

Site Waste Management Plan
For
Home Bargains - Landlord Works
217, High Street, Yiewsley
West Drayton
UB7 7GN

Revision History Tracker – CSFD139 Waste Management Plan

Revision	Issue Date	Changes
1	03/01/2024	Waste Management Plan created
2		

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BASIC DETAILS

Issue	1	Revision	A (Initial Scope)
Project Address	Home Bargains - Landlord Works. 217, High Street, West Drayton, UB7 7GN		
Project Start Date	15.01.2024		
Project Duration	28 weeks		
Project Handover	29.07.2024		
Consultant	WPL Consulting Ltd		
Client	T.J. Morris Ltd		
Capital Site Contact	Dave Collins		

Introduction

Capital Group are committed to creating a sustainable environment for the future and thus take every step to ensure all waste generated from our activities is recycled where possible and disposed of through approved methods. The following report provides information as to the amount of waste removed and a breakdown of recyclable and non-recyclable waste.

Waste Management Target

Capital Group recognises that fit-outs and refurbishments occur throughout the property lifecycle and generate significant amounts of waste. This presents opportunities for more reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.

Capital Group aim to recycle at least 95% of waste generated from the above works.

Fit Out Waste Guiding Principles

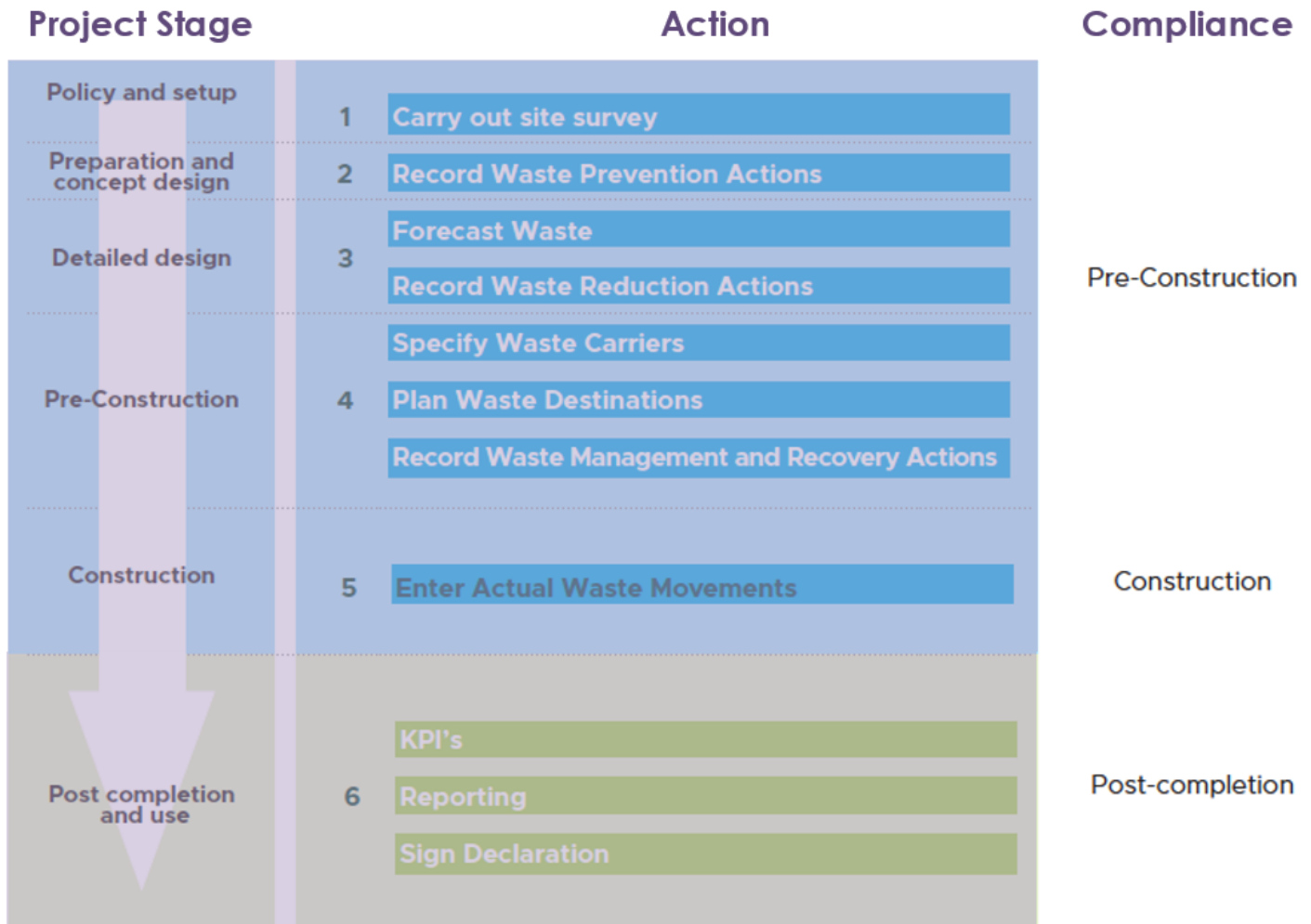
For fit out projects, Capital Group encourages all clients to:

- 1) Establish simple rules and systems of operations;
- 2) Maintain close working relationships
- 3) Manage building access and egress
- 4) Minimise disruption to other occupiers
- 5) Minimise risk (to safety, environment, systems and infrastructure)

For all fit out projects which require CDM regulations 2015 (Construction Design and Management), Capital Group appoint a waste management contractor or waste removal contractor who can undertake the following:

- 1) Segregate all waste on site to enable effective re-use and recycling and to minimise waste to landfill.
- 2) Provide waste data to the building client to communicate and monitor results.

Fit Out Waste Management Process



Capital Group plans to work with all clients to encourage all CDM 2015 fit out projects to include the implementation of a site waste management plan for all materials leaving the site.

For projects undertaken by Capital Group we are committed to ensure more than 90% of all waste and materials are recovered from site. For those clients who support this goal, we believe that the following principles will enable the adoption of best practice:

1. Waste to be segregated on each floor of the fit-out
2. Designated waste storage areas to be provided with segregation available for plasterboard, wood, plastics, cardboard, metal, hazardous waste and residual waste streams.
3. Transportation sent to local handling treatment facilities
4. Residual mixed wastes will be removed to a Materials Recycling Facility

5. Any remaining waste from the Materials Recycling Facility to be sent for energy recovery, if appropriate

Legal Compliance

Capital Group use licensed waste disposal broker to ensure legal compliance on waste disposal on projects.

Capital Group complies with all applicable legislation by utilising the specific licensed waste disposal providers, including:

1. The waste duty of care in section 34 of The Environmental Protection Act 1990(3)
2. The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991(4)
3. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011/12
4. The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008

Capital Group will additionally provide:

1. Accurate records
2. Waste transfer notes
3. Hazardous waste consignment notes
4. Copies of Waste carrier licences
5. Waste Management licences and exemption details
6. Provision, collection and delivery of suitable containers.
7. Monitoring and monthly reporting of accurate information on quantities of waste recycled, reused and sent to landfill for each material type
8. Records of materials sent to suppliers via take back schemes or returned to stock
9. Monitoring and monthly reporting of accurate information on quantities of waste recycled, reused and sent to landfill for each material type.
10. Records of materials sent to suppliers via take back schemes or returned to stock

Waste actions

Re-Use

Re use involves putting an item to another use after its original function has been fulfilled. It offers the prospect of added value and utility before final disposal. Re-use will usually represent an environmental gain. There are two types of re-use.

1. The first is a conventional re-use where products are designed to be used a number of times before they are discarded (e.g. pallets).
2. The second form of re-use occurs when alternative uses are found for products once they have served their original purpose (e.g. demolition rubble being crushed and used as fill material or bricks being cleaned and sold as a recovered building material)

Recycling

Recycling involves processing waste to produce a usable raw material or product. Recycled material such as some types of plastics can, in principle, be re-used many times, unlike material which has been burnt to have the energy recovered from it or composed. Potential advantages of recycling include

1. Extending the life and maximizing the value extracted from raw materials.
2. Energy savings - the recycling of secondary materials generally uses less energy than extracting and processing raw materials.
3. Reduced disposal impacts - although modern landfill sites are engineered to high standards, the leaking of synthetic chemicals, heavy metals and bacteria into the soil and water table remains an environmental concern.

Recovery

Recovery is the term used to represent the process by which waste is converted into either a useable form, or energy is derived out of the waste (e.g. timber waste could be recovered to be used in chipboard i.e. a usable form, or shredded to form biomass fuel i.e. energy is formed from the waste)

Guidance: Always consider when thinking about Re-use, Recycling and Recovery opportunities, and manufactures “takeback” schemes. As an example “take-back” schemes are operated by plasterboard manufacturers and wholesalers of white-goods who will collect and recycle polystyrene and polythene waste.

Carbon Footprint

- UK Govt GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting Emissions source –

- Waste disposal
- Scope – Scope 3
- Closed loop/open loop/combustion/ anaerobic digestion = 21.8kgCO₂e per ton Landfill = 100.10 kgCO₂e per ton
- GBP Saved = Landfill tax = £91.10 per ton
- We have identified 3 main construction waste groups. These include: Timber, Plastics and Cardboard.

Waste (from construction and demolition waste)

Product	Weight	Suggested Recycle Rate	European Waste Code
Mixed Waste	20,000kg		17 02 01
Plasterboard	3000kg		17 08 02
Rubble	6000kg		17 01 01