



**JONES HOMES (YORKSHIRE) LIMITED
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LAND AT GOLCAR
PHASE 2**

SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

30th JANUARY 2024

**DATE ISSUED: January 2024
REPORT 001
VERSION: V1**

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1 SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) has been produced to support the Proposed Development of up to 21 residential dwellings, including associated parking and landscaping on land off Century View, Golcar (the Site). The SWMP considers the aims of international, national, and local policy in regard to commitments to manage resources more efficiently, prevent and minimise waste, and increase overall recycling rates.

1.1.2 To ensure the promotion of good practice and sustainable development, when selected, the contractor will implement a SWMP throughout the detailed design and construction periods that will broadly follow the approach outlined in the Site Waste Management Plan Regulations 2008. Whilst the 2008 Regulation has been repealed, the principles of sustainable waste management for construction projects remain valid. The developer will, therefore, seek to ensure that any/all waste generated in developing the Site is minimised or otherwise reused, recycled, recovered or, if necessary, disposed of in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

1.1.3 The waste management hierarchy was introduced by the revised Waste Framework Directive 2008 (Directive 2008/98/EC on waste), and reproduced in national policy prior to, since and including, the Resources and Waste Strategy for England 2018. The waste hierarchy is reproduced below, in order of precedence and will be considered and followed (where appropriate) by the developer of the Site, having regard to the nature of the waste and any contamination issues.

- Prevention – Using less material in design and manufacture. Keeping products for longer; reuse. Using less hazardous materials;
- Preparing for Reuse – Checking, cleaning, repairing, refurbishing, whole items or spare parts;
- Recycling – Turning waste into a new substance or product. Includes composting if it meets quality protocols;
- Other Recovery – Includes anaerobic digestion, incineration with energy recovery, gasification and pyrolysis which produce energy (fuels, heat and power) and materials from waste; some backfilling; and
- Disposal – Landfill and incineration without energy recovery.

1.1.4 The SWMP will align with Kirklees Council's Waste Plan, with the aim to encourage greater reduction in waste, and re-use and recycling of waste where possible.

1.1.5 The purpose of this SWMP is to demonstrate that site waste will be managed efficiently and effectively, with opportunities to reduce, reuse and recycle waste materials considered and optimised wherever possible, and to promote best practice and environmental awareness. The SWMP provides a comprehensive summary of the waste management proposals as they currently stand.

1.1.6 The SWMP includes information on the waste management practices in relation to construction of the development as well as once works are completed and the site is operational. Maintaining, implementing, or updating the SWMP as part of

the construction process or analysing after completion of the project, are beyond the scope of this plan.

1.2 Proposed Development

1.2.1 The Site is located on land off Swallow Lane, adjoining Century View Phase 1, North West of Golcar, to the West of Huddersfield. Agricultural land adjoins the south of the Site with residential developments to the North, East and West.

1.2.2 The Site of the Proposed Development is currently utilised for agriculture, and it is anticipated that the majority of the potential waste generated through current activity is managed on site and reused on the land.

1.2.3 The proposed use classification for the development is for Use Class C3 (Residential).

2 NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 General

2.1.1 The National Policy context involves the following:

- National Planning Policy Framework (2021);
- National Planning Practice Guidance;
- National Planning Policy for Waste;
- Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018);
- 25 year Environment Plan (2018) and subsequent Environmental Improvement Plan (2023).

2.1.2 The above policy and guidance is considered in greater detail below, in the context of how the design proposals meet the key objectives of the policies.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was originally published in March 2012, and replaced all Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG). The NPPF was revised in the form of the July 2018 NPPF, and subsequently again in February 2019 following consultation.

2.2.2 The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to apply. The NPPF sets out the purpose of the planning system to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. An overarching presumption in the favour of sustainable development is applied. Principle focus areas of the NPPF cover:

- a strong economy;
- healthy and safe communities;
- sustainable transportation;
- high class communications systems;
- good design;
- green belt protection;
- tackling climate change and improving resilience; and
- conserving and enhancing natural and historic environments.

2.2.3 Waste management is key to a number of these guidance areas, which are key factors in shaping the Proposed Development.

2.3 National Planning Policy Guidance

2.3.1 This on-line guidance resource, first established in March 2014, identifies the need for Waste Local Plans to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, and identifies that (waste) planning authorities should plan for the sustainable management of waste, including:

- Municipal/household;
- Commercial/industrial;
- Construction/demolition;
- Low Level Radioactive;
- Agricultural;

- Hazardous; and
- Wastewater.

2.3.2 The guidance sets out what Waste Local Plans must include to ensure compliance with the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). It is, therefore, important to ensure that developments accord with the relevant principles set out in the Kirklees Waste Plan.

2.4 National Planning Policy for Waste

2.4.1 The National Planning Policy for Waste was updated by DCLG in October 2014. The policy sets out the Government's aim of working towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management, including driving waste management up the waste hierarchy.

2.4.2 The policy states that local planning authorities should ensure that during the determination of planning applications for non-waste development:

2.4.3 New, non-waste developments make sufficient provision for waste management and promotes good design to secure the integration of waste management facilities with the rest of the development and, in less developed areas, with the local landscape. This includes providing adequate storage facilities ensuring sufficient and discrete provisioning for bins, to facilitate a high quality, comprehensive and frequent collection service; and

2.4.4 The handling of waste arising from the construction and operation of development maximises reuse/recovery opportunities and minimises off-site disposal.

2.4.5 With regards the first point above, there will be no change to the operation of the Site after development from its pre-existing form, and therefore no new requirements are relevant. The developer will ensure that the internal road layout facilitates an easy and safe route through the Site for the waste collection services.

2.4.6 With regards the second point, this aims to ensure that the waste hierarchy is adhered to wherever possible. The developer will optimise the potential of existing on-site resources and reduce the amount of landfill of waste wherever possible. Targets will be set for waste reduction and recovery based upon an assessment of the composition and quantity of waste arising and identification of the most significant cost-effective options for improvement. This may be supplemented by information detailing how the targets will be achieved during construction and how actual levels of waste reduction/recovery will be monitored in comparison with the targets set.

2.5 Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018)

2.5.1 Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England was published in 2018 replacing the previous 2013 waste strategy (Waste Management Plan for England). The Strategy sets out the Government's direction in waste management whilst incorporating core principles including the waste hierarchy, resource efficiency and circular economy.

2.5.2 The Strategy provides a policy platform for industry development focusing on performance and sustainability. It outlines key objectives including:

- the preservation of material resources by waste minimisation, resource efficiency and circular economy practices;
- the minimisation of environmental impacts; and
- how the Government will tackle waste crime in England.

2.5.3 The circular economy vision set out in the Strategy emphasises the need to maximise the life and value out of resources used. Specific to construction and excavation wastes, it looks at developing off-site manufacture, use of innovative construction materials and techniques and resource efficiency by using available materials where suitable for the intended application. This includes supporting the work of the Green Construction Board.

2.6 25 year Environment Plan

2.6.1 Prior to publication of the Resource and Waste Strategy for England Defra produced a 25-year environment plan titled 'Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment'. This sets out the Government's ambitions to improve the environment up to 2043.

2.6.2 The plan covers a range of environmental issues, with Chapter 4 dedicated to resource efficiency, pollution and waste. The key relevant commitments of the plan are to:

- Make sure that resources are used more efficiently and kept in use for longer to minimise waste and reduce its environmental impacts by promoting reuse, remanufacturing and recycling.
- Work towards eliminating all avoidable waste by 2050 and all avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042.

2.6.3 Subsequent to the 2018 plan the Government has published the Environmental Improvement Plan 2023. This is the first revision of the 2018 plan, and re-commits to previous waste management targets through goal 5 (to maximise resources and minimise waste), including:

- Eliminate avoidable waste by 2050 and double resource productivity by 2050.
- Near elimination of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill from 2028.
- Eliminate avoidable plastic waste by 2042.
- Eliminate waste crime by 2042.
- Halve 'residual' waste (excluding major mineral waste) produced per person by 2042.

3 LOCAL POLICY CONTEXT

3.1 Kirklees Resource and Waste Strategy

3.1.1 The Waste Strategy provides a detailed planning framework to manage all types of waste in Kirklees, including commercial and industrial waste, construction, demolition and excavation waste, hazardous waste and agricultural waste. The Waste Strategy forms part of Kirklees Local Plan and has the status of a Core Strategy.

3.1.2 The Waste Strategy sets out the following objectives for all development proposals:

- promote high quality design and layouts that minimise waste and reduce resources (e.g. recycled materials and secondary aggregates), especially during the construction process; and
- ensure that they do not prevent or prejudice either the delivery or continued operation of waste facilities on safeguarded or allocated sites.

3.1.3 Policy Waste Management Design Guide for New Developments seeks to promote and encourage waste minimisation as the preferred method for waste management. Development proposals will be expected to include measures to minimise the amount of waste during the construction and lifetime of the project and re-use and recycle waste materials on site, wherever possible.

4 SITE DESIGN

4.1.1 The overall site design will consider safe and efficient material use, management, waste storage and collection during the construction phase. The Site will be designed to both optimise the material use, recycling, and reprocessing, whilst also meeting high standards for environmental and waste management.

4.1.2 The design and layout of the Development seeks to encourage sustainable waste management, through the minimisation of waste generation and resource use.

4.1.3 The detailed design of the Site includes careful consideration of the following:

- The principles of 'designing out waste' to identify waste reduction opportunities;
- WRAP's (Waste and Resources Action Programme) 'Choosing Construction Products' for guidance on materials recycled content;
- Selection of robust and durable construction materials, sourced from reputable suppliers;
- Reduction in waste generation during site clearance, earthworks, site preparation and construction through appropriate design;
- Materials specifications that encourage the use of reused or recycled products, material from sustainably management sources and materials that are suitable for reuse or recovery without significant environmental impact;
- Use of aggregates that are derived from recovered materials rather than virgin aggregates (wherever feasible);
- Reuse of excavated materials onsite (wherever feasible); and
- Techniques to encourage segregation of materials for recycling.

5 SITE PREPARATION AND ACCESS

5.1 Site Preparation and Access

5.1.1 Prior to the construction of the development, site preparation works will be carried out. Consideration has been given to the estimated amount of waste in terms of the volume of excavated material that will be generated through the cut and fill activities as part of the development. This activity will take place prior to the construction of the proposed buildings and associated infrastructure. Where possible, any excavated material will be reused on the Site, rather than removed.

5.1.2 Where it is necessary to remove established trees or shrubs that might be suitable for use in landscaping of the Proposed Development, these will be removed and relocated in a secure area away from the Site works until landscaping takes place. Green and woody wastes generated during Site preparation will be removed for composting or other appropriate treatment at an authorised facility, such as Future Polymers recycling centre in Milnsbridge.

5.1.3 The Site is agricultural land and development will involve the movement and re-use of soil. The approach to soil management will need to be in accordance with an approved Site Wide Remediation Strategy and / or Earthworks Specification which would be informed by the results of any intrusive site investigation works undertaken at the site.. During and after excavation, storage, haulage and reuse of excavated material will be planned to minimise material movement. Where possible, excavated made ground materials will be immediately reused rather than being placed in stockpiles.

5.1.4 Topsoil and subsoil that cannot be immediately reused on Site will be removed and taken to stockpile by excavators and dump trucks until formation level of the road is reached. Stockpiles will be segregated, managed, sealed and fenced off where application.

5.1.5 Where wastes require removal from Site, suitable access arrangements will be put in place to ensure that contractor vehicles can easily and safely access areas where waste materials are stored and empty containers for onward processing, recycling or disposal.

5.2 Site Access during Construction

5.2.1 Consideration will be given to the access requirements of collection vehicles to ensure that they can easily and safely access areas where waste materials are stored and empty containers for onward processing, recycling or disposal. A clearly designated route will be indicated from the public highway to the storage areas on the Site and this will be designed to be safe and viable for the anticipated collection vehicle types. There will be sufficient space for the anticipated collection vehicles to manoeuvre and the containers will be selected in partnership with the collecting authority and private contractors to ensure that they are compatible and can be unloaded safely and effectively. The containers will be stored away from parking areas and away from the area(s) where other vehicles will be required to manoeuvre.

5.2.2 Suitable collection frequencies will be agreed with the collection contractor and the storage containers sized appropriately to ensure provision of adequate storage capacity, to optimise the collection frequency and to avoid waste materials being stored onsite for prolonged periods.

6 MATERIAL TYPES AND QUANTITIES

6.1 General

6.1.1 The developer will produce monthly records of waste generated, reused, recycled or disposed of during Works; thereby allowing performance to be measured against targets and aspirations. There will be an aspiration to reduce waste arisings through re-use of material on Site. The suitability of the extracted material for re-use after installation will be considered once removed.

6.1.2 The developer will seek to minimise waste through the supply chain, specifying the use of reusable (or returnable) packaging for materials delivered to Site and programming material delivery wherever possible. This will help to reduce the amount of packaging that can typically be generated during the construction period. All incoming packaging that requires storage on-site prior to off-site recovery can be segregated and stored under cover in clearly identifiable areas. This may include segregation of card, paper, wood, hard plastics and plastic film.

6.1.3 Construction wastes will also be segregated wherever viable and cost effective, to avoid mixed waste streams that may be difficult to recycle, and to raise recycle quality. This is likely to include, but not limited to:

- Tarmac;
- Metal;
- Slate tiles;
- Masonry (e.g. bricks etc.); and
- UPVC.

6.1.4 For mixed construction waste streams that do arise, the developer will (wherever practicable) record estimated quantities of different waste types within this mixed waste stream in order to assist with 'lessons learned' and future assessment of recycling potential.

6.2 During Construction

6.2.1 It will be necessary to identify the different waste streams likely to be generated during the construction which of these waste streams are inert, hazardous, or non-hazardous. It will also be determined when in the construction programme and where on the Site they will be principally generated, as well as what the intended destinations are for the materials. Wherever possible, they will be reused or recycled onsite. Where materials are to be reused, recycled or reprocessed, details of when, where and by whom will be recorded (including detailed of the on or offsite location of these services) into a table.

6.2.2 To calculate the estimated construction waste, an estimated footprint of all residential dwellings is required. Given the stage of design for the development the average UK house floorspace of 76m² is applied, assuming two floors for each. To calculate the area for the purpose of this reports, the area has been increased by 10% to account for extra space such as porches and some redundancy and the multiplied by 12 dwellings, giving 1,003.2m².

6.2.3 Using the Building Research Establishment (BRE) SMARTWaste benchmarks (2012) for residential dwellings (14.9m³ per 100m²), it can be estimated that the construction of the Proposed Development will generate approximately 149.48m³ which is equivalent to 40.36 tonnes of waste per annum. A construction period of 18 months has been applied.

6.3 During Operation

6.3.1 During the operation phase, when the development is occupied, waste generation will be limited to residual waste. The developer will not be able to directly influence the generation of wastes during this phase, however, will provide necessary infrastructure to manage generated waste in line with the Council's collection services. Residual waste will be collected separately, with recycling collections available for green waste and dry recyclables.

6.3.2 The breakdown of 21 dwellings includes:

- 3 bedrooms – 12 dwellings;
- 4 bedrooms – 7 dwellings and
- 5 bedrooms – 2 dwellings;

6.3.3 In terms of waste per month, we will produce approx. 50 tonne of waste. This is for light compactible (packaging), timber, plasterboard and brick and rubble waste.

6.3.4 The waste generation amounts for the operational phase of the Proposed Development has been estimated using BS 5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings. The estimated total tonnage of operational waste per annum is 78.5 tonnes.

7 WASTE MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS

7.1 During Construction

7.1.1 The waste hierarchy offers significant opportunities for waste reduction and long-term development sustainability during the construction phase. The developer will be committed to sustainable construction practices, such as modern methods of construction, the use of recycled content in building materials and waste minimisation where opportunities exist. The developer will consider those measures identified in local guidance and specific targets can be set (e.g. commitments to recover a certain percentage of construction and demolition materials) aspiring to best practice recovery performance.

7.1.2 The appointed contractor and staff working on-site will be required to consider opportunities for enhancing the sustainability of their practices and, more specifically, waste minimisation and the ability to enhance reuse, recycling, refurbishment and innovative ways to utilise recycled products.

7.1.3 Waste avoidance measures to be considered and applied (where suitable) will include:

- Purchasing materials to the agreed design specification, to the required quantities and to the correct dimensions to avoid wastage and storage problems;
- Agreements with material suppliers to reduce the amount of packaging or to participate in a packaging take-back scheme;
- Re-use of materials wherever feasible (e.g. re-use of recycled aggregate; reuse of excavated soil for construction of early infrastructure);
- Take back agreements with material suppliers to ensure that surplus materials are returned and offered for use at other development sites, as appropriate;
- Implement a 'just-in-time' material delivery system so that storage space requirements are minimised and managed efficiently, whilst reducing risk of potential material damage and deterioration;
- Material storage areas will be secure, weatherproof and with clearly identified segregation of incoming products and different waste streams; of, and discussion with local providers of, construction waste recycling capacity (and waste streams requiring specialist treatment) prior to works commencement; and
- Re-use and recycling of materials off-site where re-use on-site is not practical (e.g. through use of an off-site waste segregation facility and re-sale for direct re-use or re-processing).

7.1.4 Areas designated for the safe storage of the various anticipated waste types to be generated during construction and demolition of the proposed development will be provided and indicated on the layout plans.

7.1.5 The storage containers will be arranged so that they can safely be accessed by appropriately trained staff members, with clear labelling (e.g. in-line with the nationally agreed colour-coded scheme detailed within Waste Aware Construction) and suitable containment for each material type. Site staff will be trained as appropriate in the use of these waste storage facilities and clear labelling and signage will be employed to ensure that materials are handled and stored in-line with legislative and company requirements (e.g. avoiding rainwater entering certain

containers and sealed storage to discourage pests and mitigate nuisance). This will form part of the induction for permanent and temporary staff and visitors.

7.1.6 To prevent accidental damage, liquid waste will be stored in double skinned containers placed upon impermeable surfacing and away from any vehicle manoeuvring areas.

7.1.7 Where possible, the development contractor will be required to consider the use of secondary and recycled materials (e.g. secondary aggregate) in their works. This could be sourced from the construction work undertaken on-site, from similar works off-site, or potentially from non-construction post-consumer industrial by-product sources. They will also be required to consider whether steel with a recycled content can viably replace virgin alternatives.

7.1.8 The development contractor will also be required to consider the options for utilising any waste materials produced during the construction works on the Site, rather than disposing of them as waste or recycling. Specifically, this will include consideration of landscaping, secondary aggregate use for hardstanding and access roads. This will be in-line with governing legislation and aiming to demonstrate best practice where economically and technically practicable.

7.1.9 Priority will be given to the reuse of excavated materials on the Site where suitable either as landscaping or, where they have the required engineering properties, in construction. Any materials that cannot be recovered on-site will be handled, segregated and stored for off-site reuse or recycling.

7.1.10 Wastes will only be removed from the Site by registered waste carriers. Waste movements will be accompanied by a Duty of Care Controlled Waste Transfer Note or a Special Waste Consignment Note, if appropriate, and copies of these will be stored on the Site throughout construction. Waste permits will be required (and obtained) for any facilities use for off-site recovery, recycling or disposal of waste, and copies of these kept on-site.

7.1.11 The contractor will consult with other departments and sub-contractors, as well as other businesses across the local area to identify any potential synergies in the waste streams generated. For example, multiple sites may generate similar waste types that could benefit from combined storage and collection to maximise the collection efficiency and minimise overall storage requirements across the Site.

7.2 During operation

7.2.1 Although the developer will not be able to directly influence the generation of wastes during this phase, they will provide necessary infrastructure to manage generated waste in line with the Council's collection services. Residual waste will be collected separately, with various recycling collections available for green waste (currently garden waste only, however the Council are expected to introduce a separate food waste collection in line with national policy commitments) and dry recyclables (currently collected by two separate collection services/bins).

7.2.2 Provision will be made for waste management facilities to serve dwellings and buildings. These should be conveniently positioned for residents, well screened, and of sufficient size to cater for anticipated domestic waste and recycling. Recycling provision will also be made available for site visitors, where appropriate. Consideration will also be given to more innovative schemes to encourage recycling. However, adoption of these will be dependent upon the specific waste management options employed by the Council at the time of development.

7.2.3 Maintaining, implementing, or updating the SWMP as part of the construction process or analysing after completion of the project, are beyond the scope of this plan.

8 SWMP IMPLEMENTATION

8.1.1 The Principal Contractor will have responsibility for implementing the SWMP, as well as managing and monitoring. It will be an evolving process and the SWMP will be adapted as the development progresses, innovative solutions are considered, and procedures become established. The responsibility for the SWMP and the key methods of implementation will be clearly communicated to all relevant staff and contractors and included with the procurement documentation for all companies engaged to work on-site.

8.1.2 The SWMP will clearly define responsibility for developing and reviewing the plan, as well as managing and monitoring the implementation. It will be an evolving process and the plan will be adapted as the development progresses, innovative solutions are considered, and procedures become established. The responsibility for the plan and the key methods of implementation will be clearly communicated to all relevant staff and contractors and included with the procurement documentation for all companies engaged to work onsite.

8.1.3 It is recommended that such third parties as trades, suppliers, architects and designers, etc. are engaged in the development of the SWMP from the outset in order to ensure that all elements have been fully considered by the wider team. The principles will then be engendered in the development design and will more easily roll out to all staff and contractors employed throughout the life of the Proposed Development.

8.1.4 There will be a sustainable procurement strategy in place and all products purchased and utilised onsite will be recorded and monitored so that future orders can be informed and adapted, taking in to account the usage over the previous period, and changing requirements. The strategy will also ensure consideration of the use of secondary and recycled materials during both the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development.

8.1.5 Incorporation of the SWMP and other core environmental objectives for the Proposed Development will be clearly presented in all documentation when procuring for contractors to work on the Site. Contracts will also set out clear targets and specific Key Performance Indicators (KPI) to ensure that those employed on-site will understand and comply with the requirements and aid the site-wide implementation.

8.1.6 Linked to the procurement of the supply chain is the identification of potential off-takers of waste materials. There is an intention to explore options (both within the development and external to the development), of passing-on items that are no longer needed, but which might hold value to others, as well as the requirement for on-site recycle segregation. A member of staff or group of staff will be allocated responsibility for the SWMP, which will include the monitoring of waste management and sustainable procurement practices.

8.1.7 To aid decisions concerning product purchases and output material destinations, a flow diagram may be implemented ensuring that all staff consider all options in-line with the waste hierarchy. This may include such questions as:

- Is there an alternative product available that is made from recycled material?
- Is there an option to refurbish this material for reuse?
- Would another business benefit from this waste product?
- Can we arrange for this product to be collected for reprocessing instead of disposal?

8.1.8 This diagram should be a dynamic, bespoke document that will evolve to meet the requirements of the Proposed Development and effectively aid the staff with sustainable waste management practices. Options to be considered will range from investigating sourcing construction materials with recycled content through to training vehicle users in more efficient and fuel saving driving techniques.

8.1.9 Where appropriate, staff and contractors will be trained in the safe and effective use of the waste and recycling provision and practices both through the initial site induction and through the subsequent site staff training programme. Messages in this training programme will be supplemented with written information on notice boards throughout the site buildings, other signage and labelling of all bins. Staff will be encouraged to take responsibility for the dissemination of the message and the implementation of the procedures, providing ownership and further incentives to deliver and meet any targets set in relation to waste management practices.

8.1.10 When improvements are proposed and made to waste management practices, it is important to ensure that there is a baseline established from which progress can be monitored in-line with the SWMP. The waste data will be recorded by Options as part of the SWMP and will include waste generated, stored, any issues or problems arising, waste movements and trends in waste generation.

8.1.11 The SWMP will be kept under regular review to ensure that best practice is being maintained and that any off-site treatment or recovery facilities are still the best choice for any particular waste stream. Reports summarising the data and outcomes covering the Site design, preparation and construction stages will ensure the SWMP covers all stages from development to operation. This may include comparison of forecast and actual performance for waste quantities, data on types and quantities of recycled and recovered materials in Site development/construction, waste sent off-site for recovery or recycling and disposal routes.

8.1.12 Responsibility will be allocated for the environmental management of the Site, including the SWMP and will include monitoring the flow of inputs and outputs to the development at a high-level. This will include the transport of construction waste to the points of disposal/recovery and the quantities of waste materials diverted from landfill. This will be aligned with the environmental management system for the operational site (e.g. ISO1 14001 or EMAS accredited) in order to provide a structure for the process of monitoring and recording. This will allow further opportunities to be identified where waste generation can be minimised.

8.1.13 The SWMP will be disseminated to all staff and contractors (as appropriate) so that the whole team is engaged in the environmental improvements and performance of the site. This will help foster ownership of Site processes and achievements in improving performance.

8.1.14 Any programmes, plans, policies, and targets developed will be regularly reviewed and adapted to evolve with the Proposed Development to ensure that they continue to remain relevant and achievable. The outputs from the monitoring and reporting will provide a platform the Proposed Development to promote its environmental achievements, providing an opportunity to excel in the market relative to competitors.