

Site Waste Management Plan

Erection of Three bed detached bungalows at land to rear of 297-299 Ashcroft Road

The application site is located to the rear of two pairs of semi-detached properties No 's 297– 299 Ashcroft Road. It is a back land site, which previously formed part of the rear gardens of these properties. In the immediate vicinity of the site, there are mainly two storey semi-detached properties but there are also some shops and few bungalows.

NATURE OF THE PROJECT

The Project involves erection of 3-bedroom bungalow .

Prior to the development of this Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) the following strategic decisions will be made by the project team to ensure that specific, and overall, project generated waste will be eliminated or reduced at the earliest stage:

- The minimisation of waste will be considered during the design of the development.
- Any demolition arisings will be reused in the construction of the roads;
- The arisings from the removal of existing foundations will be crushed to 6F2 standard, as per Wrap Quality Protocol for the production of aggregate from inert waste, and re-used throughout the construction phase;
- The design of the ground works using driven piles will result in zero arisings during this phase of the works; and
- During construction, methods to minimise the waste produced and the segregation of waste to maximise the opportunities of recycling or reuse of all wastes will be implemented on site.

1 Site Waste Management Plan

There are numerous items of regulation that make direct or indirect reference to waste, all of which will be identified and reviewed in line with their applicability.

The purpose of this SWMP is to describe the procedure by which waste will be managed.

The document will also act as a guide to project/ construction personnel on how to manage all types of waste, in accordance with statutory and best practice requirements. This SWMP has been developed in line with the requirements of the SWMP Regulations 2008 (enacting Clause 54 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2006).

The key benefits of having a SWMP for the client and associated contractors include:

- Providing a structured and forward-thinking approach to waste management on site.
- Assisting with compliance of internal quality and environmental management systems and associated performance targets;
- Greater control of regulatory risks relating to virgin materials, waste storage, handling and disposal at a site level.
- Greater transparency with interested parties including Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH) Assessors, Local Authority and the Environment Agency (EA);
- Compliance with likely future contractual requirements from clients and agents such as Housing Associations (HA's) and Homes and Communities Agency (HCA); Branston Depot Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Page 6 of 25
- Identifying savings through improved resource efficiency, ordering, materials storage & handling to eliminate waste at source; and
- Enhance waste storage and segregation practices to facilitate higher recycling and recovery potential on site. 3.2 SWMP Management Arrangements Company Position Name Contact Details Demolition,

3.3 Communication,

Training & Distribution of the SWMP Copies of this SWMP will be made available to all principal and subcontractors at tender stage for reference. The SWMP will also assist in defining terms and conditions relating to waste management on site during the project lifetime. In addition to these key project partners, the CDM Coordinator will have full access to this SWMP in order Branston Depot Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Page 7 of 25 for comments to be made with regards to any additional health and safety requirements envisaged as part of the development of this project.

A copy of the latest version of the plan will be displayed in a prominent location on site including the site manager's office and the signing in area. All parties noted in section 3.2 on the distribution list for this SWMP will receive the latest version of the SWMP by the Project Manager, with the responsibility for removing superseded copies (hard copy and electronic format) with those on the distribution list (in their relevant work area). Training and communication of this SWMP will be made by the following means:

- within the site induction.
- formal training course on waste management; or
- the delivery of toolbox talks by the principal / subcontractor or waste champion and will be provided to all personnel working on this project.

This shall be implemented in order to highlight the importance of the SWMP and individual responsibility in ensuring effective waste minimisation and management on site.

WASTE CATEGORY	TYPE OF MATERIAL	ESTIMATED VOLUME (m3)	% TARGET & METHOD OF TREATMENT / DISPOSAL
Demolition			
INERT	Excavated materials – inert concrete and stones, tarmac	20,800	100% re-use on site
NON HAZARDOUS	Steel frame, tanks	TBC	XX
HAZARDOUS	Asbestos cladding, oil contaminated from substations, redundant transformers	TBC	XX
Remediation			
INERT	Excavated materials	TBC following further investigation	
NON HAZARDOUS		TBC following further investigation	
HAZARDOUS	Excavated materials	TBC following further investigation	
Groundworks			
INERT	Excavated materials from foundations, concrete, brickwork and blockwork.	TBC	
Construction			

Recycling On Site: Concrete and demolition wastes processed (e.g. crushed) to specification (e.g. 6F2). Under Environmental Permitting Regs (EPR) 2010, Schedule 3 U1, Use of Waste in Construction exemption required with limits and maximum 12 months storage. Re-Use on Site: Re-use of site arisings identified before works started in planning or SWMP documents. No exemption required (under Environmental Permitting Regs (EPR) 2010) as not classed as waste. Demolition waste without need for processing (e.g. concrete / bricks etc) and materials crushed or processed to WRAP quality protocol. Under Environmental Permitting Regs (EPR) 2010, no exemption required as not classed as waste.

Waste Storage Options The following waste storage facilities / arrangements are to be made for this site:

- Builders skips / Rear End Loaders (RELs), for
 - o General Waste; Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Page 11 of 25
 - o Brick & Rubble (where no further use feasible);
 - o Wood;
 - o Cardboard and paper; and
 - o Metals.
- Stockpiles (for arisings) with removal via use of a grab lorry

4.0 PROJECT WASTE POLICY

In order to ensure these wastes are dealt with in the most appropriate manner, the following MUST be implemented on site by all contractors.

∴ 1) All materials on site are to be handled efficiently:

- a) A nominated person needs to ensure ordering is monitored closely, preventing over ordering (as this can result in waste production);
- b) Ensure dedicated storage yard / area provided and that materials susceptible to water damage (e.g. cement bags / plasterboard) are stored within weatherproof area.
- c) Ensure materials stacked / stored in a manner that will not result in damage; and
- d) Ensure stores are locked when not in use to prevent misuse or vandalism.

2) Provision of suitable containers for the collection and storage of identified waste streams to be provided across the site;

3) Dedicated waste storage area with suitable hardstanding for containers to be established (e.g. open builders skip / Rear End Loaders REL), in a secure location, preferably set back from public access (to prevent fly tipping). Area to be suitably signed, clearly identifying permitted wastes (aiding segregation) and marked on both the site plan and the traffic management plan;

4) Provision for hazardous wastes to be made as necessary, timescales of which will be dictated by the project phase and likelihood of generation, e.g.

- a) Used aerosols – throughout the lifetime of the project; store in segregated and labelled container e.g. empty 205L drum / wheelie bin;
- b) Asbestos containing materials in residual structures;
- c) Contaminated arisings encountered during remediation of contaminated land for Brownfield developments or hot spot removal exercises;

5.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It is vital, for the SWMP to be successfully implemented, that key roles and responsibilities for waste management be clearly defined, documented and communicated. Client and contractor are responsible for establishing and maintaining the project SWMP and for making available the necessary resources to ensure that the SWMP is fully implemented.

6.0 IDENTIFICATION OF WASTE (INCLUDING SOILS)

“ Waste” is defined as any object or substances that either the holder discards; intend to discard; or is required to discard.

“ Holder” has a broad definition and can refer to the original producer, the person in possession of the waste and anyone who changes the characteristics of the material (e.g. pre-treating or mixing).

Should material be removed from site where the material was generated it will be classified as waste and as such will need to be disposed to a suitably permitted facility (landfill / transfer station)

However, alternatives to defining the material as waste also exist, such as the CLAIRE Code of Practice, which should be investigated wherever possible to assure compliance and a commercially sensitive solution is in place.

7.0 TRANSPORT & REGISTERED CARRIERS

All waste generated on the project must be dealt with legally as per the site waste matrix (see Appendix A). Any person working for, on behalf of, client that transports waste from the project site MUST be registered (licensed) as a waste carrier,

Registrations, more commonly referred to as Waste Carriers Licenses (WCL), last for three years from the date of issue or renewal, the details of which are entered on the site waste matrix for cross reference when checking waste transfer notes. All movements of waste from site MUST be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note (WTN). WTNs must detail specific information regarding the type of waste produced.