SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Project Name: York Street, Glossop
Prepared By:
JMP
Date: 18-10-12

Revision:

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1a)	# PREAMBLE
	Number of bins proposed? - Please provide details of the number of bins proposed and how this was calculated.
	Provision is made for two wheelie bins and a recycling box to be provided in the properties garden. In Glossop collection is green bin and black bin alternate weeks and the recycling box on the day the green bin is collected.
	Bin storage area - Please include a plan of the proposed storage area, showing the bins that are proposed and the proposed collection point. - Please describe how occupants will transfer waste to the bin store and the distance travelled in doing so.
	Please find attached as Plan 1 in the proposed property showing the bin storage area within the kitchen (3 No. 30 litre capacity recycling vessels). The waste will be taken out of the kitchen and into the rear gardens to the outdoor waste bin.
	Bin collection arrangements - Please describe the bin collection area, including how and where bins will be moved in order to reach the collection vehicle. - Please include plans showing how the collection vehicle will travel around the site.
	Please find attached as Appendix 1 a bin location plan showing where the bins are identified to be located. The collection point for the bins will be on York Street. The occupant will wheel the bins from the rear garden to the front garden on bin collection days to enable waste to be taken away and then will return the bins to the rear of the properties at the end of the day. The collection vehicle will operate as it currently does for other properties on York Street. However a turning head is being created by the proposed development which does not currently exist so that the refuse vehicle will be able to enter and leave York Street in a forward direction. For items that are not collected at the roadside, Glossop has a waste tip on Melandra Road. Glossop also has facilities to dispose of paper, glass, cans, textiles, books, plastic and beverage cartons at Tesco car park, Simmondley Lane, Pyegrone recreation ground and Co-op supermarket.

During Development Waste Management

This site Waste Management Plan has been drawn up using the Non-Statutory Guidance for Site Waste Management Plans 2008 (DEFRA), Policy EM11 of the North West Regional Spatial Strategy on waste management principles, the Building Research Establishment (BRE), Smart Waste Plan and Construction Federation guidelines.

Construction Phase

1. **Project:** The construction 19 dwellings

2. **Nature of Project:**

- Construction of 19 2,3 and 4 bed dwellings
- Off site waste segregation will be carried out

3. **Project Aim**

During the project there will be a full commitment to implement the project SWMP so that it is effective, accurate and economical. Sufficient resources will be made available to ensure that the procedures put into place are carried out and maintained in line with this SWMP.

The overriding aim for the construction team is to plan, design and procure the materials for the project in such a way that wastage is eliminated.

The major materials used for the scheme have been selected to drastically reduce site generated waste and with “whole cycle of life” in mind based on the green guide for housing specification.

They will be manufactured, cut to size and fabricated in such a way that they will only require site erection or fixing. There will be minimal requirements to cut / fit or work on these elements thus nearly eliminating the production of waste.

Any packaging or protection materials produced will be segregated and recycled.

HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN

Management

The senior construction manager is the nominated environmental coordinator for the project and as such is responsible for instructing workers, overseeing and documenting results of the SWMP.

The Environmental Department will monitor the effectiveness and accuracy of the documentation during the routine site visits.

Position	**Name**	**Contact Details**
Client	Prospect (GB) Ltd	0151 448 5720
Construction Director	John Pearson	0151 448 5720
Project Environmental Co-coordinator	John Pearson	0151 448 5720
Waste Management Co-coordinator	To be confirmed	
Document Controller	To be confirmed	
Site Manager	To be confirmed	

1b) Waste Management Plan

This document is the waste management plan for the York Street project. It is the responsibility of site management to maintain this WMP for Prospect (GB) Ltd.

Reviews will be conducted at least every 6 months, with revisions details outlined in Section 2. Specialist trade subcontractors will be provided with this WMP prior to tendering and will be required to “sign on” to this plan.

At the end of the project, site management will be responsible for revising the SWMP; highlighting changes from initial targets and estimating cost changes.

This project-specific Waste Management Plan contains and requests the following information:

- Identifies and classifies the types of waste expected to be produced.
- Seeks quantification of how much waste will be produced.
- Handling and Disposal Procedures
- Onsite recovery and reuse of materials
- Monitoring, recording and auditing of waste
- Waste targets
- Individual subcontractor responsibilities for waste management
- Prospect (GB) Ltd responsibilities for waste management
- Meeting waste transfer documentation requirements.
- Register of permits and licences of waste carriers, transfer stations, landfills and waste managers.

2) Revision Status

Any revisions made as part of this waste management plan should be recorded in the table below. It is important to note the **specific revisions** that have been made so that variation and updates between the issues can be clearly identified:

REVISION	DATE	WHAT CHANGES WERE MADE TO THE DOCUMENT?	WHO MADE THE CHANGES?
0	18-10-12	First issue	J M Pearson
1			
2			
3			

3) Distribution matrix

An 'X' symbol indicates those who have received copies of the waste management matrix on the Project.

Name of persons who have been sent a copy of	**Number and Date of Issue**			
	Issue 1 Date:18-10-12	Issue 2 Date:	Issue 3 Date:	Issue 3 Date:
Prospect (GB) Ltd Procurement Team	X			
:				
Trade Contractors:				
Substructure works				
Bricks & Blocks				
Timber Frame				
Plasterboard				
Electrical				
Plumbing				
Roofing				
Joinery				

4) Introduction

Prospect (GB) Ltd the main contractor on the York Street project. We are committed to waste minimisation as part of our Corporate Social Responsibility.

Prospect (GB) Ltd expects subcontractors to enter into the waste management initiatives with commitment. This document outlines the procedures that will be implemented onsite and the consequences for non-compliance.

Typical estimated wastage percentages for all construction materials is around about 8%, with wastage rates spanning between 5-30% for various materials. Yet, studies undertaken by the likes of the BRE and Constructing Excellence have shown that a reduction of >5% is capable in most cases through proper management and resource efficiency.

Therefore, subcontractors could save ~5% in material costs if resource efficiency is adopted, implemented and enforced by their management.

5) What is waste?

5.1) Waste Definition

Waste is 'any materials, substances or products which the producer or holder discards or intends to or is required to discard which have fallen out of the commercial cycle. Prospect (GB) Ltd would add that waste is any substance or article which requires to be disposed of as being broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled.

Prospect (GB) Ltd will manage 3 types of waste onsite:

- Inert waste: chemically inert, non-combustible, non-biodegradable and non-polluting
- Non-hazardous**:** by default is neither hazardous nor inert.
- Hazardous waste: contains dangerous substances that could make it harmful to human health and/or the environment

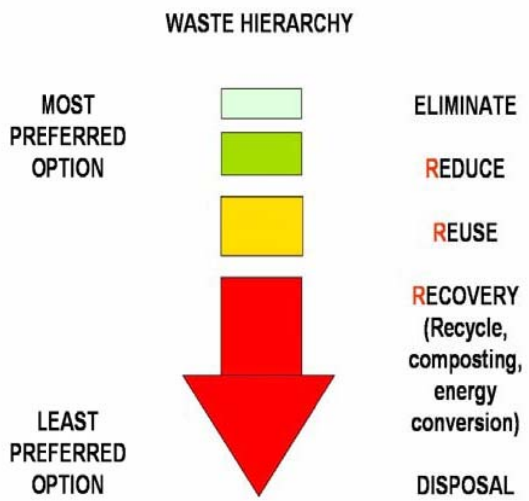
5.2) European Waste Catalogue codes

The tables below shows typical examples of the 3 types of waste that may be generated on the Riverside project with their associated European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes:

INERT		NON-HAZARDOUS		HAZARDOUS	
EWC	Description	EW	Description	EW	Description
10 11 03	Waste glass-based fibrous materials	17 04 07	Mixed metals	17 06 05	Construction materials containing asbestos
15 01 07	Glass Packaging	17 02 01	Wood	13 05 06	Oil from oil water separator
17 01 01	Concrete	17 09 04	Mixed Construction materials	13 05 07	Oily water from oil water separator
17 01 02	Bricks	17 08 02	Gypsum-based construction materials	13 07 01	Fuel oil and diesels in drip trays
17 01 03	Tiles/ Ceramics	17 02 03	Plastics (e.g. pipes or boards)	08 01 21	Waste paint
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks tiles and	15 01 01	Cardboard	08 04 09	Waste adhesives or sealants with
	ceramics				organic solvents
17 02 02	Glass	15 01 01	Plastic packaging	17 05 03	Contaminated soil
17 05 04	Soil + stones	17 06 04	Insulation		

6) Waste Hierarchy

Prospect (GB) Ltd is striving for operations close to the top of the waste hierarchy (see right). A variety of waste management options are possible.



6.1) Eliminate

- Prevent waste happening in the first place
- Manage over-ordering
- Store Materials properly to avoid damage
- Prevent weather damage
- Talk to suppliers about packaging waste

6.2 Reduce

- There will always be waste in the job that you are doing.
- Just in time delivery
- Minimise packaging needed
- Consider bulk packaging e.g. paint could be delivered in larger cans to minimise the number of cans arriving onsite.
- Store materials properly and return to your stores after use. Otherwise your materials that you have paid for will end up getting lost or accidentally buried onsite.

6.3) Reuse

- Reuse materials as many times as possible e.g. pallets, tables.
- Reuse onsite aggregates for low-specification hard-core or 6F2.
- Find end markets offsite.
- Take-back service. Return discarded materials to the suppliers so that they can be reincorporated back into the factory process e.g. cable drums, pallets

6.4) Recycle

- Separate waste at the source of creation
- Do not contaminate segregated bins/skips provided at the central area.
- Use recycled or secondary materials if they are fit for purpose e.g. aggregates, timbers etc…

6.5) Landfill

A basic characterisation of any waste sent directly to landfill will have to be undertaken. As part of the Landfill Regulations, this characterisation should include the following information:

- The source and origin of the waste;
- The process producing the waste, its SIC (Standard Industry Classification) Code and the characteristics of its raw materials and products.
- The waste treatment applied or a statement of reasons why such treatment is not considered necessary;
- Composition of the waste and, where relevant, an assessment of it against threshold limit values
- Appearance of the waste, including its smell, colour, consistency, and physical form
- European Waste Catalogue Code;

6.5)

- Properties of the waste if it is hazardous.
- Evidence demonstrating that the waste is not prohibited, as outlined in the table below.
- The landfill class at which the waste may be accepted;
- The likely behaviour (including, where relevant, leaching behaviour) of the waste in a landfill and any additional precautions that need to be taken at the landfill as a consequence; and
- Whether the waste can be recycled or recovered.

6.5)

Property	Description	COSHH Warning
Corrosive	Any waste consisting of substances and preparations which may destroy living tissue on contact. For example, products with COSHH warning labels.	
Explosive	Waste consisting of substances and preparations which may explode under the effect of flam or which are more sensitive to shocks or friction than dinitrobenzene and represents products having the following COSHH warning label.	
Flammable	Means waste that consists of liquid substances and preparations having a flash point equal to or greater than 21°C and less than or equal to 55°C and represents	
Highly Flammable	Means waste that consists of: Liquid substances and preparations having a flashpoint below 21°C; Substances and preparations which may become hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperature; Solid substances and preparations which may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continue to burn; Gaseous substances and preparations which are flammable in air at normal pressure; Any substances and preparations which , in contact with water or damp air evolve highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities and represents products	
Infectious	Means waste that consists of substances containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or reliably believed to cause disease in humans or other	**No Label**
Oxidising	Means waste that consists of substances and preparations which exhibit highly exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances and represents products having the	

In addition, criteria for the Acceptance of Waste at Landfill Sites must also consider leaching behaviour criteria. This information is required for a landfill site to accept granular or soil waste. Leachate tests must be carried out to determine whether the material is Inert, Hazardous or Non-Hazardous.

7) Legislation

7.1) Introduction

The European Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) is being introduced through the Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003. These regulations will *'prevent or reduce . . . the negative effects of land filling on the environment' by* ending co-disposal of different types of waste at landfill sites.

In addition, the number of landfill sites accepting hazardous waste has been significantly reduced from ~230 to ~15 in the UK.

These issues, and the introduction of the waste acceptance criteria at landfills, has led to escalating disposal costs due to increased pre-treatment requirements.

7.2) Duty of Care

From a legal perspective – for Prospect (GB) Ltd to be in compliance with their duty of care – Prospect (GB) Ltd have a responsibility to dispose of the site waste at a licensed and suitable site under Section 34(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Any person who imports, produces, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste has a duty of care to manage the waste responsibly. Failure to do this could result in an unlimited fine.

As such, Prospect (GB) Ltd will be responsible for maintaining the correct legislative procedures for off-site disposal off all waste on the project.

Movement of waste off-site must be undertaken with the knowledge that the waste is (i) being removed by a registered carrier, (ii) that the waste is being delivered to a manager licensed to accept the waste and that (iii) the waste contractor has the authority to remove the waste.

8) Register of Waste Carrier Licences and Permits

With respect to the waste management companies that will be removing waste from this project, the following table will be completed by Prospect prior to the removal of any waste offsite. The table outlines the waste management licences, waste carrier licences and exempt site licences that have been checked and verified for use on the project:

Waste Description:	EWC	Origin (ho uced ıe te?)	Waste Carrier			Disposal Site	
			Name	Licence Number	Expiry Date	Name	ence nber / ıption ef.
Muck Offsite	17 01 07						
All Construction & Demolition Waste	17 09 04						
Canteen Waste	20 01 08						
Hazardous Waste	17 03 03						
Clinical Waste	18 01 03 18 01 04						

9) Waste Transfer Tickets

The points shown below are the absolute minimum requirements under Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 for information that must be shown on all waste transfer ticket.

It is the legal responsibility of Prospect (GB) Ltd to describe the waste as accurately as possible.

On the project, the waste carrier will sign the transfer note and hand over a copy to Prospect prior to leaving the site.

Prospect (GB) Ltd – but not the waste carrier - have the responsibility to ensure that the waste transfer note contains the following information:

1. State the name of the waste producer.
2. Signature of the waste producer.
3. Signature of the waste carrier.
4. Combination of (i) a description of the waste (inert, non-hazardous or hazardous) and (ii) the relevant the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code classification. A copy of the EWC is contained within the EMS File Folder 2 which should be in the site office document control.
5. State the quantity of waste in terms of meters cubed (e.g. 8, 16, 20, 30, 40, 50 m^3),
6. How the waste is stored (e.g. is the waste loose or is it stored in a skip that is open or lidded and/or is the container a roll-on-off bin)
7. State the name of the site where the waste is being created
8. State the time that the waste was taken offsite by the waste carrier
9. State the name and address of the waste carrier
10. State the name and address of there the waste is being taken to, if different from point 9 above. Also, the name of the waste manager receiving the waste should also be shown.
11. State whether the waste carrier is the producer or carrier of the waste (in most cases it will be the latter).
12. Show information that confirms that the waste carrier has a waste management licence under section 35 of the 1990 Act or of a disposal licence under section 5 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.
13. Highlight on the waste transfer note the certificate number and the SEPA stamp as the authority who issued it

For all waste transfers, Prospect (GB) Ltd will obtain a copy of the receipt, or a copy of the invoice, from the waste carrier. These tickets will be retained for 2 years. If the waste is Hazardous, a consignment notes must be obtained each time the waste is transferred, which must be kept for a minimum of 3 years.

10) Register of wastes leaving site.

Prospect will maintain a waste disposal log for all wastes leaving the site. The information will be captured by the site security or by the Site Management on the proforma shown below:

DATE	TIME	VEHICLE REG.	PRODUCER	WASTE COMPANY	TICKET NUMBER	WHERE IS WASTE GOING TO?	TYPE OF WASTE? (INERT, NON-HAZARDO	TYPE OF WASTE	EWC CODE.

11) Register of IPPC Permits

Certain installations which might be used on the project will also fall within the scope of the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations, and as such will require an IPPC permit.

Prospect (GB) Ltd – or any subcontractor operating such facilities on the project - will be required to obtain permits for the following installations:

- Landfill Sites
- Mobile Crushing Plant – to be issues by the local authority rather than SEPA
- On-Site Ready Mixed Concrete Batching Plants
- Surface Treatments

Certain waste activities are exempt from requiring a Waste Management Licence.

12) Responsibilities: Point of contact

The following people listed in the table below have responsibilities for waste management on this project.

Subcontractors must forward the name and contact detail of the appointed person in charge of waste management within their organisation onsite.

The names on this list will be amended with subsequent Waste Management Plan Issue revisions to encompass variations in site-wide construction activities.

Organisation:	Contact Name:	Contact Details:	Responsibility (P/T/D)*:
Prospect GB Head Office	**Andy Lynch**	Unit 5 Meridian Business Village Hansby Drive Liverpool L24 9LG	P, D
Principal Contractor: Prospect GB Site Office	TBA Site Manager		P, D.
Sub-Contractors(list):	**Contact Name:**	**Contact Details:**	**Responsibility (P/T/D)*:**
			T
			T
			T

***Notes:**

P Responsible for the **p**rovision of on-site waste facilities
T Responsible for **t**ransferring their waste to the onsite central waste station area
D **D**isposal from site of the waste to a licensed or exempted facility
A **A**dditional responsibilities.

13) Responsibilities: Principle contractor

13.1) Prior to starting work: Procurement issues

With respect to the existing ground conditions, the Client has provided Prospect (GB) Ltd with an interpretive site investigation survey report to enable Prospect (GB) Ltd to identified waste types and help define our operations.

Either Prospect (GB) Ltd or an appointed subcontractor will include the cost of any remediation and treatment within their bids.

With respect to existing onsite materials Prospect (GB) Ltd will have a responsibility to determine (1) if recovery of concrete, rubble, planning's, etc. is possible for inclusion in temporary or permanent works and (2) what materials will be likely to produce hazardous wastes, so that disposal routes and costs of existing materials can be calculated.

With respect to the latter, Prospect (GB) Ltd will be responsible for attempting to replace hazardous products with non-hazardous alternatives to reduce risk and disposal costs.

With respect to the disposal/return of the packaging, Prospect (GB) Ltd will consider options for minimising packaging in the first place, return the packaging to the supplier where appropriate, and identify and consider cost benefit analysis of procuring alternative products/packaging options.

13.2) During work

Prospect (GB) Ltd will be responsible for the final disposal of waste off-site. Waste transfer tickets will only be signed by a designated site management team; ensuring that the Prospect (GB) Ltd Duty of Care is upheld.
Prospect (GB) Ltd will be responsible for policing the waste procedure onsite.

14) Responsibilities: Subcontractor

14.1) Prior to starting work

In the tender returns, subcontractors are required to identify (1) the major waste streams arising from their works (e.g. timber, plastics etc…), (2) the quantity in tonnage or meters cubed (m^3) that they expect to produce and (3) the percentage of waste expected from each material.

This should be provided in the table shown below. This information will be provided to the project manager prior to work commencing.

MATERIAL TYPE	QUANTITY WASTAGE (M3 OR WEIGHT)	PERCENTAGE OF WASTE EXPECTED

Subcontractors should also identify how they propose to minimise waste production onsite for each of the waste stream items identified. For example, have take-back schemes to suppliers for packaging waste or off-cuts been considered? Subcontractors will liaise with Prospect (GB) Ltd to see how their proposals will fit into the project waste management strategy.
In summary, subcontractors need to provide Prospect (GB) Ltd with the following information at the tendering stage, prior to starting work:

	REQUESTED.
Name a person with contact details who will be responsible and in charge of waste management within their	12
Identify the major waste streams likely to be created during their works	14.1
Calculate/Estimate the quantity of waste in tonnage or meters cubed	14.1
How subcontractors will be managing and minimising waste	14.1

14.2) During work

Subcontractors will be required to keep their area of works clean and tidy. A clean and tidy site is a safe site because it reduces the potential for trips, slips and falls. As such, all waste will be deposited immediately into collection receptacles provided by the individual subcontractors for their waste.

Subcontractors will include an allowance in their budget tender prices for waste management and waste disposal. They will either provide their own bins for collection and movement to a central location **or** Prospect (GB) Ltd will provide vessels to all subcontractors. The preferred option on this project is outlined below.

Each Subcontractor will provide wheelie bins or tipping skips (hereafter referred to as vessels) to collect waste. These vessels will be positioned at the point of the waste creation (i.e. next to your place of work) or at a location designated by Prospect (GB) Ltd near to your workplace. Subcontractors will also include costs for labour time to move waste to the central area and disposal of waste in their budget tender allowances.

It is the responsibility of the subcontractor to:

- collect and decant their own waste into vessels at the point of waste creation. The waste can either be collected as mixed or segregated into waste streams decided by Prospect (GB) Ltd at the waste station.
- To move the vessels from their place of waste collection – using their own labour - to the central waste station area, which will be located at a position decided by Prospect (GB) Ltd. A site drawing is attached to this waste management plan to indicate the position of the waste area.
- To empty the waste into the designated coded skips or bins provided at the waste area using their own labour. The waste must be segregated by subcontractor operatives into the skips/bins provided at the waste area.
- To move the bins for emptying at the central waste station area as soon as they become full

Failure to comply with the project waste management plan will lead to a verbal warning to the contractor, followed by a written warning demanding that compliance be undertaken immediately.

If waste disposal is not undertaken to Prospects satisfaction within a time period specified by Prospect (GB) Ltd then Prospect (GB) Ltd will undertake the work for the subcontractor.

Any costs incurred by Prospect (GB) Ltd to remedy a waste situation created by the subcontractor will be forwarded to the subcontractor in the form of a financial contra-charge.

This procedure will be repeated as often as is necessary to ensure that all waste is deposed of in accordance with the project waste management plan.

15) What wastes will this project produce?

The wastes typically being produced during the project will vary through the project programme. As part of the Prospect Waste Management Process a pre-award period assessment of the types of wastes likely to be generated for the project is shown in the table below. Approximate volumes of wastes expected are not shown here. Such data is requested from the subcontractors in Section 16.

At the early structural stages of a project, the majority of wastes will be inert, timber, metal and concrete. As the project progresses and envelope and fit-out finishing works start, the wastes will become lighter but bulkier, with an increase in plasterboard, plastics, polythene and other packaging.

Although the table below indicates typical wastes for certain packages on the project, there may be occasions when certain works packages will produce wastes either note shown in the table or wastes which have been left blank.

Subcontractors managing their own waste for any given package are not limited just to managing the specific wastes types shown the table below.

The handling and collection procedures for wastes at certain periods in the contract are outlined in this document.

Estimated quantities of waste expected at each stage (arbitrary units)

Stage		Inert	Concrete	Mixed	Metal	Timber	Plasterboar	Plastic	Polythene	Packaging	Insulation	Ceramics	Flat glass	Cable wiring	Vegitation	Office	Canteen
Pre-Const ruction	Site clearance																
	Earthworks																
Construction	Foundations																
	Drainage																
	Concrete																
	Brick& Block																
	Glazing																
	Roofing																
	M&E																
	Plasterboa rd																
Landscaping	Hard Landscape																
	Soft Landscape																

16) Waste recovery and re-use

The following materials will be recovered by Prospect (GB) Ltd and reused as part of the temporary / permanent works or will be stored in stockpiles for later use onsite or offsite.

The company listed operates a manufacturers take back scheme or is the company that will be used to find a suitable market offsite if no use can be made of the materials onsite.

Material Description	Recovered by (Company):	Recovered from (Location):	Permit / License reqd. (Y/N)*
Timber			
Pallets			
Plasterboard			
Bricks			
Metals			
Note that permits or licences may be required for certain waste recovery activities such as the operation of mobile crushing			

16.1) Materials with reduction potential

The following three materials have been identified as having a reduction potential:

- Timber – To be reduced by careful ordering and reducing off-cuts
- Liquids – To be reduced by ensuring that the correct amount is always ordered
- Metals – To be reduced by careful cutting to ensure off-cuts can be reused

16.2) Materials to be diverted from Landfill

The following materials have been identified as being able to be diverted from landfill:

- Liquids/Paints – to be sent to community scrap store recycling scheme
- Packaging – to be sorted and wherever possible returned to the manufacturer
- Concrete – To be recycled on site as aggregate

17) Handling, Collect and dispose of waste.

17.1) Inert/Non-Hazardous Waste

A central waste area will be located at a position to be decided on the project. The proposed location is shown on the attached map. This will be the point where all the subcontractors waste must be taken to. It will contain skips/ all skips provided by Prospect (GB) Ltd will:

(1) prevent spillages or leakages;

(2) be corrosive resistant (to the weather elements);

(3) prevent materials from being blown away and

(4) will prevent savaging from animals. The canteen skip will be enclosed.

The wastes will be of the following types:

- Metal
- Timber
- Plastics
- Mixed/General Waste for all other wastes
- Canteen
- Inert: block work and concrete
- Potentially, additional skips and bins may be provided or removed, depending on the types of waste being produced at a particular time in the work packages. They may include:
- plasterboard
- Polythene
- Cardboard
- Paper
- Aluminium Cans
- Flat Glass.
- Clinical

17.2) Hazardous Waste

The empty casings of a COSHH material may no longer be classified as special or hazardous waste; although the decision on the classification of the container as hazardous or not is dependent on the views of the contractor, the waste hauler and the landfill operator.

Typically, if less than 5% of residue is left in the container then the COSHH waste is no longer classified as hazardous. If, however, there is any doubt as to the classification of a product, then it must be classed hazardous.

A chemist provided by the waste management company will determine the category of waste.

An enclosed locked drum (or skip) will be provided by Prospect (GB) Ltd for the collection of hazardous wastes.

An accredited special waste licensed carrier will collect the special wastes to ensure legal disposal. Any subcontractor caught contaminating any non-hazardous waste skips with hazardous material will be contra-charged appropriately.

To comply with the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991, Prospect (GB) Ltd will provide the following information: the type of premises the waste came from, the waste type and the process that produced the waste. A copy of a signed waste transfer consignment note and relevant analysis documents, will be provided by the waste contractor to Prospect (GB) Ltd, which will be filed A weighbridge ticket from the landfill site will also be forwarded to Prospect (GB) Ltd to ensure that the waste is actually delivered to the site stated by the waste contractor.

17.3) Liquid waste

All waste fuel oils, diesels, concrete wash out and waste waters must not be allowed to discharge down surface drains. The follow list is the procedures set aside for each liquid waste:

- Fuel oils + diesels: Tipped into relevant containers
- Concrete Washout: With respect to concrete waste specifically, all concrete will be retained on-site wherever possible. Excess waste concrete will be either moved by the subcontractor concerned to be deposited into either an impermeable skip or bunker chamber lined with Visquene. When the concrete waste has solidified it shall be broken up and transferred to a designated stockpile area to await either onsite crushing or removal offsite.
- Surface water: Existing surface drains have filtration filters attached. Vehicle wash-down areas which may create silty water to be restricted to the designated areas.

17.4) Clinical Waste

A clinical waste bin will be retained within the Prospect (GB) Ltd site offices. This bin will be colour-coded yellow. All clinical waste – from Strongs or any subcontractor - must only be deposited into this bin. It is illegal to deposit clinical waste in any other vessel.

It will be solely for the collection and disposal of the following wastes:

- Plasters
- Bandages
- Blood-soaked bandages
- Feminine hygiene waste.

18) Training

The Prospect (GB) Ltd site induction – which is mandatory for everyone working on the site - will be used to educate.

All operatives on the waste minimisation operations being undertaken on the project.

The induction will outline all actions required from subcontractor personnel regarding waste management and waste minimisation.

Furthermore, tool-box talks will be used to reinforce waste management operations and to keep all Prospect (GB) Ltd and subcontractor operatives up-to-date with any new waste management procedures.

Subcontractors will be invited to send personnel as appropriate to the tool-box talks.

Prospect (GB) Ltd will keep a record of all personnel attending Inductions and tool-box talks.

APPENDIX 1

N

Legend

4B1280	3
4B1129	7
3B1059	1
3B929	3
2B671	5
Total	19

0 5 10 15 20 25m 1:500

Key

paving & driveways

1800 high close boarded fence

450 high low level artstone wall with 1.8m high piers and timber infill

900 high post and rail

Gates within fencing to provide 900mm clear opening and to be the same height as fence. Fence, gates and ironmongery to meet Secured by Design 2010 clause 10.

External home composting container

Water butt

Existing trees and hedging to be retained as per arboricultural report

Rotary clothes lines to hold 4m+ of drying line for 2 bedroom dwellings, and 6m+ for 3 bed and above dwellings.

Location for external bin storage.

D 25/10/12 amended to suit prospect comments
C 25/10/12 amended to suit prospect comments
B 25/10/12 amended to suit prospect comments
A 25/10/12 amended to suit prospect comments

F 1/11/12 line of existing building omitted
E 30/10/12 annotation to plot 9 amended

prospect. HOMES

Project
York Street, Glossop

PWL ARCHITECTS

Title
Planning Site Layout

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Scale	Date
1:500@A3	10/12
Drawn	Drwg No
CJW	1127/PL/02/F