



Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

Outline Code of Construction Practice

Appendix 5, Outline Site Waste Management Plan

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Abbreviations and acronyms

TERM	DEFINITION
AyM	Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm
CMS	Construction Method Statement
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
DCC	Denbighshire County Council
DCO	Development Consent Order
ES	Environmental Statement
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
WTGs	Wind turbine generators

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Outline SWMP

- 1 This Outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is provided as Appendix 5 to the Outline Onshore Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (application ref 8.13) as part of the Environmental Statement (ES).
- 2 This is an outline document that, by reference to the assessments reported in the ES, sets out the key elements that will be secured in the detailed SWMP which Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Limited (The Applicant) will be required to submit to Denbighshire County Council (DCC) for approval under a requirement of the DCO.
- 3 This Outline SWMP identifies the project obligations with regard to waste legislation. It provides the details regarding roles and responsibilities of The Applicant and its contractors (including any subcontractors) to ensure that the project complies with its waste obligations (under waste legislation such as the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011) and current environmental best practice. It should be read in conjunction with the Outline CoCP and all of its supporting appendices.

1.2 Scope of this Outline SWMP

- 4 For the avoidance of doubt, this outline SWMP relates to the onshore elements of the Awel y Môr offshore wind farm (AyM) only (i.e. landward of Mean High Water Springs). This document does not relate to offshore works seaward of Mean High Water Springs that are principally marine activities.

2 Purpose

- 5 The Applicant will transmit the details of this outline SWMP to the various Principal Contractors assisting in the construction and will coordinate with all contractors to ensure their activities remain compliant with the overall environmental and legislative waste requirements.
- 6 This outline SWMP includes reference to relevant legislation and defines the management responsibilities and procedures that will be in place during the construction phase.
- 7 The overall purpose of this outline SWMP is to:
 - ▲ Ensure compliance with all legal and contract requirements for waste management;
 - ▲ Ensure all the necessary paperwork is collated and stored on site in accordance with UK regulations;
 - ▲ Minimise the amount of waste disposal from site by aiming to reduce, reuse waste on site or recycle;
 - ▲ Ensure that the requirements are understood by all those involved; and
 - ▲ Identify roles and responsibilities for managing the activities of installation contractors.
- 8 The detailed SWMP will be in place throughout the construction phase of the project. All waste from the site based works will be dealt with in accordance with section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Duty of care etc. As respects waste), the Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011, the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 and any other associated waste regulations. All materials will be handled efficiently, and waste managed appropriately.

- 9 The detailed SWMP will remain a live document and will be used to describe the progress on site against waste management forecasts also to be developed alongside this plan. This will also allow for any changes either to the works or to accommodate new legislative requirements. An overall internal compliance audit will be undertaken routinely, at least once every three months, and a report generated for management record. The plan will be reviewed and updated as appropriate but at least once every six months to record details of the different types and quantities of wastes resulting from the onshore supporting works.

3 Scope

- 10 The predicted types and quantities of waste to be produced will change according to the scope of works underway and input from the various incoming contractors will be used to update the detailed SWMP to ensure all waste data is captured.
- 11 The detailed SWMP will make tracking of waste during the project more straightforward and will comply with waste (duty of care) procedures. This outline SWMP is being applied to all aspects of the onshore works to demonstrate overall good practice.
- 12 The Principal Contractor is responsible for all waste generated under its control and will identify the persons responsible on site for managing the waste, identify the types of wastes to be generated, state how the wastes will be managed, record details of the waste contractors used and indicate the expected quantity of wastes to be generated. These details will be entered into a SWMP spreadsheet template (based on that developed by WRAP), to record and report the various details of the site waste handling activities.
- 13 The detailed SWMP will include measures to manage and reduce the amount of waste produced by construction of onshore elements of AyM through a process of identification of wastes, input to the design process, and the continued measurement and management of wastes to achieve the most sustainable level in the waste hierarchy.
- 14 The detailed SWMP will set out how the Applicant and its contractors will comply with waste management licensing, waste duty of care and waste carrier registration regimes and so to:
 - ▲ take care of the waste on site,
 - ▲ check receivers of waste are fully authorised,
 - ▲ check and record all waste transfer notes and consignment notes and
 - ▲ take all reasonable steps to prevent any unauthorised handling or disposal of wastes by others.

- 15 Wastes will be categorised and managed appropriately, with all options for reusing or recycling on-site considered prior to pursuing any off-site possibilities for reuse, recycling or ultimately for final disposal. This will be achieved through regular reviews of waste generation with the aim of improving the rate of segregation and recycling to minimise the future requirement for disposal of wastes to landfill.

4 Waste Regulations

16 Waste is defined in Article 1(1)(a) of the Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC) asⁱ,

“...any substance or object...which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”.

17 All waste arising from the project that falls within the scope of this definition will be recorded in the detailed SWMP.

18 Appropriate management of the waste on site (through measures such as the site arrangements described in Section 5) will ensure that all legislative requirements are complied with. In particular this will include the need to provide basic characterisation of any wastes to landfill, proposals to meet obligatory pre-treatment of wastes prior to disposal at landfill, securing the necessary waste management licences and exemptions and compliance with the hazardous waste controls for any hazardous wastes produced.

19 If over 500kg of hazardous waste is anticipated to arise from site and before allowing any waste to be removed, NRW has to be notified that the site recognises that it will be a producer of hazardous waste. The requirements of the Hazardous Waste Regulations (Wales) 2005 include not only a requirement for the notification to NRW of the company and premises producing hazardous waste to NRW but also the completion of consignment notes for the movement of the waste, continuous record keeping and a prohibition on the inappropriate mixing of wastes.

20 The local site management of any contractor generated waste remains the responsibility of the individual contractor for disposal. The contractor will also need to comply with the relevant waste regulations

ⁱ Welsh law was updated on 1 October 2020 to include changes to the Waste Framework Directive made in 2018. This was done through the Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020.

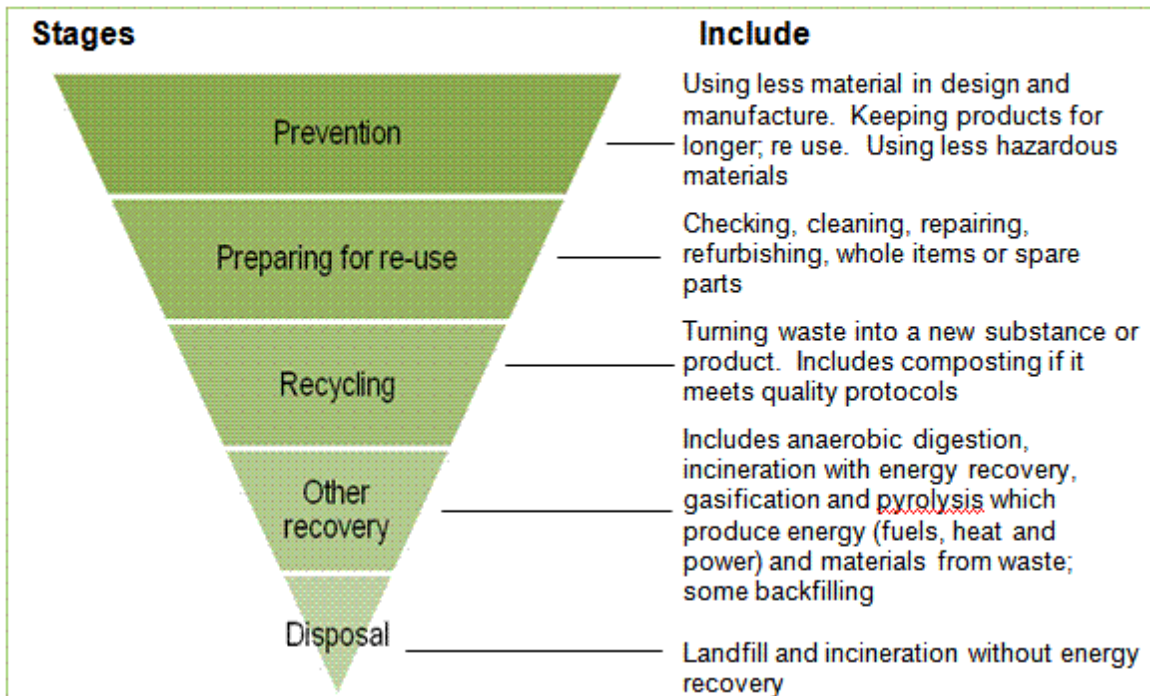
4.1 Waste Responsibilities

- 21 The Applicant will ensure all Principal Contractors and subcontractors are made fully aware of the detailed SWMP and that they understand their responsibilities. The transmission of this information will also include dissemination of the appropriate information during the site induction and contributing to the provision of any additional training (to include Toolbox talks) deemed necessary to further explain the waste handling requirements on site.
- 22 All contractors producing waste on site shall carry out their own assessment of their activities to ensure that their waste as generated has been minimised and that they have considered opportunities for the waste to be reused or recycled in preference to seeking disposal (e.g. returning empty wooden pallets to suppliers rather than scrapping them). Adequate storage arrangements for waste local to the work areas will need to be in place to prevent uncontrolled collections of waste on site occurring during the day and a suitable frequency of transfer of any gathered wastes to the main waste management area shall be maintained by contractors to prevent windblown rubbish etc.
- 23 This waste information forms an important part of the detailed SWMP that will be recorded and reported during the course of the works.
- 24 It is the responsibility of individual contractors to ensure that all their hazardous waste is collected at the point of generation and stored in suitable secure containers, prior to authorised disposal. All personnel working on the project are expected to incorporate a “clean as you go” regime into their work plans for all wastes which will allow the project to maintain a high standard of housekeeping, reducing risks and minimise the amount of waste present in the work place.
- 25 The Applicant shall ensure that all reasonable steps are to be taken to ensure:
 - ▲ Waste materials are removed promptly from the immediate work area.
 - ▲ Waste is stored only in suitable containers or skips, including signage or labelling.

- ▲ Waste is only removed from site via the approved disposal routes, agreed by the Principal Contractor.
 - ▲ All waste disposal carriers used will be licensed and waste is disposed in compliance with UK legislation.
 - ▲ Any wastewater is either treated to an appropriate standard for discharge or otherwise removed from site.
 - ▲ Waste water (e.g. oily water) is contained prior to any treatment and any subsequent disposal.
 - ▲ Waste materials are contained within the project boundaries to prevent escape into the general environment.
- 26 In addition the Principal Contractor will ensure:
- ▲ A waste transfer note or, for hazardous waste, a consignment note, is produced which incorporates a written description of the hazardous properties and the appropriate code from the list of wastes (including 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) & European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes) with the information provided by the waste producer.
- 27 Site supervisory personnel for individual contractor and subcontractors shall monitor compliance through routine site inspections and will report any breach of this procedure to their appropriate manager. The Applicant's environmental staff will also routinely inspect operations on site to ensure that all contractors and subcontractors handle their waste materials in compliance with the above procedure, UK legislation and current industry best practice. Responsibilities will include:
- ▲ All waste carriers used are to be registered with NRW.
 - ▲ All destinations for waste must have the appropriate waste management licence, permit or exemption in place.
- 28 Under the most recent changes to the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, a statement will be provided to confirm that the waste hierarchy has been followed is required before the removal of the wastes. There is also a requirement to include the 2007 SIC code of the person transferring the waste. On hazardous waste consignment notes it is necessary to continue to use the 2003 SIC code. This confirms that appropriate management of the wastes has been considered as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy

The Waste Hierarchy



'Prevention' means any measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste that reduces:

- (a) The quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
- (b) The adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or
- (c) The content of harmful substances in materials and products;

're-use' means any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived;

'preparing for re-use' means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing;

'Recycling' means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials.

'Recovery' means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

'Disposal' means any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.

- 29 The Principal Contractor will maintain a detailed SWMP spreadsheet and will be responsible for keeping all records relating to the ultimate disposal of all waste.
- 30 The detailed SWMP will describe the waste types expected to be produced during the project and identify the waste management action proposed (please refer to section 6). Estimates of the quantities to be produced will be inserted into the detailed SWMP spreadsheet and data updated as the work progresses and information is available and performance against the estimates will be monitored.
- 31 All efforts will be made to minimise the volume of waste removed from site for disposal and targets will be set accordingly.

5 Site Arrangements

- 32 Each of the waste containers, covered skips or larger skips (e.g. for wood waste) will be clearly marked to describe and code the wastes that will be accepted within it.
- 33 The Principal Contractor will produce and display a site plan to show the areas of the site where wastes will be accepted for disposal.
- 34 The Principal Contractor will encourage the use of recycled materials on site.
- 35 Materials used on site will be from a sustainable source wherever possible.
- 36 Hazardous waste (e.g. paints, solvents, sealants) would be segregated on-site, where possible, to avoid contaminating other material and waste streams.
- 37 Any construction or demolition work must be carried out in accordance with Environment Agency PPG 6: Working at Construction and Demolition Sites. The activity of importing waste into the site for use as, for example hardcore, must be registered with NRW as an exempt activity under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. NRW should be contacted to discuss the necessity for an exemption or permit for any waste material imported to, treated on and exported from the site. No material is to be deposited within 10m of any watercourse without discussion with NRW. Should any contaminated water or materials enter or pollute a watercourse or groundwater, NRW must be notified.

- 38 Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bunded compound should be 110% of the capacity of the tank, all filling points, gauges, vents and sight glasses must be located within the bund. Associated pipe-work should be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets should be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund, refuelling should be supervised at all times - and preferably done on an impermeable surface.
- 39 If during construction/excavation works contaminated material is revealed, then the movement of such material either on or off site must be done in consultation with NRW. Any waste excavation material or building waste generated in the course of the development must be disposed of satisfactorily and in accordance with Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Carriers transporting waste from the site must be registered waste carriers and movement of any Hazardous Waste from the site must be accompanied by Hazardous Waste consignment notes.

6 Types of Waste

- 40 Wastes from the construction and the subsequent fit out operations are controlled waste and classified as either commercial or industrial waste and subject to UK waste regulations. However it is recognised that in addition some hazardous wastes will also arise on site that will require further appropriate management.
- 41 The legal producer of the wastes (the Principal Contractor in most cases) will keep all the necessary paperwork describing the origins and disposal details for all the wastes removed from the site. This outline SWMP will be reviewed periodically and amended accordingly. During the various work packages the detailed SWMP spreadsheet and updated records of all waste movements will be kept by the Principal Contractor at their site office. A copy of the completed detailed SWMP spreadsheet will be handed over to the Applicant on completion of the contract.
- 42 All types of wastes generated at the site or to be received onshore will have to be identified by reference to the classification of waste determined by the local regulations. The relevant waste regulations will be used to identify and classify the predicted waste streams from the onshore AyM site. The quantities of waste will be expressed and recorded in m³ or tonnes.
- 43 The following items from the Waste Catalogue are likely to be generated during the construction activities associated with the onshore works, based on waste streams identified from the construction of similar projects.

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	DSIPOSAL METHOD	PREFERRED MANAGEMENT METHOD
13 02 08*	Other waste engine, gear or lubricating oils	Disposal by company as hazardous waste	Recovery

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	DSIPOSAL METHOD	PREFERRED MANAGEMENT METHOD
13 08 99*	Oil wastes not otherwise specified	Spillages absorbed by granules / absorbents and disposed by licensed hazardous waste carrier	Recovery
15 01 01	Paper and cardboard packaging	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle
15 01 02	Plastic packaging	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle
15 01 03	Wooden packaging	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle
15 01 04	Metallic packaging	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle
15 0110*	Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances	Removal by licensed contractor	Landfill
16 01 07*	Oil filters	Removal by licensed contractor	Recovery

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	DSIPOSAL METHOD	PREFERRED MANAGEMENT METHOD
16 02 13*	Discarded electrical equipment containing hazardous components	Removal by licensed contractor WEEE wastes	Recovery
16 02 14	Discarded electrical equipment components	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle recover, dispose as WEEE waste
16 06 01*	Lead batteries	Removal by licensed contractor	Recovery
16 07 08*	Wastes from storage tanks and barrels containing oil	Removal by licensed contractor	Recovery
17 01 01	Concrete	Crushed and Reused where practicable/ any excess removed from site for recycling	Recycle
17 01 07	Mixture of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	Crush to form Type 6F2 fill material. Retained on site for backfill or reuse.	Reuse
17 02 01	Wood	Reused where practicable/	Recycle

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	DSIPOSAL METHOD	PREFERRED MANAGEMENT METHOD
		removed from site for recycling	
17 02 02	Glass	Reclaim and recycle via a licensed waste carrier (office wastes)	Recycle
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures	To be planed/crushed and kept on site for reuse	Recycle/Reuse
17 04 02	Aluminium	Reused where practicable/removed from site for recycling (cans)	Recycle with potential refund for sale
17 04 05	Iron and steel	Rebar and structural steel cuts to be either reused on site or disposed of by a licensed scrap dealer	Recycle with refund for sale
17 04 07	Mixed metals	Reclaim/recycle. Sent off site to waste transfer station/waste dealer	Recycle with refund for sale
17 04 11	Cables- copper	Segregate and remove from site by licensed metal waste dealer	Recycle with refund for sale

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	DSIPOSAL METHOD	PREFERRED MANAGEMENT METHOD
17 06 04	Insulation materials	Reused where practicable or removed from site for recycling	Recycle
17 08 02	Gypsum-based construction materials e.g. plasterboard	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle
17 09 04	Mixed construction and demolition wastes	Store in skips and removed to licensed site	Transfer Station to segregate before Landfill of residue
18 01 04	Sanitary waste	Segregated by cleaning company and removal by licensed contractor	Tankered off to Treatment facility
20 01 01	Paper and cardboard	Collected	Recycle
20 01 13*	Solvents	Removal by licensed contractor	Recovery via treatment facility
20 01 27*	Paint, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances	Removal by licensed contractor	Recovery /disposal at treatment facility

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	DSIPOSAL METHOD	PREFERRED MANAGEMENT METHOD
20 01 39	Plastics	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle
20 03 01	Mixed municipal/galley waste (food and other non-recyclable)	Stored in covered skips and removed from site by licensed waste carrier	Landfill/ Composting
20 03 04	Septic/cess tank sludge	Removal by licensed contractor	Waste Treatment facility
20 03 06	Waste from sewage cleaning	Routed to existing 'on site' foul drains	Mains sewerage

44 Before the removal of any controlled waste from site, appropriate information for each waste stream and the validity of the facilities authorised to receive the waste must be identified and recorded. The scope of these checks shall also include information on those waste streams where the Applicant has imposed a contractual responsibility on a contractor for disposal of the waste. Records must include:

- ▲ Copies of appropriate licences;
- ▲ Type of waste;
- ▲ Quantity in each load;
- ▲ Type of disposal;
- ▲ Details of carrier and licences;
- ▲ Date of removal from site;
- ▲ Destination of waste; and
- ▲ Costs of waste disposal.



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