

# Rampion 2 Wind Farm

## Category 7: Other Documents

### Outline Site Waste Management Plan

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# Executive Summary

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The Outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) has been prepared as an appendix to the **Outline Code of Construction Practice (Outline CoCP)** (Document Reference: 7.2) to provide the environmental measures to manage the impact of waste produced during the construction phase of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development. This is part of a suite of plans supporting onshore construction works for Rampion 2.

This Outline SWMP includes information on the measures to be used to reduce waste generation and the persons responsible for ensuring this takes place. It also includes procedures to be followed when transferring waste.

Stage specific SWMPs will be produced by the appointed Contractor(s) following the grant of the Development Consent Order (DCO) and prior to the relevant stage of construction. This will be produced in accordance with this Outline SWMP for approval of the relevant planning authority as part of the detailed stage specific CoCP.

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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Overview of the Proposed Development

- 1.1.1 Rampion Extension Development Limited (hereafter referred to as 'RED') (the Applicant) is developing the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm Project (Rampion 2) located adjacent to the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm Project ('Rampion 1') in the English Channel.
- 1.1.2 Rampion 2 will be located between 13km and 26km from the Sussex Coast in the English Channel and the Offshore Array Area will occupy an area of approximately 160km<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.1.3 The key offshore elements of the Proposed Development will be as follows:
- up to 90 offshore wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations;
  - blade tip of the WTGs will be up to 325m above Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT) and will have a 22m minimum air gap above Mean High Water Springs (MHWS);
  - inter-array cables connecting the WTGs to up to three offshore substations;
  - up to two offshore interconnector export cables between the offshore substations;
  - up to four offshore export cables each in its own trench, will be buried under the seabed within the final cable corridor; and
  - the export cable circuits will be High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC), with a voltage of up to 275kV.
- 1.1.4 The key onshore elements of the Proposed Development will be as follows:
- a single landfall site near Climping, Arun District, connecting offshore and onshore cables using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) installation techniques;
  - buried onshore cables in a single corridor for the maximum route length of up to 38.8km using:
    - ▶ trenching and backfilling installation techniques; and
    - ▶ trenchless and open cut crossings.
  - a new onshore substation, proposed near Cowfold, Horsham District, which will connect to an extension to the existing National Grid Bolney substation, Mid Sussex, via buried onshore cables; and
  - extension to and additional infrastructure at the existing National Grid Bolney substation, Mid Sussex District to connect Rampion 2 to the national grid electrical network.

- 1.1.5 A full description of the Proposed Development is provided in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.4).

## 1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1 This Outline SWMP has been prepared to provide the measures to ensure the onshore works for Rampion 2 are undertaken in compliance with the embedded environmental measures identified for the Proposed Development, relevant environmental legislation, best practice guidance and other associated documents.
- 1.2.2 The Outline SWMP is part of a set of management plans provided, securing the delivery of measures committed to in the Application to manage the impacts arising during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The **Outline Code of Construction Practice (Outline CoCP)** (Document Reference: 7.2) sets out the embedded environmental measures to be applied during the construction phase which is accompanied by topic specific plans including this Outline SWMP providing further detail. The Outline SWMP applies to the onshore construction works for the Proposed Development where wastes will arise including:
- the onshore cable corridor and associated temporary construction works;
  - construction of permanent infrastructure including the onshore transmission cables, transition joint bay, joint bays, and link boxes;
  - temporary construction working areas including trenchless crossing compounds, main temporary construction compounds and accesses; and
  - the construction of the onshore Oakendene substation and existing National Grid Bolney substation extension.
- 1.2.3 This Outline SWMP also:
- defines RED's obligations under local and national waste management legislation (**Section 2**);
  - documents RED's commitment to responsible waste management practices; to reduce, reuse and safely manage wastes that arise as a result of the operations (**Section 3** and **Section 4**);
  - provides an estimate of potential waste arisings that are anticipated to arise across the construction and operation of the Proposed Development (**Section 5**); and
  - includes roles and responsibilities in **Section 6** to ensure obligations are met. This will allow for accountability across the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.4 This Outline SWMP interfaces with the following documents which support the Rampion 2 DCO Application and should be read in conjunction with these:
- The **Outline Soils Management Plan (SMP)** (Document Reference: 7.4) which provides the overarching principles and measures to manage the impact on soil resources that are stripped excavated; and

- **Outline Construction Method Statement** (Document Reference: 7.23) – which interacts with the Outline SWMP in regard to the construction methods from which wastes will arise.
- 1.2.5 All personnel, including the Contractor(s) working on the Proposed Development, will be responsible for ensuring their duties are carried out in accordance with the requirements of this plan and in compliance with the procedures referenced herein. No deviations are permitted without the written authority of the RED Project Manager. Compliance with this Outline SWMP and the supporting procedures is mandatory and shall be adhered to by all personnel employed on the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.6 Stage specific SWMP will be developed in conjunction with the following plans to be part of the detailed stage specific CoCP in accordance with the Outline SWMP. These are to be developed following granting of development consent, as described in the **Outline CoCP** (Document Reference: 7.2).
- Materials Management Plan (MMP) which will seek to maximise the reuse of excavated soils during the construction phase and thus reduce waste arisings from the Proposed Development; and
  - Soils Management Plan (SMP) which will details management of how stripped and excavated soils will be managed and stored; and Soils Resource Plan (SRP) which will detail the type and volume of soils to be stripped, haul routes and stockpile arrangements and be produced in conjunction with the MMP.
- 1.2.7 All personnel, including the Contractor(s) working on the Proposed Development, will be responsible for ensuring their duties are carried out in accordance with the requirements of this plan, as well as stage specific SWMPs, and in compliance with the procedures referenced herein. No deviations are permitted without the written authority of the RED Project Manager. Compliance with the Outline SWMP and the supporting procedures is mandatory and shall be adhered to by all personnel employed on the Proposed Development.



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## 2. Legislative and policy context

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- 2.1.1 This section of the Outline SWMP sets out the relevant legislation, policy and guidance that should be considered when undertaking the Proposed Development. A summary of key policies is listed below. Where there are explicit requirements for RED to adopt - so to comply with the policy discussed - the Outline SWMP lists actions for the RED Project Manager or team.

### 2.2 Legislation

#### Environmental Protection Act 1990

- 2.2.1 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 deals with issues relating to waste, defining all aspects of waste management and sets the legislative framework for waste management and control of emissions into the environment. It imposes a duty of care on anyone who produces, imports, keeps, stores, transports, treats, or disposes of waste. This legislation provides the framework for the Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice (2018) and Permitting regulations.

#### Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2018

- 2.2.2 In England and Wales, if you wish to carry out a waste treatment activity on a site, you will need to get a Permit from the Environment Agency or Local Authority. 'Treatment' is considered to be where waste either has a process applied to it – other than simple storage processes like baling or compaction – or where waste from other sites is stored.
- 2.2.3 Some wastes are classified as non-Waste Framework Directive waste. These can be stored and have basic treatment - such as compaction and baling - without an Exemption or Permit to facilitate their onward movement.
- 2.2.4 There is a requirement to check that facilities accepting wastes have a permit to operate and accept the wastes.

#### Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)

- 2.2.5 The Landfill Directive requires reductions in the quantity of biodegradable waste that is landfilled and encourages diversion of non-recyclable and non-usable waste to other methods of treatment.
- 2.2.6 The Landfill Directive remains in place within the UK, following the UK's departure from the European Union.

#### Planning Act 2008

- 2.2.7 The Proposed Development is being consented under the Planning Act 2008. As the development is an offshore wind installation and will have an electrical

generation capacity greater than 100MW it is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Section 15(3) of the Planning Act 2008. It, therefore, requires an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate under the Planning Act 2008. The Planning Act 2008 requires that the Secretary of State takes into account any relevant National Policy Statements (NPS) when coming to a decision as to whether a DCO should be granted.

## National Policy Statements

- 2.2.8 There is one relevant NPSs to the Proposed Development (being Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC),2011a)) which is currently under review (see [Planning Statement](#) (Document Reference: 5.7) for further information).
- 2.2.9 The existing NPS EN-1 (paragraph 5.15.8 (DECC, 2011a)) requires that applicants set out the arrangements for the management of waste generated by a development proposal and that they prepare a Site Waste Management Plan. It stipulates that this should include an assessment of the impact of waste arisings on the capacity of waste management facilities for at least five years of operation (see [Section 5](#)).
- 2.2.10 The Draft NPS EN-1 (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), 2023) (paragraph 5.15.7) encourages applicants to use sustainable sources of materials from local suppliers. It also states that construction best practices should be adopted in order to ensure that material is reused or recycled onsite where possible. A second consultation was held, and the latest version includes minor amendments including a commitment to refuse consent if there is loss of irreplaceable habitat unless wholly exceptional and a compensation strategy is in place, commitments to reduce construction related emissions and consideration of compensation schemes for loss of trees 'will be required'. The final version of the NPS EN-1 is yet to be released.

## Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (2008/98/EC)

- 2.2.11 Provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery, and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. Waste classification is based on the European List of Waste (LoW) (Commission Decision 2000/532/EC); and Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC. The aim of the WFD is to promote waste prevention, increase recycling and ensure better use of resources, whilst protecting human health and the environment. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 implement this Directive.

## Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended)

- 2.2.12 These regulations transpose the WFD (2008) into law resulting in a number of changes to waste management requirements, including placing greater emphasis on the waste hierarchy to encourage more waste prevention, re-use and recycling, and obligations under duty of care to consider the waste hierarchy, such as a declaration on transfer notes and hazardous waste Consignment Notes (CN). A consignment note is a document used to formalise the handover of hazardous

wastes from one party to another for example from a Project Manager to a Waste Contractor.

- 2.2.13 The amendments introduced in 2012 also place duties on collections of waste to collect four key materials separately from general waste (paper, metal, plastic, and glass).

## Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice (2018)

- 2.2.14 This code of practice (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2018) was issued under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and sets out how those dealing with waste are expected to meet their waste duty of care, including requirements to prevent unauthorised treatment or disposal of waste, provide storage to prevent uncontrolled escape of waste and ensure proper transfer of waste to third parties. Copies of waste transfer documentation must be retained for two years for non-hazardous waste, and three years for hazardous waste consignment notes.
- 2.2.15 Under the Duty of Care Code of Practice (Defra, 2018), the Proposed Development must:
- prevent unauthorised treatment or disposal of waste;
  - provide storage to prevent uncontrolled escape of waste;
  - ensure proper transfer of waste to third parties;
  - producing a Duty of Care Table as detailed in **Table 6-2**;
  - ensure that copies of waste transfer documentation must be retained for two years for non-hazardous waste, and three years for hazardous waste consignment notes; and
  - undertake regular audits of the Duty of Care process and paperwork.

## The Environment Act (2021)

- 2.2.16 The Environment Act (2021) seeks to improve air and water quality whilst improving the management of waste. The Act seeks to improve biodiversity and ecosystems. The Act empowers the government to set long term targets to priority areas – being air, water, biodiversity, resource efficiency and waste – supported by an Environmental Improvement Plan outlining steps to improve the natural environment over a 15-year period.
- 2.2.17 Part 3 of the Act focusses upon waste and resource efficiency and empowers Ministers to create regulations to place responsibilities upon producers (known as producer responsibility obligations, or extender producer responsibility). The Act also enables Minister to create deposit return schemes, to tackle single use items and to improve the segregation – and tracking – of materials.

## 2.3 Policy

### National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014)

- 2.3.1 The National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (DLUHC, 2014) refers to the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management, identifying opportunities for improvements through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy.

#### Waste Hierarchy

- 2.3.2 The Waste Framework Directive sets out the Waste Hierarchy (**Graphic 2-1**) against which action to reduce the production and disposal of waste shall be taken through this Plan.

**Graphic 2-1 Waste hierarchy**



- 2.3.3 The main principles of the Waste Hierarchy (Defra, 2011) are:
- Prevention - using less material in design and manufacture; keeping products for longer; re use; 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 types of) Recovery - anaerobic digestion; incineration with energy recovery; gasification and pyrolysis which produce energy (fuels, heat and power); recovering materials from waste; some backfilling; and
  - Disposal - landfill and incineration without energy recovery.
- 2.3.4 The waste hierarchy will be referred to and considered across the delivery of the Proposed Development, Outline SWMP and stage specific SWMPs.



## National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019)

- 2.3.5 The NPPF (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), 2019) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied to developments. The NPPF states that the planning system should “*contribute to the achievement of sustainable development*” and that in order to achieve it the planning system must be aligned to economic, social, and environmental sustainability which should be pursued jointly. The environmental objective specifically includes “*minimising waste and pollution*”. The NPPF should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014).

## 2.4 Guidance

### Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (2018)

- 2.4.1 The Government's Resources and Waste Strategy (HM Government, 2018) sets out plans to improve use of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. Proposed strategies include:
- “*Improving recycling rates by ensuring a consistent set of dry recyclable materials is collected from all households and businesses*”; and
  - “*Work to align the National Planning Policy for Waste and planning practice guidance with the Resources and Waste Strategy and continue to maintain building regulations guidance to support its objectives.*”

### Waste Management Plan for England (2021)

- 2.4.2 The Waste Management Plan for England (Defra, 2021) is an important part of transforming how waste and resources are managed, processed, recycled, and disposed of in the most sustainable ways. The plan includes:
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for packaging where a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the post-use stage;
  - promotion of high-quality recycling including the use of material segregation;
  - Deposit Return Schemes (DRS);
  - separate food (bio) waste collections; and
  - continue the UK commitment to at least 70 percent construction and demolition waste.

## 2.5 Local policy

- 2.5.1 The Proposed Development is situated within the West Sussex County Council (WSCC) authority area who are responsible for Waste Disposal as the Waste Disposal Authority. The Proposed Development is also within Arun District Council, South Downs National Park Authority, Horsham District Council and Mid-Sussex District Council. Local policy and guidance on construction waste for the

relevant authorities has been described in **Section 2.5** and taken into account in this Outline SWMP.

### **West Sussex Waste Local Plan (April 2014)**

- 2.5.2 West Sussex Council (2014) have worked in partnership with South Downs National Park Authority to produce the West Sussex Waste Local Plan in April 2014. The plan sets out the ambitions and goals until 2031.
- 2.5.3 Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste covered 48 percent (949,000 tonnes) of the waste generated in 2010/11. Of this, 75 percent was inert materials. 47 percent of the C&D waste was in 2010/11 managed by recycling, 23 percent was treated.
- 2.5.4 West Sussex has acknowledged that the waste industry has a lack of appetite for landfill, and they did therefore not identify any areas for non-inert landfill in their Waste Local Plan.
- 2.5.5 West Sussex and South Downs National Park Authority envisioned that the waste generated in West Sussex were to be dealt with in a sustainable way. With a continuous focus on diverting waste from landfills resulting in their aspiration of 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031.
- 2.5.6 West Sussex are focused on CDEW (Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste) as it accounted for roughly 58 percent of the waste generated in the County in 2011. Most of that waste can be recycled or reused. Thus, the aspiration for CDEW is an increase in recycling and treatment to reduce the demand for inert landfills.

### **West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (July 2018 – partially review March 2021)**

- 2.5.7 West Sussex County Council (2021) have worked in partnership with South Downs National Park Authority to produce and adopt the West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan in July 2018. The plan was adopted following formal revision of a Soft Sand Review in March 2021. One of the strategic objectives is to ensure that recycled and secondary aggregates are acknowledged to be of importance resulting with driving inert waste up the waste hierarchy.

### **Summary of RED requirements**

- 2.5.8 In summary, this section has outlined the range of policies, legislation and strategies that impact upon the Proposed Development. Where each raise any specific tasks arise for RED to address, these have been identified. In summary, RED must:
- Collect as wide a range of separated materials as possible on site, including paper, metal, plastic, glass, and food;
  - Characterise the waste being produced;
  - Place greater emphasis on the waste hierarchy to move wastes up the hierarchy;

- Ensure compliance with duty of care requirements in storing, transporting wastes in a safe manner using authorised waste carriers;
- Confirm that the correct environmental permits are obtained where necessary; and
- Confirm that, where required, reporting or verification of waste data / materials reuse has been completed by the appropriate person.



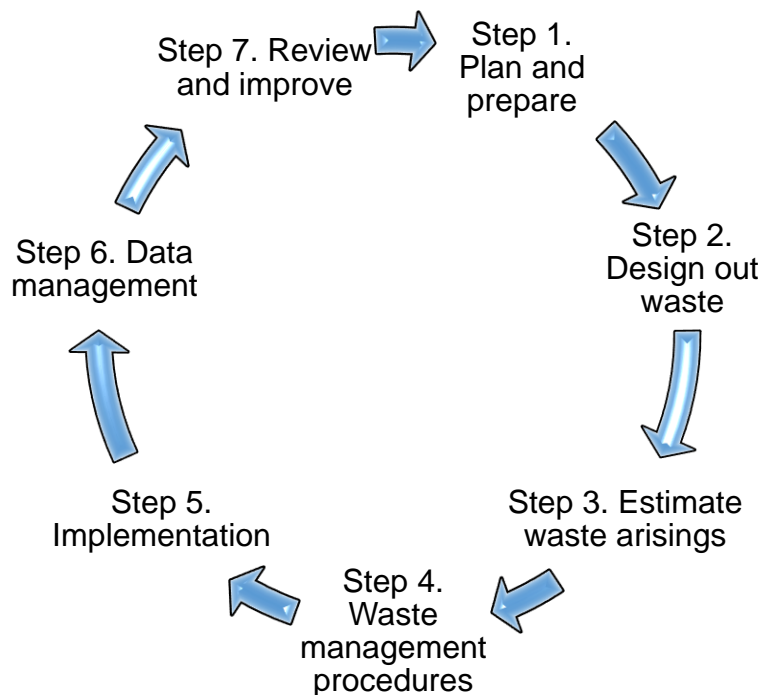
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## 3. Implementation

### 3.1 Implementation process

- 3.1.1 **Graphic 3-1** summarises the steps required for implementation of this Outline SWMP with guidance and requirements on each of these steps to be detailed in the stage specific SWMP.

**Graphic 3-1 Outline SWMP implementation flow**



#### Step 1 – Plan and prepare

- 3.1.2 Prior to works 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, to maximise re-use and recycling, and to monitor, review, report, and act upon performance throughout the Proposed Development.
- 3.1.3 Key roles should be identified at this stage (and be assigned to individuals). The expected roles are included in **Table 4-2**.

#### Step 2 - Design out waste

- 3.1.4 During detailed design, the designers should factor in considerations of how to minimise waste. All decisions about the Proposed Development 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 eliminated. Examples are provided in this Outline SWMP.

### Step 3 – Estimate waste arisings and potential reductions

- 3.1.5 The types and quantities of waste will be identified that the Proposed Development will produce. Site staff should set realistic targets for how much of that waste can be reused, recycled to ensure only the minimum volumes will require disposal via landfill or other options. As a starting point, national targets should be used as the minimum rates to be achieved.

### Step 4 – Waste management procedure

- 3.1.6 **Significant** savings can be made by carefully planning the selection, quantities and delivery schedules of materials required for the Proposed Development. Site staff with responsibility for waste operations should be involved in the procurement discussions for the Proposed Development to identify opportunities for waste reduction and to quantify potential waste management costs.
- 3.1.7 At this stage it will be necessary to develop the plans and processes for reusing, recycling, and disposing of all the types of waste that will be produced on site during the Proposed Development's life cycle.
- 3.1.8 Training requirements should be identified and planned. These can include formal training of site Waste Champions to designing a regime of ongoing toolbox talks which will cover waste management amongst other topics.
- 3.1.9 Monitoring and reporting regimes and responsibilities will be developed and promoted to all site staff.
- 3.1.10 Site inspection and auditing regimes should be set-up and carried out, and waste data capture and reporting should be continued to be resourced.

### Step 5 – Implementation

- 3.1.11 Waste management responsibilities should be delegated to on-site staff. At a minimum, this must include identification of a "Duty Holder" who will be responsible for implementation and monitoring of waste operations on site. The Duty Holder should be supported by a Waste Champion who may be responsible for data management of waste operations across the site, including arisings, recycling/reuse rates and waste management costs. Given the importance of these roles there should also be holiday / sickness cover for these roles as well as succession plans.
- 3.1.12 The detail of the requirements of this Outline SWMP and stage specific SWMP must be communicated to all operatives on or involved with the site, including sub-contractor(s), to ensure the plan is adhered to.
- 3.1.13 Training programmes (developed in **Step 4 – Waste management procedure**) should be implemented across site staff on an ongoing basis. This can be via staff induction talks and consideration of ongoing toolbox talks, on-site visual reminders (for example posters and signage) and regular team meetings.

- 3.1.14 A copy of this Outline SWMP and the relevant stage specific SWMP will be kept on site, accessible to all staff, and all staff should be briefed on how their work will aid its implementation, the location of waste compounds, provision and usage of containers and storage areas, uplift schedules, and waste contractor details.

## Step 6 – Data management

- 3.1.15 The implementation of stage specific SWMPs will benefit from the collection of data relating to waste arisings and costs associated with the Proposed Development. 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 works against which progress can be measured. Overall, good data management will lead to better management of waste and resources.
- 3.1.16 All movements and quantities of waste related to the site and its development should be tracked and recorded in a database maintained by the Waste Champion. This database should be used to update the stage specific SWMP streams and volumes and enables calculations of disposal rates and recovery rates. A Waste Register should be developed and maintained across the duration of the works. A Waste Register is a document that lists the range of wastes taken off site by any contractor. The Register details the treatment or disposal method used to manage each waste stream. The Register is also used to determine the reuse and recycling rates for each material stream. Further detail on the Waste Register, and the requirements upon RED, are summarised in **paragraph 6.3.14**.

## Step 7 – Review and improve

- 3.1.17 The stage specific SWMP will be a live document and should be subject to continual review.
- 3.1.18 Key indicators set will include monitoring waste management performance, such as recycling rates, overall arisings, costs per tonne and other benchmarks such as waste per Full Time Employee (FTE) on the Proposed Development. During works, progress against this Outline SWMP and stage specific SWMP will be monitored and reviewed with corrective actions taken if necessary.
- 3.1.19 While the stage specific SWMP should be continually reviewed at a site level, it should also be reviewed at between RED and Contractor(s) to ascertain how well or whether the plan has met the key indicators and metrics.
- 3.1.20 Progress against this Outline SWMP and stage specific SWMPs will be reviewed in accordance with RED and Contractor(s) Environmental Management System and the audit process detailed therein. Additional reviews should be programmed where required, for example within monthly project meetings in order to review progress against targets and key indicators identified at the outset of the Proposed Development. This will enable alterations to waste management to be made.
- 3.1.21 When the construction phase of the Proposed Development is complete, this process will ensure there is an accurate record of how effectively waste materials have been managed on the site and performance against targets and key indicators.

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## 4. Resource efficiency and waste minimisation

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- 4.1.1 This section of the Outline SWMP outlines a range of resource efficiency and waste minimisation activities that will be considered across the Proposed Development. RED will work with stakeholders (including Consultants, subcontractor(s), and suppliers) to identify and adopt suitable activities that minimise wastes, and enhance waste management practices, on Site.
- 4.1.2 This section outlines the activities that RED will consider to:
- adopt good practice actions that minimise wastes;
  - design out wastes across the Proposed Development;
  - work with the supply chain management to minimise wastes and move wastes up the hierarchy;
  - deploy effective project management and pre-fabrication practices improve the efficiency of works; and
  - maximise waste segregation, waste management and storage to maximise recycling of wastes.
- 4.1.3 Individual waste management plans for sites, and activities, will seek to embed the recommendations below, where suitable, to ensure consideration is given to waste management practices at all opportunities of the works.

### 4.2 Good practice to minimise wastes

- 4.2.1 The development and implementation of a waste management strategy can promote circular economy principles, resource efficiency and waste minimisation, and enable the realisation of significant financial and environmental benefits. Examples of “Good Practice” during the works phases of a development are outlined below although this is not exhaustive:
- opportunities to “design out” waste, including design for decommissioning;
  - minimise the demolition, excavation, and construction footprint;
  - procurement and supply chain management: insert clauses in contracts that encourage waste minimisation for example use of materials that can be reused, recycled, or recovered upon de-commissioning or replacement. Obtain a commitment from suppliers, cascade this into contracts, and implement through ongoing construction phase auditing;
  - employ contractors that can demonstrate commitment to sustainable procurement and practices;
  - off-site fabrication of structures and components, on site assembly;
  - use of construction or aggregate materials with a high recycled content;

- specify standard sizes in design, thus avoiding unnecessary off cuts;
- carefully plan ordering and construction materials;
- commission suppliers that operate return schemes for any unused material and packaging waste, or servitisation models for maintenance of key components;
- segregate waste that is produced to maximise reuse and recycling;
- selection of materials to minimise distance of transport, including in-situ recycling of materials like aggregate;
- minimise generation of hazardous waste, such as through selection of materials;
- controlled site logistics that eliminates unnecessary movements of waste; and
- implement the above through continual site auditing and management.

## 4.3 Designing out waste

4.3.1 It is commonly stated that over 80 percent of product related environmental impacts are determined at design stage (European Commission, n.d.). In order to minimise waste production, it is essential that waste is considered further at the detailed design stage of the Proposed Development. Detailed design works are typically carried out by Contractor(s). When this design work is tendered, credit will be given in technical tender assessments for commitments to reduce waste through appropriate materials specification and construction methodologies. Only by addressing material resource efficiency at the earliest stage in the design process can savings be maximised, and construction made more sustainable (for example using modular building designs or prefabrication of riser modules for mechanical and electrical services).

## Circular economy

4.3.2 The circular economy is an economic system where the very notion of waste is eliminated. Materials and products are designed in a manner so that wastes are avoided entirely, and the full value of assets are exploited. Businesses are being pushed to adopt the circular economy so that demand for virgin material is reduced and to reduce waste. In doing so, businesses will help support significant improvements to national efforts to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Businesses are also being pushed by governmental instruments that seek to penalise waste generators by recouping the costs to collect and manage problematic wastes. Conversely, society is pulling businesses towards the circular economy with customers, suppliers, investors, and stakeholders all seeking to engage with businesses that adopt responsible behaviours.

4.3.3 To adopt the circular economy, RED will seek to ensure waste is designed out and to lessen resource demands of the Proposed Development. This will require consideration of:

- designing product in a modular manner for example at the onshore substation to allow for easy repair, upgrading, disassembly and recovery;

- designing out problematic materials such as single use plastics;
- using supplies made from recycled materials for example aggregates and steels;
- leasing goods and machinery opposed to purchasing these;
- identifying local stakeholders that can reuse materials (or wastes) generated on sites – subject to relevant legislation being followed; and
- requiring utilisation of suppliers that will minimise waste, for example by requiring take-back services for waste packaging.

4.3.4 A wide range of ready-made tools, that will allow this Proposed Development to benefit – both financially and environmentally – from the circular economy are available from Zero Waste Scotland (2023) and Waste Resources and Action Programme (WRAP) (2023a; b; c).

## 4.4 Supply chain management

4.4.1 Effective use of the supply chain can lead to waste prevention and good on-site resource management. When procuring for the Proposed Development, credit will be given in technical tender assessments for the use of designs and materials that facilitate the reuse, recycling, or recovery of materials upon de-commissioning or replacement of the site. Technical tender assessment credit will also be given to suppliers that demonstrate commitments to minimise packaging and/or offer take-back services for packaging associated with their products. Designing tender processes that provides technical assessment credit for demonstrating a commitment to sustainable procurement and practices is likely to help minimise waste arisings by ensuring that those on site bring good industry practice with them.

## 4.5 Effective project management and pre-fabrication

4.5.1 Where possible, structures or parts of structures will be assembled offsite and brought on site only for assembly for example at the onshore Oakendene substation and the existing National Grid Bolney substation extension. Fabrication of structures on site is often hindered by lack of space or availability of time or resources. Offsite fabrication is more likely to involve more streamlined, specialist fabrication methods.

## 4.6 Waste segregation and phasing

4.6.1 Where possible, good practice such as segregation of the widest possible range of wastes should be followed during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Sufficient space should be allowed to facilitate segregation of demolition, construction and excavation wastes including at the main compounds and compounds for trenchless crossings on the onshore cable corridor. However, the location will be dependent on constraints in the working area of the site. The wastes that should be segregated, once known and where possible, include:

- **Recyclables** – Waste storage receptacles/areas will 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. The Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE) developed a generic colour coding scheme for the construction industry (Considerate Constructors Scheme Best Practice Hub, 2017) as shown below in **Table 4-2**.
- Containers will be fit for purpose and of a suitable durable construction for use. Prior to leaving the site containers/vehicles shall be sheeted and secured to prevent emission of particulates and dust.
- **Food waste** – where the main construction compounds will include a canteen where food is produced, prepared, or sold then food waste will also be segregated. Bins will need to be provided for the food if sufficient quantities are produced. The canteen should also host separate containers to collect the recyclables mentioned above.
- **Residual waste** – In the event that residual waste is to be landfilled testing will be carried out to ensure that demolition or excavation materials are given the correct Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) classification and are disposed of correctly as inert non-hazardous waste. A full record must be maintained of all materials that are removed from the site.
- **Hazardous waste** – Any hazardous waste generated as part of demolition, excavation or construction activities needs to be segregated from other waste streams to prevent cross-contamination, and suitable containment is required to provide storage and onward transport, according to the type of hazard (for example banded storage for liquids). Hazardous waste should be disposed of correctly using suitable registered waste carriers and facilities for hazardous waste. A full record must be maintained of all hazardous waste materials that are removed from the site.

**Table 4-1 ICE Colour Coding Scheme**

| <b>Material</b>  | <b>Colour</b> |
|------------------|---------------|
| <b>Gypsum</b>    | White         |
| <b>Inert</b>     | Grey          |
| <b>Mixed</b>     | Black         |
| <b>Wood</b>      | Green         |
| <b>Hazardous</b> | Orange        |
| <b>Metal</b>     | Blue          |
| <b>Packaging</b> | Brown         |

## Waste management compliance actions

4.6.2 Site waste audits of procedures, behaviours and equipment will be undertaken to ensure that waste streams are implemented, actioned, and managed in compliance with regulatory requirements and good industry practice. These will form part of the RED management systems and audit process as discussed further in **Section 6.3**.

## Reuse recycling and treatment – on or off site

4.6.3 During the construction phase, the stage specific SWMPs will be regularly reviewed and updated. The Contractor(s) will identify suitable reclamation facilities including the sale of recovered materials such as metals. Excavated arisings may be used elsewhere within the construction phase provided that they are fit for purpose. Ensuring suitable segregation of materials arising from site will aid further reuse and recycling.

4.6.4 **Table 4-2** provides an appraisal of strategic options to prevent, reduce and recover waste associated with the construction phase, and actions to be followed with respect to minimising waste arisings.

**Table 4-2 Exemplar Design, Excavation and Construction waste minimisation options appraisal**

| Option                          | Description   | Advantages   | Disadvantages   | Conclusion  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Design Stage</b>             |   |  |   |   |
| <b>Pre-fabrication</b>          | Assembling pre-constructed components on site reducing the requirement for raw materials and therefore waste. | Waste minimisation as well as time and cost benefits to the Proposed Development.  | Structures will need to be designed in the context of the prefabricated materials available – potentially restricting design options. This may impact on the functional properties if poorly implemented. | This will be further considered in the detailed design stage. |
| <b>Standard sized materials</b> | Utilisation of standardised range of material in order to minimise wastage.                                   | Standardised materials will reduce the generation of off cuts and therefore reduce | Standardising materials for structures may limit design options.  | Will be further considered in the detailed design stage.      |

| Option   | Description  | Advantages  | Disadvantages  | Conclusion  |
|--|--|---|--|---|
|  |  | the volume of waste.  |  |   |
| <b>Setting of targets and Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)</b> | Setting of targets and KPIs for waste production and landfill diversion in the contract documents.   | The use of challenging targets and KPIs can focus the Contractor(s) on effective waste management and drive waste minimisation. | If KPIs are passed to third parties, there will be costs to monitor, manage, and audit these, as well as to respond to failures.   | Targets and KPIs should be included in the Design Codes for the Proposed Development.             |
| <b>Excavation and Construction</b>                               |  |   |  |   |
| <b>Use of recycled materials</b>                                 | Recycled aggregate will be considered for any fill material required for the development and during the construction phase for example for the haul roads.   | Minimise the use of virgin materials.   | n/a  | Opportunities for use of recycled materials should be considered at design and procurement phases |
| <b>Cut and Fill</b>  | Option to balance the amount of “cut and fill” material throughout the Proposed Development and seeking to ensure any excess material is reused under an MMP in the first instance.<br><br>Consideration should be | Balancing these will provide waste savings and reduce amount of imported fill required on site.                                 | This may impact on design levels, which could have implications, such as drainage and flood risk or visual and acoustic screening. | Reprocessing excavation waste should be required in the design code.                              |

| Option                              | Description   | Advantages   | Disadvantages   | Conclusion   |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
|                                     | given to the construction programme to ensure this is achievable.           |  |   |  |
| <b>Construction</b>                 |   |  |   |  |
| <b>Waste Segregation</b>            | Use of secure and clearly labelled receptacles or segregation off site.     | Effective segregation avoids cross contamination of non-hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams and prevents uncontrolled escape or outside interference. Focuses minds of site workers on waste management segregation minimising waste being sent to landfill thus reducing costs. | Sites working areas are sometimes not big enough to incorporate a waste compound of sufficient size to segregate waste. | Stage specific SWMP should require secure segregation of waste to prevent pollution and minimise landfill diversion.               |
| <b>Training</b>                     | Waste management to form part of the site induction and toolbox talks.      | Focuses workers on appropriate waste management and increases segregation.   | Additional time taken on training.  | Stage specific SWMP should will detail training required on waste management to form part of the site induction and toolbox talks. |
| <b>Supplier “take back” schemes</b> | Suppliers will gain technical tender assessment marks if they can commit to | This allows reuse of unused materials and packaging where appropriate and promotes   | May limit the suppliers that can be used.   | This should be a requirement for suppliers.  |

| Option | Description   | Advantages  | Disadvantages | Conclusion |
|--------|---|---|---------------|------------|
|        | take back of any unused materials and waste packaging such as pallets (where possible). | recycling (through bulking waste) and therefore diverts waste from landfills. |               |            |

## 4.7 Waste management and storage

4.7.1 All wastes must be:

- Stored and handled appropriately on site and during transport;
- Protected from windy conditions to prevent nuisance where waste is temporarily stored on site;
- Stored in suitable containers, enclosed where possible;
- Segregated into separate skips, as agreed with the Waste Management Contractor, in compliance with the drive to Zero Waste requirements;
- Stored in a dedicated waste storage area which is secure, well maintained and located away from any water courses and other sensitive environmental receptors;
- Stored in skips and waste containers that are checked for serviceability on arrival (for example are in good condition with no holes, with doors and covers are fit for purpose); and
- Stored separately and securely in a dedicated storage area, and appropriately labelled and sealed in the instance of hazardous / special waste.

4.7.2 Examples of waste materials and suitable storage options are listed in **Table 4-3**.

**Table 4-3 Example waste materials and storage options**

| Waste Material  | Storage options  |
|---|--|
| <b>General Waste (food, polystyrene, discarded Personal Protective Equipment (PPE))</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste will be segregated where possible into the supplied waste skip, or bin containers, for collection by approved waste contractor(s).</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Dry Mixed Recyclables (paper, cardboard, polythene, plastic, metal cans)</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste will be segregated where possible at each site to allow for the separate collection of paper / cardboard, metals (tins, cans), plastics. Wastes will then be collected from each site and removed to the construction base where they will then be emptied</li> </ul> |



| Waste Material   | Storage options   |
|--|---|
|  | into the supplied waste skip or bin containers for collection by approved waste contractor(s).  |
| <b>Timber Waste</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Placed in a waste skip in the construction base to be recycled by approved waste contractor.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Scrap Waste (metal, cast iron, Heras fencing, etc.)</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Placed in a waste skip in the construction base to be recycled by approved waste contractor.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Concrete/rubble/stone</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wet Concrete washout.</li> <li>Concrete / rubble / stone skip.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inert Waste (soils &amp; sands)</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(Temporarily) stockpiled separately from non-hazardous and hazardous waste in a clearly designated area / skip (labelled with European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code).</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Foul Sewage Waste</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary Toilet facilities to be maintained, cleaned and emptied by supplying approved and licensed company.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Insulators</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Placed in a waste skip in the construction base to be recycled by approved waste contractor</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Special / Hazardous Waste (asbestos materials, hydro-carbon contaminated materials, used spill kit materials, aerosol cans, etc.)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste produced on site to be bagged and labelled with a clear summary of the contents. Specialist bags may be required subject to the material. Waste Contractors will advise on their collection methods.</li> <li>Once at the construction base, bags to be stored in enclosed containers / skip in good condition, for example 205l drums manufactured to a United Nations (UN) standard and located on hard standing.</li> <li>This container will then be removed and waste disposed of by an approved waste contractor; and,</li> <li>To be kept separately from inert and non-hazardous waste.</li> </ul> |

4.7.3 The storage of waste may be subject to the storage exemption requirements at each of the four main temporary construction compounds and the existing National Grid Bolney substation extension works site.

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## 5. Waste arisings and management procedures

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- 5.1.1 **Table 5-1** summarises the waste materials that are expected to arise across the construction phase of the Proposed Development.
- 5.1.2 This table includes the relevant European Waste Codes, and the necessary management procedures that should be adopted, to manage the wastes across the construction phase of the Proposed Development.



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**Table 5-1 Expected construction waste and management procedures for the Proposed Development**

| <b>Waste description</b> | <b>European Waste Catalogue code</b>     | <b>How the waste is produced</b>   | <b>How the waste will be managed on site</b>  | <b>Best practice management</b>  | <b>Regulatory requirements</b>                      | <b>Quantity</b>                                |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| <b>Steel</b>             | 17 04 05 (steel)                         | Surplus materials for construction                                       | Identify key locations producing steel wastes; provide segregated recycling skips   | Re-use sections where possible. Otherwise send for scrap recycling   | Must be separated from non-recyclable waste streams | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP |
| <b>General waste</b>     | 20 03 01 or 17 09 04 (mixed C&D non-haz) | Construction works, Staff welfare areas and construction compound 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   | Must be separated from hazardous waste streams      | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP |
| <b>Wood</b>              | 17 02 01                                 | Offcuts during the construction phase                                    | Identify key locations producing wood wastes; provide segregated recycling skips  | Avoidance of wastes; minimise production of offcuts. Investigate suitability of wood wastes for on-site chipping and use of chips. Otherwise send for chipping or recovery offsite |   | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP |

| Waste description                                    | European Waste Catalogue code | How the waste is produced   | How the waste will be managed on site  | Best practice management   | Regulatory requirements  | Quantity   |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Dry Mixed Recycling (DMR)</b>                     | 20 03 01                      | Potential canteen waste, Site Office Wastes                                   | To comply with the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, recycling points at compounds to include DMR containers | Provide containers for DMR (mixed). If segregated use separate rows above for each material  | Paper, cardboard, container glass, rigid plastics and metal to be removed from general waste   | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP             |
| <b>Soil and rubble (including stone and topsoil)</b> | 20 02 02                      | Excavation works for foundations and other works for example access           | Identify key locations producing soil/rubble wastes; provide segregated recycling skips                                | No aggregate or stone from access tracks will be regarded as wastes  | Where possible, materials will be reused on site or off site under an MMP and where permitting exemptions are obtained from the material users | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP             |
| <b>Mud and Bentonite</b>                             | 17 05 04                      | Excavation / Drilling works for example Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) | Identify key locations producing mud/bentonite; provide segregated skips / containers                                  | Where non contaminated, suitable material will be reused onsite as per the MMP. Where material is contaminated, it will be removed from site | Where possible, materials will be reused on site or off site under an MMP and where permitting exemptions are obtained from the material users | Estimate to be updated and included in stage specific SWMP |

| Waste description     | European Waste Catalogue code | How the waste is produced   | How the waste will be managed on site   | Best practice management   | Regulatory requirements  | Quantity                                       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
|                       |                               |   |   | and disposed of at an authorised facility.   |  |  |
| <b>Water</b>          | 19 13 07* or 19 13 08         | Excavation / Drilling works for example HDD and dewatering                      | Identify key locations producing water; provide bulk liquid storage   | Where non contaminated, discharge to foul sewer, groundwater, or surface water under appropriate permit / consent. Where contaminated either onsite treatment prior to discharge or remove from site and dispose at an authorised facility | Where discharged onsite, a discharge consent will be obtained from the appropriate authority (for example the Environment Agency or sewerage undertaker) | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP |
| <b>Special wastes</b> | Various                       | Spent oils and liquids from decommissioning operations, 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   | Must be separated from non-hazardous streams   | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP |

| Waste description  | European Waste Catalogue code | How the waste is produced                            | How the waste will be managed on site  | Best practice management   | Regulatory requirements  | Quantity                                       |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Copper (including cables)</b>                             | 17 04 01                      | Dismantling and recovery of conductors / earth wires | Identify key locations producing wastes; provide segregated recycling skips  | Re-use sections where possible. Otherwise send for scrap recycling   | Must be separated from non-recyclable waste streams                                | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP |
| <b>Aluminium</b>   | 17 04 02                      | Dismantling and recovery of conductors / earth wires | Identify key locations producing wastes; provide segregated recycling skips  | Re-use sections where possible. Otherwise send for scrap recycling   | Must be separated from non-recyclable waste streams                                | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP |
| <b>Earthwire</b>   | 17 04 11                      | Extraction and replacement of earthwire              | If earthwire contains oil, coal tar and other hazardous substances, to be treated as hazardous (EWC code 17-04-10) | Separate earthwire from other waste streams and forward for recycling or recovery  | Where separated from other waste streams, this should be managed as non-hazardous. | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP |
| <b>Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)</b> | 16 02 16                      | Discarded electrical equipment from welfare area     | Containers provided for the collection of WEEE-by-WEEE compliance scheme registered contractor.                    | Avoid recycling of WEEE if it can be refurbished and re-used. Set up compounds with laydown areas that avoid damage of WEEE that could | Where separated from other waste streams, this should be managed as non-hazardous. | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP |



| Waste description               | European Waste Catalogue code   | How the waste is produced   | How the waste will be managed on site   | Best practice management  | Regulatory requirements  | Quantity                                       |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|
|                                 |   |   |   | potentially be repaired and re-used   |  |  |
| <b>Felled Woodlands (Brash)</b> | 02 01 07  | The construction phase may require the felling of some areas of woodland, generating forest residue (brash) | Felled materials will be separated and reused on site where possible. Organic materials will be recycled using an approved contractor                   | Site works are designed to avoid felling of trees. Where possible, materials will be reused on site, or recycled where possible.  | Timber from trees is likely to have a beneficial use and therefore not waste. Shredding onsite may require permits or exemptions | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP |
| <b>Batteries</b>                | Further information on the type of battery is required to confirm EWC | Spent batteries from plant  | Secure, watertight containers provided for the storage of spent batteries and accumulators for collection by Approved Battery Treatment Operator (ABTO) | Hazardous waste. Secure containment, labelling, collection by an approved contractor under Special Waste Consignment Note (SWCN). | Must be separated from other waste streams and considered a hazardous waste  | Estimate to be included in stage specific SWMP |

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## 5.2 Water management

5.2.1 During the construction phase, if groundwater is encountered and is noncontaminated, this can be spread to land or discharged to local watercourses subject to permissions. If the water is contaminated, it may be treated and discharged on site, or removed from site for treatment and disposal by an appropriate contractor.

5.2.2 In either option above, RED will be required to:

- test the water for contamination using appropriate sampling and testing techniques;
- apply for any authorisations for onsite treatment and discharge; and
- ensure that any Contractor(s) are authorised, and licensed to transport, treat, or dispose of water.

## 5.3 Waste arisings and capacity

5.3.1 This Outline SWMP and the stage specific SWMPs align with RED's requirements for Contractor's to provide a stage specific MMP. The MMP promotes sustainable reuse of the excavation soils that impacts upon waste arisings from the Proposed Development.

5.3.2 Excavated non-waste materials will be reused in line with the Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE) (2011) Definition of Waste Code of Practice (DoWCoP). The MMP will include a declaration by a Qualified Person that the MMP has been completed in accordance with the DoWCoP and that best practice is being followed.

### Waste arisings

5.3.3 The detailed design of the Proposed Development will be finalised following the grant of the DCO. The waste arisings will be confirmed in the stage specific SWMPs. Preliminary calculations for waste arisings have been undertaken based on the following key assumptions regarding the use of:

- the foundation material is excavated and reused at the onshore substation at Oakendene, and the existing National Grid Bolney substation extension works with the excess being managed in accordance with a Materials Management Plan (MMP) to be provided as part of the detailed stage specific CoCP; and
- the majority of the excavated material from the 4 cable trenches (36.5km long from landfall to the onshore substation at Oakendene), and the 2 cable trenches (2.3km from Oakendene substation to the existing National Grid Bolney substation), with a 4m wide trench x 4; base of the trench to 0.7m from the top only (not all of the trench) will be reinstated once the cable and supporting material is laid, with the excess being managed in accordance with a MMP to be provided as part of the detailed stage specific CoCP.

- 5.3.4 The reuse of non-waste materials (in accordance with an MMP) including within landscaping at the onshore substation and the existing National Grid Bolney substation extension works will minimise the amount of excavated material that is required to be removed from the Proposed Development and much of the material will be reused in situ. This will be subject to the material being suitable for reuse in line with the MMP and subject to further site investigation and risk assessment in accordance with the findings of the land contamination desk study (**Appendix 24.1: Phase 1 geo-environmental desk study, Volume 4** (Document Reference: 6.4.24.1)).
- 5.3.5 The estimated waste arisings during the construction phase are provided in **Table 5-2** below.

**Table 5-2 Approximate Waste Arisings**

|   | Volume [m <sup>3</sup> ] | Tonnage |
|---|--------------------------|---------|
| <b>Existing National Grid Bolney substation extension</b> | 50                       | 50      |
| <b>Oakendene substation</b>                               | 50                       | 50      |
| <b>Works Compounds (5 sites)</b>                          | 100                      | 100     |
| <b>Landfall</b>   | 0                        | 0       |
| <b>Landfall and Trench Drilling (HDD's)*</b>              | N/a                      | 32,724  |
| <b>Onshore cable</b>                                      | 0                        | 0       |
| <b>Total</b>  | 200                      | 32,924  |

Note: Nominal volumes and tonnages have been used to highlight the requirement for the management of wastes from welfare facilities – the data will be determined once the design is finalised in the stage specific SWMP. Waste volumes and tonnages to be assessed once the design is finalised. Items to be considered for the stage specific SWMP will include contaminated land following assessment and the movement of materials from flood risk areas (if appropriate). The temporal spread for the waste arisings will also be considered. \* 32,598 tonnes Mud and 126 tonnes Bentonite.

## Waste capacity

- 5.3.6 This Outline SWMP considers the tonnages of materials that will arise from the Proposed Development, and the impact upon local waste treatment facilities. It provides a brief judgement as to whether the wastes can comfortably be managed by local facilities, or whether there may be a risk of significant waste storage requirements and/or an over-burden upon local facilities that require transport of wastes to other facilities. The Outline SWMP focusses upon the authorities that are affected.

- 5.3.7 The Authorities which are affected by the development of Rampion 2 are Arun District Council, Horsham District Council and Mid Sussex District Council. These three District Councils are a part of West Sussex County Council. West Sussex County Council has partnered with South Down National Park Authority with regards to several Local Plans including the Waste Plan.
- 5.3.8 It has been possible to estimate the capacity of waste treatment in West Sussex by using data from the Waste Data Interrogator (Environment Agency, 2023). The data have shown that West Sussex Waste Prevention Advisor (WPA) treated ~236,000 tonnes of C&D waste in 2021. The total capacity of West Sussex was ~1,315,000 tonnes and the total Southeast Region had a total capacity of ~15,694,000 tonnes in 2021.
- 5.3.9 The development of Rampion 2 will incur waste arisings and an associated demand for treatment. The most common material will be soil from the excavation for the trenches. Most of the soil will be reinstated once the cable is laid or spread on the adjacent land in accordance with the stage specific MMP. As such the volume of waste including contaminated soils and welfare waste cannot be determined currently until the design is finalised and will be included in the stage specific SWMP.
- 5.3.10 The operational wastes that may arise across the first 5 years of operation of the onshore substation will include:
- general waste materials that are non-recyclable including food wastes (which will not be substantial enough to justify a separate collection);
  - dry mixed recycling (paper, cardboard, plastic, cans, tins, glass);
  - maintenance wastes including PPE;
  - hazardous wastes including oils, contaminated PPE, contaminated rags, oil filters etc; and
  - septic tank wastes.
- 5.3.11 The wastes outlined above are expected to amount to negligible volumes overall.
- 5.3.12 Based on this information, the impact on local waste management facilities will be negligible due to the small tonnages of wastes to be managed.



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## 6. Roles and responsibilities

- 6.1.1 This section details the range of roles and responsibilities that may be appointed to deliver waste management on Rampion 2 in accordance with this Outline SWMP. The range of roles appointed will vary from project to project. This section outlines the range of roles that may be appointed to the Proposed Development, and the responsibilities that each stakeholder may hold in terms of waste management.
- 6.1.2 **Table 6-1** below identifies the Duty Holders for specific tasks and with responsibilities detailed under the following headings. The range of Contractor(s) and personnel likely to be employed may mean that specific roles and responsibilities are delegated to other staff. This will be confirmed in the stage specific SWMP. As shown below, some roles should be provided on a project wide basis – providing overarching support to the design and delivery of the project – but also available at a stage specific (and site level) to ensure compliance with legislation and waste management obligations. It is possible for one staff member who hold more than one role however the Project Manager should not be a Site Manager.

**Table 6-1 Duty holders for waste management**

| Duty Holder                         | Role applies across the full project | Role required only at stage specific level |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Project Manager                     | Yes                                  |  |
| Site Manager                        |                                      | Yes  |
| Waste Duty Holder                   | Yes                                  | Yes  |
| Environmental Advisor               | Yes                                  | Yes  |
| Site Environmental / Waste Champion |                                      | Yes  |
| HSSE Advisor                        | Yes                                  | Yes  |
| Environmental Advisor               | Yes                                  | Yes  |
| Qualified Person                    | Yes                                  | Yes  |
| Design Team                         | Yes                                  |  |
| Contractor(s) and Sub-Contractor(s) | Yes                                  | Yes  |
| Waste Service Providers             | Yes                                  | Yes  |

## Project manager

6.1.3 The Project Manager will have overall responsibility for the delivery of the Outline SWMP. This individual will be responsible for overseeing and ensuring all waste management responsibilities, and operations, across the Proposed Development. The Project Manager should be suitably experienced in waste management operations to ensure compliance across the Proposed Development. The Project Manager is responsible for the Outline SWMP.

6.1.4 Key Responsibilities:

- ensuring that the Proposed Development is compliant with all relevant legislation;
- ensuring waste issues are properly addressed on a project-wide basis;
- ensuring resources are available to meet the requirements of the Outline SWMP and statutory waste requirements;
- ensuring all employees and Contractor(s) carry out their duties and responsibilities as defined in the Outline SWMP;
- complying with all relevant legislation, permitting, and licencing requirements across the Proposed Development; and
- maintain weigh in records from transferred waste for a minimum of 3 years.

## Site manager

6.1.5 The Site Manager can be appointed tasks for their specific phase or location of works. The Site Manager should be suitably experienced in waste management operations to ensure compliance across the Proposed Development. The Site Manager is responsible for record keeping with regards to compliance with legal requirements, and monitoring performance against waste and resource targets (normally stated within the Outline SWMP).

6.1.6 Key Responsibilities:

- providing appropriate levels of waste management training, awareness, and systems of work;
- implementing and maintaining the stage specific SWMP;
- obtaining information from contractors regarding legislation, permits and licencing where needed; and
- producing a Duty of Care Table as detailed in **Table 6-2**.

## Waste duty holders (WDH)

6.1.7 The WDH is typically responsible for:

- handling and filing all waste management documentation correctly;
- ensuring that all method statements (including sub-contractor method statements) include waste management and disposal methods;



- being aware of legislation, codes of practice, guidance notes and best practice measures (taking advice from the Environmental Advisor as appropriate in these instances);
- carrying out audits on sub-contractor's waste management practices;
- ensuring waste on site is stored and handled correctly;
- ensuring waste is segregated and skips labelled correctly;
- carrying out checks on waste carriers and disposal sites;
- ensuring completion and maintenance of the Project Waste Register. The Project Waste Register is a list of all wastes removed from Site, with details of treatment sites and disposal routes. The Project Waste Register should identify reuse, recycling, and disposal rates for the project. Further detail is provided in **paragraph 6.3.14**; and
- ensuring completion of verification reporting for the reuse of soils under the MMP including submission of the report to the Environment Agency in line with the DoWCoP.

## Environmental advisor

6.1.8 The Environmental Advisor is typically responsible for:

- providing guidance and advice to ensure that all legal requirements are met;
- ensuring compliance with waste requirements and commitments for the Proposed Development;
- conducting regular site inspections and audits; and
- updating and managing the stage specific SWMP.

## Site environmental / waste champion

6.1.9 The Environmental / Waste Champion will normally report to the Site Manager and will champion resource efficiency and waste management initiatives on site. The Site Environmental / Waste Champion will assist the Site Manager in achieving compliance for the areas in their responsibility and managing sub-contractor(s).

## HSSE advisor

6.1.10 The HSSE advisor is typically responsible for:

- Providing advice and co-ordinating activities relating to health, safety, and the environment;
- Ensuring that that waste handling from source to destination is robust and effectively managed;
- Supporting the Site Manager to secure any permits and licenses required for the Proposed Development;

- Ensuring that the completion of Waste Transfer Notes and Consignment Notes (CNs) are collated from the Waste Duty Holders (WDHs) is carried out;
- Ensuring that Waste Transfer Notes and Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes (HWCN) are retained in the Waste File for the requisite period; and
- Providing training and toolbox talks on waste management and keeping training records up to date.

## Qualified person (QP)

6.1.11 The Qualified Person (QP) is responsible for:

- Reviewing the evidence relating to the proposed use of material under the MMP; and
- Signing a declaration, submitted to the Environment Agency, that the MMP has been completed in accordance with the DoWCoP and that best practise is being followed.

6.1.12 In line with the DoWCoP, the QP should be independent and not directly involved in the management or execution of the Proposed Development.

## Design team

6.1.13 In the detailed design phase, the Proposed Development the design team should be engaged to identify engineering solutions to design-out waste through the use of alternative processes or materials. Selection of materials, design of components and considering procurement options at the design stage can also have a significant bearing on maximising the life and value of materials when considering circular economy aspects.

## Contractor(s) and sub-contractor(s)

6.1.14 All Contractors are required to comply with the 'Duty of Care' requirements, as defined in **Section 6.2**, and achieve the targets required by RED. The Contractor(s) and sub-contractor(s) will be subject to audits and any other reasonable checks as required by RED.

6.1.15 If a sub-contractor produces waste, it is the sub-contractor's responsibility to manage that waste in accordance with current legislation and guidance. RED has a third party 'duty of care' and will check that the sub-contractor is not neglecting their responsibilities. Copies of any documentation including waste figures required by RED will be provided.

## Waste service providers

6.1.16 Waste Service Providers receiving a transfer of waste from Rampion 2 will be required to provide documentation for the transfer, transport, treatment, and final disposition of waste, in accordance with regulations, and ensure suitably licensed facilities are selected for the waste transferred. The Waste Service Provider should continually seek to offer additional services that segregate a wider range of

materials for recycling, or services which improve the quality of recyclates from the Proposed Development.

## 6.2 Responsibilities to adhere to duty of care obligations

- 6.2.1 Collectively the roles above will be responsible for the range of obligations set out under the Duty of Care. This section sets out, in detail, the obligations to ensure adherence to Duty of Care requirements, for the safe storage and movement of wastes.
- 6.2.2 Adhering to the Duty of Care requirements is the responsibility of the Project Manager and waste contractor. These responsibilities may, however, be delegated to other personnel such as the Site Manager.
- 6.2.3 The 'Duty of Care' is a legal requirement under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 which sets out the following requirements applicable to the Proposed Development. As such, in order to comply with this legislation, the Proposed Development shall:
- Segregate, store, and transport waste appropriately and securely;
  - Ensure that waste is transported and handled by people or businesses that are authorised to do so;
  - Complete Waste Transfer Notes (WTNs) to document all waste transferred, and keep them as a record for at least two years (consignment notes kept for three years); and
  - Note that the Duty of Care has no time limit.
- 6.2.4 Failure to comply with the Duty of Care can result in prosecution and unlimited fines to the company or individual.
- 6.2.5 Waste must be kept on site in a container that prevents an escape of the waste, the waste must be transferred by a licenced waste carrier to a site permitted to accept the waste and the waste transfer note or consignment note (hazardous waste) must accompany the waste journey. The producer must have copies and undertake checks on the waste carriers' licence and site permits and check the waste paperwork once a year. If a broker is used the broker's licence should also be checked. **Graphic 6-1** outlines the Duty of Care Process Flow.

**Graphic 6-1 Duty of care process flow**



6.2.6 The Project Manager, or Site Manager, is required to complete a Duty of Care table. **Table 6-2** provides an example of a Duty of Care table containing waste carriers' licences, site permits, and quantities of waste re-used, treated, or disposed of. This should be completed, and maintained, by the Site Manager throughout the Proposed Development for each stage specific SWMP.

**Table 6-2 Example waste arisings (estimate) data, re-use, treatment, and disposal**

| Waste Type                         | Hazardous? Y/N | Carrier's licence number | Reused onsite m3 / Tonnes | Reused Offsite m3 Tonnes | Treatment or WTE m3 / Tonnes | Disposal to Landfill m3 / Tonnes | Disposal site | Site / Permit licence number |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Rubble<br>Clay/spoil               |                |                          |                           |                          |                              |                                  |               |                              |
| Wood                               |                |                          |                           |                          |                              |                                  |               |                              |
| Mixed<br>Metal                     |                |                          |                           |                          |                              |                                  |               |                              |
| Aluminium                          |                |                          |                           |                          |                              |                                  |               |                              |
| Insulators<br>Porcelain /<br>Glass |                |                          |                           |                          |                              |                                  |               |                              |
| Concrete/<br>Rubble/<br>Stone      |                |                          |                           |                          |                              |                                  |               |                              |
| General<br>Waste                   |                |                          |                           |                          |                              |                                  |               |                              |
| Steel                              |                |                          |                           |                          |                              |                                  |               |                              |
| Hazardous<br>(Various)             |                |                          |                           |                          |                              |                                  |               |                              |

Note: Table (or similar) to be included in stage specific SWMP

## 6.3 Responsibilities when transferring wastes

6.3.1 There are specific responsibilities that need to be achieved when transferring waste. These include the checking of waste carrier's licences, site permits, waste transfer notes and consignment notes as per the [Commitments Register](#) (Document Reference 7.22) reference C-31 which states 'Any disposal off-site of excavated material will be undertaken in consultation with the landowner/occupier and in accordance with the Waste Management Regulations'.

## Waste contractor(s)

- 6.3.2 Only vendor approved waste contractors who have provided a valid waste carriers licence will be allowed to remove waste from the Proposed Development. Before waste is removed a copy of a valid waste management licence / environmental permit / exemption must be held on site for the destination of the waste.
- 6.3.3 All the above licences / permits / exemptions must be verified with the appropriate regulator on an annual basis and licences and verifications shall be checked on the quarterly waste management audit and during audits.

## Waste transfer notes

- 6.3.4 A WTN shall be completed and signed by the person handing over the waste and the person receiving it. It must contain enough information about the waste for it to be handled safely and either recovered or disposed of legally.
- 6.3.5 The WTN must include:
- description of the waste;
  - description of any processes which the waste has been through that may affect its composition or, where applicable, volatility;
  - detail on how the waste is contained or packaged;
  - quantity of waste being transferred;
  - place, date, and time of transfer;
  - name and address of both parties;
  - details of the permit, licence or exemption of the person receiving the waste;
  - EWC code for the waste involved;
  - declaration that RED has applied the waste management hierarchy; and
  - standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code of the person transferring the waste.
- 6.3.6 All waste transfer notes should be kept for at least two years and stored in the waste folder with other required waste documentation.

## Hazardous waste

- 6.3.7 Hazardous waste is transferred to the waste contractor using a CN, the CN will be provided by the waste contractor and should be fully completed detailing the following:
- consignment details;
  - description of the waste;
  - how waste is contained or packaged;
  - quantity of the waste;

- place, date, and time of transfer;
- name and address of all parties;
- details of the permit, licence or exemption of the person receiving the waste;
- EWC code for the waste involved;
- declaration that you have applied the waste management hierarchy; and
- SIC code of the person transferring the waste.

6.3.8 All CNs should be kept for at least three years and stored, these should also be accompanied by a consignee return (confirmation that this waste was received by approved sub-contractor).

### **Transferring wastes with commercial value**

6.3.9 During project delivery, any waste with commercial value which is transferred to the nominated approved sub-contractor shall be accompanied by a fully completed WTN.

6.3.10 In completing the WTN, an accurate weight for the waste shall be obtained using a local weighbridge.

6.3.11 When each individual shipment of waste has been transferred to any site, and weighed, 'weigh in' tickets must be issued to the Project Manager and maintained for 3 years.

### **Waste documentation**

#### Site set up and control

6.3.12 Documentation for Waste Contractor(s) (including sewage collections and hazardous waste) will be checked before the waste leaves site. These details then need to be filed. The following need to be obtained:

- Waste Carrier Licence of the company transporting the waste from the site to a waste management facility (approved waste contractor);
- Environmental Permit / Licence / Exemption of the facility where the waste is to be disposed of or transferred;
- confirmation from the Environment Agency (EA) register that these sites are still permitted to accept waste;
- WTN or CN for all waste that has left site; and
- all waste documentation shall be held on file and archived on completion of the Proposed Development for a period of two years for WTNs and three years for Special / Hazardous Waste CN.

#### Waste Forecast Table

6.3.13 The requirements for a Waste Forecast Table are listed below:

- information on the waste stream, quantities (tonnes), and their disposal route must be detailed within the stage specific SWMP. During the duration of the construction the details provided may change and should be updated;
- progress towards forecasted waste figures will be reviewed on a quarterly basis;
- audits of all sub-contractor(s) must be undertaken on a six-monthly basis as a minimum; and
- all documentation relating to the transfer disposal of waste (for example WTNs) must be maintained on the Proposed Development for the documented period (for example two years for controlled waste, three years for hazardous waste).

## Waste Register

6.3.14 The requirements for a Waste Register are listed below:

- Update of the Waste Register must be completed on a monthly basis;
- The form is comprised of a log of all the waste removed from site during the reporting period; and
- Other information to be recorded includes the percentage of the load recycled, the waste contractor, disposal site and associated licences.

## Responsibilities for monitoring and reviewing waste practices

### Inspections and audits

- 6.3.15 Inspections and audits will be carried out on a weekly basis to determine whether activities and behaviours are in accordance with this Outline SWMP and stage specific SWMPs. The inspection and audits will explore whether these arrangements are implemented effectively. The inspection and audits will be used as an opportunity to assess whether the arrangements are suitable to achieve the objectives set by RED, and amendments will be made where it is found to be unsuitable.
- 6.3.16 The Site Manager is responsible for the management and monitoring of site activities, including sub-contractor(s), to ensure that health, safety, environmental and quality requirements are maintained.
- 6.3.17 As a minimum, the monitoring regime will examine the following:
- Compliance with contractual requirements, legislation, and procedures;
  - compliance with the Outline SWMP and stage specific SWMP;
  - communications with team members and Contractor(s) on current issues and opportunities; and
  - supplier and sub-contractor performance on waste requirements.



## Records

- 6.3.18 As part of the monitoring and review process a full written record will be kept of the following:
- Toolbox Talks which deliver short training sessions to staff (signed by all recipients);
  - inspections;
  - environmental audits / site visits; and
  - environmental events including any 'hazards, near misses' or 'incidents.
- 6.3.19 All records will be stored and retained for review as necessary. Any tasks arising will be allocated to an appropriate person and will be closed out within a set time frame.
- 6.3.20 As part of the stage specific SWMP, a waste compliance tracker will be completed prior to mobilising and executing that stage of the Proposed Development and the tracker will be updated on a regular basis during the delivery of the Proposed Development. All site permits, carriers' licences, and brokers licences (if applicable) will be checked as valid prior to commencing the Proposed Development. This can be done via the websites below:
- Waste Carriers and Brokers: [Online] <https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers> (Date accessed: 29 July 2023); and
  - Site permits: [Online] <https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-operations> (Date accessed: 29 July 2023).

## Reporting & guidance

- 6.3.21 The following reports will be compiled and forwarded to the RED project management team:
- Detailed monthly report on findings during regular site visits covering all points of work;
  - Detailed investigation reports on any environmental incidents as required; and
  - Any additional reports as required by RED.



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## 7. Recommendations

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- 7.1.1 This section provides a summary of the specific recommendations for Rampion 2. These are proposed subject to regulations being adhered to and any or all licenses or permits being obtained.
- 7.1.2 Once the detailed design of the Proposed Development design has been finalised, these recommendations will be adapted in the stage specific SWMP as appropriate.

### 7.2 Reduction

- 7.2.1 To reduce or minimise the waste on this Proposed Development RED will:
- adopt smart procurement practices to prevent surplus materials being purchased, and wasted, from the works. Smart procurement should also ensure that any wastes associated with their supplies (packaging, pallets, surplus materials etc) are minimised, collected, and removed by the supplier;
  - employ Contractor(s) that can demonstrate commitment to sustainable procurement and practices;
  - design works to minimise the demolition, excavation, and construction material footprint. For example, the onshore substation foundation levels are anticipated to balance cut and fill levels which will remove the need to import or export material;
  - consider modular design and offsite manufacture of the components for the onshore substation at Oakendene and existing National Grid Bolney substation extension where possible to minimise on-site waste during the construction phase;
  - specify standard sizes in design, thus avoiding unnecessary off cuts;
  - design the onshore substation at Oakendene and existing National Grid Bolney substation extension in a modular manner that will allow for ongoing repairs (requiring minimum parts to be replaced) or upgrades to extend the lifetime of the components;
  - design the onshore substation at Oakendene and existing National Grid Bolney substation extension for disassembly to enable re-use or refurbishment at decommissioning;
  - where possible Contractor(s) will rent tools, products, and other items as opposed to procurement, to return these to suppliers once no longer needed. This approach provides an opportunity to avoid waste whilst placing responsibility on suppliers to ensure such items are in good working order. It also removes the need, and costs, for the project team to manage the items when no longer required;

- consider use of portable trackways, which reduce the requirement to lay new trackways and the resulting waste stone, soil and geotextiles from the trackway construction at the end of the Proposed Development; and
- upgrade / resurfacing existing accesses should not create any waste at the end of the Proposed Development.

## 7.3 Re-use

7.3.1 To maximise re-use of waste RED will:

- re-use soils in situ in accordance with the **Outline SMP** (Document Reference 7.4);
- diverting surplus materials into use elsewhere on the project, through collaboration with other Site Managers and/or contractors where possible;
- takeback of the cable drums will reduce the amount of cable drum waste; and
- re-use of any temporary trackway used in the construction of accesses at the end of the Proposed Development (subject to relevant regulations being followed).

7.3.2 Segregate waste that is produced to maximise reuse and consider working with local third parties that can use surplus materials or wastes.

## 7.4 Recycling waste

7.4.1 To maximise the benefit from recycling RED will:

- maximise the revenue from high value materials / waste generated by the Proposed Development;
- soft market test to ensure that the best rebate rates for metal recycling are obtained;
- require monitoring for security of metal skips;
- ensure metals are segregated where possible. As a minimum, skips should be provided for steel, aluminium and non-ferrous skip and a mixed metal skip;
- segregate wastes insofar as possible to maximise recycling rates;
- ensure Contractor(s) will be directed to recycle. Where higher volumes are obtained onsite reuse, shredding and land spreading will be considered; and
- investigate links with local organisations such as colleges and training facilities which can collect and use surplus or spent items from the Proposed Development including scaffolding, certain PPE, spent wood materials etc. This allows the project team to avoid waste management costs whilst improving the social benefits of the Proposed Development.

## 7.5 Recovery of waste

- 7.5.1 To maximise the benefit from waste recovery, Waste to Energy (WtE) should be used in preference to landfill where disposal is the only remaining option for wastes.

## 7.6 Disposal of waste

- 7.6.1 The landfilling of waste on this Proposed Development should be avoided. This is consistent with local authority planning (aspire to zero waste to landfill by 2031 (West Sussex County Council)) and the RED policies.

## 7.7 Further guidance

- 7.7.1 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 Contractor(s)*.
  - WRAP, *Benchmarks for target setting*;
  - DoWCoP: *Good practice for the reuse of excavated non-waste materials*;
  - ICE, *Demolition Protocol*;
  - DBERR, *Sustainable Construction Strategy*;
  - BRE, *SmartWaste Summary data*;
  - CIRIA, *Environmental good practice on site*;
  - DEFRA, *Designing Waste Facilities: a guide to modern design in waste*; and
  - Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) *Practitioner Series No.11: Waste Management: A Guide for Business in the UK*.



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## 8. Glossary of terms and abbreviations

| Term (acronym)                                       | Definition   |
|--|--|
| <b>Biodegradable waste</b>                           | Waste which only contains organic matter which can be broken down by bacteria.   |
| <b>Circular Economy</b>                              | An economic system of closed loops in which products lose as little of their value as possible. In contrast to the take – make – dispose linear model, a circular economy is regenerative by design and aims to gradually decouple growth from the consumption of finite resources.  |
| <b>Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)</b>          | The code sets out the standards and procedures to which developers and Contractor(s) must adhere to when undertaking construction of major projects. This will assist with managing the environmental impacts and will identify the main responsibilities and requirements of developers and Contractor(s) in constructing their projects. |
| <b>Construction waste</b>                            | Waste produced by construction activities. This includes building materials such as bricks, electrical wiring, and insulation as well as packaging waste and construction worker wastes.   |
| <b>Decommissioning</b>                               | The period during which a development and its associated processes are removed from active operation.  |
| <b>Definition of Waste Code of Practice (DoWCoP)</b> | A process which enables the reuse of excavated materials on-site or their movement between sites.  |
| <b>Demolition waste</b>                              | Waste produced by demolition activities. This includes building materials such as bricks, electrical wiring, and insulation as well as waste originating from site clearance such as tree stumps and rubble.   |
| <b>Deposit Return Scheme (DRS)</b>                   | In a deposit return scheme, a small deposit will be added to the price of a drink's container bought in a store. Once the container has been used, the consumer will dispose of it in a reverse vending machine and the deposit will be returned to the consumer.  |
| <b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b>               | This is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, under the Planning Act 2008.   |

| <b>Term (acronym)</b>                              | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--|---|
| <b>Development Consent Order (DCO) Application</b> | An application for consent under the Planning Act 2008 to undertake a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project made to the Planning Inspectorate who will consider the application and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State, who will decide on whether development consent should be granted for the Proposed Development. |
| <b>Duty of Care</b>                                | Under the Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice (implemented by Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990), anyone who deals with waste has a responsibility to prevent unauthorised treatment or disposal of waste, provide storage to prevent uncontrolled escape of waste and ensure proper transfer of waste to third parties.  |
| <b>Dry Mixed Recycling</b>                         | A mixture of dry waste that is suitable for recycling, but which requires further separation into its constituent parts – for example a mixture of paper/card, glass, and plastic.  |
| <b>Environment Agency (EA)</b>                     | A non-departmental public body, with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England.   |
| <b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>                | The written output presenting the full findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment.   |
| <b>Environmental Permit</b>                        | A type of approval required by law when carrying out an activity which could pollute the air, water, or land, increase flood risk or adversely affect land drainage.  |
| <b>Environmental Protection Act 1990</b>           | An Act in force within England, Wales and Scotland which provides the structure and authority for waste management and the control of emissions into the environment.   |
| <b>European Waste Catalogue (EWC)</b>              | A list of waste types which categorises wastes based on what they are and the process or activity which produced the waste.   |
| <b>Excavation waste</b>                            | Waste produced by excavation activities. This includes naturally occurring materials such as soil and stones and may include made ground.   |
| <b>Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)</b>      | A policy approach through which a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the post-use stage. This incentivises producers to design their products to make it easier for them to be reused, dismantled and/or recycled at end of life.   |



| <b>Term (acronym)</b>                                       | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---|--|
| <b>General waste / residual waste</b>                       | The remaining part of the waste stream excluding any source-segregated materials (also known as non-recyclable waste/general waste).   |
| <b>Hazardous / special waste</b>                            | Waste with properties which may cause harm to human health or the environment.   |
| <b>Hazardous waste consignment notes</b>                    | A document which details information about the transfer of hazardous waste from one person to another. This is required as part of the Waste Duty of Care.   |
| <b>Inert waste</b>  | Waste will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter that it comes into contact with.  |
| <b>National Policy Statements (NPS)</b>                     | <p>Part 2 of the Planning Act 2008 sets out the national policy against which NSIP applications are assessed. NPSs set out guidance to inform the decision-making process for NSIPs. NPSs relevant to energy generation include:</p> <p>Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (DECC, 2011a);<br/>           National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy (EN-3) (DECC, 2011b); and<br/>           National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks (EN-5) (DECC, 2011c).</p> |
| <b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)</b> | Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are major infrastructure developments in England and Wales which are consented by DCO. These include proposals for renewable energy projects with an installed capacity over 100MW.   |
| <b>Materials Management Plan (MMP)</b>                      | A document required to be completed to allow for the reuse of contaminated or uncontaminated soil/other material in earthworks. This is required under the Definition of Waste Code of Practice (DoWCoP).  |
| <b>Offshore</b>   | The sea further than two miles from the coast.   |
| <b>Onshore</b>  | Landward of the Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).  |
| <b>Planning Act 2008</b>                                    | The legislative framework for the process of approving major new infrastructure projects.  |

| Term (acronym)                                       | Definition   |
|--|--|
| <b>Planning Inspectorate</b>                         | The Planning Inspectorate deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England and Wales. |
| <b>Proposed Development</b>                          | The development that is subject to the application for development consent, as described in <b>Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2</b> of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.4).                    |
| <b>Qualified Person (QP)</b>                         | A suitable qualified and experienced individual, independent of the project, who reviews the information relating to the reuse of materials and signs a declaration submitted to the Environment Agency.   |
| <b>RED</b>   | Rampion Extension Development Limited (The Applicant)  |
| <b>Rochdale Envelope</b>                             | The Rochdale Envelope is a parameter-based approach to environmental assessment which aims to take account of the need for flexibility in the evolution of detailed design (Planning Inspectorate, 2018).  |
| <b>Stakeholder</b>                                   | Person or organisation with a specific interest (commercial, professional, or personal) in a particular issue.   |
| <b>Secretary of State</b>                            | The Minister for Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).  |
| <b>Secondary aggregates</b>                          | By-products of other industrial processes which have not previously been used in the construction phase.   |
| <b>Site Waste Management Plan</b>                    | The Site Waste Management Plan outlines the regulations and obligations to ensure compliance, and to minimise waste arisings on the site.  |
| <b>Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code</b> | A method to classify businesses by the type of business activity which they are involved in.   |
| <b>Transfer notes</b>                                | A document which details information about the transfer of waste from one person to another. This is required as part of the Waste Duty of Care.   |
| <b>Waste Hierarchy</b>                               | The waste hierarchy ranks waste management practices according to what is best for the environment for example Prevention, Re-use, Recycling, Recovery, Disposal.  |

| <b>Term (acronym)</b>                                   | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---|--|
| <b>Waste carrier</b>                                    | Any person, who collects, carries, or transports waste as part of a business or with a view to profit, including those that produce and transport their own waste.                     |
| <b>Waste exemption</b>                                  | A waste operation that is exempt from requiring an environmental permit.   |
| <b>Waste Resources and Action Programme (WRAP)</b>      | A British registered charity which works with businesses, individuals, and communities to help them reduce waste, develop sustainable products, and use resources in an efficient way. |
| <b>Water waste</b>                                      | Used water from domestic, industrial, commercial, or agricultural activities, or surface runoff / storm water which may contain contaminants.  |
| <b>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)</b> | Used electronics which has been discarded after the end of its useful life.  |
| <b>Zero Waste Scotland</b>                              | A not-for-profit environmental organisation funded by the Scottish Government which aims to lead Scotland to use products and resources more responsibly.                              |



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## 9. References

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