

Site Waste Management Plan

PROJECT NAME: Hampton Pool

PROJECT ADDRESS: Hampton Pool, High Street, Hampton TW12 2ST

DATE: 24 September 2024 – Rev 0

Prepared By	Wimshurst Pelleriti	WP	Construction Managers	Signature	UK	Date	24/09/2024
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REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Date	Reason for Change	Changed By
0	24/09/2024	Initial Issue	N/A

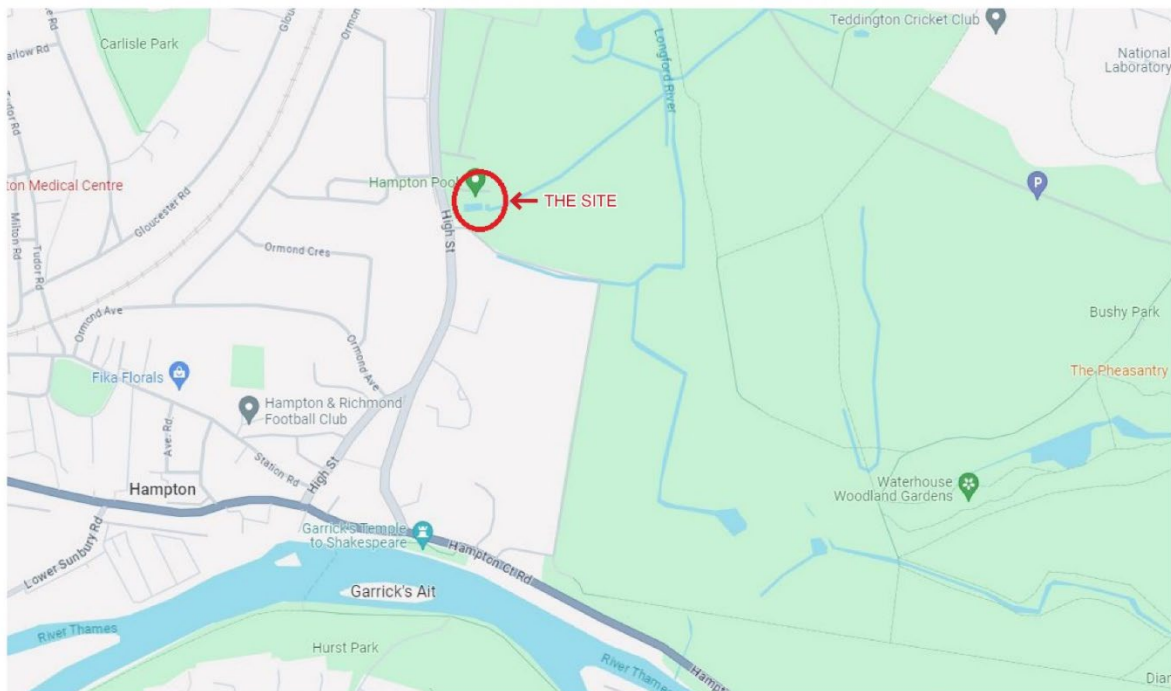
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Documents are approved for issue by a management representative. This authorisation confirms that the documents comply with these requirements.

1 - Introduction & Overview

- 1.0 This Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is for the proposed refurbishment and new development at Hampton Pool, High Street, Hampton, TW12 2ST. It sets out the measures that the client will require its contractors to adopt to reduce waste generation and to divert waste from landfill during the construction phases.
- 1.1 The site comprises Hampton Pools. It is proposed to retain as much of the existing building as possible, as per the submitted drawings, refurbishing and extending the existing structure to enhance the existing provision of the pool accommodate a larger café, studio gym and family changing facilities.
- 1.2 The use of off-site pre-fabricated elements in mass timber construction (CLT or Glulam) is proposed for ease and speed of erection as well as reducing cut-off waste during construction.
- 1.3 The project is divided into phases that will be implemented when sufficient funding is available (Refer to Construction Management Plan for detailed explanation of phasing).
- 1.4 The site is situated on Hight Street, Hampton, approximately 685m from the River Thames and the A308 (Hampton Court Road), 970m from Hampton Train station. The eastern boundary and entrance of the site faces onto High Street. Site access is from this road only. All other site boundaries are occupied by residential properties, and Bushy Park, a Royal Park.
- 1.5 This Site Waste Management Plan is submitted to discharge the planning condition of the current consent 16/3434/FUL:
 - NS20 – Waste Diversion
- 1.6 This Site Waste Management Plan has been prepared in conjunction with a contractor, who is shortlisted to carry out the works. All subcontractors and operatives will be made aware of the requirements of this Waste Diversion Plan. The contractor shall submit any subsequent amendments that they propose to this plan to the Contracts Managers for approval. In turn, and if approved, the amendments will be sent to the Planning Authority for approval.
- 1.7 The objective of the Site Waste Management Plan is to demonstrate that appropriate waste management measures will be implemented at the Site and more specifically to consider the following mechanisms during the Site reclamation, construction and operation phases:
 - Nature of waste typically generated
 - Actions to reduce, re-use and recycle waste.

- 1.8 The purpose of this plan is to minimise the amount of waste produced due to activities resultant of this project as described in this document, for the benefit of the environment. The Client and Principal Contractor shall take all reasonable steps to ensure all waste from this site shall be dealt with in accordance with the waste duty of care and materials will be handled efficiently and waste managed appropriately.
- 1.9 This document has been produced to support the Construction Management Plan (CMP) and Environmental management procedures therein. This document will be updated through the construction process by the principal contractor at key milestones.



Site Location Plan

2 - Background

Policy Background

- 2.0 Around 30 million tonnes of household waste is produced in the United Kingdom each year, and local authority expenditure on waste management in England and Wales in recent years is about £1.4 billion. The Environmental Agency calculated the amount of commercial and industrial waste to be nearly 75 million tonnes.
- 2.1 The construction, demolition and excavation sector is the largest contributing sector to the total waste generation. This generated 120.3 million tonnes of waste in 2016, accounting for almost two thirds (64%) of total waste generation⁴³. The composition of this waste can be broken down as follows: mineral waste from construction and demolition, 48%; soils, 43%; dredging spoils, 7%; metallic wastes ferrous, 1%; metallic wastes, mixed, 1%. (See Figure 5: Composition of construction and demolition waste in 2016).
- 2.2 The UK's Waste Strategy sets out plans to tackle the growth in waste, in part by increasing the value of returns from recycling, composting and energy recovery. It has also set targets for better waste management.
- 2.3 In 2018 the Government published its *Resources and Waste Strategy* which set out long-term commitments and ambitions to eliminate avoidable waste by 2050. This waste prevention programme sets out how to achieve strategic principle 2 of the Resources and Waste Strategy – to prevent waste from occurring in the first place and manage it better when it does.
- 2.4 The Government consulted on a new Waste Prevention Programme for England 'Towards a Resource Efficient Economy' between March and June 2021. This document, *Maximising Resources, Minimising Waste* constitutes the new Waste Prevention Programme for England. It sets out priorities for action to manage resources and waste in accordance with the top layers of the waste hierarchy - prevention and reuse.
- 2.5 To drive down the amount of waste we produce, and encourage reuse and recycling, the government has set an Environment Act 2021 environmental target to halve residual waste (excluding major mineral wastes) kg per person by the year 2042. This will be measured as a reduction from 2019 levels, which is estimated to be approximately 574 kg per capita.
- 2.6 To achieve the Government's principal goals for reducing waste in the UK, the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) was formally brought into force in the UK on 15th June 2002 as the Landfill (England & Wales) Regulations, 2002. and reclassifies landfill sites into inert, hazardous and non-hazardous. The Landfill Directive's principal focus is as follows:
- The historic practice of co-disposal of hazardous wastes with municipal wastes will cease and all hazardous waste will go to designated hazardous waste landfill.

- Co-disposal of non-hazardous wastes with municipal solid waste (MSW) will still be permitted.
- Prohibition of several waste types, e.g. liquid **waste, will** impact on disposal options available.
- The biodegradable content of new landfills will need to be drastically reduced in accordance with the Directive and the National Waste Strategy targets. This will require major changes in the minimisation, segregation, and treatment/collection of the biodegradable content of current domestic and commercial wastes.

2.7 The DEFRA Waste Strategy 2021 presents the Government's vision for managing waste and resources in both England and Wales in a more sustainable manner. It provides a strategic overview of waste policy and sets challenging targets at a national level for the reduction of household, industrial and commercial waste streams, including the following:

- At least 70% by weight of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste that is not naturally occurring material falling within the description of code 17 05 04 in the List of Wastes¹⁰ is subjected to material recovery.
- England and the UK have been comfortably meeting the 2020 target of recovering at least 70% of non-hazardous C&D waste throughout the calculated time-series, with recovery rates of 90% and above since 2010. The latest data for 2016 indicates a recovery rate of 92.1% for England and 91.0% for the UK as a whole
- To eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.

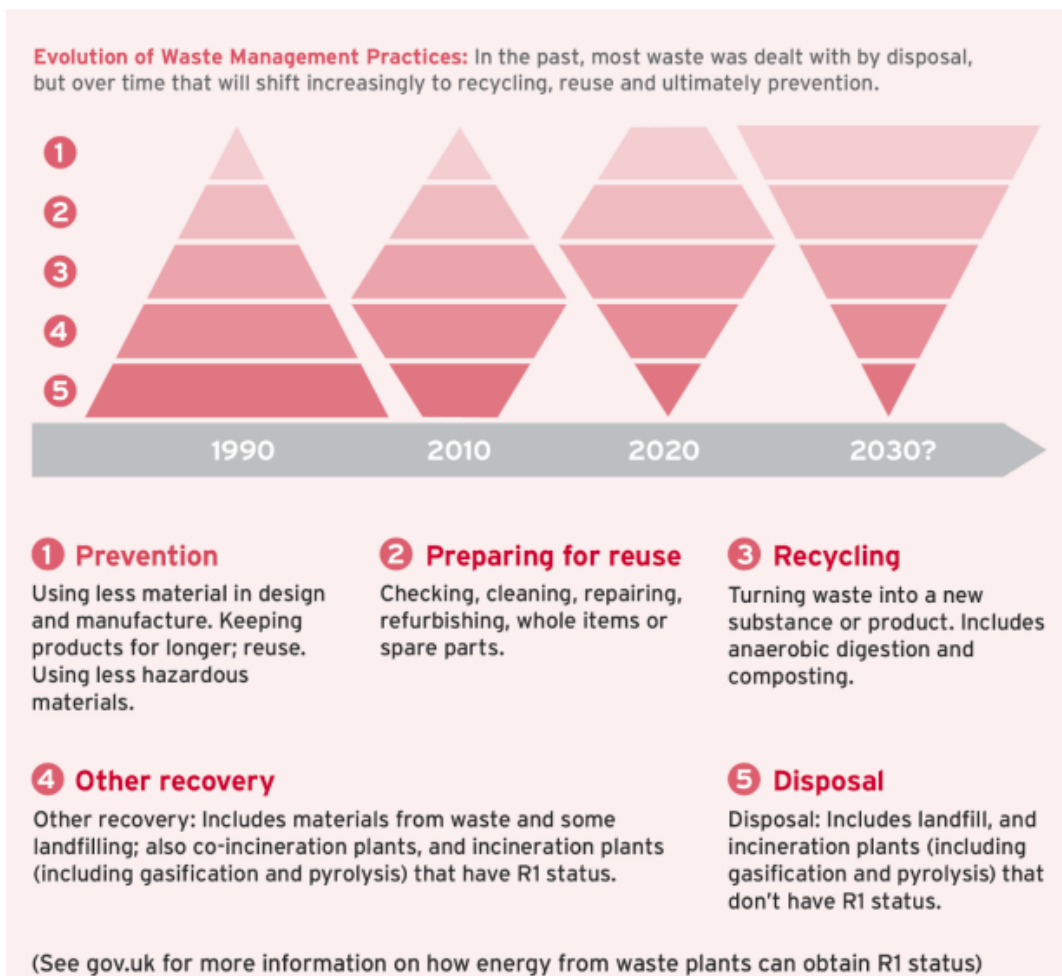


Figure 2 – The UK Government's Waste Hierarchy

2.8 National planning policy is now set out in a single overarching National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which was published in March 2023.

2.9 The NPPF contains the National Planning Policy for Waste (16 October 2014). This document sets out detailed waste planning policies. This provided clarity on what was required at regional and local levels to ensure that decisions are made at the most appropriate level and in a timely fashion that deliver sufficient opportunities for sustainable waste management. A key objective is waste management 'up the waste hierarchy' in order to reduce the environmental impact of waste. Communities are urged to take responsibility for dealing with their own waste. This 'selfsufficiency' principle is reflected in the policy through the way regional planning bodies and local authorities are expected to plan for the management of the waste generated by their communities and in accordance with the proximity principle waste will need to be disposed of as near as possible to its place of production.

Construction Processes

- 2.10 This will involve:
- Earthworks
 - Road construction
 - Laying services/ utilities/ drainage systems
 - Laying foundations
 - Building construction
 - Roof construction
 - Demolition
 - Building finishing

Maintenance of SWMP

- 2.11 This plan is to be kept electronically on site with a paper copy to be held by the principal contractor.

Project Timescales

- 2.12 Project start date: To be confirmed (Estimated December 2024)
- 2.13 Project end date: To be confirmed (Pending on funding for all phases)
- 2.14 Estimated duration: To be confirmed (Pending on funding for all phases)

Principal contractor

- 2.15 To be confirmed

Confirmed sub-contractors

- 2.16 To be confirmed

Responsible person for SWMP

- 2.17 To be confirmed

Third party waste handling

- 2.18 Record any parties handling waste from the site - to be confirmed

Waste minimisation strategy

- 2.19 This section to record measures that have been implemented to minimise the quantity of waste to be produced.
- 2.20 To be confirmed

3 - Waste Mission Statement

3.0 The Principal Contractor and sub-contractors will manage materials efficiently to minimise waste production.

3.1 Measures to reduce waste are to be considered throughout the project lifecycle with emphasis on developing waste minimisation techniques that focus at the top end of the waste hierarchy, being waste elimination and reduction. Thereafter, measures to re-use and recycle are considered where elimination and reduction is not possible.

3.2 There are industry good practice guidelines and processes that should be routinely implemented, including:

Avoidance:

- Good site quality control
- Careful storage of materials to avoid weather damage.
- Extensive off-site prefabrication thereby avoiding waste through more efficient production.
- Procurement of materials from local and sustainable sources

Reduction:

- Careful design to minimise waste production.
- Reduction of packaging from suppliers
- Monitoring of site energy and water consumption

Reuse:

- Take back/ return of certain material packaging and protections such as pallets.
- On-site reuse of topsoil, sub-soil and hardcore.

Recycling:

- Returning off-cuts of materials such as plasterboard.
- Preference given to the selection of products with a high recycled content

Disposal:

- Provision of segregated skips to aid off-site recycling.

Waste Handling

3.3 There are industry good practice guidelines and processes that should be routinely implemented, including:

- Plasterboard: All plasterboard waste will be segregated on site and recycled where appropriate.
- Soils: The earthwork a strategy has been designed to minimise the need to dispose off site.
- Timber: All waste will be segregated on site and recycled where appropriate.
- Metal: All waste will be segregated on site and recycled where appropriate.
- Inert waste: Will be segregated on site and recycled for use on site where appropriate.

4 - Staff Responsibilities

4.0 Principal Contractor will ensure that:

- All waste materials will be handled efficiently to minimise wastage and that all waste arising from site will be managed appropriately
- A Waste Champion is appointed to drive the waste minimisation culture on this Project
- Wherever practical, waste will be re-used or recycled
- When all other routes are exhausted will waste be sent to landfill
- Targets for re-use and recycling will be recorded at the start of the project
- A defined waste management area will be set up on site with individual skips provided for timber, concrete, metal, general and COSHH waste
- Waste Transfer Notes are correctly completed for each consignment of inert or non-hazardous waste;
- When any waste is removed the principal contractor must record on the plan:
 - o the identity of the person removing the waste
 - o the waste carrier registration number of the carrier
 - o a copy of, or reference to, the written description of the waste
 - o the site that the waste is being taken to
- Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes are correctly completed for each consignment of hazardous waste
- Waste contractors' carriers licences
- The principal contractor will ensure that the site waste management plan is kept at the site office
- As often as necessary to ensure that the plan accurately reflects the progress of the project the principal contractor will:
 - o review the plan
 - o record the types and quantities of waste produced
 - o record the types and quantities of waste that have been re-used, recycled, sent to landfill or otherwise disposed of
 - o update the plan to reflect the progress of the project

4.1 The following items are suggestions for "good / best practice" that could improve the overall standard of waste management:

- Involve waste management contractors at the early stages of the project to discuss opportunities for recycling and agree high levels of recycling of waste
- Set out a general strategy for the recycling and reuse of specific waste streams such as concrete, soil, metals etc.
- Use clearly labelled containers optimised for segregation of specific waste streams
- Designate a reuse area within the site
- Use just-in-time delivery for materials and avoid double-handling

5 – Projected Waste Production

5.0 To be reviewed by Principal Contractor on appointment.

Projected Waste Production

Waste Type	Estimated Tonnage	Produced	Re-used	Recycled	Disposal
Mixed construction waste	50T				
Compactable waste	50T				
Mixed inert wastes	50T				
Timber from construction	20T				
Plasterboard	20T				
Soil and stones non-hazardous	20T				
Mixed metals from construction	20T				
Hazardous waste	10T				
Bricks	50T				

6 – Waste Records

6.0 Records to be maintained throughout the construction process.

Waste Transfer Record

Waste Type	Date	Weight	Carrier	Location
Mixed construction waste				
Compactable waste				
Mixed inert wastes				
Timber from construction				
Plasterboard				
Soil and stones non-hazardous				
Mixed metals from construction				
Hazardous waste				
Bricks				

7 – Project Overview

Material Usage

7.0 To be updated throughout the construction process.

a) Waste Production – Mixed construction waste

Action	Estimated	Actual	%	variation
Re-used				
Recycled				
Disposal				

b) Waste Production – Compactable waste

Action	Estimated	Actual	%	variation
Re-used				
Recycled				
Disposal				

c) Waste Production – Mixed inert waste

Action	Estimated	Actual	%	variation
Re-used				
Recycled				
Disposal				

d) Waste Production – Timber from construction

Action	Estimated	Actual	%	variation
Re-used				
Recycled				
Disposal				

e) Waste Production – Plasterboard

Action	Estimated	Actual	%	variation
Re-used				
Recycled				
Disposal				

f) Waste Production – Soils and stones

Action	Estimated	Actual	%	variation
Re-used				
Recycled				
Disposal				

g) Waste Production – Mixed metals

Action	Estimated	Actual	%	variation
Re-used				
Recycled				
Disposal				

h) Waste Production – Hazardous waste

Action	Estimated	Actual	%	variation
Re-used				
Recycled				
Disposal				

i) Waste Production – bricks

Action	Estimated	Actual	%	variation
Re-used				
Recycled				
Disposal				