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# **SYMMETRY PARK, OXFORD NORTH**

## **Waste Management Strategy**

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## Waste Management Strategy

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1. Project Background

**1.1.1.** Tier Consult has been appointed by Tritax Symmetry Ltd to develop a Waste Management Strategy for the proposed Siemens Healthineers Development at Symmetry Park, Oxford North, Bicester.

**1.1.2.** This Strategy considers the potential impacts that could arise from waste generated during the Proposed Development, with the overall aim of developing a strategy for legislative compliance and good practice in the separation, storage and collection of waste arising.

#### 1.2. Proposed Development

**1.2.1.** The development consists of :-

- A site of 19.26 hectares;
- Demolition of agricultural buildings;
- New signal-controlled access from the A41;
- Employment floorspace (Use Class B2);
- Loading bays, service yard, waste management area;
- Facilities management building;
- Security gatehouse;
- A building for use as an energy centre;
- Parking for electric cars, accessible parking, bicycles, cars and motorcycles;
- Landscaping including landscape mounds;
- Re-alignment of Wendlebury Brook within the Proposed Development area;
- Sustainable drainage.

The proposal will be delivered in 2 phases: Phase 1 (270,852 sq ft unit) due to become operational in 2024 and, Phase 2 (208,819 sq ft production area extension) due to become operational in 2030, subject to projected demand. When complete and fully operational, the facility would provide approximately 1,345 jobs, including third party and visitor jobs. The production staff work in a shift pattern over a 24-hour period, 7-days a week.

**1.3.** The following report covers Waste Legislation Policy together with any local Authority waste regulations in respect of commercial waste and the management thereof.

**1.4.** In addition, the report identifies the requirement for any trade effluent waste to be disposed of via a license through Thames Water who are the foul water utility provider in the vicinity.



## 2. Policy and Guidance

### 2.1. Overview

- 2.1.1. The development and implementation of European Union (EU) waste policy and legislation is delivered by EU Directives, such as the Landfill Directive, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive etc. Member States must implement the policy drivers and requirements of these Directives through national legislation.
- 2.1.2. The Waste Framework Directive (rWFD) is an EU Directive clarifying the definition of “waste” and of other undertakings such as “recycling”, “recovery” and “reuse”. It implements a revised Waste Hierarchy, expands the ‘polluter pays’ principle by emphasising producer responsibility and applies more stringent waste reduction and management targets for Member States. It also requires Member States to take measures to promote high quality recycling and to set up separate collections of paper, plastic, metal and glass.
- 2.1.3. The UK government has transposed the directive into UK law and then to UK statute. EU environmental legislation will therefore remain in force as part of UK law and can be repealed or amended at the will of Parliament or the devolved parliament.
- 2.1.4. Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy was generated in 2007 by the Oxford Waste Partnership (OWP) which is made up of the County and District Councils of Oxfordshire. The Management Strategy accords with European legislation and defines the definition of municipal waste.

### 2.2. UK Legislation

A list of relevant items of national waste legislation is outlined below in reverse chronological order:

- **Waste Management, The Duty of Care Code of Practice (2016 update)**  
This code of practices replaces the 1996 Code and is pursuant to Section 34(9) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It sets out practical guidance on how to meet waste duty of care requirements and is admissible as evidence in legal proceedings i.e. its rules will be taken into account where relevant in any case based on breach of the duty of care.
- **The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended)** -Waste collection authorities must collect waste paper, metal, plastic and glass separately. It also imposes a duty on waste collection authorities, from the date, when making arrangements for the collection of such waste, to ensure that those arrangements are by way of separate collection.



- **Environment Protection Act 1990** -- Part II of the act was originally implemented by the Duty of Care Regulations 1991. The Duty of Care is a legal requirement for those dealing with certain kinds of waste to take all reasonable steps to keep it safe and is set out in Section 34 of the Act. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 repealed the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 and apply the Duty of Care requirements by the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

### **2.3. Local Waste Policy**

- 2.3.1.** The relevant national and local waste policy that was reviewed during the preparation of this Waste Management Strategy is provided in **Appendix A: Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy**.



### **3. Residential Waste**

There will be no residential waste generated by the Development.



#### 4. Commercial Waste

- 4.1. Commercial waste shall be collected by a local licensed company contracted by Siemens Healthineers. Waste shall be separated by the operator in order to facilitate ease of transfer to the commercial waste management service, as outlined in Table 4.1 below.

**Table 4.1**

<b>Recycling from staff consumption</b>	Paper and cardboard Plastic food tubs and containers Drink cans Tinned food packaging Plastic bottles and cartons Glass bottles and jars
<b>Garden waste from landscaping / maintenance</b>	All grass cuttings, leaves and weeds are to be removed by appointed contractor. Waste certification to be provided
<b>Food waste</b>	Staff consumption and waste from food preparation associated with industrial kitchen and canteens
<b>Commercial waste</b>	Printer cartridges Cardboard and paper Lightbulbs and electrical equipment Broken furniture Scrap metal and offcuts

- 4.2. Estimated waste generated by each employee amounts to approximately 0.2 tonnes per annum. Based on the potential for 1,345 employees, this amounts to a total of 269 tonnes average waste per annum.



## **5. Industrial Foul Effluent**

- 5.1.** Currently there is no requirement to obtain a license for trade effluent from the Development Site. Foul waste shall therefore be restricted to toilet and kitchen facilities which support the Development infrastructure.
- 5.2.** The cleaning of industrial vehicles should adopt a policy of using recycled water rather than discharging to the foul network.
- 5.3.** Kitchen appliances should be fitted with either grease traps or dosing units to reduce fat congealment within the foul water drainage network and associated pumps.



## **6. Summary and Conclusions**

- 6.1.** It is estimated that the Siemens Healthineers Development will generate approximately 269 tonnes of waste through general employment and 6 tonnes per annum from landscape waste.
- 6.2.** Siemens Healthineers shall provide recycle collection bins to separate out the waste prior to collection.
- 6.3.** The Local Authority will not visit site to collect refuse. All refuse shall be contracted to local suppliers to cover the following generated waste :-
  - 6.3.1.** Kitchen food waste
  - 6.3.2.** Garden waste
  - 6.3.3.** Recyclable containers
  - 6.3.4.** Paper and cardboard
  - 6.3.5.** Steelwork and offcuts
- 6.4.** The proposed development Waste Management Strategy shall meet the requirement of the national and local waste policies and associated guidance.
- 6.5.** All waste types have been identified within the document and their method of collection and disposal established.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **OXFORDSHIRE JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAEMENT STRATEGY**