This Site Waste Management Plan is to be used on all projects			
Project Title:	Crymlyn Grove Project	Location:	Skewen,
Plan Created By:	MP Whelan	Position:	Group HSE Manager
Date Created:	4/10/2024	Revision:	Rev;1
Nature of the Project	It's a 154 residential unit scheme, with 4 blocks for residential units. It will be split into 2 phases. Master Schedule of Accommodation Shared Ownership Ref Description Sqft M² No. Rhiwbina 2 Bed 684 64 20 No. Howard 2 Bed 684 64 15 No. Letchworth 3 Bed 874 81 14 No. Oakdale 3 Bed 872 81 11 No. Total 60 No. Social Rent Ref Description Sqft M² No. 211 1 Bed Flat 544 53 8 No. 212 1 Bed Flat 544 50 6 No. 213 1 Bed Flat 544 50 18 No. 214 1 Bed Flat 544 50 6 No. 421 2 Bed 874 81 31 No. 531 3 Bed 986 91 15 No. 532 3 Bed 986 91 5 No. 641 4 Bed 1206 112 3 No. 642 4 Bed 1206 112 1 No. Total 93 No.		
1-Management of Plan:	Project Manager	TBC	
	Site Manager	TBC	
	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. The purpose of this draft Construction Site Waste Management Plan is to: Identify relevant policy and guidance the proposed development needs to consider and support. Set the waste management principles and aspirations for the proposed development. Identify the waste expected to arise during the demolition, enabling and construction pha JG Hale Group Ltd, Identify and implement roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in the waste management. Monitor and review waste minimisation and waste management on a quarterly basis; and, to provide a completion summary statement (debrief) for the end of the construction project.		

The Site Waste Management Plan includes, as a minimum, details of:

The anticipated nature and volumes of waste.
measures to ensure the maximisation of the reuse of waste.
measures to ensure effective segregation of waste at source including waste sorting, storage, recovery, and recycling facilities to ensure the maximisation of waste materials both for use within and outside the site.
any other steps to ensure the minimisation of waste during construction.
proposed monitoring and timing of submission of monitoring reports; and,
the proposed timing of submission of a completion summary statement to demonstrate the effective implementation, management, and monitoring of construction waste during the construction of the development.

This SWMP will be based upon a defined programme of work and terms and conditions agreed with the Client. In preparing this report, all reasonable skill and care has been taken, accounting for project objectives, agreed scope of work and prevailing site conditions. JG Hale Group Ltd accepts no liability to any parties whatsoever, following the issue of this report, for any matters arising outside the agreed scope of the work. It should be noted that this report is issued in confidence to the Client and that JG Hale Group Ltd has no responsibility to any third parties to whom this report may be circulated, in part or in full, and any such parties cannot rely on the contents of the report. Unless specifically assigned or transferred within the terms of the agreement, JG Hale Group Ltd asserts and retains all Copyright, and other Intellectual Property Rights, in and over the report and its contents.
Hazardous Waste is waste with one or more properties hazardous to health or the environment as defined by the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (HWR). Hazardous properties are listed H1 to H14 in Schedule 3 of the HWR.

Under the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005, “it is an offence to produce hazardous waste at premi JG Hale Group Ltd, or remove that waste from JG Hale Group Ltd, unless those JG Hale Group Ltd are either registered with the Environment Agency or are exempt.”

Where subcontractors produce hazardous waste, it will be removed under the Hazardous Waste JG Hale Group Ltd Registration for that site. The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 require a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWCN) to be produced for each consignment of hazardous waste removed from site.

The following types of wastes are always classified as hazardous:

Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste.
Waste oils and acids.
Solvents.

	Coal tar and tarred products. Lead, Ni-Cad and mercury-containing batteries. Construction materials containing asbestos. Insulation materials containing asbestos. Potentially contaminated soils		
2-Distribution:	Position:	Name:	Contact Details:
	Project Manager:	TBC	TBC
	Site Manager:	TBC	TBC
	HSE Manager:	MP Whelan	TBA
	Document Controller:	MP Whelan	TBA
	Client:	Pobl Group	TBA
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. Resources 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:** Endorsing the environmental policy. 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: 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. Ensuring that sufficient resources are allocated for the proper implementation of the		

environmental policy and the EMS.

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:

Leading the EMS Committee to establish and implement the EMS according to ISO 14001 standard and monitoring the performance of the EMS.

Coordinating internal EMS audits to ensure the EMS has been properly implemented and maintained.

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

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:

Assisting the General Manager in the pre-contract review.

Reviewing the project and formulates the detailed contract program.

Implementing contracts through the co-ordination and instruction of site and office-based staff.

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

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

To be accountable for the Technical Services and environmental management.

Controlling overall cost of the projects.

To foster good client relationships.

Promoting and always develop the company image.

To keep up to date with all new business-related developments, new statutory requirements and implements them accordingly.

To evaluate the performance of the suppliers and sub-contractors.

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.

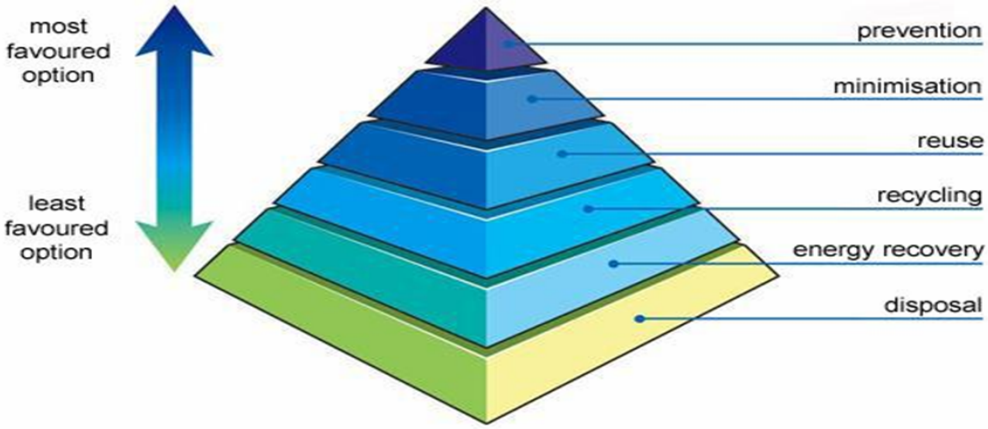
	To advise and make recommendations on technical engineering policy relative to the efficiency of the company. To provide technical advice and proposals to support projects. To carry out tender estimation. To ensure adequate resources are made available for tendering. To co-ordinate the estimating and planning works **Employees** All employees are responsible for: Working in accordance with the documented environmental procedures and instructions, and specific responsibilities are defined in individual procedures and instructions. 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 minimi JG Hale Group Ltd 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 JG Hale Group Ltd 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 JG Hale Group Ltd 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 of 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.
4-Waste Management on 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 process JG Hale Group Ltd will be put in place in an effective and sustainable manner.

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, PCB 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. **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:
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 on the basis of 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.			
8-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 waste 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) •
9-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	
10-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	

11-SWMP Implementation Checklist	Checks – Please mark “x” yes or no	Yes	No
	Have terms and commercial rates been agreed with contractor(s)?		
	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?			
	Site Manager:			

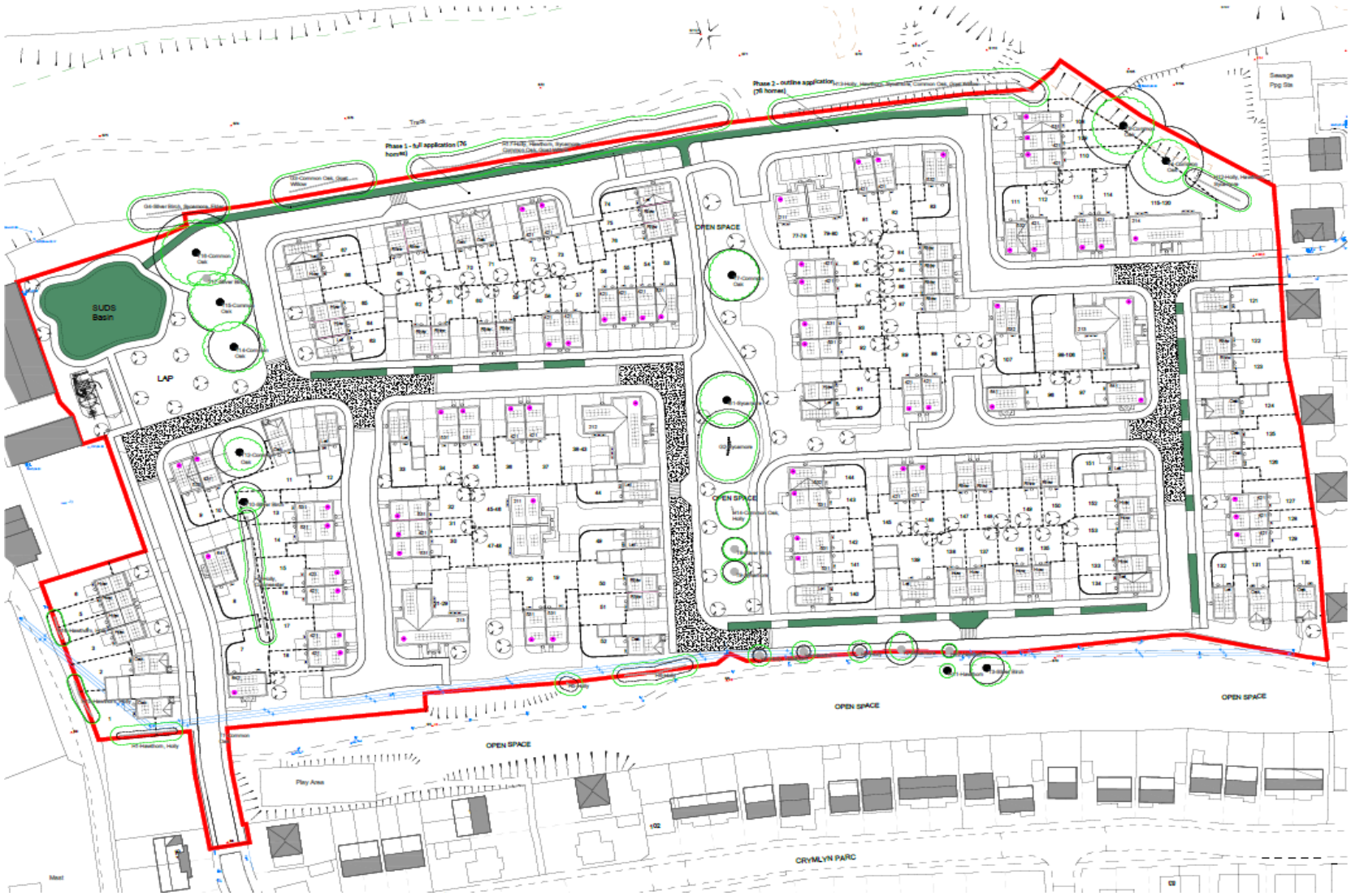
Estimated Material Waste

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
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%	
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%	


SUDS Basin
LAP
OPEN SPACE
OPEN SPACE
OPEN SPACE
OPEN SPACE
Play Area
CRYMLYN PARC