



SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

FM-SITE-020

Rev .25/2/2020

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This Site Waste Management Plan is to be used on all projects

Project Title:	Former County Flats, Aberavon	Location:	Aberavon
Plan Created by:	MP Whelan	Position:	Group HSE Manager
Date Created:	21/4/2021	Revision:	Rev;1
1 Nature of Project:	The scheme proposed by Tai Tarian Refurbish the existing 72 flats externally to provide energy efficient homes. Construct 55 new homes, using modern methods of constructions (“MMC”), to provide energy efficient new homes.		
1. Management of Plan:	Project Manager		K O Mahony
	Site Manager		S Jones
	HSE Manager		MP Whelan
	The Project Manager is the Coordinator of the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) for this contract and is responsible for ensuring implementing the plan and that all employees are aware of this plan. The Site Manager will ensure the effectiveness of the SWMP on site and will update the plan with waste movements, manage site waste transfer notes and copy the data to the Head Office Document Controller. The Technical Manager collates all the data received to monitor waste movements against waste reduction targets for the company and contract specific targets.		
2. Distribution:	Position:	Name:	Contact Details:
	Project Manager:	K O Mahony	07989740579
	Site Manager:	S Jones	07970529723
	HSE Manager:	MP Whelan	07538432098
	Document Controller:	MP Whelan	07538432098
	Client:	Tai-Tarian	03007770000
3. Instruction, Training, and Implementation:	The Project Manager will carry out a site induction of all employees including method of handling, segregation, re-use, recycling, and disposal of waste. Induction will also include details of checking waste transfer notes, spill response plan and maintenance of records. Toolbox talks on waste management will be held at regular intervals on site to update and ensure all employees are aware of waste management issues and waste targets. Responsibility Project Manager The Project Manager is committed to developing and implementing the Environmental Management System. Resource’s requirements are reviewed to ensure that adequate resources are provided to plan, do, check, and act for continually improving its effectiveness. Project Manager is responsible for: a) endorsing the environmental policy.		

b) ensuring appropriate resource allocation to enable the effective operation and continual improvement of the EMS.

Environmental Management Representative (EMR)

The Environmental Manager is the appointed EMR and has the responsibility and authority for:

a) ensuring that EMS requirements are established, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the ISO 14001 standard, including the following tasks.

- to control and issue all EMS documentation.
- to ensure the promotion of awareness of customer requirement and environmental awareness throughout WBC.
- to receive staff suggestions for improvements or additions to the EMS and taking the necessary action to implement them where they are beneficial.
- to keep staff informed of developments in the EMS.

b) ensuring that sufficient resources are allocated for the proper implementation of the environmental policy and the EMS.

c) regularly reviewing the policy and the effectiveness of the EMS and ensuring that the necessary changes are made.

EMR is also the Chairman of the EMS Committee and has the responsibility and authority for :

a) leading the EMS Committee to establish and implement the EMS according to ISO 14001 standard and monitoring the performance of the EMS.

b) coordinating internal EMS audits to ensure the EMS has been properly implemented and maintained.

c) handling and investigating nonconformity and ensuring corrective and preventive action has been taken to mitigate any impacts caused.

d) reporting on the performance of the EMS to the top management for review and as a basis for improvement of the EMS.

The EMR, the Deputy Environmental Management Representative (DEMR), the EMS Committee and Project Manager shall undertake the EMS management review annually to ensure top management commitment and integration of the EMS with business strategies for its implementation and continual improvement.

Project Manager

Project Manager is responsible to plan, organize, co-ordinate and control individual project activities, the responsibilities related to EMS include:

a) assisting the General Manager in the pre-contract review.

b) reviewing the project and formulates the detailed contract program.

c) implementing contracts through the co-ordination and instruction of site and office-based staff.

d) resolving problems encountered during the contract (e.g., any environmental issue) and refer to the Contractor Manager if necessary.

e) liaising with all other managers in order that the contract can be completed in accordance with the specified requirements and within the program.

- f) to be accountable for the Technical Services and environmental management.
- g) controlling overall cost of the projects.
- h) to foster good client relationships.
- i) promoting and always develop the company image.
- j) to keep up to date with all new business-related developments, new statutory requirements and implements them accordingly.
- k) to evaluate the performance of the suppliers and sub-contractors.
- l) to handle client complaints (e.g., any environmental issue).

Site Manager

Reporting to the Contracts Manager or H/S Manager, is responsible for the proper estimating of the tender and project planning in accordance with policy and directives given by Contracts Manager or delegated person, maximizing profit and making the most efficient use of resources under his control.

- a) to advise and make recommendations on technical engineering policy relative to the efficiency of the company.
- b) to provide technical advice and proposals to support projects.
- c) to carry out tender estimation.
- d) to ensure adequate resources are made available for tendering.
- e) to co-ordinate the estimating and planning works

Employees

All employees are responsible for:

- a) Working in accordance with the documented environmental procedures and instructions, and specific responsibilities are defined in individual procedures and instructions.
- b) Reporting problems or deviations associated with environmental issues and the EMS to the EMS team.

There are various ways and practices that Hale Construction follow to minimise waste and each fall into a different stage on the scheme which as summarized below.

Design and specification stage (pre-construction)

During design stage we try to regulate floor to ceiling heights to match finished heights of plasterboard material such as keeping ceiling heights to 2430mm to minimise off cuts. Also, as part of our timber frame design software it is using standardised timber sizes to minimise waste.

Off-site manufacturing of the timber frame panels, roof panels and floor joists cassettes minimises waste as it is assembled in perfect conditions in factory-controlled environment, also all timber offcuts are used in our biomass boiler in the factory that provides the heating and hot water for Hale Construction head office offsetting the carbon impact of gas and waste transfer.

Our procurement procedure uses Skip companies in the locality of the development to minimise material waste transportation.

We review proposed engineering levels as part of design audit to minimise the amount

of soil to be taken off site to landfill.

Build stage (construction on site)

All Hale Construction sites have segregated waste skips commonly Timber, Plasterboard & mixed depending on the size of scheme and type of waste being generated. Also, metal, and inert hardcore skips are used from time to time.

We have a site policy of reusing suitable off cuts for noggins and build up timbers that all our carpenters adhere too to prevent build-up of unnecessary waste timber in skips.

Our main waste collecting contractor is GD Environmental who operate a 100% recycle policy from there sorting yard so no waste going to landfill from any Hale site.

Surplus or Waste Materials arise from:

Materials delivered to site.

Those generally intended for inclusion into the permanent or temporary works.

Those generated on site.

Those which exist on the site such as topsoil, subsoil, trees, demolition arisings etc.

Other considerations in relation to waste management on this site include:

- Reduction of waste where possible (see waste hierarchy information in Section 6 of this document)
- Segregation of waste
- Waste disposal
- Monitoring and recoding of waste movements
- Legal compliance
- Informing the workforce

This Site Waste Management Plan outlines how the above processes will be put in place in an effective and sustainable manner.

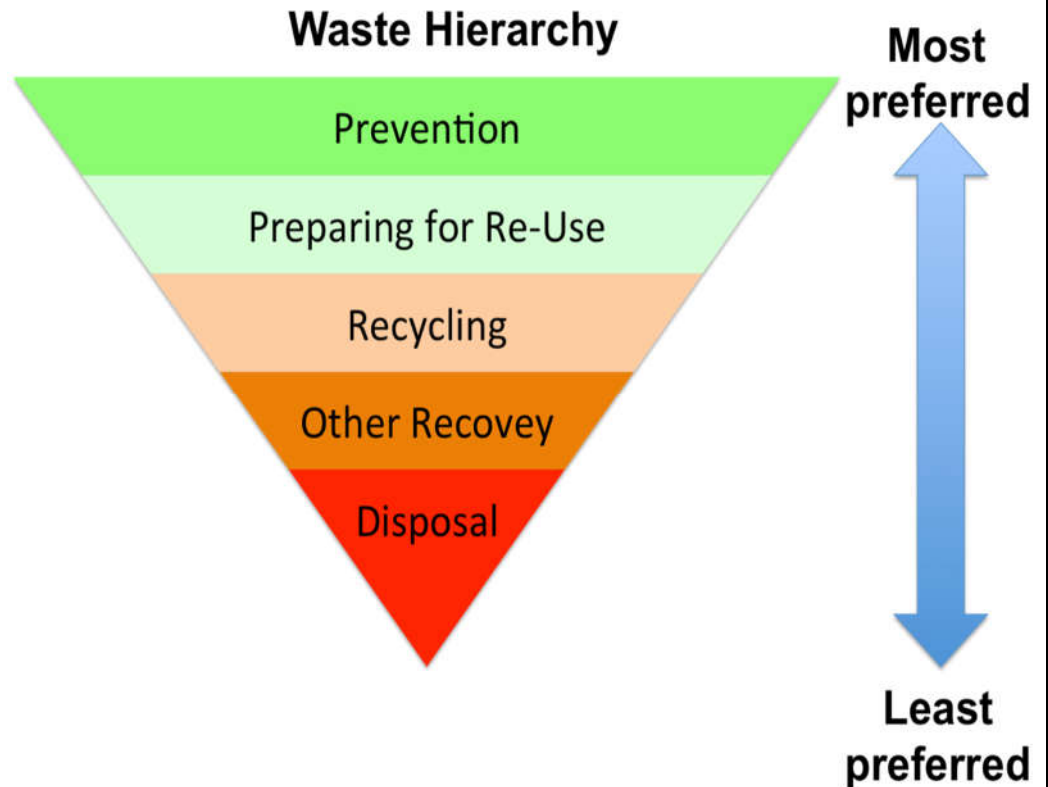
Office Waste such as food in both Site Office and Canteen will be stored in a closed waste bin and collected by a designated Private Company

4. Waste Management on Site:



5. Waste Hierarchy

The Waste (England & Wales) Regulations requires companies to manage their waste following the sequence in the diagram below with prevention (designing out) the most favoured option with disposal to landfill the least favoured.



6. Waste Transfer Notes

A waste transfer note is a legal document that must be signed by both parties between whom the waste is being transferred.

It must include the following:

- A brief written description of the waste being transferred.
- The correct EWC code for the waste.
- An indication of how the waste is contained. E.g., is it loose, in a sack, skip or drum?
- A SIC 2007 code
- A tick box to state that the waste hierarchy has been used.
- Identify the amount of waste being passed on, for example the number of sacks or other containers, the volume of waste or its weight.
- List your name and identify that you are the producer of the waste.
- List the name of the person you are passing the waste to and their status, for example a registered waste carrier, including their registration number.
- Give the address where you passed the waste to the other person as well as the date and time that you gave him the waste.
- Be signed by both parties and be kept for at least two years.

17 03 bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 01* bituminous mixtures containing coal tar.
 17 03 02 bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01.
17 03 03* coal tar and tarred products
 17 04 metals (including their alloys)
 17 04 01 copper, bronze, brass 17 04 02 aluminium 17 04 03 lead
 17 04 04 zinc 17 04 05 iron and steel 17 04 06 tin
 17 04 07 mixed metals **17 04 09*** metal waste contaminated with dangerous substances.
17 04 10* cables containing oil, coal tar and other dangerous substances.
 17 04 11 cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10.
 17 05 soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil.
17 05 03* soil and stones containing dangerous substances.
 17 05 04 soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03.
17 05 05* dredging spoil containing dangerous substances.
 17 05 06 dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05.
17 05 07* track ballast containing dangerous substances.
 17 05 08 track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07.
 17 06 insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 01* insulation materials containing asbestos.
17 06 03* other insulation materials consisting of or containing dangerous substances.
 17 06 04 insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03.
17 06 05* construction materials containing asbestos.
 17 08 gypsum-based construction material
17 08 01* gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with dangerous substances.
 17 08 02 gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01.
 17 09 other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 01* construction and demolition wastes containing mercury.
17 09 02* construction and demolition wastes containing PCB (for example PCB-containing sealants, Containing resin-based floorings, PCB-containing sealed glazing units, PCB-containing capacitors)
17 09 03* other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing dangerous substances.
 17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03.
17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramics
 17 01 01 concrete 17 01 02 bricks 17 01 03 tiles and ceramics
17 01 06* mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramics containing dangerous substances.
 17 01 07 mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06.
 17 02 wood, glass, and plastic
 17 02 01 wood 17 02 02 glass 17 02 03 plastic
17 02 04* glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with dangerous substances.

7. Typical Project Waste Streams

Waste Stream:	EWC (European Waste Classification)	Waste Origins:	Notes:
8 Waste Minimisation	On this project we have, from a very early stage, looked at how we can minimise the waste produced, thereby reducing the amount of waste to be removed from the project. Trade Contractors, Design Team and Suppliers are all being encouraged to look at ways to minimize the amount of waste produced at the work face.		
Waste Reduction Action:	Action Taken:	Responsibility	Notes:
Waste Reduction Action	Reuse arisings from demolitions as hardcore / fill	Site Management Team	Identify external waste impact for materials taken offsite - try to buy only reusable, recyclable, or biodegradable products
Waste Reduction Action	Standard Room dimensions linked to plasterboard and other product dimensions	QS	You can cut your costs by using materials more effectively, reducing the amount of waste you need to dispose of and improving the efficiency of your staff and contractors. You may then be able to offer your services at a lower price to try and win more tenders
Waste Management and Recovery Action	Reuse any over ordered materials to prevent re-ordering.	Buyers	Paving or construction projects using high-quality brick covered with low-quality mortar are easier to deconstruct, clean and reuse in new buildings.
Waste Reduction Action		QS, Site Management Team	Materials and products which cannot efficiently and effectively be eliminated, minimized, or reused ultimately are collected, and unless managed, will probably be disposed at the lowest cost.
Waste Management and Recovery Action		Buyers, QS	Some building-related waste can be minimized. For example, construction products can be selected based on its being designed and manufactured to be

			shipped with minimal packaging. Also consider that selection and use of recyclable materials and products offers potential to minimize waste
Waste Reduction Action	Reuse any over ordered materials to prevent re-ordering.	Site Management Team	Some materials can be reused. For example, doors and windows in good, resalable condition might substitute for new products, or be donated and or sold for use on another project; a form of beneficial reuse.
Hazardous substances content	Polluted materials are not suitable for recycling, and removal of the hazardous content is costly		Develop technology for efficient removal of hazardous substances and eliminate use of hazardous materials in new construction

All the above act to reduce the amount of waste and surplus materials, which traditionally would be skipped and sent to landfill. We are continually identifying waste minimisation actions, and these will be updated in the above table.

9-Segregation:	A specific area shall be laid out and labelled to facilitate the separation of materials for potential recycling, salvage, reuse, and return. Recycling and waste bins are to be kept clean and clearly marked to avoid contamination of materials. We will look at adopting a Waste Colour Coding Scheme. If the skips are clearly identified the bulk of the workforce will deposit the correct materials into the correct skip. Skips for segregation of waste identified currently are: • Wood • Metal • Brick/rubble • Canteen/Office waste (paper/packaging etc) A specific Waste Management Toolbox Talk will be held on this issue to ensure the workforce are aware of the waste management requirements on this project. As works progress and other trades come to site other skips will be placed to enable certain wastes to be removed from site. This is likely to include: • Plasterboard • Paper and cardboard (bagged up) • General Waste
10, Management:	Waste materials fall into three categories for management, these are: • Re-use • Recycle • Landfill Re-used. If surplus materials can be used in the permanent works, they are classified as materials, which have been re-used. If they are surplus to requirements and need to be

removed from site and they can be removed and used in their present form, they can be removed from site for reuse.

Recycling

If the surplus material cannot be re-used in its present form but could be used in a different form, it is sent for recycling such as 50x50 timber to make chipboard.

Landfill

If either of the above cannot be satisfied, then the only option left is to send the surplus materials to landfill.

On this project, **landfill is always a last resort.**

CHIP Regs (SI 2002/1689) (& amendments) 2002

Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 SI 1380

Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006 SI 2739

Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 SI 2954

Control of Pollution Act 1974

Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 c.14

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 SI 2677

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (Amendment) Regulations 2003 SI 978

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (Amendment) Regulations 2004 SI 3386

Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 & (Amendment) 1993 SI 566

Environment Act 1995

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 SI 675

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2010 SI 676

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) (No. 2) 2010 SI 2172

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 SI 2043

Environmental Protection (Duty of Care Regulations) 1991

Environmental Protection Act 1990

Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 SI 894

Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 SI 507

Landfill Regulations 2002 & 2005

Landfill Tax Regulations 1996

Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008 SI 314

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 SI 3289

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2007 SI 3454

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2009 SI 2957

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2009 SI 3216

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2010 SI 1155

Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 SI 988

Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 SI 937

Waste Management Licensing (Amendment) Regulations 1995 SI 288

8. Waste Guidance:

Waste Types	Waste Stream		
Enabling Works (including Demolition)			
Concrete	Re-use onsite		
Tarmac	Re-use onsite/dry		
Bricks/blocks	Re-use onsite		
Timber	Recycle		
Subsoils	Re-use onsite/recycle		
Metals	Scrap Value		
Asbestos	No usage/Landfill		
Plasterboard	Return/recycle/Landfill		
Construction Works			
Plasterboard	Return/recycle		
Bricks/blocks	Recycle		
Timber	Recycle		
Cardboard	Recycle		
Mortar	No usage/dry to skip		
Metals	Recycle		
Paints	Recycle		
Soils	Use/sell		
The skips need to be monitored to ensure that contamination of segregated skips does not occur. Therefore, we will advise regularly on how the waste management system is working and point out that an uncontaminated skip for recycling costs typically £55 but should it get contaminated then it must go direct to landfill at a cost of typically £89 per skip and this price is continually increasing. We will continually review the type of surplus materials being produced and where we can change the site set up to maximise on re-use or recycling and the use of landfill will be the last resort. The plan will be communicated to the whole project team (including the client) at the regularly. Business wide updates including the KPIs will be communicated and discussed at IMS and Management meetings The plan will also be analysed by the Technical Manager to produce KPIs and will be responsible for transferring and advising any best practice and solutions throughout the company. Minimum waste on site to prevent any form of fire and reduction in fuel			
Checks – Please mark “x” yes or no		Yes	No
Have terms and commercial rates been agreed with contractor(s)?			

Checklist:	For offsite or disposal are all the waste destination details verified?			
	Has a waste segregation / collection area been prepared?			
	Has the waste area been adequately sign posted?			
	Has the SWMP document control / filing system been set up (site safety pack)?			
	Have all necessary staff and contractors had the SWMP transmitted?			
	Have all the SWMP training / induction procedures for staff been met?			
	Have all the SWMP training / induction procedures for contractor/s been met?			
	Has the SWMP been approved by the Project Manager?			
9. Signatures:	Project Manager:			
	Site Manager:			

Estimated Material Waste

This table is an extract from WRAP Net Waste Tool Reference Guide, and more information can be found here: www.wrap.org.uk. This table contains predicted waste generated for a material. This list is not exhaustive, and we may need to gather wastage information for materials not listed.

Material	Baseline	Good	Notes
Aggregates	10%	5%	
All IT FF&E	1%	0%	
Balcony Components (Excluding Glazing)	1%	0.00%	
Boarding	23%	5%	
Bricks and Blocks	20%	Bricks 10% Blocks 5%	
Cementitious Sprays	10%	5.00%	
Ceramic Sanitary Fixtures and Fittings	3%	1.00%	

Composite/ Rainscreen Cladding and Panelling	1%	0%	
Concrete In-Situ	5%	2.50%	
Demountable Partitions	3%	2%	
Door Ironmongery	1%	0%	
Doors, Windows, Glazing, Security Screens and Curtain Walling	5%	2.50%	
Ethylene Tetra Fluro Ethylene (ETFE) Roof System, Telxon Foil Cushion System or Similar	1%	0%	
Fabric Covered Framed Panelling	15.50%	5.55%	
Ferrous Metal	15%	5%	
Glass	5%	2.50%	
Granite/Marble Wall Cladding	3%	1%	
Gravel	10%	5.50%	
Gypsum Products	5%	2.50%	
Insulation	15%	5%	Including Cement, Mortar, Plaster and Render



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Material	Baseline	Good	Notes
Large Pre-Cast Concrete Elements	1%	0%	
Lead and Zinc Flashings	7.50%	2.50%	
Monobloc Partitions	1%	0%	
Non-Ferrous Metal	5%	2.50%	
Other Inert (e.g. Soils and Excavation Waste	10%	5%	
Packaging (Paper, Cardboard, Plastic)	100%	100%	
Piling	1%	0%	
Plasterboard	22.50%	15%	
Plastic	5%	2%	
Polyolefin Roofing system, Derbigum, Mailey or Similar	15%	5%	
Pre-Cast Beam and Block	14%	4%	
Processed Timber	10%	5%	
Revolving Doors	3%	1%	
Roll Soft Flooring	20%	10%	
Sand	12.50%	5.50%	
Screed	5%	2.50%	
Sliding/Folding Partitions	1%	0%	



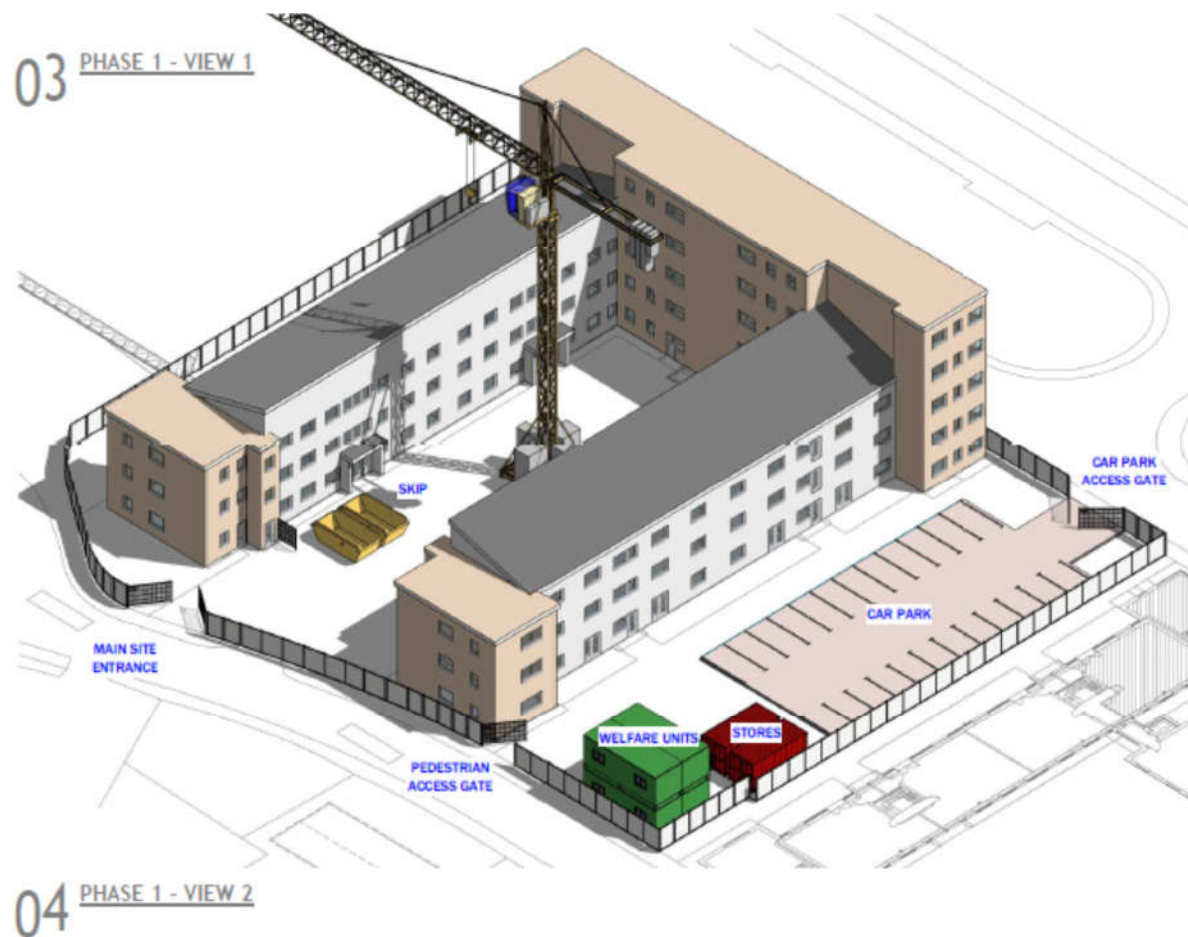
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Small Precast Concrete Components	3%	2%	
Stairs	3%	1%	
Steel Splashbacks	1%	0%	
Steel Stud Components	3%	2%	
Stone	10%	5%	
Structural and Roofing Frames	1%	0%	

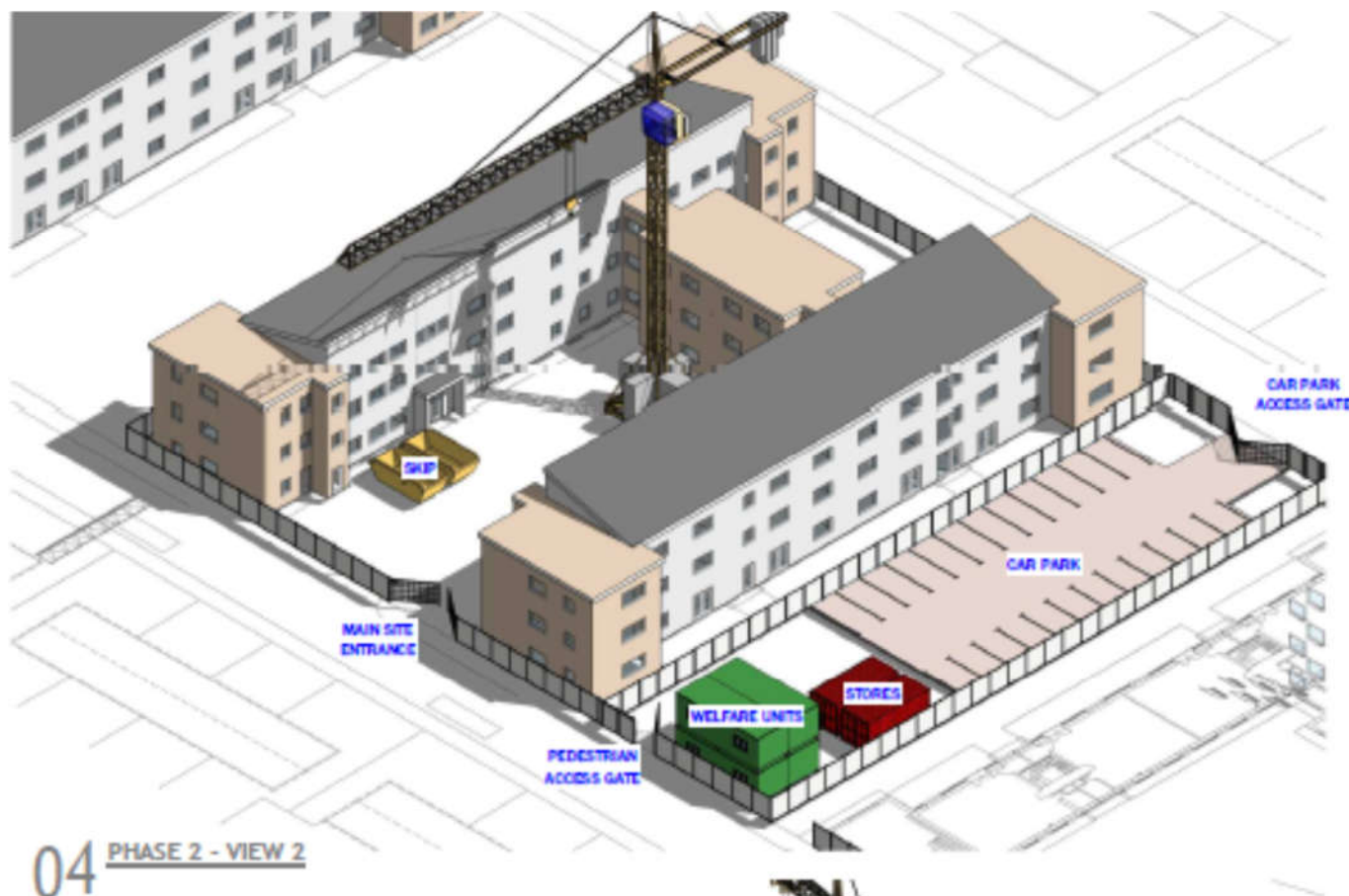


-  2.4M SOLID BOARDING, WHITE WITH GREEN TOP AND BOTTOM BAND
-  CONTRACTOR PARKING
-  CONTRACTOR PARKING
-  SKIP LOCATIONS
-  PROPOSED BUILDINGS

NOTES

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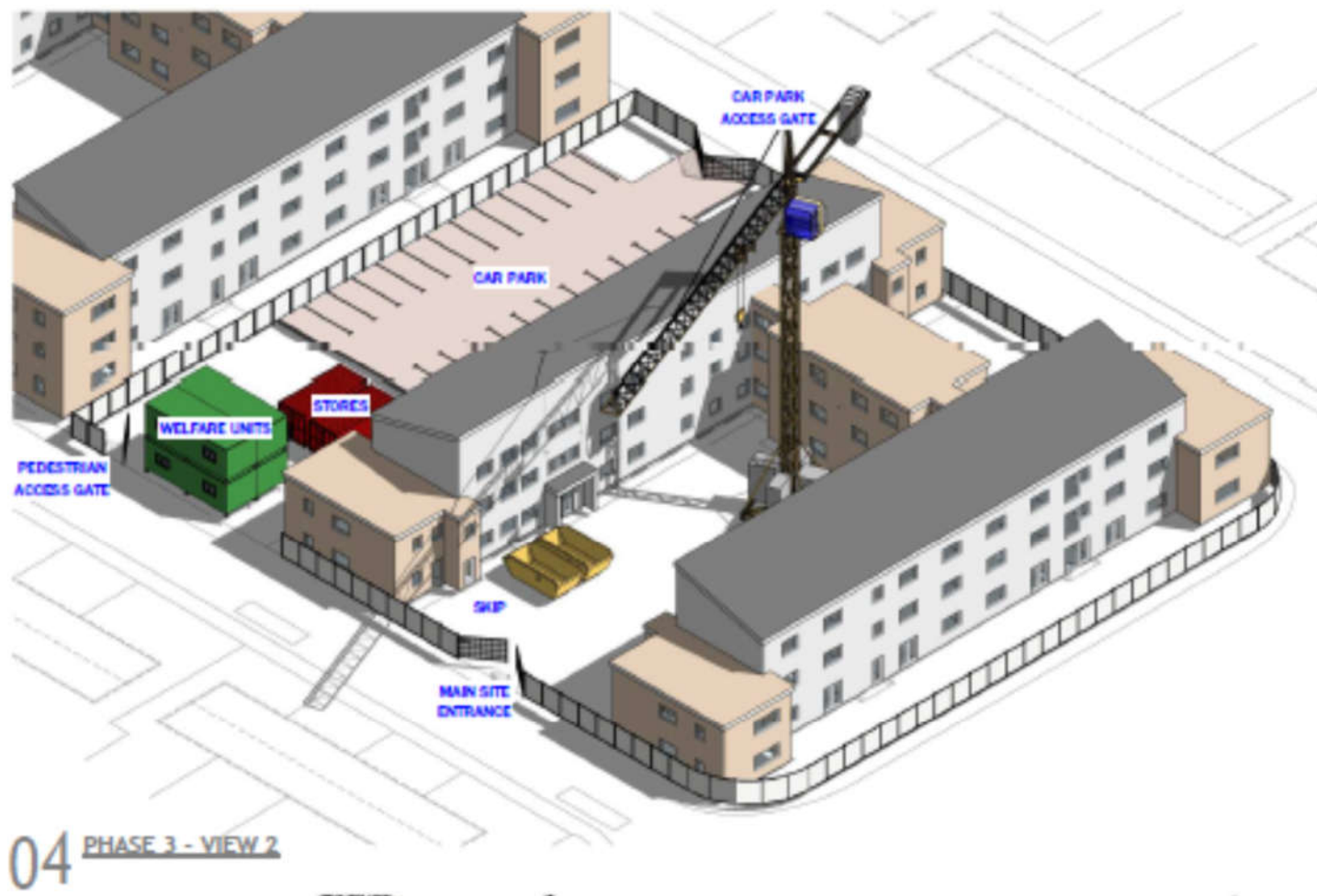


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