

Environmental Policy

Structured Designs Ltd is committed to:

- Comply with the relevant environmental legislation and codes of practice.
- Minimise the risk to the public from its operations.
- Protect the natural environment and achieve 'Net Zero' emissions by 2030.
- Conserve resources and minimise emissions and waste.
- Train and supervise staff to ensure they act with due consideration for the environment.
- Require Sub-contractors to meet the same standards of environmental care as the Company itself.
- Assess the environmental impact of the organisation's operations.

We will seek to minimise and where practical avoid danger to the environment caused by our operations and therefore will:

- Promote the use of environmentally friendly products in our work, subject to the need to maintain financial viability and achieve completion on time.
- Promote and develop 'Green Repair Specifications'.
- Educate our staff in our policies and promote awareness of good practice in design and product amongst our clients, specifies and professionals.
- Regularly update our Environmental Policy and Sustainability Policy Action plan to take into consideration changes in legislation and recommendations and comments from our clients Environmental Departments.
- Attention will be given at all times to minimise the disruption caused by our operations. and to ensuring the health, welfare and safety of our staff, neighbors and members of the public who come into contact with them.
- Identify and specify 'Green Repair Products' which are manufactured with less impact on the environment and support suppliers who provide those products.
- We will examine the Company's activities to identify any wastes that are being generated. We will then identify ways of preventing waste production. Similarly we will identify ways that energy usage can be reduced.
- Promote recycling of waste with zero landfill impact. Segregate materials for recycling.
- Produce a considered plan to achieve net zero target by 2030 detailing milestones and achievable targets.
- Offer Clients the option to Carbon Offset the building materials element of each project.

Signature: 

Date: 25/10/2025

Director Mr. Christopher Brown

Waste Management

Every area of our company activity produces waste of one kind or another. Office waste, damaged work equipment, used packaging materials and discarded computer equipment that needs to be disposed of or recovered, all count as waste. Inefficient use of energy – such as electric lights left on in unused workrooms or taps left on in washrooms is also classified as waste of resources. We should identify ways that waste can be reduced, for example, by only printing documents when essential, by printing on both sides of paper sheets and by reusing delivery packaging.

We have appointed our Quality Manager to take overall responsibility for waste minimisation schemes carried out in the workplace. Their main responsibilities include:

- Identifying any tasks that are needed, assess how they are managed and the associated costs.
- Identifying opportunities to prevent waste.
- Raising awareness of waste reduction issues in the workplace.
- Establishing monitoring systems that provide regular feedback for both managers and employees, and:
- Working with suppliers to identify areas where waste can be reused and recycled.
- To only use licensed waste disposal contractors who recycle 100% waste with 'zero' landfill.

Environmental Audit

Sources of waste have already been identified via an existing environmental audit. The audit examined our entire work activities to see what needs to be achieved to improve environmental performance and set out targets for improvement. Waste minimisation is straightforward and requires simple changes to operating procedures. However other solutions may be more difficult and may involve changing people's attitudes and behavior. A Sustainability Policy Manual has been created to manage these difficulties and set strategies and targets to ensure carbon neutrality by 2030.

Cost Assessments

Having identified ways of preventing waste, the Project Manager to assess if the solutions prepared will lead to significant financial savings or whether existing waste management measures- such as skip hire are sufficient. To carry out a cost assessment of how much our company currently spends on dealing with waste and then assess whether the proposed waste minimization measures are technically and economically feasible and will save the company money in the long term. Concurrently, we will ensure that our proposed measures reduce the overall risks to the environment and do not transfer pollution elsewhere.

Monitoring Waste Minimisation

Targeted monitoring is the vital part of the process to ensure that it continues to provide financial and environmental benefits.

Our monitoring system involves recording the amount of material or energy used and the amount of waste that is reused.

Recycling Waste Materials

Only use licensed waste processing suppliers who provide certification of 'zero landfill'. An initial and fundamental principle of our recycling policy shall be to review and where necessary redefine what is categorised as waste.

- Surplus and leftover materials capable of being stored and subsequently utilised, reducing the need for future purchases.
- Materials which can be upcycled, repaired or re-purposed.
- Sale or donation of materials which are required by third parties, who will otherwise purchase new products.

Reclassified materials represent an immediate and tangible reduction to 'True Waste'.

Of the materials categorised as 'True Waste', we pay attention to recycling waste materials such as metals, plastics, paper, oil and solvents and we adopt several steps to recycle waste. These include:

- Segregating and reusing or recycling wastepaper
- Selecting easily recyclable materials
- Reusing or recycling waste solvents
- Using plastic liners to line the drums for carrying waste materials such as filters and rags to disposal points – this allows the drum to be reused
- Taking redundant equipment or materials to Local Authorities who run scrap stores and find a use for them.

Waste Storage

Waste generated from our company's activities is stored safely prior to its recovery or disposed to ensure it does not pollute the environment or poses a hazard to workers or members of the public. We ensure that waste cannot cause pollution by entering surface water drains or be removed from the site without authorization.

Skips containing litter are lidded or covered with netting and where possible we enclose the waste storage areas to prevent litter blowing out.

Different types of waste are properly segregated and waste that is due to be recycled is stored in separate skips away from waste due for disposal. It is correctly packed so that it does not pose a risk to people or the environment during handling or transportation.

Waste Containers

We set aside waste containers for specific waste. These containers are adequately labeled so that everyone in the workplace knows which containers are used for storing particular wastes.



STRUCTURED
designs

01978 758822

enquiries@structureddesigns.co.uk

Chemicals are kept in the original container to avoid the danger of hazardous chemicals becoming mixed together. It is important that waste is always placed in the correct container. Lockable skips may be used to prevent the unauthorized deposit of waste.

Landfill sites are to be considered a last resort, even for disposing of types of waste that are difficult to recycle. The cost of disposal of waste material is expected to rise. The disposal of certain types of waste in landfill sites has been prohibited altogether and recycling treatment of all non-hazardous waste has by law to undergo treatment since 2009. Our primary waste handling partner guarantees that waste is fully recycled resulting in zero waste reaching landfills.

Duty of Care

Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 all producers of waste have a Duty of Care to ensure that waste does not escape from their control and is dealt with properly when disposal is necessary. This means we must only pass waste to an authorised persons – such as a Local Authority or a Registered Waste Carrier and provide a full description of the waste.

We must ensure to complete a signed transfer note when transferring any waste to a carrier for disposal.

Special Waste

The Special Waste Regulation 1996 defines special waste as any waste that is hazardous e.g. those with flammable, toxic, corrosive, properties harmful to health and the environment. We undertake to train staff to recognize 'Special Waste' and store and transport those wastes using appropriate procedures. Examples of special waste include engine oils, industrial solvents, acids, batteries, fridges, paints, plasters, MDF and asbestos containing building waste.