Parker House

SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)

Company	Keltbray Ltd	Contract No.	TBC
Site Address	25 -37 Parker Street, Holborn, London, WC2B 5PA		
Document No.	KBY_T16017_SWMP_001	Revision no.	00
Start of Project	June 2016	End of Project	20 weeks

Revision History

Revision No.	Issue Date	Author	Description of Modifications
00	April 2016	Shane Grealy	First issue

This Revision

	Print Name	Signature	Position	Issued to:
Author	Shane Grealy	Shane Grealy	Site Manager	Project Team
Checked by	A McClafferty		Director	Client
Approved by				

Status of this Revision

Overall Approval Status	Yes	No	Date
CAT A - Accepted for implementation. Work may proceed as planned.			
CAT B – Not accepted for implementation. Resubmission required.			
Date returned to Contractor:			

SIGN OFF BY (Project Manager):	Print Name	Sign	Date		
	Shane Grealy	Shane Grealy	06	04	2016

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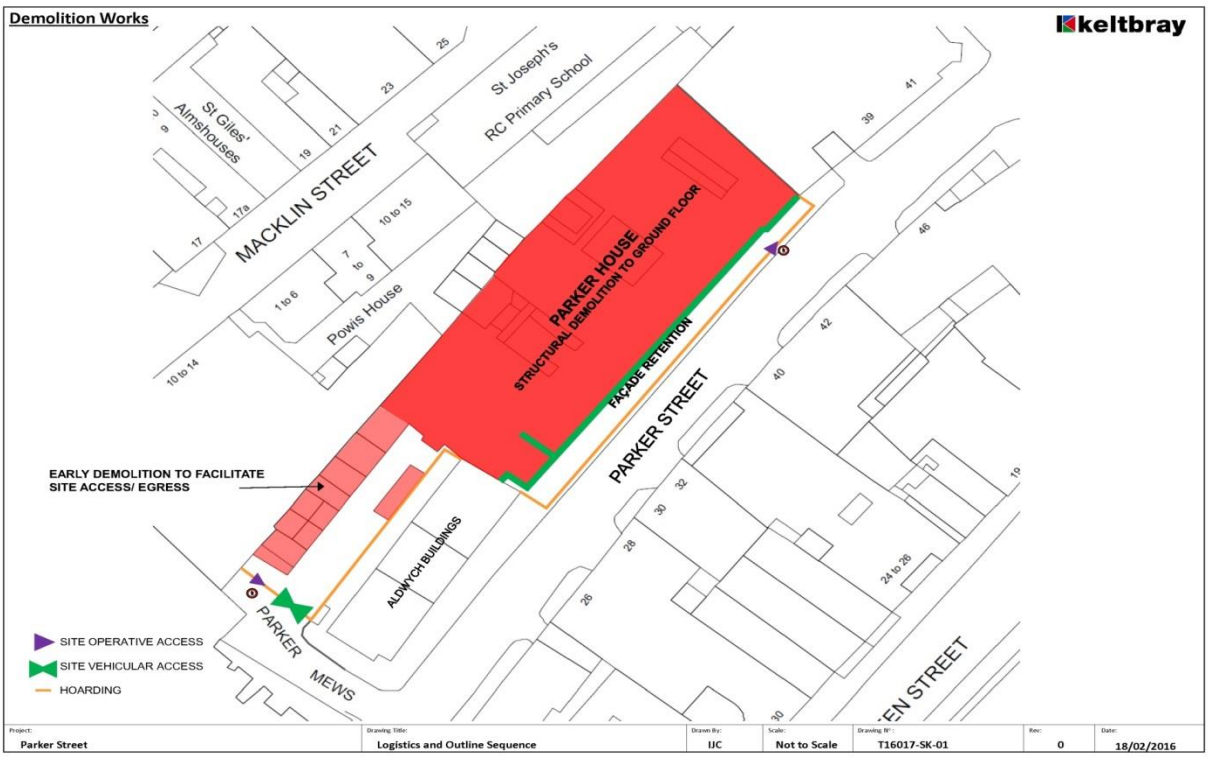
1.0 Introduction

The Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) has been prepared for works to take place at Parker Hose site including: pre and post asbestos soft strip, asbestos removal, façade retention and structural demolition works.

The works will be carried out over a 20 week period commencing in June 2016. The works comprise of the demolition of a building known as Parker House and a number of low level buildings known as the Aldwych Workshops. The existing street façade is to be retained along Parker Street elevation with a façade retention scheme to be installed.



The Plan is specific to this project and has been prepared in line with ICE Demolition Protocol 2008 and this revision has been updated in line with the Company Site Waste Management Procedures and BREEAM Requirements.

Keltbray will ensure a copy of the plan is kept at the site office at all times and will be available for inspection to those enforcing authorities as required whilst carrying out their duties. Once Keltbray leave/hand over the site then the plan will be handed over to the Client or Principal Contractor and a copy will be held at the company's head office for a period of two years.

In complying with the company procedures for Site Waste Management, Keltbray and the Client will take all reasonable steps to ensure that: -

- *All waste from site is dealt with in accordance with the waste 'Duty of Care' in Section 34,*

Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011; and

- *Material will be handled efficiently and waste managed appropriately.*
- *Material reuse, recycling and recovery is maximised where reasonably practicable.*
- *The Plan will be reviewed, revised and refined as necessary, to ensure that any changes irrespective roles and responsibilities are clearly communicated to those affected.*
- *Take reasonable steps to ensure that sufficient site security measures are in place to prevent the illegal disposal of waste from the site.*

2.0 Responsibilities

Figure 1 below illustrates where waste management responsibilities lie within Keltbray management. Essentially it demonstrates that all personnel, across several departments within Keltbray have a responsibility towards implementing good waste management practice.

Figure 1

2.1 All Employees

- Follow the Waste Hierarchy principles when managing wastes (waste prevention, minimisation, reduction, reuse, recycling, energy recovery and disposal.
- Ensure that all wastes are handled in compliance with the requirements of the Duty of Care Regulations
- Ensure sites are operated so as not to cause pollution of the environment, harm to human health or serious detriment to local amenities.

2.2 Estimating and Planning Department

- Consider the Waste Hierarchy during the tendering stage and/or the site preparation phase.
- Identify any client specific requirements for recycling, re-use, monitoring or reporting and communicate this information to the Operations Director.
- Arrange collection of additional waste information from surveys/assessments and allow time in project schedule for necessary assessments.
- If provided with soil test results, communicate these to the Operations Director and Haulage Manager.
- Confirm waste management responsibilities (including for piling arisings and soil testing) with the client for the overall site development.
- Consult with the Environmental Department to determine suitable waste recovery and/or disposal options for the materials identified in the tender information.
- Collate information regarding waste streams, initial characterisation and estimated waste volumes from the tender information and forward to the Operations Director for inclusion in the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP).
- Where possible, identify environmental permitting/licensing requirements for Keltbray activities.
- Include key waste management issues in the Project Risk Register.
- Increase client awareness of the need to provide adequate waste information during the tendering

2.3 Operations Director

- Ultimate responsibility for wastes transferred from site.
- Carry out Pre-Demolition Audit during the tendering or site preparation stage.
- Review the information and waste recovery and /or disposal options provided in the Site Waste Management Plan (types and quantities of waste to be produced) -and then forward to the Haulage Manager for the management of the waste.
- Establish if a Site Investigation (SI) has taken place and organise further analysis is required (in consultation with a competent person).
- Ensure all soil analysis information is passed to the Haulage Manager in time to identify suitable waste management facilities.
- Ensure key waste management issues are included in the Project Risk Register.
- Identify time and cost variations between waste treatment and disposal options.
- Communicate waste issues to the Project Team during handover meetings.
- Organise intrusive Site Investigations.
- Give consideration to the carbon emissions generated by each waste treatment / disposal option when selecting suitable waste management approaches.

2.4 Haulage Manager

- Update the Operations Director and Managing Director regularly on waste management costs.
- Identify permitted/licensed waste treatment or disposal options (taking into account any client specific requirements).
- Update the Approved Waste Contractor List.
- Pass soil test results to the waste disposal/treatment facility.
- Organise Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) testing.
- Register and de-register project for U1 exemption with Environmental Agency
- Register sites for Hazardous Waste removal with Environmental Agency

2.5 Health, Safety and Environment Department

- Oversee intrusive site investigations and Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) testing.
- Maintain a list of companies and individuals who can assist with waste management issues (e.g. SIs, laboratories, competent persons for waste analysis etc).

Site management team:

- Operations Director Andy McClafferty – 07711 888870
- Site Manager Shane Grealy – 07966694581
- Demolition Manager TBC

To assist with the implementation of the SWMP the Project Manager, should in particular be concerned with training & communications of sub-contractors and appointing trained and competent persons to check skips, vehicles, record waste types and amounts being produced on site.

3.0 Scope of Works & Programme

The works will be carried out over a 20 week period commencing in June 2016. The scope of works comprises of the asbestos removal, service isolation and termination, soft strip, façade retention and hard demolition of the existing block of buildings known as Parker House and a number of low level buildings known as the Aldwych Workshops.

4.0 BREEAM Applications

4.1 Wst 01 Construction waste management

Aims to promote resource efficiency via the effective management and reduction of demolition and construction waste. This approach is split into two parts:

- Construction resource efficiency (3 credits)
- Diversion of resources from landfill (1 credit)

The following is required to demonstrate compliance for:

Construction resource efficiency (Not applicable to demolition only projects)

4.2 Up to three credits

1. *Non-hazardous construction waste (excluding demolition and excavation waste) generated by the building's design and construction meets or exceeds the following resource efficiency benchmarks:*

BREEAM credits	Amount of waste generated per 100m^2 (gross internal floor area)	
	m^3	tonnes
One credit	≤ 13.3	≤ 11.1
Two credits	≤ 7.5	≤ 6.5
Three credits	≤ 3.4	≤ 3.2
Exemplary Level	≤ 1.6	≤ 1.9

Note - Volume (m^3) is actual volume of waste (not bulk volume)

2. *There is a compliant Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP).*

3. *Where existing buildings on the site will be demolished a pre-demolition audit of any existing buildings, structures or hard surfaces is completed to determine if, in the case of demolition, refurbishment/reuse is feasible and, if not, to maximise the recovery of material from demolition for subsequent high-grade/value applications. The audit must be referenced in the SWMP and cover:*

    a. *Identification of the key refurbishment/demolition materials*.

    b. *Potential applications and any related issues for the reuse and recycling of the key refurbishment and demolition materials.*

Diversion of resources from landfill

4.3 One credit (Applicable to all projects)

4. *The following percentages of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (where applicable) generated by the project have been diverted from landfill:*

BREEAM credits	Type of waste	Volume	Tonnage
One credit	Non demolition	70%	80%
	Demolition	80%	90%
Exemplary level	Non demolition	85%	90%
	Demolition	85%	95%

5. *There is a compliant Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)*

6. *Waste materials will be sorted into separate key waste groups see Table - 28 (according to the waste streams generated by the scope of the works) either onsite or offsite through a licensed contractor for recovery.*

4.4 Exemplary level criteria

The following outlines the exemplary level criteria to achieve an innovation credit for this BREEAM issue:

7. *Non-hazardous construction waste generated by the building's design and construction is no greater than the exemplary level resource efficiency benchmark (outlined in the above table).*

8. *The percentage of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (if relevant) diverted from landfill meets or exceeds the exemplary level percentage benchmark (outlined in the above table)*

9. *All key waste groups are identified for diversion from landfill in the pre-construction stage SWMP.*

5.0 Estimated Waste Types and Quantities

A Pre-Demolition Audit have been carried out by Site Management Team Shane Grealy, Project Manager to: -

- Identify each waste type to be produced throughout the course of the project
- Estimate the quantity of each different waste type expected to be produced; and
- Identify the waste management action proposed for each different waste type, including re-using, recycling, recovery and disposal.

The Pre-Demolition Audit has been issued as separate document **KB- 1118- Pre Demo Audit -001**

6.0 Waste Management Options

For each waste type this plan identifies what waste management action is proposed and what targets have been set. This information is split into inert, non-hazardous and hazardous waste. The waste management, removal and disposal from site options are set out in Appendix A1.

7.0 Waste minimisation

Keltbray is aware of its obligations under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and The Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011 as amended 2014, and will not only comply with these regulations, but will actively look at waste reduction through re-cycling and using alternatives.

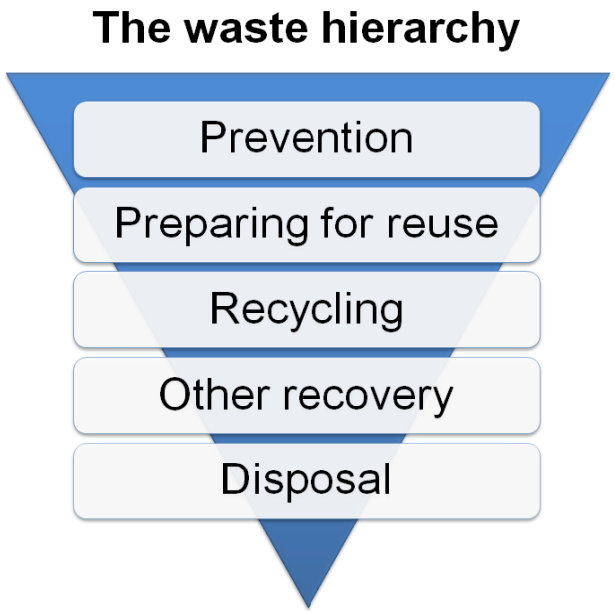
The works shall be carried out in such a way that, as far as is reasonably practicable, the amount of spoil and waste to be disposed of is minimised.

The waste streams have been reviewed to identify:

- How the quantity of waste can be eliminated/minimised
- Estimated quantity of waste produced (tonnes)
- How waste should be stored/monitored

The waste hierarchy will be applied throughout the duration of the project as shown on Figure 1

Redundant equipment will be offered to the client to allow for reuse as spares where possible, or responsibly disposed of through authorised routes.



8.0 Waste Monitoring & Recording

All waste leaving site will be recorded by the site 'Checker' by way of Waste Transfer Notes (WTN) including relevant SIC codes or Consignment Note (CSN) in the case of hazardous waste. (See WTN GUI 007 and CSN GUI 008 on Keltbray Management System14001)
It is a legal requirement to confirm on all WTN and CSN notes that we have applied the waste hierarchy when transferring waste. This is addressed be a declaration on each waste transfer note or hazardous waste consignment note.
Transfer notes from 28 September 2011 must also include the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code of the person transferring the waste.

The standard hazardous waste consignment note will have been modified and the modified form of note will have to be used from 28 September 2011 (six months after commencement of the regulations) but can be used sooner if you wish. The modified note will contain a declaration in Part D that the waste hierarchy has been applied. You must continue to use the 2003 SIC codes.
Copies of all Waste Transfer Notes (WTN) and Consignment Notes will be kept on site during the duration of the project. On completion WTNs **MUST** be kept for two years and CSNs **MUST** be kept for three years as soft copies on Keltbray's electronic filing system.

Information held on the WTNs or CSNs will be entered onto the 'Waste Disposal Spread sheet'. This details the waste types and quantities generated on site including information on their final destination. On completion of the project the data will be compared with the estimated waste production data for analysis.
The site will produce and communicate regular Monthly Environmental Report which records the types and quantities of waste produced as well as fuel, electricity, water use using the online SMARTWaste reporting software. CO2 emissions arising from site operations such as fuel, electricity, vehicle movements and water consumption will be calculated and recorded using the online Carbon Tracker Tool.
If applicable, the project will also report how much water has been discharged / used on site. A copy of the discharge license plus the schedule of conditions will be kept in the site filing system.

On completion of the project the SWMP and all associated documentation will be forwarded to the Client and the new appointed Principal Contractor. A copy of the documents will be archived electronically.

9.0 Waste Carriers & Waste Management Facilities/ Exemptions Records

The Waste Carriers and Final Destination Register (WCFDR) identifies the waste types removed from site, by which carrier and their final destination. This document together with all Waste Carrier's licenses and Waste Management Licenses/exemptions are held in S:\Common\1.22 Environmental Permits of the Electronic Filing System
The weekly bulk sheets record the type and amount of waste leaving site. These records are stored in Section Q (Q_9.) of the site electronic filing system. All the above documents shall be made available for inspection on site.

10.0 Training

Every operative on site, including sub contractors will be given training and information on the SWMP as part of their induction. In addition, toolbox talks will be given reinforcing existing training and informing the workforce of the SWMP progress.

The on-site-training will include the following topics: -

- The SWMP
- Roles and responsibilities
- Waste procedures on site
- Hazardous waste
- Duty of care/responsibilities
- Materials storage

The SWMP will be kept in the site office and be is available for inspection.
Records of training are held in Training folder under Section E_3 of the site electronic filing system.

Keltbray will ensure the works are co-ordinated during the demolition works phase to ensure waste is managed according to the requirements of the SWMP.

11.0 Review of SWMP

The SWMP will be reviewed on a regular basis or in any case not less than every six months. A log will be kept of how often the plan was reviewed together with any outcomes including any deviation of the plan and the reason why. At the end of the project the plan will be reviewed and analysed to produce a comparison between estimated and actual waste production. - see Appendix B for comments.

12.0 Completion Review

Within three months of project completion the plan will be reviewed to: -

- Confirm that the plan was monitored on a regular basis to ensure that work progressed according to the plan and that the plan was updated in accordance with the regulation;
- Comparison of estimated quantities of each waste type against the actual quantities of each waste type generated;
- Details of any deviation(s) from the plan; and
- Estimates of the cost savings that have been achieved by completing and implementing the plan.

A signed copy will be sent to the Client and new Principal Contractor. Signed review records will be logged in Appendix D

13.0 Appendices

13.1 Appendix A: Pre-Demolition Waste Audit. The Pre- Demolition Audit is on-going at the minute of writing this document. On completion it will be issued separately.

13.2 Appendix A1 - Waste Carriers & Final Destination Register

WASTE CARRIER	WASTE CARRIER REGISTRATION NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE OF REGISTRATION	WASTE CARRIED	FINAL DESTINATION WASTE SITE
Keltbray Limited St Andrews House Portsmouth Road Esher KT10 9TA	CB/WE5000SB	17/02/2016	17.05.03	Keltbray Environmental Mohawk Wharf Keltbray AWS, Bradfield Rd, Silvertown, London, E16 2AX
			17.05.04	Keltbray Environmental Thames Wharf Dock Road, Silvertown, London, E16 2AT
			17.05.04	Brasted Sandpit Main Rd Brasted, Westerham, Kent Licence Number: P/9/23
			17.05.04	IV – Rainham Little Gerpins Lane, Rainham, Essex, RM14 2XR Licence Number: NCC/E/ING020
			17.05.04	Veolia ES Cleanaway (UK) Limited Pitsea Hall Lane

WASTE CARRIER	WASTE CARRIER REGISTRATION NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE OF REGISTRATION	WASTE CARRIED	FINAL DESTINATION WASTE SITE
			17.05.04	Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH Licence EP3135MC Barking Riverside Recycling Park, River Road, Barking, IG11 0XF License Number: EPR/HP3397EY
Primagrange Sandy Lane St Pauls Cray Orpington Kent BR5 3HY	CB/MP3015DG	17/02/2016	As above	As above
S Walsh & Son Ltd East Tilbury Quarry, Princess Margaret Road, East tilbury	CB/WE5938PF	01/04/2016	As above	As above
Corbyn Construction Ltd King George V Dock Beckton E16 2NJ	CB/SE5991JW	21/06/2015	As above	As above
M Long Haulage and Daughters Ltd Thunderer Road Degenham RM9 6QD	CB/BE5732FC	01/07/2017	As above	As above

13.3 Appendix B: Reviews of SWMP

DATE	NAME OF REVIEWER	OUTCOME / ACTION CARRIED OUT

13.4 Appendix C: Actual Versus Estimated Waste Figures (On project completion).

Table 1 - ESTIMATED WASTE RECORD - m^3 or Tonnes

Waste Type	EWC	Re-used on site	Re-used off site	Recycled on site	Recycled off site	WML or Exempt Facility	Disposal to landfill	Total Waste	% of total waste
Inert	17.01.01								
Non - Hazardous									
Hazardous									
Total									

13.5 Appendix C1 – Actual Waste Quantities {m^3 or Te} (On project completion).

Waste Type	EWC	Re-used on site	Re-used off site	Recycled on site	Recycled off site	WML or Exempt Facility	Disposal to landfill	Total Waste	% of total waste
Inert									
Non - Hazardous									
Hazardous									
Total									
Differences									

13.6 Appendix D: Completion Review

We, Keltbray and the Client, confirm that the plan has been monitored on a regular basis to ensure that work was progressing to the plan and the plan was updated.

Signature	
Print Name	
Date	

This stage is designed to help you evaluate the success of your SWMP, and to identify key 'lessons learnt' to use on your future projects, it is helping you strive for continual improvement

Please explain any deviation from the original plan:

Please review how successful you believe the implementation of the SWMP was:

Actions planned for next project:

This plan should be kept on the electronic filing system for at least 2 years.

13.7 Appendix E: Building Audit & Cost Benefit Analysis (On project completion).

Waste Type		Landfill			Re-use / Recovery		
	Cost (Haulage, Gate Fee, Tax, etc)	Cost of Demolition (Labour, Plant, etc)	Total Cost	Reprocessing Costs (Including haulage etc)	Cost of Demolition (Labour, Plant, etc)	Sales Price (Marketing Price for Materials)	Total Costs

13.8 Appendix F: Regulations - Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 34 & Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991

Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 34

34 Duty of care etc. as respects waste

(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, it shall be the duty of any person who imports, produces, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste or, as a broker, has control of such waste, to take all such measures applicable to him in that capacity as are reasonable in the circumstance —

(a) to prevent any contravention by any other person of section 33 above;

(b) to prevent the escape of the waste from his control or that of any other person; and

(c) on the transfer of the waste, to secure—

(i) that the transfer is only to an authorised person or to a person for authorised transport purposes; and

(ii) that there is transferred such a written description of the waste as will enable other persons to avoid a contravention of that section and to comply with the duty under this subsection as respects the escape of waste.

(2) The duty imposed by subsection (1) above does not apply to an occupier of domestic property as respects the household waste produced on the property.

(3) The following are authorised persons for the purpose of subsection (1)(c) above—

(a) any authority which is a waste collection authority for the purposes of this Part;

(b) any person who is the holder of a waste management license under section 35 below or of a disposal license under section 5 of the Control [1974 c. 40.] of Pollution Act 1974;

(c) any person to whom section 33(1) above does not apply by virtue of regulations under subsection (3) of that section;

(d) any person registered as a carrier of controlled waste under section 2 of [1989 c. 14.] the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989;

(e) any person who is not required to be so registered by virtue of regulations under section 1(3) of that Act; and

(f) a waste disposal authority in Scotland.

(g)

(4) The following are authorised transport purposes for the purposes of subsection (1)(c) above—

(a) the transport of controlled waste within the same premises between different places in those premises;

(b) the transport to a place in Great Britain of controlled waste which has been brought from a country or territory outside Great Britain not having been landed in Great Britain until it arrives at that place; and

(c) the transport by air or sea of controlled waste from a place in Great Britain to a place outside Great Britain; and "transport" has the same meaning in this subsection as in the Control of Pollution (As Amendment) Act 1989.

(5) The Secretary of State may, by regulations, make provision imposing requirements on any person who is subject to the duty imposed by subsection (1) above as respects the making and retention of documents and the furnishing of documents or copies of documents.

(6) Any person who fails to comply with the duty imposed by subsection (1) above or with any requirement imposed under subsection (5) above shall be liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum; and

(b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

(7) The Secretary of State shall, after consultation with such persons or bodies as appear to him representative of the interests concerned, prepare and issue a code of practice for the purpose of providing to persons practical guidance on how to discharge the duty imposed on them by subsection (1) above.

(8) The Secretary of State may from time to time revise a code of practice issued under subsection (7) above by revoking, amending or adding to the provisions of the code.

(9) The code of practice prepared in pursuance of subsection (7) above shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(10) A code of practice issued under subsection (7) above shall be admissible in evidence and if any provision of such a code appears to the court to be relevant to any question arising in the proceedings it shall be taken into account in determining that question

(11) Different codes of practice may be prepared and issued under subsection (7) above for different areas.

Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations: **1991 No. 2839**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991

Made	*16th December 1991*
Laid before Parliament	*17th December 1991*
Coming into force	*1st April 1992*

The Secretary of State for the Environment as respects England, the Secretary of State for Wales as respects Wales and the Secretary of State for Scotland as respects Scotland, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 34(5) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990[1] and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Regulations:

Citation, Commencement and Interpretation

(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 and shall come into force on 1st April 1992.

(2) In these Regulations- "the 1990 Act" means the Environmental Protection Act 1990;

"transferor" and "transferee" mean respectively, in relation to a transfer of controlled waste by a person who is subject to the duty imposed by section 34(1) of the 1990 Act, the person who in compliance with that section transfers a written description of the waste and the person who receives that description.

Transfer Notes

(1) The transferor and the transferee shall, at the same time as the written description of the waste is transferred, ensure that such a document as is described in paragraph (2) ("a transfer note") is completed and signed on their behalf.

(2) A transfer note shall-

(a) identify the waste to which it relates and state-
  (i) its quantity and whether on transfer it is loose or in a container;
  (ii) if in a container, the kind of container; and
  (iii) the time and place of transfer;

(b) give the name and address of the transferor and the transferee;
(c) state whether or not the transferor is the producer or importer of the waste and, if so, which;
(d) if the transfer is to a person for authorised transport purposes, specify which of those purposes; and
(e) state as respects the transferor and the transferee which, if any, of the categories of person shown in column 1 of the following Table describes him and provide any relevant additional information specified in column 2 of the Table.

Category of person	Additional information
An authority which is a waste collection authority for the purposes of Part II of the 1990 Act.	
A person who is the holder of a waste management licence under section 35 of the 1990 Act or of a disposal licence under section 5 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974[2]	If the waste is to be kept, treated or disposed of by that person, the relevant licence number and the name of the licensing authority.
A person to who section 33(1) of the 1990 Act does not apply by virtue of regulations under subsection (3) of that section.	
A person registered as a carrier of controlled waste under section 2 of the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989[3]	The name of the waste regulation authority with whom he is registered and his registration number.
A person who is not required to be so registered by virtue of regulations under section 1(3) of that Act.	
A waste disposal authority in Scotland.	

Duty to keep copies of written descriptions of waste and transfer notes

The transferor and the transferee shall each keep the written description of the waste and the transfer note or copies thereof for a period of two years from the transfer of the controlled waste

.

Duty to furnish documents

A person who has been served by a waste regulation authority with a notice in writing specifying or describing any document and requiring its production shall, if the document is one which at that time he is under a duty to keep under regulation 3, furnish the authority with a copy of it at the authority's office specified in the notice and within the period (not being less than 7 days) so specified.

13.9 Appendix G – Exemptions, The Env. Permitting (England & Wales) Regs 2010

New Exemption Reference	Description	2007 EP Regs Exemption	Description
Use of waste			
U1	Use of waste for construction	Para 9 Para 19	Land reclamation or improvement Waste for construction
U2	Use of baled tyres in construction		
U3	Use of construction waste for exhibits etc	Para 19	Waste for construction
U4	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small plant	Para 5	Burning waste as a fuel in an exempt appliance
U5	Use of biodiesel derived from waste		
U6	Use of sludge for the purposes of re-seeding a waste water treatment plant		
U7	Use of effluent to clean a highway gravel bed		
U8	Use of waste for a specified purpose	Para 15	Beneficial use of waste
U9	Use of waste to manufacture finished goods	Para 14	The manufacture of finished goods from waste
U10	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit	Para 7 Para 36 Para 47	Waste for the benefit of land Spreading of dredgings Treating land by the spreading of agricultural waste (milk)
U11	Spreading waste on non-agricultural land to confer benefit	Para 7 Para 9	Waste for the benefit of land Land reclamation or improvement
U12	Use of mulch		
U13	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit		
U14	Incorporation of ash into soil		
U15	Pig and poultry ash		
U16	Use of depolluted end-of-life vehicles for vehicle parts		
Treatment of waste			
T1	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste	Para 4	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating of waste packaging and containers
T2	Recovery of textiles	Para 20	Laundering or cleaning waste textiles
T3	Treatment of waste metals and	Para 44	Heating metals and metal

New Exemption Reference	Description	2007 EP Regs Exemption	Description
	metal alloys by heating for the purposes of removing grease etc		alloys for the purpose of removing grease, oil or any other non-metallic contaminant
T4	Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc)	Para 11	Treatment of waste for the purpose of recovery
T5	Screening and blending of waste	Para 13 Para 21	Manufacture and treatment of construction materials and timber products Chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising of waste plant matter.
T6	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising	Para 21	Chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising of waste plant matter
T7	Treatment of waste bricks, tiles and concrete by crushing, grinding or reducing in size	Para 24	Crushing, grinding or size reduction of bricks, tiles and concrete
T8	Mechanical treatment of end-of-life tyres		
T9	Recovery of scrap metal	Para 45	Recovery of scrap metal or the dismantling of waste motor vehicles
T10	Sorting mixed waste		
T11	Repair or refurbishment of WEEE	Para 40	Repair or refurbishment of WEEE
T12	Manual treatment of waste		
T13	Treatment of waste food		
T14	Crushing and emptying waste vehicle oil filters		
T15	Treatment of waste aerosol cans		
T16	Treatment of waste toner cartridges by sorting, dismantling, cleaning or refilling		
T17	Crushing waste fluorescent tubes	Para 42	Crushing of waste gas discharge lamps
T18	Dewatering using flocculants		
T19	Physical treatment of waste edible oil and fat to produce biodiesel		
T20	Treatment of waste at a water treatment works	Para 10	Sewage and water treatment works
T21	Recovery of waste at a waste water treatment works	Para 10	Sewage and water treatment works

New Exemption Reference	Description	2007 EP Regs Exemption	Description
T22	Treatment of animal by-product waste at a collection centre	Para 23	Recovery of waste consisting of animal by-products at a collection centre
T23	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment	Para 12	Composting waste
T24	Anaerobic digestion at premises used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas	Para 12	Composting waste
T25	Anaerobic digestion at premises not used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas	Para 12	Composting waste
T26	Treatment of kitchen waste in a wormery		
T27	Treatment of sheep dip for disposal		
T28	Sorting and de-naturing of controlled drugs for disposal		
T29	Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide washings by carbon filtration for disposal		
T30	Recovery of silver	Para 22	Recovery of silver from waste printing and photographic wastes
T31	Recovery of monopropylene glycol from aircraft antifreeze fluids		
T32	Treatment of waste in a biobed or biofilter	Para 16	Biobeds
T33	Recovery of central heating oil by filtration		
Disposal of waste			
D1	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters	Para 25	Deposit of dredgings from inland waterways
D2	Deposit of waste from a railway sanitary convenience	Para 31	Discharge of sanitary waste from passenger train
D3	Deposit of waste from a portable sanitary convenience	Para 32	Burial of sanitary waste from removable receptacle
D4	Deposit of agricultural waste consisting of plant tissue under a Plant Health notice	Para 37	Deposit of agricultural waste consisting of plant tissue at the place of production
D5	Depositing samples of waste for the purposes of testing or analysing them	Para 38	Deposit or storage of waste samples
D6	Disposal by incineration	Para 29	Burning of waste in exempt

New Exemption Reference	Description	2007 EP Regs Exemption	Description
			incinerator at place of production
D7	Burning waste in the open	Para 30	Burning of waste on open land at place of production
D8	Burning waste at a port under a Plant Health notice	Para 46	Burning plant tissue waste and wood at a dock
Storage of waste			
S1	Storage of waste in secure containers	Para 18	Storage of waste in a secure container
S2	Storage of waste in a secure place	Para 17 Para 41	Storage of waste in a secure place Storage of WEEE pending recovery elsewhere
S3	Storage of sludge	Para 8	Secure storage of sludge

Further information can be found on both Simple and Complex Exemptions on the Environment Agency, SEPA and NIEA websites

13.10 Appendix H - Commonly Used EWC Codes

European Waste Catalogue	Description of Waste
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 06*	mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing dangerous substances
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic
17 02 04*	glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with dangerous substances
17 03 01*	bituminous mixtures containing coal tar
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 03 03*	coal tar and tarred products
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium
17 04 03	lead
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 09*	metal waste contaminated with dangerous substances
17 04 10*	cables containing oil, coal tar and other dangerous substances
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05 03*	soil and stones containing dangerous substances

European Waste Catalogue	Description of Waste
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 05*	dredging spoil containing dangerous substances
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 07*	track ballast containing dangerous substances
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06 01*	insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 03*	other insulation materials consisting of or containing dangerous substances
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 06 05*	construction materials containing asbestos
17 08 01*	gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with dangerous substances
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09 01*	construction and demolition wastes containing mercury
17 09 02*	construction and demolition wastes containing PCB (for example PCB-containing sealants, PCB-containing resin-based floorings, PCB-containing sealed glazing units, PCB-containing capacitors)
17 09 03*	other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing dangerous substances
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03

Additional EWC can be obtained from Environmental Agency website
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Leisure/EWC_31-03-09_CH.pdf
or
Scottish Environmental Protection Agency website
http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/reporting_definitions_and_term/coding_systems.aspx
or
Northern Ireland Environmental Agency
http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste-home/waste-guidance.htm

13.11 Appendix I - Compliance Guidance Notes – BREEAM

Ref	Terms	Description
CN1	**Compliant site waste management plan See criteria 2,3,5 & 9**	A compliant site waste management plan is one that defines: 1. A target benchmark for resource efficiency i.e. m^3 of waste per $100m^2$ or tonnes of waste per $100m^2$ 2. Procedures and commitments for minimising non-hazardous waste in line with the benchmark 3. Procedures for minimising hazardous waste 4. Procedures for monitoring, measuring and reporting hazardous and non-hazardous site waste 5. Procedures for sorting, reusing and recycling construction waste into defined waste groups (see additional guidance section), either on site or through a licensed external contractor 6. The name or job title of the individual responsible for implementing the above
CN2	**Diversion from landfill See criteria 4, 8 & 9**	Diversion from landfill includes: 1. Reusing the material on site (in-situ or for new applications) 2. Reusing the material on other sites 3. Salvaging or reclaiming the material for reuse 4. Returning material to the supplier via a 'take-back' scheme 5. Recovery of the material from site by an approved waste management contractor and recycled or sent for energy recovery.
CN3	**Pre-demolition audit See criterion 3**	A pre-demolition audit should be carried out using an appropriate methodology. The ICE has produced guidance on pre-demolition audits, including 'The Demolition Protocol' and the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP)[1] also provides guidance.
CN4	**SWMP See criteria 2,3,5 & 9**	Since April 2008 any construction project in England costing over £300k requires a Site Waste Management Plan. To achieve any of the construction waste management credits the assessed development, regardless of value or locality, must have a SWMP compliant with best practice (see relevant definitions in additional guidance section).

CN5	**Multi-residential developments with CSH assessed dwellings See criteria 2,3,5 & 9**	For buildings with self-contained dwellings also being assessed under the Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH), the following applies: The number of credits achieved under the CSH assessment cannot be directly applied to a BREEAM assessment of a multi-residential building due to differences in assessment criteria between the two schemes. Where the credits available for issue Was 2 Construction Site Waste management of the CSH has been achieved, the SWMP is also compliant with the requirements of this issue. However, where the project also includes the demolition of existing buildings/elements, the SWMP will need to comply with the Demolition requirement defined above to qualify for credits.
CN6	**Limited site space for segregation and storage See criterion 6**	Where space on site is too limited to allow 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. Where this is the case, sufficient documentary evidence must be produced which demonstrates that segregation of materials is carried out to the agreed levels and that materials are reused/recycled as appropriate.
CN7	**Where there is no official external waste contractor licensing scheme**	A review must be carried out by the contractor, design team, or client of the waste contractor's practices to ensure they are in line with the assessment criteria.
CN11	***Waste from temporary support structures***	*Any waste generated on site for the purposes of the development (excluding demolition and excavation waste) must be taken account of in the assessment of this issue. If temporary support structures, or any other materials/system brought on site to facilitate construction of a building, enter the waste stream (albeit for recycling), then they will need to be classified as construction waste and therefore contribute to the construction waste benchmark necessary to facilitate assessment with this issue.* *If the support structure is reused by the contractor (or by another contractor) on other sites, then it hasn't been discarded and therefore doesn't enter the waste stream – thus wouldn't be included in the waste generated and hence the benchmark figures for this issue. The same would apply to timber formwork where re-used.*

13.12 Schedule of Evidence

Ref	Design stage	Post-construction stage
All	A copy of the compliant Site Waste Management Plan and where relevant, a copy of the pre-demolition audit AND/OR Relevant section/clauses of the building specification or contract AND/OR A letter from the client or their representative Where relevant for multi-residential buildings: Evidence in line with the Design Stage evidence requirements of the CSH Issue Was 2 OR A copy of the Design Stage CSH certificate and report from the CSH online reporting system confirming the number of credits achieved for CSH Issue Was 2	A copy of the SWMP summary datasheets or equivalent monitoring records/report Where relevant for multi-residential buildings: Evidence in line with the Post Construction Stage evidence requirements of the CSH Issue Was 2 OR A copy of the Post Construction Stage CSH certificate and report from the CSH online reporting system confirming the number of credits achieved for CSH Issue Was 2.

For more information please go to www.smartwaste.co.uk