Site Waste Management Plan

165 Priory Road, London N8 8NB

The contract Manager is the Site Waste Management Plan co-ordinator of the project and as such is responsible for ensuring the instructions of workers, implementation and overseeing of the SWMP. The manager will monitor the effectiveness and accuracy during the routine site visits.

The contract manager shall distribute copies of this plan to CDM Co-ordinator, client, Site Manager and each Subcontractor.

The contact manager will provide on-site briefing via induction of appropriate separation, handling, recycling, and reuse and return methods to be used by all parties and at appropriate stages.

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 others 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.

At this project the contract manager, from a very early stage, looked at how they can minimise the waste produced, thereby reducing the amount of waste to be removed from this project. Trade contractors, design team and suppliers are all being encourages looking at ways to minimize the amount of waste produced at the work face.

These are some actions:

- Plasterboard sheets are made to standard sizes to suit the wall heights and to reduce the amount of off cuts/waste
- Materials, which arrive on pallets, are unloaded and the pallets are stored neatly and removed from site once the numbers are sufficient to make collection economical.
- Apply all identified environmental risk 7 actions

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 in order to avoid contamination of materials. 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

- Plasterboard
- Paper and cardboard

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 materials cannot be re-used in its present form but could be used in a different form, it is sent for recycling such as 50x50timber 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.

The skips need to be monitored to ensure that contamination of segregated skips does not occur.

The contractor will continually review the type of surplus materials being produced and where they 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 at the regularly.