

SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In respect of

Reading Station Park

On behalf of

Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited

JCG24391
Site Waste Management Plan
1.0
January 2020

REPORT

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Approved by	Review date
1.0	For Issue	Philippa Raphael	Emanuele Stella	January 2020

Approval for issue

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January 2020

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1 INTRODUCTION

Overview

- 1.1 This Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) has been produced for the proposed development at Reading Station Park, to enable the control of waste throughout the demolition and construction phases of the development. The SWMP accompanies the outline planning application for the proposed development to Reading Borough Council (RBC).
- 1.2 The document has been prepared in accordance with the Site Waste Management Plan Regulations (2008); however, the Regulations were repealed on the 1st of December 2013. The Waste Regulations 2011, Waste Management Plan for England (2013) and Waste Duty of Care Practice (November 2018) have also been referred to in preparation of this document.
- 1.3 The SWMP Regulations' (2008) aim was to make the construction industry more sustainable by ensuring that those responsible for development projects are aware of the waste being produced so that it can be reduced. Although no longer required by legislation, it is recognised that a SWMP would support the identification of actions to minimise construction waste from the redevelopment of site being sent to landfill.
- 1.4 This SWMP is in accordance with the guidance and recommendations outlined within the RBC's Policy CS2 on Waste Minimisation.
- 1.5 Due to limited details being available at this outline stage of the application, this SWMP will be updated prior to commencing works on site, once further information is available, and a Principal Contractor appointed. This SWMP will be implemented by the Principal Contractor (to be confirmed), as an internal waste management and monitoring tool, and as a means of implementing best practice.

Purpose of the SWMP

- 1.6 The purpose of this SWMP is to describe the procedures by which waste will be managed during the demolition and construction of this development, to reduce the amount of overall waste produced. The SWMP outlines the methods required to minimise waste, manage waste produced responsibly, measure the quantities and costs of waste produced effectively and, on review, provide lessons learned to advance the future phases.
- 1.7 The Principal Contractor is expected to take ownership of and update the SWMP document. The SWMP would identify the types and quantities of waste that would be produced throughout the demolition and construction of the proposed development and would identify management options for each type of waste, paying attention to the waste hierarchy.
- 1.8 The adoption of the SWMP will help to ensure that the development fulfils its legal obligations towards waste management and 'Duty of Care' during each phase of the development of the site. The SWMP shall be communicated to all staff and sub-contractors working on each phase of the development.
- 1.9 The SWMP shall be communicated to all staff and sub-contractors working on each phase of the development.

Scope of the SWMP

- 1.10 This SWMP has been produced in line with the requirements of the revoked SWMP Regulations (2008) as a good practice measure and includes:
- Identification of personnel with waste management responsibilities, including the 'Waste Champion' (WC);
 - Provision of a description of waste producing works;
 - Confirmation of whether the estimated construction cost is above £500,000;
 - Identification of opportunities for waste minimisation / reuse in line with the requirements of the waste hierarchy during each phase of the development;
 - Forecasting quantities of each type of waste is likely to be produced on the redevelopment of the site during each phase and how it will be managed;
 - Identify the waste management action proposed for each different waste type, including re-using, recycling, recovery and disposal; and
 - A declaration that materials will be handled efficiently, and waste managed appropriately.
- 1.11 To demonstrate good practice the SWMP should include procedures and commitments for waste minimisation and diversion from landfill and setting target benchmarks for resource efficiency in accordance with guidance from bodies such as the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and the Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP).
- 1.12 This SWMP provides a mechanism to judge the effectiveness of all waste minimisation and management in construction techniques and therefore it should be reviewed regularly.
- 1.13 This document uses the legal definition of waste as defined in the 2008 Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC);
- "Any substance or object which the producer discards or intends or is required to discard".*
- 1.14 This definition of waste also covers substances and objects that fall outside of the commercial cycle, in particular, items that are sold or taken off-site for recycling are wastes, as they require treatment before they can be resold or reused. Therefore, waste includes, but not limited to, surplus spoil, scrap, recovered spills, unwanted surplus materials, packaging, office and retail waste, wastewater, broken, worn-out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled plant, equipment and materials, and general waste.

2 SITE INFORMATION

2.1 Table 2.1 below outlines the project information required by the revoked SWMP Regulations (2008) and will be updated at a future date prior to commencing work on site once further information is confirmed.

Table 2.1: Project Information

Project Name	Reading Station Park
Location	Caversham Road, Reading
Developer	Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited
Construction Cost (estimated)	£250m
Principal Contractor	To be confirmed
Waste Champion	To be appointed by the Principal Contractor
Project Start Date	Construction commencing 2021 (estimate)
Project End Date	Construction completed 2025 (estimate)
Description of Project	<p>The proposed development would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolition of existing on-site buildings; • Construction of four new builds (Blocks A - D); • Provision of up to 115,000 m2 GEA in one or more land uses comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> residential (Class C3 and including Private Rental Sector); <input type="checkbox"/> offices (Use Class B1(a); and <input type="checkbox"/> development in use classes A1, A2, A3 (retail), A4 (public house), A5 (take away), C1 (hotel), D1 and D2 (community and leisure). <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of associated facilities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> car parking; <input type="checkbox"/> new plant and renewable energy equipment; and <input type="checkbox"/> servicing areas and associated services (including waste, refuse, cycle storage, and lighting); • Creation of open space and landscape areas.
Area of Site	Approximately 1.77 hectares (ha)
Storage Area of SWMP	Principal Contractor's Site Office located within the application boundary

2.2 The existing site comprises land on the corner of Caversham Road and Vastern Road. The site is in close proximity to Reading Railway Station (approximately 50m at the south western point).

2.3 The site is currently occupied by a number of buildings predominantly of retail use including Aldi, The Range, Majestic Wines, Mothercare and a TGI Fridays restaurant. The existing structures are made of a variety of materials including concrete, brick and corrugated sheeting.

2.4 The site is bound to the north/ north east by Vastern Road (A329), the west Caversham Road (A329), to the south sits the Network Rail Thames Valley Area Site Offices with Reading Railway

- Station to the south east. Land to the north of the development is primarily low-lying residential with accompanying commercial uses.
- 2.5 Entry and exit onto site currently are achieved via Caversham Road southbound and Vastern Road westbound respectfully.
- 2.6 Further details of the site are provided in the Planning Application Form, Planning Statement, and Design and Access Statement.

Description of Proposed Works

- 2.7 The proposed development will be brought forward in four principal phases and is expected to cover a period in the region of 51 months.
- 2.8 Initial works involve the phased demolition of the required existing buildings (including asbestos removal).
- 2.9 As an outline application, the final form, structure, materials and appearance of buildings will be established at detailed design stage and through subsequent reserved matters applications.
- 2.10 The outline sequencing of construction works is identified below.
- Establish site including hoarding installation, welfare and any tree protection;
 - Establish vibration, noise and dust monitoring points;
 - Carry out enabling works including isolation of existing utilities;
 - Asbestos removal where applicable;
 - Soft strip followed by hard demolition followed by grading to car park existing surface;
 - Piling works;
 - Utilities and drainage installation;
 - Capping beam construction and ground floor slab;
 - Superstructure core construction;
 - Superstructure concrete frame and slabs;
 - Envelope works;
 - Roofing works;
 - External landscaping and retail shop fronts;
 - Internal fit out works commence as soon as areas are weather tight – temporary weathering scheme to be adopted to advance (every 5th floor);
 - Internal works ahead of permanent weathering;
 - MEP main plant installation and infrastructure to commence as soon areas are cleared and weatherproofed;
 - Testing & Commissioning is an on-going process, but the main commissioning process commences as soon as adequate areas of MEP 2nd Fix have been completed; and
 - External works complete.

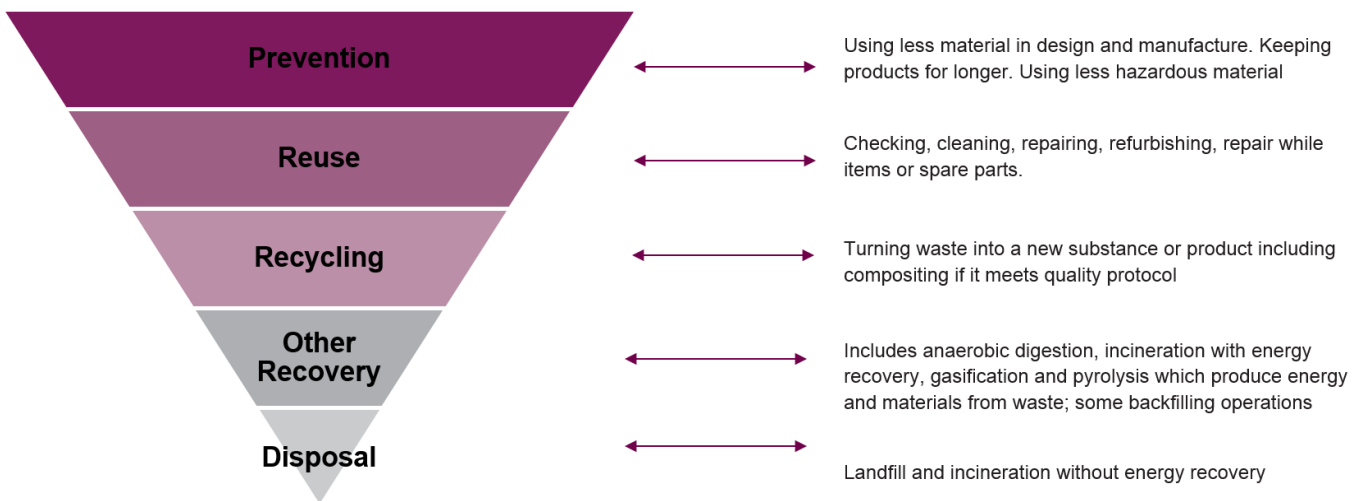
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- 2.11 The full construction methodology can only be confirmed once a Principal Contractor has been appointed. If piling techniques will be employed, the SWMP will be updated to include estimates of actual waste generated.
- 2.12 The detailed access arrangements for construction traffic have not yet been confirmed. However, it is currently envisaged that the HGV access and egress points for the site will vary as construction progresses, with access from Caversham Road to the west during Phase 1 and access from Vastern Road to the north during later phases.

3 WASTE HIERARCHY AND MINIMISATION

- 3.1 The UK faces major challenges to sustainable waste management – statistics released in February 2019 by the Department for Environmental Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and Government Statistical Service (GSS) show that the UK generated approximately 222.9 million tonnes of waste from households, construction, and commercial/industrial activities in 2016. Approximately 60% of waste produced was by the construction, demolition and excavation sector.
- 3.2 The recovery rate from non-hazardous construction and demolition waste in 2016 was 92.1%. Almost 49% of the total waste that entered final treatment in 2016 was recovered, with only 24.4% being sent to landfills. However, this 24.4% equates to approximately 52 million tonnes of waste that went direct to landfills, creating risks of contamination from leaching of toxic materials and missing the opportunity to recover latent embodied energy and valuable materials for recycling.
- 3.3 The minimisation of waste and the increased use of recycled materials therefore form an intrinsic key to resource protection. The Waste Regulations 2011 includes the Waste Hierarchy, which is a framework for sustainable waste management setting out the preferential treatment of waste, as Figure 3.1 below shows.

Figure 3.1: Waste Management Hierarchy



- 3.4 The Waste Hierarchy principles to be implemented during the demolition and construction of the proposed development are:
 - Waste will be, as far as possible, prevented or reduced at source;
 - Where waste cannot be prevented, waste materials or products should be reused directly or refurbished and then reused on site;
 - Waste materials should be recycled or reprocessed into a form that allows them to be reclaimed as a secondary raw material and reused on site; and

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- If waste cannot be prevented, reclaimed or recovered, it will be disposed of in a controlled manner at a licensed facility.

3.5 Contractors, design teams and suppliers will be encouraged to minimise the amount of waste during redevelopment of the site. This SWMP helps to ensure best practice and sustainability are considered during each phase of redevelopment for the site.

4 WASTE ESTIMATES

4.1 Given the variety of buildings and the potential for contamination due to the previous use of the site, it is expected that the project will offer minimal opportunities to re-use and recycle large quantities of materials. The predicted waste volumes for the demolition, earthworks, and construction phase of the development are outlined below. Further details on contamination at the site can be found in the Preliminary Risk Assessment undertaken for the site and the Environmental Statement submitted with the outline application.

Site Preparation, Demolition and Construction

Demolition and Excavation Waste Estimates

4.2 The proposal is that all of the buildings existing within the outline application boundary will be demolished gradually in a phased manner. Prior to the commencement of the hard demolition, a thorough soft strip of the existing buildings will take place. The soft strip will commence with the removal of all potential asbestos identified through the demolition and refurbishment asbestos survey, to be undertaken by licenced contractors.

4.3 A commitment will be made to re-use demolition materials wherever possible and practicable. Where materials cannot be re-used, an effort will be made to recycle or reuse elsewhere as much of the materials as possible.

4.4 Due to the variety of buildings on site, predictions of total waste volumes from the building structures and soft stripping will be subject to further site investigations. Indicative waste volumes have been included in Table 4.1 below. As explained in earlier sections, this SWMP will be updated and submitted for approval prior to commencing work on site.

4.5 **Table 4.1: Indicative Demolition Waste Estimates**

Waste Arising	Approximate Volume (tonnes)
Concrete	7,000
Steel/metal	2,000
Plasterboard	200
Timber	100
Total Enabling Works and Demolition Waste	9,300

4.6 Waste arising from site clearance, excavation and earthworks is expected to comprise vegetation (limited), topsoil, rubble, tarmac from former hard standings, gravel and clay material.

4.7 It is estimated that 13,000m³ of waste will be generated from bulk excavation and pile arisings.

4.8 Suitable material excavated during ground-works will be crushed and used as back-fill and piling mat material. Any clean excavated material that cannot be reused on-site will be removed by licensed waste carriers and sent for reuse at another development site or sent for disposal at appropriately licensed facilities.

Construction Waste Estimates

- 4.9 The majority of construction waste generated during redevelopment of the site will be from off-cuts of fitting materials, spent materials and packaging which will typically comprise of materials such as concrete, metal and plastics during construction activities. Estimates of construction waste arisings are provided in Table 4.2 below.
- 4.10 Construction materials would be selected following the BRE 'Green Guide to Specification'. These include the following:
- Minimising embodied energy content (the energy used in manufacture);
 - Using recyclable materials where they have high embodied energy; and
 - Maximising the recycled content of the material, ease of maintenance, appropriate sourcing of materials and totally excluding deleterious and hazardous materials.

Table 4.2: Indicative Construction Waste Estimates

Waste Arising	Approximate Volume (tonnes)
Packaging	120
Plaster/ Cement	110
Miscellaneous	80
Timber	180
Concrete	55,000
Insulation	20
Metal	4,500
Plastics	55
Inert	170
Total Enabling Works and Demolition Waste	60,235

5 WASTE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

General

- 5.1 Waste produced during all construction activities on site will be subject to the 'Duty of Care' under The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. It is the joint responsibility between the Principal Contractor and the Client to ensure that waste produced onsite is disposed of in accordance with legislation. The Waste Duty of Care Practice (November 2018) sets out practical guidance on how to meet waste duty of care requirements. It is issued under section 34(7) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (the EPA) in relation to the duty of care set out in Section 34(1) of that Act.
- 5.2 The Principal Contractor will audit waste carriers and disposal facilities and maintain documentary evidence that these requirements are being met. A register of waste carriers, disposal sites (including transfer stations) and relevant licensing details will be produced and maintained on site.
- 5.3 An area for waste collection and materials delivery and storage is expected to be provided within the site boundary. Materials that can be beneficially used in the future development of the site will be segregated directly on site.

Waste Storage and Removal

- 5.4 Waste storage areas will be relocated at different stages of the construction process and multiple areas may be allotted for the purpose of waste storage and removal at peak turnovers. Waste management will also be dependent on the final Construction Logistics Plan. Once this information is agreed and approved, this section of the SWMP will be updated with a corresponding proposed site layout plan.
- 5.5 The spoil created as a result of the excavation of the basement area will be removed and stored on site temporarily. There may be an opportunity to crush and reuse the concrete spoil as a piling matt or as a substitute to blinding. However, this will be determined once site investigations have been conducted.
- 5.6 The location(s) of any existing drainage will be noted in the loading bay area to ensure there is no run-off or contamination from waste materials.
- 5.7 Waste will be segregated into the following, where practicable and feasible:
- Recyclable Materials – Wood, Metals, Paper/Cardboard, Glass, Plastic;
 - Plasterboard;
 - Batteries;
 - Aerosols;
 - General Waste;
 - Hazardous Solid Wastes; and
 - Hazardous Liquid Wastes.
- 5.8 The following waste management procedures will be implemented:
- All skips will be enclosed and lockable to ensure no waste is allowed to escape;

- All containers for waste storage shall be clearly labelled using a colour coding system so that users know what wastes can be placed in each container. Waste storage skips shall be appropriately colour coded, the Institution of Civil Engineer’s generic colour codes are shown below in Table 5.1 as an example;
- The construction phase will run on a ‘just-in-time’ basis, with materials being removed from site as required.
- Lockable storage will be provided for all hazardous waste;
- All waste containers will be sited at least 20m away from watercourses, ditches and other areas of environmental sensitivity;
- Liquid wastes will be stored in containers and stored within a suitable bunded area, or otherwise provided with secondary containment;
- Separate containers will be provided for each type of hazardous waste; and
- Portable toilet facilities on site (Portaloos etc) will be emptied by the facility provider as per their service agreement.

Table 5.1: Institution of Civil Engineer’s Generic Colour Codes

Colour	Material
White	Gypsum
Grey	Inert
Black	Mixed
Blue	Metal
Green	Wood
Brown	Packaging
Orange	Hazardous

- 5.9 No burning of any waste will be permitted on site or at the site compound/storage areas.
- 5.10 Fly-tipping of waste on or adjacent to ongoing construction projects will be prohibited. Any waste carrier found to be fly-tipping will have their contract terminated immediately and reported to the appropriate authorities.
- 5.11 Should waste be fly-tipped onto the site, the Principal Contractor has a ‘Duty of Care’ to ensure it is dealt with safely and disposed of correctly even though not the producer of the waste.

Non-Hazardous Waste Management

- 5.12 Non-hazardous waste will be removed and placed into the lorries located in the loading bay areas. Non-hazardous wastes will consist of, but not limited to:
- All soft strip materials;

- Fixtures and fittings;
- Ferrous and non-ferrous materials;
- Plaster board;
- Waste electronic and electrical equipment;
- Glass;
- Wood;
- Paper;
- Plastic; and
- Food waste.

5.13 All generated waste will be sorted for reuse, recycling or disposal, and placed into their respective lorries. All non-hazardous waste that is not suitable for reuse on site will be loaded out onto waste trucks from the registered waste contractor, and once full, transported to a licensed recycling centre or nominated landfill site.

Hazardous Waste Management

5.14 Where any hazardous waste is to be handled for disposal this shall be carried out in accordance with developed risk assessments, and where a potentially hazardous waste cannot be identified then a waste management company or consultant will be employed to determine what the substance is, the required control measures for handling it, means of transportation and method of disposal.

5.15 All identified hazardous waste will be removed and placed into separate secure and sealed waste bins/skips which will be located within their own designated area within the loading bay area, which is restricted from public access through the use of hoarding.

5.16 Categories of hazardous waste will consist of, but not limited to:

- Carpark tarmac;
- Metals containing hazardous substances;
- Asbestos containing materials;
- Mastic tubes whether partially or fully used;
- Oil based paint tins;
- Oil/fuel/chemical spill clean-up materials such as spill granules, rags etc;
- Soil from the basement dig (subject to testing);
- Oily water built up in drip trays under small generators, shuttering oil drums etc;
- Timber joists treated with hazardous chemicals pre-2008;
- Fluorescent light tubes;
- Refrigerant gases; and
- Any identified Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) items.

Waste Carriers

- 5.17 All waste generated on the project shall be dealt with in accordance with legal requirements. Each waste carriers (WC) licence details will be recorded by the Principal Contractor's WC and appended to the Site Waste Management File (SWMF).
- 5.18 The transportation of waste from site will comply with the 'Duty of Care' requirements. This includes ensuring waste is transported by registered waste carriers to appropriately licensed sites for processing or disposal.
- 5.19 When transferring waste offsite, the site will ensure that for non-hazardous waste one of the following processes are implemented:
- "edoc" – a free national electronic duty of care system that creates, shares, signs and stores waste transfer notes and season tickets online - www.edoconline.co.uk
 - a paper "waste transfer note" - WTNs will be completed in line with the template provided by the Environment Agency. This can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/duty-of-care-waste-transfer-note-template>
 - a "season ticket" - a single waste transfer note that covers a series of non-hazardous waste transfers. The season ticket can last up to one year and be used for regular transfers of the same type of non-hazardous waste with the same carrier. A record will be kept of the collection times and the quantity of waste for each transfer.
- 5.20 For hazardous waste the site will need to use a:
- consignment note - this applies to all movements of hazardous waste. Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes (HWCN) will be completed in line with the template provided by the Environment Agency. This can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hazardous-waste-consignment-note>
- 5.21 A full accurate description of the waste will be provided within the applicable notes. This documentation shall be retained (either paper or electronic) by both parties (i.e. the waste transferor and the waste transferee); for two years for non-hazardous waste notes and three years for hazardous waste consignment notes.

Waste Documentation Details

- 5.22 All movements of waste from site must be accompanied by documentation as detailed above. The Principal Contractor's WC or other competent person will check that each document contains the following:
- The name of the person receiving the waste and what they are authorised to do with that waste as a registered waste carrier can only transport waste;
 - Type of waste produced;
 - The 2007 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code (2003 SIC if hazardous waste);
 - The six-digit European Waste Catalogue (EWC) number;
 - Address of the producing site and details of the waste producer;
 - Waste carrier's details including Waste Carrier License (WCL) number;
 - Quantity of waste;

- How it is contained (e.g. 8-yard skip);
 - Address of the receiving site (e.g. landfill) and the Environmental Permit or Exemption No. Associated with the receiving site;
 - The date to which the documentation applies;
 - If the material is non-hazardous waste and it is destined for disposal directly to landfill, pre-treatment must have been applied and a declaration detailing treatment applied appended to the documentation;
 - If the material is hazardous, a Hazardous Waste Premises Code (for sites in England Wales only) must be supplied; and
 - A declaration that the waste has been treated in line with the requirements of the waste hierarchy.
- 5.23 Further information on the details required can be found within the Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice (November 2018).
- 5.24 The WC or other competent person signing the documentation shall ensure all documents are placed in the SWMF and kept for the statutory period detailed above. The WC or other competent person signing the documentation shall additionally ensure that the waste carrier is using a suitable vehicle with adequate, covered containment for the waste.
- 5.25 All waste documentation will be retained at the main site compound and following completion of the project at the Principal Contractor's head office. This includes:
- SWMP (2 years after end of construction);
 - Waste transfer documentation (2 years for WTNs and 3 years for hazardous waste consignment notes);
 - Copies of any exemptions or permits; and
 - Copies of waste carrier and disposal site licences.

Disposal Sites

- 5.26 When obtaining quotations for waste disposal contracts, where possible, the Principal Contractor will consider the implications of long-distance travel in terms of health and safety risk, commercial terms and increased emissions from vehicles. Wherever possible, contracts should be awarded as locally as possible.
- 5.27 All non-hazardous and hazardous wastes should be pre-treated prior to disposal to landfill. The methods of pre-treatment will enable the waste to meet the 'three-point test':
- It must be a physical, thermal, chemical or biological process – including sorting;
 - It must change the characteristics of the waste; and
 - It must do so in order to:
 - reduce its volume, or
 - reduce its hazardous nature, or
 - facilitate its handling, or

- enhance its recovery.

5.28 On-site waste segregation is a pre-treatment method applied to all waste generated, as described above. A declaration stating the pre-treatment method applied to the waste will be appended to any WTN for non-hazardous waste being disposed of to landfill and will accompany the WTN.

6 MANAGEMENT, REPORTING AND REVIEW

Reporting, Monitoring and Auditing

- 6.1 The effectiveness of the SWMP will depend upon the enforcement of its requirements on site by the Client, the Principal Contractor, and nominated WC. Responsibility for the formal recording of waste movements lies with the WC or other competent person.
- 6.2 Waste receptacles will be monitored by the Principal Contractor to ensure that contamination has not occurred, results will be recorded. The Principal Contractor will continually review the type of surplus materials being produced and change the site set up to maximise reuse or recycling. The use of landfill will be the last option in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
- 6.3 Scheduled monitoring of environmental performance and formal compliance auditing will be conducted throughout the construction activities. The monitoring programme for the proposed development will include daily event and monthly based inspections. Monitoring of this SWMP will be included within these inspections and reported upon in the Daily Site Environmental Form, and Monthly Environmental Monitoring Reports.

Waste Monitoring

- 6.4 There are three elements of importance when it comes to monitoring waste:
- Compliance with Duty of Care;
 - Monitoring waste production; and
 - Monitoring waste route and destination e.g. reuse, recycling, waste to energy, landfill etc.
- 6.5 These three elements can be managed in a number of ways including simple spreadsheets that are either created in-house or are based on the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) templates, or via a sustainability reporting system. Waste monitoring will take place using the Principal Contractor's standard protocols.

Review of the SWMP

- 6.6 Once the SWMP submitted with the reserved matters application has been approved, it shall be reviewed regularly (typically once every six months but can be more frequent) during the demolition and construction phases of this project by the Principal Contractor, to ensure that targets are being achieved and that realistic solutions are provided for unplanned events or abnormal wastes.
- 6.7 Should the SWMP need to be revised, it will be refined in consultation with RBC, as required, to ensure it remains relevant to each Phase of development and is consistent with environmental regulatory requirements and conditions of planning approval.

Additional Duty of Care Checks

- 6.8 Waste loads may occasionally be followed by the Principal Contractor to confirm that the waste is disposed of at the stated place of disposal, with any irregularities investigated immediately, and reported as an environmental incident. Action may involve termination of contract and/or notification to the RBC Environmental Health Officer and Environment Agency.

Waste Management Closure Report

- 6.9 Within three months of the completion of works to each block a Waste Management Closure Report will be produced and appended to the SWMP to demonstrate the effective implementation, management and monitoring of demolition and construction waste during that phase of construction.

Training

- 6.10 The Principal Contractor will provide on-site training of appropriate separation, handling, recycling, reuse, and return methods to be used by all parties at all appropriate stages of the development. Toolbox talks will be carried out every month on waste issues and all sub-contractors will be expected to attend. The SWMP will also be mentioned in the site induction process.

REFERENCES

- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011
- Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice (November 2018)
- HMSO (2008); Site Waste Management Plan Regulations 2008 (redacted)
- Envirowise (2008); Site Waste Management Plans
- WRAP; Delivering good practice Waste Management
- European Commission (2008); Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
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- HMSO (1990); Environmental Protection Act (1990)