

1. PROJECT TITLE: Parker Collins House

2. LOCATION: Portsmouth Road, Ripley, Surrey GU23 6JA

## 3. NATURE OF PROJECT:

The demolition of one existing dwelling, and the construction of 6 semi detached houses and 3 detached houses with associated drainage, driveways, and amenities.

#### 4. PROJECT AIM

At Parker Collins House we are committed to implement the project environmental plan and the SWMP so that it is effective, accurate and economical and ensure that the procedures put into place are working and are maintained.

#### 5. MANAGEMENT

The Site Manager is the SWMP co-ordinator of the project and as such is responsible for ensuring the instruction of workers, implementation and overseeing of the SWMP. The Site Manager will monitor the effectiveness and accuracy during the routine site visits. Independent audits will also be completed by our safety consultancy via site inspections. Copies of these reports are forwarded to the Construction Manager for monitoring.

Position	Name	Contact Details
Client	Rushmon Limited	01932 586700
Construction Manager		
Site Manager		
HSQE Manager		

#### 6. DISTRIBUTION

The Construction Manager shall distribute copies of this plan to the CDM Co-ordinator, Client, Site Manager and each Subcontractor where relevant/applicable. This will be undertaken every time the plan is updated.

#### 7. INSTRUCTION and TRAINING

The Site Manager will provide on-site briefing via induction of appropriate separation, handling, recycling, re-use and return methods to be used by all parties and at appropriate stages of the Project where applicable. Toolbox talks will be carried out regularly on waste issues and all subcontractors will be expected to attend. This will ensure that everyone feels they are included and that their participation is meaningful.

#### 8. WASTE MANAGEMENT ON SITE

Surplus or waste materials arise from either the materials imported to site or from those generated on site. Imported materials are those, which are brought to the project for inclusion into the permanent works. Generated materials are those, which exist on the project such as topsoil, sub-soil, trees and materials from demolition works etc.

However, there are other considerations to waste management such as waste reduction, segregation of waste, disposal of waste, financial impacts of waste disposal and recording, monitoring, education and reviewing. This plan outlines the procedures that have been put in to place and demonstrate how they benefit the environment, how we can measure the effects and how these procedures and practices are sustainable.

## PRIORITISING WASTES REQURING WASTE MANAGEMENT ENABLING WORKS

(including DEMOLITION): Waste Type, Category and Origin

Waste Types eg bricks	Waste Category	European Waste Codes EWC		Origin of Waste Demolition of existing building & Walls
Concrete	Inert	17 01 06	Inert	Site Strip & Demolition
Tarmac	Inert	17 03 01	Inert	Site Strip
Brick/Block	Inert	17 01 06	Inert	Site Strip & Demolition
Timber	Active/bio	17 02 01	Wood	<b>Demolition Works</b>
Subsoils	Inert	17 05 04	Inert	Site Strip
Subsoils	Hazard	17 05 03	Hazardous	Site Strip
Metals	Active/Bio	17 04 07	Metal	Site Strip & Demolition
Asbestos	Hazardous	17 06 05	Hazardous	<b>Demolition Works</b>
Plasterboard	Active/Bio	17 08 02	Gypsum	<b>Demolition Works</b>
Packaging		15 01 01 see note 1 15 01 02 see note 2 15 01 03 see note 3	Packaging	Construction
Mixed		17 09 04	Mixed	Construction & Demolition

NOTE 1 15 01 01 is the EWC code for paper & cardboard packaging

NOTE 2 15 01 02 is the EWC code for plastic packaging

NOTE 3 15 01 03 is the EWC code for wooden packaging

### 9. WAYS OF MINIMISING WASTE

At Parker Collins House 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.

## **Current Actions Table**

ACTION	RESPONSE	ACTION DATE	HOW NOTIFIED
Cutting of plasterboard sheets to be kept to a minimum.	On site		Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan
Wash down point to be located at site entrance	Principle Contractor		Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan
Substructure concrete waste to be utilised as fill and blinding	Site Manager		Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan
Material pallets to be stored for re-use then sent back when economic	Site Manager		Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan
All other materials to be risk assessed	Operatives Site Manager Trade Contractors		Method Statements Risk Assessments Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan
Re use of excavated	Site Manager		<b>Construction Phase</b>
soil on site			Health & Safety Plan

All of 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.

#### 10. SEGREGATION

Area on site to be allocated for skips for Mixed Waste and Plasterboard collection. Materials at point of use etc., timber to be sorted for re-use.

The labelling systems shall be the Waste Awareness 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

As works progress and other trades come to site other skips will be placed to enable certain waste to be removed from site. This is likely to include:

- Plasterboard
- Paper and cardboard (bagged up)

#### 11. 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 *re-use*.

## 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 50 x 50 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*. Landfill is always a last resort.

Signed by:	
Construction Manager	
Site Manager	