

Site Waste Management Plans: What you need to know

This short document provides guidance on the key aspects of Site Waste Management plans. The guidance is based on guidance produced by DEFRA in 2008 and can be used as a guide when putting together Site Waste Management Plans. Each step includes responsibilities in line with CDM Regulations.

*This document is designed to help support the process of reducing waste to help enable the Great Western and Crossrail Region to achieve the target of **95% diversion of waste from landfill***

What is waste?

The legal definition is: Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends to discard, or is required to discard.

STEP 1 (GRIP 3-4)

Waste Forecast—Principal Designer and Designers

Look at the activities to be undertaken on the project and forecast the amount of waste likely to be produced.

For each type of waste assign the relevant waste classification code from the European Waste catalogue and record whether it is inert, non-hazardous or hazardous. (Note: the WRAP SWMP includes all EWC codes)

STEP 2 (GRIP 3-4)

Design out waste—Principal Designer and Designers

This is best done through a design out waste workshop with relevant project members in attendance. Opportunities should be sought to find ways to reduce the amount of waste produced on the project, both through construction activities and procurement. Any outcomes from this workshop must be recorded.

STEP 3 (GRIP 5-6)

Implementation of the Plan— Principal Contractor and Client

The principal contractor is responsible for updating the SWMP and ensuring compliance and co-operation among the workers through briefings and appropriate on site management such as labelled skips and efficient material storage.

The client will continue to have a role in ensuring effective implementation (auditing).



STEP 4 (GRIP 5-6)

Actual waste produced - Principal Contractor and Contractors

Volumes of waste should be recorded using the same waste classification codes as in the forecast waste. It must be reported whether waste has been reused, recycled, recovered or sent to landfill, also submitted as KPIs.

When you produce waste it is important to ensure you comply with the waste duty of care. This requires you to:

- take control of your waste when it is within your ownership;
- check that the person to whom you give your waste to is authorised to receive it;
- Complete, exchange and keep waste transfer notes; and
- Take all necessary steps to avoid unauthorised handling or disposal

Authorised handlers of waste; Registered waste carriers and holders of waste management licences. The validity of these licences should be checked on the EA website: <http://epr.environment-agency.gov.uk/ePRIInternet/SearchRegisters.aspx>

STEP 5 (GRIP 7-8)

Final review—Principal Contractor and Client

A comparison of forecast waste against actual waste should be done. This can provide information on cost savings through waste minimisation or lessons learnt for future projects.