing and sizes therefore reducing brick cuts and waste.

3. Mortar Silo's will be used on site to eliminate any mortar tub waste which often occurs during inclement weather.

4. British Gypsum Plasterboard is exclusively used and all waste boarding / off cuts will be recycled using BG Recycling Skips.

5. All material purchase is requested with minimal packaging. Any necessary packaging must be able to be recycled or suppliers are asked to remove and reuse packaging on other deliveries.

6. Segregation of Waste will be implemented on site to ensure any such waste is 100% recycled via offsite recycling centres and specialists.

## 3.0 SWMP Management Arrangements

| Company | Position | Name | Contact Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bloor Homes | Regional Construction Manager | TBC | TBC |
| Bloor Homes | Site Manager | TBC | TBC |
| Bloor Homes | Waste Champion | TBC | TBC |
| TBC | Subcontractor | TBC | TBC |
| | | | |
| TBC | Subcontractor | TBC | TBC |
| | | | |

Bloor Homes will take overall responsibility for the SWMP and waste generated on site during the lifetime of the project, and as such is responsible for instructing subcontractor construction managers, overseeing and documenting progress against the SWMP.

Support will be provided via contractor specific waste champions who will act as intermediaries with their personnel on site, identifying opportunities for improvement and communicating effectively. Further details on specific duties can be found in the roles and responsibilities section 6.

## 3.1 WASTE IDENTIFICATION

The Bloor Homes project team has investigated all likely waste streams generated from the project, approximate volumes of material and assigned relevant % targets to achieve in terms of re-use, recycling and disposal of material both on and off site, in order to identify opportunities for savings in both financial and environmental terms.

The details of which are as follows:

| WASTE CATEGORY | TYPE OF MATERIAL | ESTIMATED VOLUME ($m^3$) | % TARGET & METHOD OF TREATMENT / DISPOSAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| INERT | Uncontaminated arisings (soil); brick and block, concrete; sand & gravel | TBC | 75% re-use on Site. Crushed Brick and blocks to be used under drives and general fill to the site. 25% will be sent to tip as no stock piles to be left on site. |
| NON HAZARDOUS | General waste; packaging, plastics, plasterboard, metals, Septic Waste & Road Cleaning waste | TBC | BG Will recycle 100% of plasterboard off site. All packaging etc will be 100% be recycled off site. |
| HAZARDOUS<br><br>Careful management will be made to avoid any such unnecessary waste | Aerosols; Oil & diesel; contaminated ground from fuel spill; full or part full paint tins / mastic tubes; | TBC | 100% disposed off site. Hazardous material is not expected but if any small quantity does arise it will be sent for specialist recycling or as a last resort to Land Fill via a licenced carrier. |

The assessment includes site-generated wastes (e.g. arisings and construction specific waste such as concrete break out / re-bar) and imported waste materials (e.g. imported secondary aggregates from other Bloor Homes demolition sites / waste subsoil).

The Bloor Homes project team has ensured the principles of the waste hierarchy (eliminate, reduce, reuse, recycle, disposal) have been applied to this SWMP to enable best practice on site and assure overall sustainability of the project. It is intended that this SWMP should evolve during the course of the project, and as such regular monitoring and reviews will be undertaken (see section 4.5) to ensure continual improvement, legal compliance and that cost effective solutions are in place.

A summary of applicable legislative requirements regarding waste are also identified in section 9 with regards to the documentation and transfer of waste materials both from and to site, however these are also covered in more detail within the Bloor Homes Environmental procedures manual.

As part of the development of this SWMP the following initiatives have been reviewed and agreed upon, aiming to reduce the amount of waste produced in the first instance, and assisting in the recycling and reuse of waste as an alternative to off site disposal.

The following wastes have been identified prior to works starting, and their approximate volumes as noted in section 4.1

**Recycling Off Site:**

- Plastic packaging
- Timber Off Cuts
- Paper and cardboard
- Plasterboard via British Gypsum / Knauf

- Concrete and demolition wastes processed to engineered spec / WRAP quality protocol

**Recycling On Site:**

Concrete and demolition wastes processed (e.g. crushed) to specification (e.g. 6F2). Under new Environmental Permitting Regs (EPR) 2010, U1, Use of Waste in Construction exemption required with limits as in Appendix F and maximum 12 months storage.

**Re-Use on Site:**

Re-use of site arisings identified before works started in planning or SWMP documents. No exemption required (under Environmental Permitting Regs (EPR) 2010) as not classed as waste.

Demolition waste without need for processing (e.g. concrete / bricks etc) and materials crushed or processed to WRAP quality protocol. Under new Environmental Permitting Regs (EPR) 2010, no exemption required as not classed as waste.

Materials to be imported from other Bloor Homes construction sites to make up levels. These materials will be reused on site under the CL:AIRE Code of Practice and as such will not be classed as waste.

**Re-use on another construction site**

- Concrete and demolition wastes crushed and processed to WRAP quality protocol. No exemption required (under Environmental Permitting Regs (EPR) 2010) as not classed as waste.

- Site arisings on another site. Under new Environmental Permitting Regs (EPR) 2010, U1, Use of Waste in Construction exemption required with limits as in Appendix F and maximum 12 months storage.

Concrete and demolition wastes not processed. Under new Environmental Permitting Regs (EPR) 2010, Use of Waste in Construction exemption required with limits as in Appendix F and maximum 12 months storage.

The following wastes have been identified for this project prior to works starting, their approximate volumes TBC as indicated in the table below:

| MATERIALS | Waste Classification | Total Waste (m3) |
|---|---|---|
| Architrave | INERT | |
| Aerosols | HAZ | |
| Blockwork | INERT | |
| Brickwork | INERT | |
| Chipboard | NON HAZ | |
| Coating/Sealants | NON HAZ | |
| Concrete | INERT | |
| Damp Proof Course | NON HAZ | |
| Doors | NON HAZ | |
| Drainage | | |
| Pipes | NON HAZ | |
| Electrician | NON HAZ | |
| Fittings | NON HAZ | |
| Floor Finish | NON HAZ | |
| Garages | INERT | |
| General - Undefined | NON HAZ | |
| Insulation | NON HAZ | |
| Joists | *added directly into non haz figures* | |
| Kitchen | NON HAZ | |
| Coving | NON HAZ | |
| Mortar | INERT | |
| Paint (empty tins) | NON HAZ | |
| Paving Slabs | INERT | |
| Plasterboard | NON HAZ | |
| Plumber | NON HAZ | |
| Plywood | NON HAZ | |
| Pre-constructed features | | |
| Roof Materials | INERT | |
| Sand | INERT | |
| Skirting | NON HAZ | |
| Silicone tubes | NON HAZ | |
| Stone | INERT | |
| Timber | NON HAZ | |
| Timber Frame | NON HAZ | |
| Timber | NON HAZ | |
| Plastic | NON HAZ | |
| Windows | NON HAZ | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **TOTALS (m3)** | **INERT** | |
| | **NON HAZ** | |
| | **HAZ** | |

## 3.2 WASTE STORAGE OPTIONS

The following waste storage facilities / arrangements are to be made for this site:

- Rear End Loaders (REL);
- Front End Loaders (FEL)
- Builders skips (although costly and least favourable), or
- Stockpiles (for arisings) with removal via use of a grab lorry.

Reference to the Bloor Homes environmental procedures manual and associated guidance shall identify the necessary processes to follow on site, detailing the specific legislative obligations relating to this project and any regional variances (e.g. use of waste broker).

## 3.3 WASTE DISPOSAL OPTIONS

Assignments of waste disposal contracts are to consider the implications of long distance travel in terms of health and safety risk, commercial terms, and increased emissions from vehicles. Wherever possible, contracts are to be sourced as locally as possible.

All disposal contracts are listed within the Site Waste Matrix (see **appendix A**), which is to be updated regularly in line with any additional service providers, changes in destination sites or additional waste streams being generated. The updates will be undertaken by the Project Surveyor

All hazardous and non hazardous wastes will be pre-treated prior to disposal to landfill. The methods of pre-treatment will (Bloor Homes to identify methods) enable the waste to meet the 'three-point test', for further detail see the Bloor Homes Environmental Procedures Manual.

Source segregation can be seen as a pre-treatment option, and as such can be applied to waste generation on site including general waste and arisings.

A declaration stating the pre-treatment method applied to the waste MUST be appended to any waste transfer note (WTN) for non hazardous waste being disposed of to landfill, the site manager will ensure this accompanies the WTN.

## 3.4 COMMUNICATION, TRAINING & DISTRIBUTION OF THE SWMP

Copies of this SWMP will be made available to all principal and subcontractors prior to commencement of works for reference. The SWMP will also assist in defining terms and conditions relating to waste management on site during the project lifetime. In addition to these key project partners, the CDM coordinator will have full access to this SWMP in order for comments to be made with regards to any additional health and safety requirements envisaged as part of the development of this project.

A copy of the latest version of the plan will be displayed in prominent location on site including the site manager's office and the signing in area.

All parties noted on the distribution list for this SWMP will receive the latest version with immediate effect if the SMWP is updated **by the Project Surveyor**, with the responsibility for removing superseded copies (hard copy and electronic format) with those on the distribution list (in their relevant work area).

Training and communication of this SWMP will be made by the following means:

- within the Bloor Homes site induction;

- formal training course on waste management by Bloor Homes; or

- the delivery of toolbox talks by the site manager or sub contractor supervisor in conjunction with the waste champion

and will be provided to all personnel working on this project. This shall be implemented in order to highlight the importance of the SWMP, and individual responsibility in assuring effective waste minimisation and management on site.

## 3.5 MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT

The effectiveness of the SWMP will depend upon the enforcement of its requirements on site, and include monitoring to be made by the nominated waste champions and site manager. Responsibility for the formal recording of waste movements shall be undertaken by the Project Surveyor directly to the regional Bloor Homes office, where the details of the WTNs will be entered into the nominated monitoring tool.

If any problems are identified during the lifetime of the project in relation to exceeding the expected SWMP waste stream volumes, failure to met stated targets or issues relating to cost effective and legal transfers of waste materials, these issues are to be escalated to the Bloor Homes Construction Director for further discussion on the best solution. This may trigger a review of the SWMP in relation to realistic targets.

This SWMP will be reviewed **at least every six months** during the lifetime of the project by the Bloor Homes Project Surveyor, and the individual contractor Waste Champions to ensure that estimated targets are being achieved, and that realistic solutions are provided for unplanned events or abnormal wastes.

A 'spot check' will be made in relation to the completeness of any WTNs and any Hazardous Waste Consignment notes, against the Site Waste Matrix to ensure both accuracy of data entered into the monitoring tool, and legal compliance.

## 3.6 PROJECT COMPLETION

Within **three months** of completion of the project, the Bloor Homes Project Surveyor will review the SWMP and ensure that it is updated to reflect the following:

- Confirmation that the plan had been monitored and updated on a regular basis to ensure work progressed according to plan; and

- A description of any lessons learnt from any differences in circumstances between the first draft of the plan, any subsequent updates and actual final performance (including detailed explanation as to why targets have not been met *if applicable*). Information to be provided as to how any associated corrective actions will be incorporated into future projects / management system controls; and

- A comparison of the estimated quantities of each waste type against the actual quantities of each waste type (by completion and sign off of final SWMP project closure section noted as **Appendix B**); and

- An estimate of the cost savings that have been achieved by completing and implementing this SWMP.

Retention of the SWMP and associated records must be retained for a minimum of **three years** after the completion of the project. Records will be archived at the Bloor Homes regional office.

## 4.0 PROJECT WASTE POLICY

Section 2.4 identifies the wastes expected to be produced on this project and their associated disposal routes. In order to ensure these wastes are dealt with in the most appropriate manner, the following MUST be implemented on site by all Bloor Homes personnel and contractors working for or on behalf of Bloor Homes:

1) All materials on site are to be handled efficiently:

    a) Site Manager to ensure ordering is monitored closely, preventing over ordering (as this can result in waste production);

    b) Ensure dedicated storage yard / area provided and that materials susceptible to water damage (e.g. cement bags / plasterboard) are stored within weatherproof area;

    c) Ensure materials stacked / stored in a manner that will not result in damage; and

    d) Ensure stores are locked when not in use to prevent misuse or vandalism.

2) Provision of suitable containers for the collection and storage of identified waste streams to be provided across the site;

3) Dedicated waste storage area with suitable hardstanding for containers to be established (e.g. open builders skip / Rear End Loaders REL), in a secure location, preferably set back from public access (to prevent fly tipping). Area to be suitably signed, clearly identifying permitted wastes (aiding segregation), and marked on both the site plan and the traffic management plan;

4) Provision for hazardous wastes to be made as necessary, timescales of which will be dictated by the project phase and likelihood of generation.

    **Typical examples include:**

    i) ***Used aerosols*** – throughout the lifetime of the project; store in segregated and labelled container e.g. empty 205L drum / wheelie bin;

    ii) ***Asbestos*** containing materials in residual structures;

    iii) ***Contaminated arisings*** encountered during remediation of contaminated land for Brownfield developments or hot spot removal/foundation exercises;

    iv) ***Contaminated ground*** due to poor refuelling practices / accident on site.

5) All waste transfers from site MUST be dealt with in strict accordance with section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. This will be enforced on site ensuring the commitment made by Bloor Homes and associated contractors is assured. See section 8 detailing transfer documentation requirements and the use of the Bloor Homes Site Waste Matrix.

6) Production or likely production of hazardous wastes to be notified by the contractor specific waste champion to the Bloor Homes site manager in a timely fashion to enable agreement on best way forward. The new Hazardous Waste (England & Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 introduce a limit of 500kgs of hazardous waste produced in any year before a site needs to be registered. Prior to any transfer of hazardous waste, only on sites where over 500kgs of hazardous waste per year is

anticipated in the SWMP or has arisen from existing activities, site manager / contracts manager to ensure the site has been registered as a hazardous waste producer and that this registration is still valid for the period in which the consignment is expected. Further details can be found within the Bloor Homes environmental procedures manual and in sections 8 and 9 of this SWMP.

# 5.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It is vital, for the SWMP to be successfully implemented, that key roles and responsibilities for waste management be clearly defined, documented and communicated.

Bloor Homes (principal contractor for this phase of works) are responsible for establishing and maintaining this project SWMP and for making available the necessary resources to ensure that the SWMP is fully implemented.

A series of key roles that have been identified. These include:

Site Manager – TBC
Regional Construction Director– TBC
Regional Contracts Manager – TBC
CDM Coordinator - TBC
Waste Champion Bloor Homes / Sub Contractor- TBC
Forklift Driver - TBC
Waste Broker - TBC

## 6.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

There are numerous items of regulation, which make direct or indirect reference to waste, all of which have been identified and reviewed in line with their applicability to Bloor Homes operations and is complimented by the existing Bloor Homes environmental procedures manual.

This SWMP has been developed in line with the requirements of the SWMP Regulations 2008 (enacting Clause 54 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2006). Bloor Homes reserves the right to amend the SWMP accordingly, to ensure full compliance with any forthcoming legislation or changes to the existing regulatory framework.

Bloor Homes will take all reasonable steps to ensure that all waste from the site is dealt with in accordance with the waste duty of care in section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990(1) and the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991(2); and materials will be handled efficiently and waste managed appropriately.

## 7.0 IDENTIFICATION OF WASTE (INCLUDING SOILS)

“Waste” is defined as any object or substances that either the holder discards; intend to discard; or is required to discard.

“Holder” has a broad definition and can refer to the original producer, the person in possession of the waste and anyone who changes the characteristics of the material (e.g. pre-treating or mixing).

It should be noted that this definition does not contain any indication as to what the waste may consist of. As a result, natural uncontaminated arisings (e.g excavated soil) could fall within this definition if it is classed as surplus to requirements, or had simply not been identified at the planning stage.

Site arisings may be classified as waste if their use on site had not been previously identified as a certainty. Consequently any placement of this material on another part or phase of the site from which it was produced would require a permit (what was previously known as a Waste Management License WML) or an exemption as per the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

In order to ensure legal compliance, commercial advantage and minimisation of imported soils, it is important to avoid arisings being classified as a waste product in the first instance. To achieve this it will be necessary to demonstrate a “need” for the material. Ideally this would be indicated on the planning layout submitted to the local planners, with approval for planning demonstrating that the material was always intended for reuse on site and therefore had not become a waste product.

By clearly identifying indicative levels, (inc regrading/mounding) on the planning layout, and that the material has a commercial value throughout the process, a clear indication is made that arisings generated on site will be reused for this purpose, and negate the need for waste management licensing.

Should material be removed from site where the material was generated it will be classified as waste, and as such will need to be disposed to a suitably licensed facility (landfill / transfer station) or exempt site (e.g. golf course with exemption Para 19a (only until October 2011) under the 2007 regime or a U1 exemption under the 2010 regime).

Alternatively Bloor Homes may decide to utilise the voluntary Code of Practice (CoP) prepared by CL:AIRE (Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments). This new CoP has been ratified by the EA, and can be used as a method of defining materials and wastes on construction sites.

In order for the CoP to be used, a formal declaration must be prepared and signed by a ‘Qualified Person’ (likely to be a consultant as have to be chartered, work in relevant field and have attended a CLAIRE approved training course) detailing the proposed activity, materials to be generated, wastes to be generated / used, and a materials management plan outlining exactly what types of material is to be generated, their volume and use on site (including specific reference to volumes and locations of re-use).

Further details on the use and advantages of using the CoP can be obtained from the Group H&S Manager, and the Environmental Procedures Manual. The use of this CoP will become critical (along with the use of the WRAP Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert wastes) from October 2011. The tonnage limit set for typical permit exemptions for re-use of waste (e.g. Schedule 3 Para 9 and 19) has reduced from 50,000t to 500t from April 2010 for new exemptions and until October 2011 for exemptions valid prior to April 2010.

Other means of re-use or treatment of soils from site (both contaminated and inert), may include the use of a suitably permitted Hub Site. If utilising this Hub Site Bloor Homes would have to register the construction site as part of what is known as a Cluster Project. This would have to be made in advance of the proposed works, and a signed agreement made between the Hub Site and your construction site. Bloor Homes would then be able to move wastes to the Hub Site (following duty of care) and also received soils (as a product) form the Hub Site. Both contaminated and

uncontaminated materials can be taken to and from the Hub Site (dependent upon the relevant environmental permit). Further details on the requirements and advantages of being part of a Cluster Project with a Hub Site can be obtained from the Group H&S Manager, and the Environmental Procedures Manual.

## 8.0 TRANSPORT & REGISTERED CARRIERS

All waste generated on the project must be dealt with legally as per the site waste matrix (see **Appendix A**). Any person working for on behalf of Bloor Homes that transports waste from the project site MUST be registered (licensed) as a waste carrier, including Bloor Homes. Registrations, more commonly referred to as Waste Carriers License (WCL) last for three years from the date of issue or renewal, and the details of which are entered on the site waste matrix for cross reference when checking waste transfer notes.

All movements of waste from site MUST be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note (WTN). WTNs must detail specific information regarding the type of waste produced, it's 6 figure European Waste Catalogue (EWC) number, the address of the producing site (e.g. Ambrosden), the waste carrier's details including WCL No, the quantity of waste, how it is contained (e.g. 8yrd skip), address of the receiving site (e.g. landfill) and the WML or WML exemption No associated with the receiving site. **If the material is non hazardous waste, and it is destined for disposal directly to landfill, pre-treatment must have been applied (see Section 4.3), and a declaration detailing treatment applied appended to the WTN.**

By signing a WTN you are confirming that all the details are correct and that the material is to be sent by a licensed waste carrier to a suitably licensed receiving site, able to receive that type of waste. Your signature is binding of this fact and completes the WTN as a legal document, which must be retained for a minimum of two years (three years if it is hazardous waste).

As this is clearly a lengthy and often complex process, Bloor Homes have simplified the checking of WTNs by creating the site waste matrix (**see appendix A**). This details all of the key Duty of Care (DoC) information required to ensure compliance with the legislation, and WTNs must be checked for completeness against the matrix, before waste is transported off site. The responsibility of this resides with the contractor waste champion, site manager or a nominated representative (e.g. forklift driver) with access to the latest version of the site waste management matrix. In essence this process then becomes a "spot the difference" exercise against the matrix. Further details on how this matrix is produced, who has responsibility to create this matrix and the procedure of completing WTNs can be found in the Bloor Homes environmental procedures manual.

## APPENDICES

Site waste management plan (SWMP)
**Appendix A: EXAMPLE Bloor Homes Site Waste Matrix**

**Hazardous Waste Premise Code: AAA111 – Exp 01/08/12 (If over 500kgs of hazardous waste produced over a 12 month period)**

| Company providing waste disposal | Waste | DESTINATION OF WASTE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Waste Type and European Waste Catalogue Code (EWC) | Person Responsible for Disposal (e.g. Site Mgr, contractor waste champion) | Name of Waste Carrier | Waste Carrier's Licence No. and expiry date | Disposal Site Name and Address | Type of site (e.g. Landfill, Transfer Station or Exempt Site) | Environmental Permit (previously known as waste management license WML) Exemption Cert. No. (& expiry date) or Env Permit No. or PPC Permit No. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| If the information on the Waste Transfer Note does not match this matrix, contact the Project Surveyor *immediately* on | | | | | | | |
| **Bloor Homes** | ***Arisings 17-05-04*** | J. Bloggs | R. Plant Skip Company | SSU/458637/CB 12/05/2008 | Foxes Quarry Daventry Road Sale M24 8EN | Landfill | 45731 |
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**Appendix B site closure sign off**

I, **TBC……..** confirm that this project is now completed and that a formal review of the SWMP has been made, and confirm the following:

- that the plan has been monitored and updated on a regular basis to ensure work progressed according to plan;
- the following lessons have been learnt regarding the development and delivery of this SWMP:
    - TBC
- the project achieved / did not achieve it's stated SWMP targets (**state which ones if not achieved**) with the following rationale as to why this was not achieved:
    - TBC
- the following is a comparison of the estimated quantities provided in the first draft of the SWMP of each waste type against the actual quantities;

| **WASTE CATEGORY** | **TYPE OF MATERIAL** | **ESTIMATED VOLUME (m3)** | **% TARGET & METHOD OF TRETAMENT / DISPSOAL** | **ACTUAL % ACHIEVED** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INERT | Uncontaminated arisings (soil); brick and block, concrete; sand & gravel | 4136 | 100% re-use on / off site. Soil Arisings used in cut & fill, bricks & blocks to be crushed on site for reuse in driveways. | % re-used on site |
| NON HAZARDOUS | General waste; packaging, plastics, plasterboard, metals, Septic Waste & Road Cleaning waste | 1376 | 100% recycled off site – to be sent to recycling facilities via licenced waste carriers. | % recycled off site |
| HAZARDOUS Careful Management will be made to avoid any such unnecessary waste | Aerosols; Oil & diesel; contaminated ground from fuel spill; full or part full paint tins / mastic tubes; | 0.05 | 100% disposed off site. Hazardous material is not expected but if any small quantity does arise it will be sent for specialist recycling or as a last resort to Land Fill via a licenced carrier. | % disposed off site |

- an estimate of the cost savings that have been achieved by completing and implementing this SWMP £TBC.

This SWMP and associated records (e.g. WTNs) will be retained for a minimum of **three years** after the completion of the project, and retained at the following location, Bloor Homes regional office.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SWMP signed off by:** | SIGN NAME<br><br>PRINT NAME | **Regional Construction Manager** | **Date:** | |
| **Approved By:** | SIGN NAME<br><br>PRINT NAME | **Regional Construction Manager** | **Date:** | |

**Appendix C – Code for Sustainable Homes Shortcuts**

Sections within SWMP that cover key elements in the Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH):

- Was 2: Construction Site Waste Management
    - Monitoring and reporting of waste generated on site in defined waste groups;
    - Compliance with legal requirements as set in SWMP regulations 2008 for and with best practice;
    - Plan should include setting of targets to promote resource efficiency in accordance with guidance from WRAP, Envirowise, BRE and DEFRA;
    - Procedures and commitments for reducing waste generated on site in accordance with best practice and defined waste groups;
    - Procedures and commitments to sort and divert waste from landfill (reuse, recycle, compost or otherwise recover) according to defined waste groups;
    - Must be performed on site or through licensed external contractor in accordance with best practice.

- Checklist Was 2a Mandatory requirements (Appendix D)
- Checklist Was 2b Reducing construction waste (Appendix D)
- Checklist 2c Commitment to sorting and diverting from landfill (Appendix D)
- Checklist 2d Waste groups (Appendix D)

Table A: Has the evidence been provided?

| Evidence | Yes / No |
|---|---|
| Copy of SWMP | |
| Copy of specification or letter of instruction describing what the SWMP will contain | |
| Details in accordance with relevant guidance detailed in Checklist Was 2a | |
| Completed copy of Checklists Was 2b & 2d (reducing waste generated on site) | |
| Completed copy of Checklists Was 2c & 2d (diverting waste from landfill) | |

**Appendix D – Checklists Was 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d**

| **Checklist Was.2a Mandatory Requirements** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Confirmation that SWMP includes procedures for monitoring site waste and target setting to promote resource efficiency (Adapted from DEFRA, 2008).** | | | |
| **Criteria** | **Evidence Demonstrating How Criteria Will Be Met** | **Reference** | **Tick** |
| 1) SWMP implementation of design phase decision(s) taken to minimise on-site waste produced. | See Section 3.0 | | |
| 2) Identification of individual responsible for planning and preparing the SWMP and ensuring that it is followed. This must, either be the client or the principal contractor, according to the stage of the project. | See Section 4.0 | | |
| 3) Identification of the waste groups (according to Checklist Was 2d) and estimated quantities of waste expected at every stages of the work programme/plan. | See Section 4.1 | | |
| 4) Identification of waste management options, for each waste group, including reference to the waste hierarchy (reduce, re-use, recycle), on and off-site options. Highlight arrangements to identify and manage any hazardous waste. | See Section 4.1, 4.3 & Appendix A | | |
| 5) Identify and record waste management sites, transactions and contractors for all wastes that require them. Ensure that the contracts are in place and that wastes are handled efficiently, in compliance with legal requirements such as the Duty of Care and waste carrier registration times. | See Appendix A | | |
| 6) Set targets and procedures for monitoring progress. | See Section 4.5 | | |
| 7) Provide suitable site induction, information and training both for in-house and sub-contracted staff, guaranteeing that everyone knows the requirements of the SWMP and what it is expected of them. | See Section 4.4 | | |
| 8) Confirmation that the site construction waste is being monitored. | See Section 4.5 & output from RSK SWMP Monitoring Toolkit | | |
| 9) Measure and record the amount of waste per type produced, using an established system, such as SMARTWaste. | See output from RSK SWMP Monitoring Toolkit | | |
| 10) Continuously update the SWMP during the construction phase (according to best practice). | See Section 1.0 | | |
| 11) After the project completion, revise the SWMP, noting all deviations from initial targets, including resource and estimate cost changes. | See Appendix B | | |

| Checklist Was 2b. Reducing Construction Waste. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Commitments for reducing waste generated on site Complete Checklist Was 2a plus:** | | | |
| **Criteria** | **Evidence Demonstrating how Criteria Will Be Met** | **Reference** | **Tick** |
| 1) Confirmation that targets are set to reduce waste generated on site. These should be reported on as part of the SWMP implementation and on completion.<br>Targets for waste minimisation during the construction process can be set using the Construction Excellence's Environmental performance indicator benchmarks (see www.constructionexcellence.org.uk). | See Section 4.1 & output from RSK SWMP Monitoring Toolkit | | |
| 2) At least three key waste groups have waste reduction potential at Design stage (Checklist Was 2d). These should be reviewed throughout the construction process as part of implementing SWMP, and results reported in the SWMP on completion. | See Section 4.1, 3.0 & output from RSK SWMP Monitoring Toolkit | | |

| Checklist Was.2c Commitment to Sorting and diverting from landfill. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Procedures and commitments for sorting and diverting from landfill site construction waste. Complete Checklist Was 2a and Was 2b plus:** | | | |
| **Criteria** | **Evidence Demonstrating how Criteria will be met** | **Reference** | **Tick** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1) At least three key waste groups are identified for diversion from landfill at pre-construction stage SWMP (Checklist Was 2d). This should be quantified and reviewed during the construction phase and reported in the SWMP upon collection. | See Section 4.1, 4.3, 3.0 & output from RSK SWMP Monitoring Toolkit | | |
| 2) Waste should either be:<br>a. Re-used or recycled on site, or<br>b. Sorted on site and collected for recycling<br><br>Where space on site is too limited to allow waste materials to be segregated, a waste contractor may be used to separate and process recyclable materials off site. Similarly manufacturers' take-back schemes could also be used.<br><br>Where this is the case, sufficient documentary evidence must be produced which demonstrates that segregation of materials is carried out to the correct standards and that materials are re-used/recycled as appropriate.<br><br>Hazardous waste should be segregated on site, to avoid contaminating non-hazardous waste streams. This is standard practice and therefore no credit will be awarded for segregating hazardous waste. | See Sections 4.1, 4.2 & 4.3 | | |

**Checklist Was.2d Waste Groups**

**TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM SWMP TECHNICAL CODE – n.b Bloor Homes UK Ltd utilise the RSK SWMP Monitoring toolkit which uses all relevant EWC codes not just the basic ones identified below in the CFSH checklist.**

**Actions identified to monitoring, reduce, sorting and diverting from landfill site construction waste (fill in where applicable, i.e. waste groups arising on housing project) Complete Checklists Was 2a, Was 2b and Was 2c**

| Codes: (European Waste Catalogue) | Key Group | Examples | All that apply | As specified in SWMP | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Materials to be monitored | Materials to be reduced | Materials to be diverted from landfill |
| See Section 4.1 & Disposal Snapshot of RSK SWMP Monitoring toolkit of specific monitoring data | | | | | |
| 170102 | Bricks | Bricks | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170101 | Concrete | Pipes, kerb tones, paving slabs, concrete rubble, precast and in situ | | | |
| 170604 | Insulation | Glass fibre, mineral wool, foamed plastic | | | |
| 15018 | 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, air-conditioning units, lamps equipment | | | |
| | Canteen/office | Office waste, canteen waste, vegetation | | | |
| | 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 | | | |
| 1705 | 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 | | | |
| | Floor coverings (soft) | Carpets, vinyl flooring | | | |
| 200307 | Furniture | Tables, chairs, desks, sofas | | | |
| | Liquids | Non hazardous paints, thinners, timber treatments | | | |
| 170504 | Soils (non haz or inert) | Soils, clays, sand; gravel, natural stone | | | |
| | Hazardous | Defined in Environment Agency technical guidance (see www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/waste) | | | |
| | Architectural Features | Roof tiles, reclaimed bricks, fireplaces | | | |
| Other/Mixed | | Efforts should be made to categorise waste into the above categories wherever possible | | | |

**Appendix F – EPR 2010 Exemption limits**

| **U1:Use of waste in Construction – Previously a Paragraph 9 or 19 exemption under 2007 Regs**. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1. EWC Codes** | **2. Waste types** | **3. Quantity Limit (tonnes)** | **4.Detail** |
| 010102 | Waste from mineral non-metalliferous excavation. | 5,000 | Quantity limit relates to the total quantity of waste used or stored over a 3-year period.<br><br>Where one or more waste come fall within the column 1 then the total quantity of waste used or stored cannot exceed the Quality Limit in column 3.<br><br>No waste can be stored for longer than 12 months. |
| 010408 | Waste gravel and crushed rock other than those mentioned in 010407. | | |
| 010409 | Waste sand and clays. | | |
| 020103 | Plant tissue waste. | | |
| 020202 | Shellfish shells from which the soft tissue or flesh has been removed only. | | |
| 101208 | Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing). | | |
| 101314 | Waste concrete and concrete sludge. | | |
| 170101 | Concrete. | | |
| 170102 | Bricks. | | |
| 170103 | Tiles and ceramics. | | |
| 170107 | Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 170106. | | |
| 170506 (A) | Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 170505. | | |
| 170508 | Track ballast other than those mentioned in 170507. | | |
| 191205 | Glass. | | |
| 191209 | Minerals (for example sand, stones). | | |
| 191212 | Aggregates only. | | |
| 020399, 020401 | Soil from cleaning and washing fruit and vegetables only. | 1,000 | |
| 170302 (B) | Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 170301. | | |
| 170504 | Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 170503. | | |
| 170506 | Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 170505. | | |
| 191302 | Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 191301. | | |
| 200202 | Soil and stones. | | |
| 020103 (B) | Plant tissue waste. | | |
| 030101 (B) | Waste bark, cork and wood only. | | |
| 191207 (B) | Untreated wood other than those mentioned in 191206 only. | | |
| 200138 (B) | Untreated wood other than those mentioned in 200137 only. | | |
| 170302 (C) | Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 170301. | 50,000 | |
| 170504 (C) | Road Sub base only | | |

Note:

A. The waste is used only for drainage work carried on for the purposes of the Land Drainage Act 1991(a), the 1991 Act or the 1995 Act.
B. The waste is used only for the construction of tracks, paths, bridleways or car parks and must be processed into chipped form prior to use.
C. The waste is used only for the construction of roads.