Site Waste Management Plan

Museum Street

John F Hunt Ltd

Contents

Client	Lab Selkirk House Ltd.
Principal Contractor	John F Hunt
Name of person in charge of project	Irfan Quraishi
Author of SWMP	Tom Seath
Waste Champion name	Irfan Quraishi
Project title / reference	Museum Street
Project location	Museum St, London WC1A 1EP
Project cost (estimated)	TBC
Building footprint (m2)	3419m2
Start date	February 25
Completion date	TBC
Description of project scope	Soft strip and Demolition
Person responsible for SWMP	Irfan Quraishi

Revision No	Prepared by	Checked	Issue date	Issued to
01	Tom Seath	Irfan Quraishi	13/11/24	G&T / GXN
02	Daniel Sweeney	Irfan Quraishi	15/11/24	G&T / GXN
03	Daniel Sweeney	Irfan Quraishi	05/12/24	G&T / GXN

This document is required and aims at providing the information required for planning condition 44 Reuse and Recycling of Material.

1. Responsibilities

The Senior Project Manager is the environmental co-ordinator 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. The principal contractor shall distribute copies of this plan to the Principal Designer, Client, Site Manager and each Subcontractor. This will be undertaken every time the plan is updated.

2. Materials resource efficiency

We have 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 minimise the amount of waste produced at the work face. The aim is to maximise the use of reclaimed or recycled material throughout the design where feasible, to reuse material on site in line with the waste hierarchy and reuse and recycling of material offsite where re-use is not practical. Furthermore, the logistics plan for the project will go hand in hand with this document to ensure that due thought is given to material requirements. This will enable efficient management of the delivery and storage of material and will ensure that the most effective logistic methods are adopted.

Waste minimisation statement
The use of the waste hierarchy shall be adopted wherever possible to re-use, recycle waste generated on site other than final disposal. A ground level processing area will be created where we separate all waste streams. Further segregation of the waste streams on site will reduce lorry movements and allow potential for further re-cycling.

3. Procedures for minimising hazardous waste

The waste hierarchy will be used on all projects where possible. The identification of hazardous waste on a project will result in the segregation of the hazardous waste. Hazardous waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended) set out the requirements for controlling and tracking the movement of hazardous waste and bans the mixing of different types of waste. Waste duty of care will also apply to all hazardousness waste before it is collected, disposed of or recovered, including all Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes. All hazardous waste will be stored separately in a designated COSHH area. The use of Technical Guidance WM3: Waste Classification - Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste will be

used to assess hazardous waste. Inert, non-hazardous and hazardous wastes destined to landfilled will be pre-treated prior to disposal in accordance with the EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC). Treatment can comprise physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes providing that they change the characteristics of the waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature or to facilitate its handling or recovery.

Actions taken to reduce the amount of waste arising are recorded in the table below:

Planning waste minimisation during	Waste minimisation decisions taken	Resource Saving (quantify if possible)	Responsibility	Date action commenced
Demolition	The segregation of different waste streams for recycling. Where possible circular economy principles will be used throughout the job to either reduce, reuse and recycle. John F Hunt will aim for 95% waste diverted from landfill.		Project Manager	

All 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.

4. Procedures for monitoring, measuring and reporting hazardous and non-hazardous site waste

All waste that leaves the site will be recorded by the relevantly trained personal in the Good out Report (GoR). This will include:

- Date
- Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes (HWCN) and Waste Transfer Number (WTN) numbers
- Weight
- Hauliers name and destination
- Vehicle registration
- If it is a hazardous or non-hazardous waste
- EWC code

The site will confirm that all WTN and HWCN are applying to the waste hierarchy when transferring waste. All Transfer notes must also have the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code of the person transferring the waste. All WTN and HWCN will be kept during the duration of the project. After which, all WTN will be kept for two years and HWCN will be kept for three years.

Weight Information from the WTN or HWCN will be entered onto the John F Hunt Site Waste Quantities spreadsheet which includes types of waste and quantities generated onsite. All estimates of waste production will be compared to actuals on completion of the project. The site will produce and communicate regular Monthly Environmental Reports which records the types and quantities of waste produced (Waste Data Sheet) on-site and the CO2 emissions arising from site operations such as fuel, electricity, vehicle movements and water consumption. If applicable, the project will also report how much water has been discharged/used on site. A copy of the discharge license plus the schedule of conditions will be kept in the site filing system. On completion of the project, the SWMP and all associated documentation will be forwarded to the Client and the newly appointed Principal Contractor. A copy of the documents will be archived electronically. The site will obtain full environmental permits, exemptions or other evidence will be obtained and checked to ensure that disposal locations can accept the waste type to be sent there, and in the quantity required.

5. Waste – minimisation target and waste minimisation actions

A target has been set to reuse, recycle or recover 98% of overall non-hazardous demolition waste generated by Museum Street (St Giles Quarter) Project. John F Hunt will fully comply to the Environmental protection Act 1990 and Hazardous Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2005, furthermore, John F Hunt will look at waste reduction through re-recycling and reuse on waste onsite or off-site. All associated works will be carried out in such a way that will, so far as is reasonably practicable, reduce the amount of waste leaving site and amount of waste being disposed of. John F Hunt will adopt certain waste minimisation practices that would ensure that the overall quantities of materials not beneficially used onsite is kept to a minimum. This includes:

- Decrease the need for temporary work
- Crushing inert waste onsite and using for backfill
- Just in time delivery of materials to prevent spoilage
- Ordering the correct materials and in bulk if appropriate
- Recording material delivered onsite and dispatched

- Not over-ordering materials
- Where possible packaging would be kept on until the last moment, material suppliers will be asked to collect packaging for reuses

6. Waste Management

Surplus or waste materials arise from either the materials imported to site or from those generated onsite. 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 into place and demonstrate how they benefit the environment, how we can measure the effects and how these procedures and practices are sustainable.

6.1 Sorting, reusing and recycling construction waste into defined waste groups, either on site or through a licensed external contractor.

6.1.1 Onsite waste management

John F Hunt will manage the onsite waste by:

- John F Hunt will segregate waste at the source were reasonably practical.
- All waste will be segregated into different waste streams using skips or containers for both hazardous and non-hazardous use.
- Where reasonably practical all waste will be clearly labelled, colour coded and signposted to reduce risk of cross-contamination, this will promote effective segregation of waste onsite.
- Ideally, labels should contain images or material icons to assist staff and sub-contractors who maybe not have English as their first language.
- There will be training of staff though Toot Box Talk (TBT) of practical ways to manage and handle materials to maximise their re-use, recycling, and recovery potential.
- Waste containers will be covered where reasonably practical to present littler and dust from escaping and rain waste from accumulating.
- Regular inspection of waste containers will happen onsite, and replacement of containers when full.
- There will be no burning of waste or unwanted material onsite.
- All waste generated will be stored in designated areas isolated from surface

drainage

- All liquids and soils of a potentially hazardous nature are to be stored in designated location within specific measure content include.
- Appropriate handling and disposal of pile arising, concert, pastes and / or grouts during the laying of foundations will be undertaken.
- Ensure imported soil in soft landscaped area meet appropriate physical and chemical criteria as set out within the remediation strategy

6.1.2 Segregation

Management of separate waste streams onsite will require consideration of storage space of waste which is usually in skip form. Specific areas will be used as the demolition and construction progresses these will be within the demolition and construction working area within these specific areas 40/20/10 yard skips will be placed. Recycling and waste bins are to be kept clean and clearly marked to avoid contamination of materials. If the skips are clearly identified the bulk of the workforce will deposit the correct materials into the correct skip. This process will be constantly monitored by the site management team. Skips for segregation of waste identified currently are:

- Wood
- Ferrous Metal
- Non-ferrous metal
- Canteen waste
- Asbestos (notifiable)
- Asbestos (non-notifiable)
- Demolition waste (soft strip)
- Plasterboard.
- Concrete
- Brick Rubble
- Plant/Machinery

All Inert waste arising from the demolition phase of the project will be stored in a designated stockpile area. This will be reused and recovered through the process of crushing on site.

6.2 Off-site Waste Management

All off-site waste recycling, treatment and disposal would be undertaken by a suitable waste management contractor who has the necessary permits, licences and facility to facilitate the recovery, recycling, reuse and disposal of the waste. The transportation of the material resources and waste arising would take place by road from material suppliers and waste

management facilities. John F Hunt will be responsible for identifying and procuring one or more waste management companies to provide the container (skips), collect, transportation and management of the waste.

The following BREEAM targets have been set out in document *SQQ-GXN-WSC-XX-SP-Y-10902* and summarised below.

John F Hunt will meet or exceed the following benchmarks for non-hazardous construction waste (excluding demolition and excavation waste):

- ≤ 7.5 m3 waste generated per 100m2 GIA, and
- ≤ 6.5 tonnes waste generated per 100m2 GIA.

John F hunt will meet or exceed the following diversion from landfill benchmarks for non0hazardous construction waste and demolition and excavation waste generated:

- Non-demolition at least 70% (by volume) and 80% (by mass)
- Demolition at least 80% (by volume) and 90% (by mass)
- Excavation n/a

BREEAM credits	Amount of waste generated per 100m² (gross internal floor area)	
	m³	tonnes
One credit	≤ 13.3	≤ 11.1
Two credits	≤ 7.5	≤ 6.5
Three credits	≤ 3.4	≤ 3.2
Exemplary level	≤ 1.6	≤ 1.9

The below targets have also been set by the Client team and will be adhered to on the project:

Circular Economy Targets	Policy Requirement	Project Target
Demolition waste materials (non-hazardous)	95% diversion from landfill	98% diversion from landfill
Excavation waste materials	95% diversion to beneficial use	95% diversion to beneficial use
Construction waste materials	95% diversion from landfill	95% diversion from landfill
Recycled content	20% (by value)	23.7%

Example Waste Description:	Example Potential Reuse / Recycling Route
Timber/ Wood	Aim to recycle 100% using Community Wood Recycling.
Hardcore	Aim to recycle via Waste Collection services
Non-ferrous metals	100% recycled.
Ferrous	Steel not reused will be recycled.
Concrete	Aim to recycle/reuse via Waste Collection services
Glass	Aim to recycle 100% using UMR Recycling. Globechain can be used for intact windows.
Brick Masonry	Brick unused will be recycled. Potential for Brick Reuse study to go ahead.
Plasterboard	95% recycled into new plasterboard.
Mixed Waste	Aim for 95% suitable material to be reused using Globechain. Other material will be recycled.
Carpet tiles, ceiling tiles and raised flooring	Aim for 50% to be reused using Globechain. Carpet will be recycled using Carpet Recycling UK.
Florescent lights	50% recycled.

6.3 Waste Controls and Handling

Declaration

The client and principal contractor will take all reasonable steps to ensure that:

All waste from the site is dealt with in accordance with the waste duty of care in section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) regulations 1991; and Materials will be handled efficiently and waste managed appropriately.	
Signatures (Client & Principal Contractor)	

6.4 Responsibility for waste management

Site Activity / Sub-contractor Work Package	Primary Waste Streams	Who is responsible for waste management
Demolition & Site Clearance	Hard-core, Concrete, Timber, Plastics, Glass, Plasterboard, Asbestos, Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals	Site Project Manager

6.5 Site Security

Both client and principal contractor must take reasonable steps to ensure site security measures are in place to prevent the illegal disposal of waste at the site.

7. Sustainability

7.1 Sustainable procurement

Where possible, the use of packaging should be minimised when delivering materials to John F Hunt sites and preferably made from reused, recycled or recovered materials. It is encouraged that suppliers and sub-contractors offer a take-back and collection services for material and packaging. Suppliers and sub-contractors will make sure all packaging is in accordance with Packaging Waste Regulations, with all associated information given to John F Hunt, if required. If any non-compliancy is found or there is an unnecessary amount of packaging, supplier and sub-contractors will take back the packaging at their own expense.

A "just-in-time" material delivery system will be in place to avoid material being stockpiled and spoiling during bad weather. All material ordered will be meet the needs and quality for the job that it is intended for; this will help over-ordering and generating extra waste. All new material order will be segregated and stored in a designated storage area.

7.2 The Proximate Principle

The Proximity Principle states that most waste should be treated and managed within the region in which it is generated provided. There should be no unacceptable adverse effects on people, the environment or transportation system. The principle of regional self-sufficiency cannot always be strictly applied as commercial consideration may override boundary issues. Treating certain waste like special or hazardous waste might mean it will not be feasible or practical to treat close to its source of arising or with the region which it is generated. The figure below shows the waste recycling and recovery facility that the project will use during the demolition. Other will be used for example disposal of hazardous waste, however due to the nature of the waste it is not feasible or practical to treat/dispose of close to its source of arising.

8. Implementation of the Site Waste Management Plan

8.1 Register of Waste Carrier Licences and Permits

With respect to the waste management companies that will be removing waste from the project, the table below outlines the waste management contractors, their waste management licenses, waste carrier licenses and exempt site licenses that have been checked and verified for use on this project:

Waste Description:	EWC	Origin (Who produces the waste?)	Waste Carrier			Disposal Site		
			Name	Licence Number	Expiry Date	Name/Address	Licence Number / Exemption Ref.	Distance from site (miles)
Timber/ Wood	17.02.01	John F Hunt	5ES	CBDU239769	28/05/2027	Wandsworth Transfer Station, British Rail Goods Yard, Pensbury Place, SW8 4TR	AB3700GY/V006	3.8
Mixed waste	17.09.04	John F Hunt	5ES	CBDU239769	28/05/2027	Wandsworth Transfer Station, British Rail Goods Yard, Pensbury Place, SW8 4TR	AB3700GY/V006	3.8
Asbestos (non-notifiable)	17.06.05	John F Hunt	G. J Bowmer	CBDU98031	01/04/2025	Fairview, Magpie Lane, Brentwood, Essex, CM13 3DT	SP3294NT/A001	28.5
Non-ferrous metals	17.04.07	John F Hunt	5ES	CBDU239769	28/05/2027	Bidder Street, Canning Town, E16 4SZ	QP3796NY/V002	7.0
Ferrous	17.04.05	John F Hunt	5ES	CBDU239769	28/05/2027	Bidder Street, Canning Town, E16 4SZ	QP3796NY/V002	7.0
Hard-core	17.01.07	John F Hunt	RMS	CBDU149396	09/01/2026	Recycled Material Supplies Sunshine Wharf Bradfield Road Silvertown LondonE16 2AX	EPR/KB3136AM	7.5
Concrete	17.01.01	John F Hunt	SRC	CBDU202785	24/10/2026	Barking Riverside Main Entrance, Infrastructure Way, Off Choats Road, Barking, IG11	EPR/HB3109CX/A001	17.9

9. Training & Communication

The contractor will provide on-site instruction of appropriate separation, handling, recycling, reuse and return methods to be used by all parties at all appropriate stages of the Project. The SWMP will also be mentioned in the site induction process. This will ensure that everyone feels they are included and that their participation is meaningful.

10. Monitoring

The skips need to be monitored to ensure that contamination of segregated skips does not occur. Therefore, we will hold regular tool box talks on how the waste management system is working and point out the extra costs associated with contamination.

We will continually review the type of surplus materials being produced and change the site set up to maximise on reuse or recycling and the use of landfill will be the last option.

This plan will be included as an agenda item at the weekly construction meetings. In addition, the plan will be communicated to the whole project team (including the client) at the monthly meetings. This will include any updates from the last version.

The plan will be reviewed at quarterly intervals by the Environmental Department during their audits and they will be responsible for transferring any best practice and solutions throughout the company.

11. Summary of generated quantities of waste by groupings according to European Waste Catalogue

11.1 The total amount and proportion of generated waste arising that was either reused, recycled and diverted from landfill as per targets set out in section 6.2

Waste Management Routes	Tonnes	(%) of Total Waste
Recycled		
Reused on-site		
Energy From Waste		
Landfill		
Total diverted from landfill		

12. Total generated amount of wastes quantities

Categories	The total generated amount (Tonnes)
Non-Hazardous construction waste	
Hazardous construction waste	
Demolition waste	
Excavation waste	

13. Estimated versus actual waste quantities

13.1 Demolition Waste

Waste type	Waste Materials	Re-use on-site	Re-use off-site	Recycling on-site	Recycling off-site	Recovery off-site	Sent to landfill	Other disposal
Inert	Concrete		4823.67		13667			
	Brick		433.441					
	Glass		8.091		1.238			
Non-hazardous	Mixed Metal		213.092		162.431			
	Gypsum Plasterboard				303.8		6.2	
	Carpet Tiles				28.245			
	Timber		117.08				5.335	
	Ceramic		9.62		31.091			
	Plastics		1.598		4.28		0.653	
	Marble				0.16			
	Bitumen		1.813		0.341		4.224	

13.2 Estimated versus actual waste management routes

Waste type	Waste Materials	Re-use on-site	Re-use off-site	Recycling on-site	Recycling off-site	Recovery off-site	Sent to landfill	Other disposal
Inert	Concrete							
	Brick							
	Glass							
Non-hazardous	Mixed Metal							
	Gypsum Plasterboard							
	Carpet Tiles							
	Timber							
	Ceramic							
	Plastics							
	Marble							
	Bitumen							

14. Post completion

This section is to be completed by the JFH person responsible for waste on site within one month of the works being completed. This plan has been monitored on a regular basis to ensure that work is progressing according to the plan and has been updated to record details of the actual waste management actions and waste transfers that have taken place.					
The following person(s) had the responsibility for implementing this plan:					
Name		Signed		Date	

14.1 Deviations

Issue	Details
Waste forecasts – exceeded	
Waste forecasts – not met	
Other	

14.2 Estimate of cost savings

Relevant signatures

Principal Contractor: John F Hunt Ltd Date:

Client: Date:

SWMP Author: Tom Seath Date: