

# **Tomatin Substation**

## **Site Waste Management Plan**



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is a framework for delivering materials resource efficiency. It is intended to be a working, living document from project inception to completion that aims to reduce waste, increase profit and maximise resource efficiency.
- 1.1.2 This high-level SWMP has been prepared to demonstrate how waste materials arising from the project will be managed on the Tomatin substation project. The SWMP includes:
- Likely waste materials to be produced;
  - Details of waste prevention actions which could be taken and estimated impacts;
  - Ensuring that the legal 'duty of care' for managing waste is complied with;
  - Procedures for recording data relating to waste including production, movements, re-use, recycling and disposal;
  - Details of responsibilities and delegations for managing the SWMP.
  - Advice on continued development and updating of SWMP throughout the development.
- 1.1.3 The development of the SWMP is an iterative process and is dependent on more detailed knowledge of activities, designs and materials that will be involved in the project. As more data is made available this SWMP can be made progressively more detailed prior to and during construction. SWMPs are 'live' documents, which must be regularly updated by the Contractor to record how waste is actually managed during the course of the construction project.
- 1.1.4 At present initial indicative forecasts of waste arisings are not available, however these should be developed in advance of construction. As the SWMP develops sections should be added to the SWMP in which estimations of waste arisings, detailed management plans and reporting templates can be inserted.
- 1.1.5 This document sets out the overall framework and approach for the project.

## 2. REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE

### 2.1 Regulatory Requirements

2.1.1 This section sets out the key regulations governing site waste management and discusses the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 and their impact on the project. The key pieces of regulation for this project are set out as follows:

- The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012. The regulations introduce a number of important new requirements including the obligation on businesses to recycle glass, metal, plastics, paper and card. It also introduces the requirement for urban-based food businesses (those that produce, prepare or sell food) to present food waste for collection. There is also a ban on sending segregated materials for incineration or to landfill. Waste contractors must provide services that enable high quality recycling. The definition of “urban” is set out in the Scottish Government’s rural-urban classification system. Businesses can check whether they are “urban” using Zero Waste Scotland’s rural postcode search tool
- The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (Scotland) Regulations 2014 SSI 4. Requires a transfer note to be signed by the transferor and transferee of waste, specifies information to be included and requires copies to be kept for two years. Includes the use of SIC codes. Enables the use of electronic waste transfer notes (Edoc system).
- Waste Management Regulations 1996 SI 634. Sets out activities that require waste management licenses, and activities that can be exempt but must be registered as such with the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.
- Waste Batteries (Scotland) Regulations 2009 SSI 247. Amends the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000/323 to ban incinerating waste industrial and automotive batteries. Amends the Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003/235 to ban waste industrial and automotive batteries from landfills.
- Waste Information (Scotland) Regulations 2010 SSI 435. Requires businesses to provide waste data returns to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency upon request.

### 2.2 Guidance

The following are guidance documents that support good practice in design and site waste management:

- WRAP, Designing out waste guide
- WRAP, Achieving good practice Waste Minimisation and Management: Guidance for construction clients, design teams and contractors
- WRAP, Benchmarks for target setting
- SEPA, Waste management duty of care: a code of practice
- ICE, Demolition Protocol
- DBERR, Sustainable Construction Strategy
- SEPA’ Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG)
- PPG02 Above ground oil storage tanks
- PPG04 Treatment and disposal of sewage where no foul sewer is available
- PPG08 Safe storage and disposal of used oils
- SEPA Regulatory Position Statement, Developments on Peat, National Waste Policy Unit
- BRE, SmartWaste Summary data
- CIRIA, Environmental good practice on site
- DEFRA, Designing Waste Facilities: a guide to modern design in waste
- Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Practitioner Series No.11: Waste Management: A Guide for Business in the UK
- Zero Waste Scotland, Carbon Metric Policy Guide

### 3. SWMP IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

3.1.1 This section identifies the core structure of the SWMP and the key steps and actions required. The SWMP which accompanies this document is currently high-level and will evolve into a more detailed document prior to construction.

3.1.2 The steps below set out the basic guidance and requirements for the completion of a SWMP.

#### **Step 1 – Plan and Prepare**

3.1.3 Prior to construction commencing, overarching objectives will be identified at an early stage which can later be cascaded into site procedures, supply chain contracts and reporting. These will include a commitment to minimise waste, a commitment to maximise re-use and recycling, and to monitor, review, report and act upon performance throughout the project.

3.1.4 Implementing a successful SWMP is easier when it is supported by senior management. The benefits of the SWMP will be set out during the pre-construction stage to identify environmental and financial savings of implementing the SWMP versus a “do nothing” approach.

#### **Step 2 - Design out waste**

3.1.5 The project has been designed to reduce the volume of waste. Where wastes are produced there is a clear commitment via this SWMP to re-use and recycle wastes wherever possible. As design is refined and changed during construction, designers should factor in considerations of how to minimise waste reduction. All decisions about the project design, construction methods or materials that will minimise the waste produced on site must be recorded, including all measures taken to reduce waste - even where waste is totally eliminated.

#### **Step 3 – Estimate Waste Arisings and potential reductions**

3.1.6 Identify the types and quantities of waste that the project/development will produce. Estimate how much waste will be produced (and when) and set realistic targets for how much of that waste can be reused, recycled or will require disposal to landfill or other. This can be done using WRAP’s Designing Out Waste tool, or tools designed bespoke and in-house that fulfil a similar function.

#### **Step 4 – Establish Waste Management Methods**

3.1.7 Significant savings can be made by carefully planning the materials required for the project. Records of all decisions to minimise waste, such as the construction methods and materials to be used in the SWMP, are important to the general organisation of the SWMP.

3.1.8 At this pre-construction stage it is necessary to work out the best options for reusing, recycling and disposing of all the types of waste that will be produced on site during the project’s life cycle. A list of waste management options for the anticipated wastes to be produced is provided in section 5.

3.1.9 Training requirements should also be identified and planned. These could range from formal training of site waste champions to designing a regime of ongoing toolbox talks which will cover waste management amongst other topics.

3.1.10 Monitoring and reporting regimes and responsibilities will be designed. Site inspection and auditing regimes should be set-up and carried out, and waste data capture and reporting should be resourced.

3.1.11 The SWMP will benefit from the collection of data relating to waste arisings and costs associated with the project. Good data management can enable a waste profile – and associated costs profile – to be identified with potential problems identified and resolved. Key indicators and metrics will therefore be identified prior to construction against which progress can be measured.

3.1.12 Overall, good data management will lead to better management of waste and resources.

#### **Step 5 – Implementation - resource and implement the SWMP**

3.1.13 Several people can be involved in the delivery of the plan, but someone must be appointed to take overall responsibility for the SWMP. The Contractor will appoint a member of staff to act as duty holder and manager of the SWMP. It will also be necessary to identify staff whose support will be required to maintain the SWMP; this could include administrative staff to maintain waste arisings databases, designers and quantity surveyors.

3.1.14 The necessary equipment should be identified. This includes waste compounds, provision of containers, uplift schedules and liaison with waste contractors.

3.1.15 All movements and quantities of waste must be tracked and recorded that are related to the site and its development. All types of waste taken into or removed from the site must be recorded, together with who transported it.

3.1.16 All records of waste transfer notes and special waste consignment notes are to be kept on record. To comply with the Duty of Care, copies of all contractors' waste carrier licenses and waste management licenses, and details of audits of their processes by the principal contractor will be provided. The carbon metric can be applied to waste management data in order to identify the carbon impacts of waste management on the project.

3.1.17 The SWMP will be communicated to all operatives on or involved with the site, especially sub-contractors, to ensure the plans are adhered to. A copy of the SWMP will be kept on site and all operatives briefed on how their work will aid its implementation.

#### **Step 6 – Review and update**

3.1.18 The SWMP is a live process and should be subject to continual review.

3.1.19 A number of key indicators can be set with which to monitor waste management performance, such as recycling rates, overall arisings, costs per tonne and other benchmarks such as waste per FTE on the project.

3.1.20 During construction, progress against SWMP targets can be monitored and reviewed with corrective actions taken if necessary.

3.1.21 While the SWMP should be continually reviewed at a site level, it should also be reviewed at a corporate level to ascertain how well or whether the plan has met corporate SWMP standards. A series of SWMP review meetings should be programmed to review progress against targets and key indicators identified at the outset of the project. This will enable alterations to waste management to be made.

3.1.22 When the development reaches its end phase the SWMP will provide an accurate record of how effectively waste materials have been managed on the site and how the site performed against its targets and key indicators.

### **3.2 Roles and Responsibilities**

3.2.1 Scottish Woodlands has been appointed as Principal Contractor for this scheme. The Principal contractor is responsible for ensuring that:

- All waste from the site is dealt with in accordance with the waste Duty of Care in S.34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991; in that materials will be handled efficiently to minimise wastage and that all waste arising from site will be managed appropriately.
- A Waste Champion or Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) is appointed to drive the waste minimisation culture.
- Each waste stream is identified and appropriate storage and disposal measures are provided in line with Duty of Care.

- Wherever practical, waste will be re-used or recycled.
- Waste is sent to landfill only when all other routes are exhausted. Waste destined for landfill will be pre-treated wherever technically feasible. Proof of pre-treatment will be retained with the waste records.
- Waste is segregated, secured, labelled and disposed of safely and completely.
- Waste transfer notes are correctly completed and retained for two years, for each consignment of waste leaving the site. These will contain details of the identity of the person removing the waste, the waste carrier registration number of the carrier, a copy of, or reference to, the written description of the waste required by section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and details of the site that the waste is being taken to and whether the operator of that site holds a permit under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 as amended 2014 or is registered under those Regulations as a waste operation exempt from the need for such a permit.
- Special / hazardous waste consignment notes are correctly completed for each consignment of special / hazardous waste.
- Waste contractors' carriers licences and permits are verified with the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (and copies are retained on site).
- Engaging with SEPA to get consents in place such as Waste Management License Exemptions
- The procedures detailed in this SWMP are brought to the notice of all employees and subcontractors' employees.
- Where a sub-contractor is to be responsible for waste removal, it is in compliance with this SWMP.

## 4. WASTE ARISING ESTIMATES, TARGETS AND RECORDS

### 4.1 Waste projections and Targets

4.1.1 The key principle of waste management follows the waste hierarchy, which promotes selection of the Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO) for management of wastes. These options comprise the following:

- Prevention: prevent waste being generated, e.g. micro-siting the substation to avoid substantial areas of peat.
- Reuse: reuse materials rather than disposal, e.g. reuse excavated materials as fill or as landscaping.
- Recycle: if material cannot be reused on site, it may be recycled for other uses on and off site, e.g. waste can be segregated into wood, metal, or concrete that can be removed off site processed and used again; vegetation (trees, scrub and undergrowth) can be mulched on site for use in landscaping.
- Recovery: waste that cannot be recycled or reused must be disposed of in an appropriate manner. Some combustible materials may be sent to an energy recovery incinerator, composter or bio-digester. These methods enable electricity or compost to be generated from waste.
- Disposal: if none of the above methods are appropriate, then waste must be disposed of at a landfill site.

4.1.2 The SWMP allows the volumes of material that are reused, recycled and disposed of to be tracked as well as the methods of transport and destinations. This is undertaken in three phases; a forecast of expected waste, monitoring the actual waste produced during construction and a review of the waste produced at the project's completion.

4.1.3 The Waste and Resource Action Programme's (WRAP) Designing Out Waste Tool can be used to estimate the quantities of waste likely to be generated during construction and savings that can be made through better design. The Designing out Waste Tool for Buildings (DoWT-B) is a freely accessible resource which can be used during the design phases to provide an indicative waste forecast for a SWMP. Once reasonable estimates of waste arisings are made, targets for re-use and recycling can be made. This provides a basis for reviewing progress against targets once the project gets underway.

4.1.4 As the design of the facility continues, the DoWT can be used iteratively during design stages to evaluate different options as they become relevant during design development. As greater detail becomes available on the types and quantities of materials that will be used in construction (such as a Bill of Materials) waste forecasts should be re-estimated using an appropriate tool with more detail and greater functionality than the DoWT. WRAP's NetWaste Tool, BRE's SmartWaste tool or a bespoke in-house tool can then be used to track progress of construction waste arisings and their impacts.

### 4.2 Waste data and records

4.2.1 By maintaining data on waste arisings it will be possible to:

- Obtain a profile of waste arisings
- Identify recycling and re-use rate
- Benchmark waste arisings against certain indicators e.g. waste arisings per on-site FTE
- Obtain a profile of waste costs
- Identify instances of excessive wastage
- Maintain data that can be submitted to SEPA if they request it under the Waste Information (Scotland) Regulations 2010
- Apply the carbon metric, developed by Zero Waste Scotland for the Scottish Government, to the waste profile to understand the carbon impacts of the waste profile and waste streams that should be targeted. This approach moves waste management away from the focus on tonnages and on to types of wastes that have the highest carbon impact.

## **5. MATERIALS MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

- 5.1.1 At the time of writing the project is not considered likely to generate large volumes of waste from the forestry works or the construction of the access road; and where groundworks are required the preference will be to reinstate the ground rather than remove arisings as waste (e.g. peat).
- 5.1.2 The project will result in estimated volumes of waste, resulting from the works and through general on-site activities. These are set out in the following table that lists wastes that will arise from the project, their planned treatment route and estimated quantities.
- 5.1.3 A summary of the anticipated key materials for the project are set out below, along with their intended management route, best practice option and contractor. This table should be updated as more data on the project is made available.

**Table 1: Projected waste forecast**

<b>Waste</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>How produced</b>	<b>How managed</b>	<b>Best practice management</b>	<b>Contractor</b>
Forest Residues	336 Tonnes	Forest operations	See Table 2 below.	Maximise recovery of marketable timber product; Assess options for recovery and reuse; and avoidance of wastes.	N/A – All residues re-used on site
Earthworks including peat	35,588m <sup>3</sup>	Excavation during compound and access road construction	Earthworks volumes estimated by surveyors and managed by materials manager. Peat reused on site for reinstatement of verges in line with the PMP.	Estimation of earthworks, assigning stockpile areas (if stockpiles required), maintaining a cut and fill balance and incorporating into design of compounds and construction roads. Adhere to PMP.	N/A – All soils and peat re-used on site
Glass (bottles, jars etc)	TBC	Staff welfare areas and construction compounds	To comply with the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012, recycling points at construction compounds to include glass recycling containers	Provide containers for different colours of glass.	TBC
Cans	TBC	Staff welfare areas and construction compounds	To comply with the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012, recycling points at construction compounds to include cans recycling containers	Source segregated bins rather than co-mingled bins which require offsite sorting and lower recycle quality	TBC
Plastic	TBC	Staff welfare areas and construction compounds	To comply with the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012, recycling points at construction compounds to include plastic recycling containers	Source segregated bins rather than co-mingled bins which require offsite sorting and lower recycle quality	TBC
Paper	TBC	Staff welfare areas and construction compounds	To comply with the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012, recycling points at construction compounds to include paper recycling containers	Source segregated bins rather than co-mingled bins which require offsite sorting and lower recycle quality	TBC
Card and cardboard	TBC	Staff welfare areas and construction compounds	To comply with the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012, recycling points at construction compounds to include card and cardboard recycling containers	Source segregated bins rather than co-mingled bins which require offsite sorting and lower recycle quality	TBC
Special wastes	TBC	Spent oils and liquids plant, oil-contaminated wastes	Identify key locations producing special wastes. Provide a bunded/double-skinned hazardous waste container for secure storage and labelling of wastes	Maximum segregation of special wastes. Identify locations where it is produced. Provision of secure, bunded containers. Labelling of all individual containers.	TBC
Food	TBC	Staff welfare areas and construction compounds	Provide food waste bins at areas where food waste is produced	Provision of food waste containers taken for offsite composting/digesting	TBC

Waste	Quantity	How produced	How managed	Best practice management	Contractor
General waste	TBC	Staff welfare areas and construction wastes	Identify locations where general waste is produced. Provision of general waste skips and bins alongside recycling containers.	Identify key locations, provide containers alongside recycling containers. Send for energy recovery rather than landfill	TBC

Table 2 summarises an assessment completed by SHE Transmission regarding the options considered to manage 'Forest Residues'.

**Table 2: Forest Residue Assessment**

Waste Hierarchy	Hierarchy Options	Option Assessment	Preferred Option (Yes/No)
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All marketable timber (greater than 7cm diameter and 2m in length) extracted to roadside for dispatch to market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timber products maximised thereby minimising waste.</li> <li>The substation platform is largely within an immature crop of trees, with limited potential for extracting timber of marketable value.</li> <li>Due to the location adjacent to blanket bog it has not been possible to microsite the substation platform to minimise felling of the immature crop.</li> </ul>	Yes – Product maximised and waste minimised
Reuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brash and lop/top from mature trees re-used to minimise compaction and damage to sensitive soils (i.e. brash mat).</li> <li>Vegetation mulched in situ for re-use in site reinstatement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brash and lop/top will be used for protection of soil.</li> <li>Vegetation mulched in-situ and incorporated into the top soil for reuse in site reinstatement. The rationale for this option is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conventional timber harvesting operations are not appropriate to this site due to the age of the trees, high water table and soil conditions. To cut and extract the trees will create major soil disturbance on -site with the site unable to support the weight of the machines. Compaction could reduce the ability of the topsoil to support the replanting of trees (increased risk of waterlogging and reduced aeration of the roots) as part of the approved landscaping plan.</li> <li>The mulching of residues will allow the re-use of the material on site to</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Yes – Re-use of residues on site

Waste Hierarchy	Hierarchy Options	Option Assessment	Preferred Option (Yes/No)
		<p>enable soil improvement to assist with the landscaping / tree planting areas. The plant matter will be reused throughout the areas to improve the soil conditions by improving drainage (and reducing waterlogging), increasing the nutrient balance and also enabling a better aerobic nature of the soil to improve root growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o A Paragraph 21 exemption will be sought from SEPA under the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. The estimated volume of residues is 336 tonnes extracted over a 6 week period, thereby complying with Paragraph 21 exemption which allows volumes no greater than 1000 tonnes over a 7 day period. The proposal for re-use of the material is noted above.</li> </ul>	
Recycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of residues for processing and used again;</li> <li>• Vegetation mulched on or off site for use in landscaping.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conventional timber harvesting operations are not appropriate to this site due to the age of the trees, high water table and soil conditions. To cut and extract the trees will create major soil disturbance on -site with the site unable to support the weight of the machines. Compaction could reduce the ability of the topsoil to support the replanting of trees (increased risk of waterlogging and reduced aeration of the roots) as part of the approved landscaping plan.</li> <li>• It could be possible to re-use mulched material on site in landscaping under a Paragraph 12 or Paragraph 21 exemption under the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. These options would be difficult to manage on this site due to limited space to store materials as more trees may need felled to do this, and it would not provide a greater environmental benefit than the option for reuse of the mulched material as noted above.</li> <li>• The nearest off-site wood processing facility that may accept mulched material of the quality produced on site is near to Stirling (c.130 miles).</li> </ul>	No – Damage to ground and off-site re-use is not environmentally or economically viable.

Waste Hierarchy	Hierarchy Options	Option Assessment	Preferred Option (Yes/No)
		<p>Timber processing mills at Invergordon and Morayhill will only accept timber logs to ensure quality of their feedstock. The long distance to market for this option makes it environmentally and economically unviable.</p>	
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of residues off site for processing and used again;</li> <li>• Vegetation mulched off site for use in landscaping or energy recovery (E.g. incinerator, composter or bio-digester to enable electricity or compost to be generated from waste).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conventional timber harvesting operations are not appropriate to this site due to the age of the trees, high water table and soil conditions. To cut and extract the trees will create major soil disturbance on -site with the site unable to support the weight of the machines. Compaction could reduce the ability of the topsoil to support the replanting of trees (increased risk of waterlogging and reduced aeration of the roots) as part of the approved landscaping plan.</li> <li>• The nearest off-site wood processing facility that may accept mulched material of the quality produced on site is near to Stirling (c.130 miles). Timber processing mills at Invergordon and Morayhill will only accept timber logs to ensure quality of their feedstock. The long distance to market for this option makes it environmentally and economically unviable.</li> </ul>	No – Damage to ground and off-site re-use is not environmentally or economically viable.
Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of residues off site for disposal at licensed facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Option of last resort therefore to be avoided where possible.</li> </ul>	No – Last resort option

## 6. WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE ACTIONS

### 6.1 Waste management and compliance

6.1.1 To ensure that all wastes are managed in compliance with regulatory requirements and good industry practice, Contractor will instigate a regime of site waste audits of procedures, behaviours and equipment. These will form part of the wider environmental auditing regime.

6.1.2 Key actions will include:

- **Duty of Care.** Under The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (Scotland) Regulations 2014 SSI 4, sites are required to keep copies that demonstrate the credentials of waste contractors including waste carrier licenses and waste management licenses. Waste movements can now been undertaken using the **Edoc** system, which is an electronic form that circumvents the need for paper-based systems of duty of care waste transfer notes.
- All movements of non-hazardous wastes must be documented by a Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note on which the waste type is described using the European Waste Catalogue, a waste code is stated for the type of waste (provided in the European Waste Catalogue) and the quantity of the waste must be stated. The origin and destination of the waste must be stated. Importantly, a **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code**<sup>1</sup> must now be provided to identify the activity that produced the waste.
- Hazardous wastes must be documented using Consignment Notes that are similar to waste transfer notes but require a greater level of detail as to the nature of the wastes.
- **Recycling.** Under the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012, all businesses are required to recycle paper, card, plastics, cans and glass. If it prepares, sells or produces food and is in an “urban” area (see the Zero Waste Scotland postcode checker<sup>2</sup>) it must also collect food wastes.
- **Storage.** Wastes must be stored in appropriate containers that prevent discharge, and are labelled and in a secure area. Hazardous wastes must be contained in secure containers. Liquid wastes must be stored in bunded areas and or in specialist containers. Hazardous wastes should be kept in secure, covered storage area. The principal Contractor should consult SEPA pollution prevention guidance on the storage of materials that could pose a risk to natural habitats. These include PPG01 General Guide to the Prevention of Pollution, PPG05 Works In, Near or Liable to Affect Watercourses, PPG06 Working At Construction and Demolition Sites and PPG23 Maintenance of Structures over Water.
- **Waste movements.** All movements of waste must be undertaken by licensed waste carriers and taken to licensed facilities.
- **Waste licensing.** The generation of earthworks during construction compound and access road development may require a Waste Management Licensing Exemption, depending on how and whether it is stored and filled. Engagement with SEPA will determine whether a Waste Management Licensing Exemption will be required.

### 6.2 Waste segregation and containment

6.2.1 It is recommended that good practice segregation of waste is followed during the construction phase of the development. Sufficient space should be allowed to allow segregation of construction and excavation wastes. However the location will be dependent on constraints in the working area of the site.

6.2.2 Irrespective of the waste stream, the following good practices will be followed:

- Planning ahead for waste quantities. As the design becomes more detailed and the plant and human resources required takes shape, the Contractor should estimate waste quantity arising across the site and provide suitable bin capacity;
- Provision of recycling sites. Where possible, compounds should include a waste management area that includes a recycling point. The layout will favour the use of recycling bins to discourage the disposal of potentially recyclable items in general waste bins;
- Provision of capacity for recycling. To comply with the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012, containers for paper, plastic, glass, cans and card should be provided. Providing separate containers for each will yield

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.siccodesupport.co.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/ruralpostcodesearch>

better prices as quality of recyclate will be higher than if the recyclables are all collected together (“co-mingled”). Zero Waste Scotland has stated that glass should be collected separately to other recyclables.

- Signage. Waste storage receptacles/areas should be clearly marked to promote source segregation and inhibit contamination. A waste stream colour coding system could be employed to aid the successful segregation of waste at source. This can take the form of different coloured signs or bins or skips indicating which waste stream can be accepted in each receptacle/area. Zero Waste Scotland recommends a generic colour coding scheme that the Institution of Civil Engineers developed for the construction industry; it is suggested that this system is used during construction of the development.

### **6.3 Measurement of Waste**

6.3.1 Once construction is underway, the Contractor will appoint the ECoW or waste champion to complete the Waste Management Data Sheet. These sheets form part of the SWMP and will be updated every time waste is removed from the site and will record:

- The types and quantities of waste produced.
- The types and quantities of waste that have been reused/ recycled/ recovered/ landfilled or otherwise disposed of on or off site.
- The identity of the person removing the waste.
- The registration number of the waste carrier.
- A copy of or reference to the written description of the waste including its European waste catalogue (EWC) codes or the written description of the waste required by section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- Details of the site where the waste is taken to and whether it holds a permit or is exempt.

6.3.2 All waste should be transported from site at an appropriate frequency by a registered waste carrier to prevent overfilling of waste containment facilities.

6.3.3 The inert, non-hazardous and hazardous waste (hazardous waste is referred to in Scottish legislation and policies as special waste) will be allocated an appropriate waste code from the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) based on the available design information for the scheme.