

ADVISORY

Etec Contract Services Limited
Wythenshawe Sports Hub
Wythenshawe

Framework Construction Waste Management Plan

ADVISORY

Etec Contract Services Limited
Wythenshawe Sports Hub
Wythenshawe

Framework Construction Waste Management Plan

Birmingham
Livery Place, 35 Livery Street, Colmore Business District
Birmingham, B3 2PB
T: 0121 233 3322

Leeds
Whitehall Waterfront, 2 Riverside Way
Leeds, LS1 4EH
T: 0113 233 8000

London
11 Borough High Street
London, SE1 9SE
T: 0207 407 3879

Manchester
11 Portland Street
Manchester, M1 3HU
T: 0161 233 4260

Nottingham
5th Floor, Waterfront House, Station Street
Nottingham, NG2 3DQ
T: 0115 924 1100

October 2025

DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD

Document Number	244550-BWB-ZZ-XX-T-O-0001_FCWMP
BWB Reference	244550_FCWMP

Revision	Date Of Issue	Status	Author:	Checked:	Approved:
P01	July 2025	S2	Ronan Monaghan MSc, GradIEMA	Matt Wilby, CEnv MSc (Hons), MIEMA	Draft Issue
P02	October 2025	S2	Ronan Monaghan MSc, GradISEP	Olivier Sanga MSc, BSc (Hons) GradISEP	Darren Harvey BEng (Hons)

Notice

This document has been prepared for the sole use of the Client in accordance with the terms of the appointment under which it was produced. BWB Consulting Limited accepts no responsibility for any use of or reliance on the contents of this document by any third party. No part of this document shall be copied or reproduced in any form without the prior written permission of BWB.

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	1
	Summary of the Site and Proposed Development	1
	Objective of this Framework CWMP	3
	Planning and Preparing a CWMP	4
2.	PLANNING POLICY, LEGISLATION AND OBJECTIVES	5
	International Policy	5
	National Policy	5
	Legislation	8
	Regional and Local Waste Policy	9
	Guidance	11
3.	Roles and Responsibilities	12
4.	Environmental Training	14
	Communicating the Plan	14
5.	Monitoring	15
6.	Incident Reporting	16
7.	WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	17
	General	17
	Current Construction Waste Management in Manchester	17
	Waste Diversion Targets	17
	Identifying Waste Streams	18
	Determining Waste Quantity	19
	Waste Prevention and Minimisation	21
	Management of Materials	25
	Waste Collection and Disposal	26
8.	POTENTIAL MITIGATION MEASURES	28
	Waste Mitigation Measures	28

FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2.1: The Waste Hierarchy

TABLES

Table 2.1: The Waste Hierarchy

Table 7.1: Indicative Waste Arisings from Buildings

Table 7.2: Materials to be used in Construction of Artificial Grass Pitches

Table 7.3: Recommendations for Storage of Materials and Waste Management During Construction

Table 8.1: Waste Mitigation Measures During Construction

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Example Construction Waste Management Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 BWB Consulting Limited ('BWB') was instructed by Etec Contract Services Limited (the Applicant) to undertake a Framework Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) in respect of a detailed planning application for redevelopment within Wythenshawe Park, Manchester ('the Site').
- 1.2 This Framework CWMP has been prepared in accordance with the Site Waste Management Plan Regulations (SWMP) (2008)¹. The aim of these Regulations was to make the construction industry more sustainable by ensuring that those responsible for development projects are aware of the waste being produced during construction so that it can be reduced. Although no longer required by legislation, these Regulations set out best practice for how preparing a CWMP and, therefore, has been considered.
- 1.3 The Waste Regulations 2011, Waste Management Plan for England (2013) and Waste Duty of Care Practice (November 2018) have also been referred to in preparation of this document.
- 1.4 As the design of the Proposed Development is currently at RIBA Stage 3, a construction contractor has not yet been appointed and, therefore, there is limited details available on the materials and the associated quantities to be used during construction. Therefore, this Framework CWMP should be considered a guiding 'framework' that will be updated prior to commencing works on the Site, once further information is available, and a Principal Contractor appointed. The detailed CWMP should be implemented by the Principal Contractor (to be appointed for any element of the Proposed Development), as an internal waste management and monitoring tool, and as a means of implementing best practice.

Summary of the Site and Proposed Development

- 1.5 The Site is approximately 6.06 hectares (ha) and comprises grassland, an athletics track, a bike pump track, a club house, car parking and sports pitches. Access to the Site is via Wythenshawe Road (B5167) to the north. The location of the Site and the red line boundary is shown in **Figure 1.1**.

¹ HM Government (2008) 'The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations'

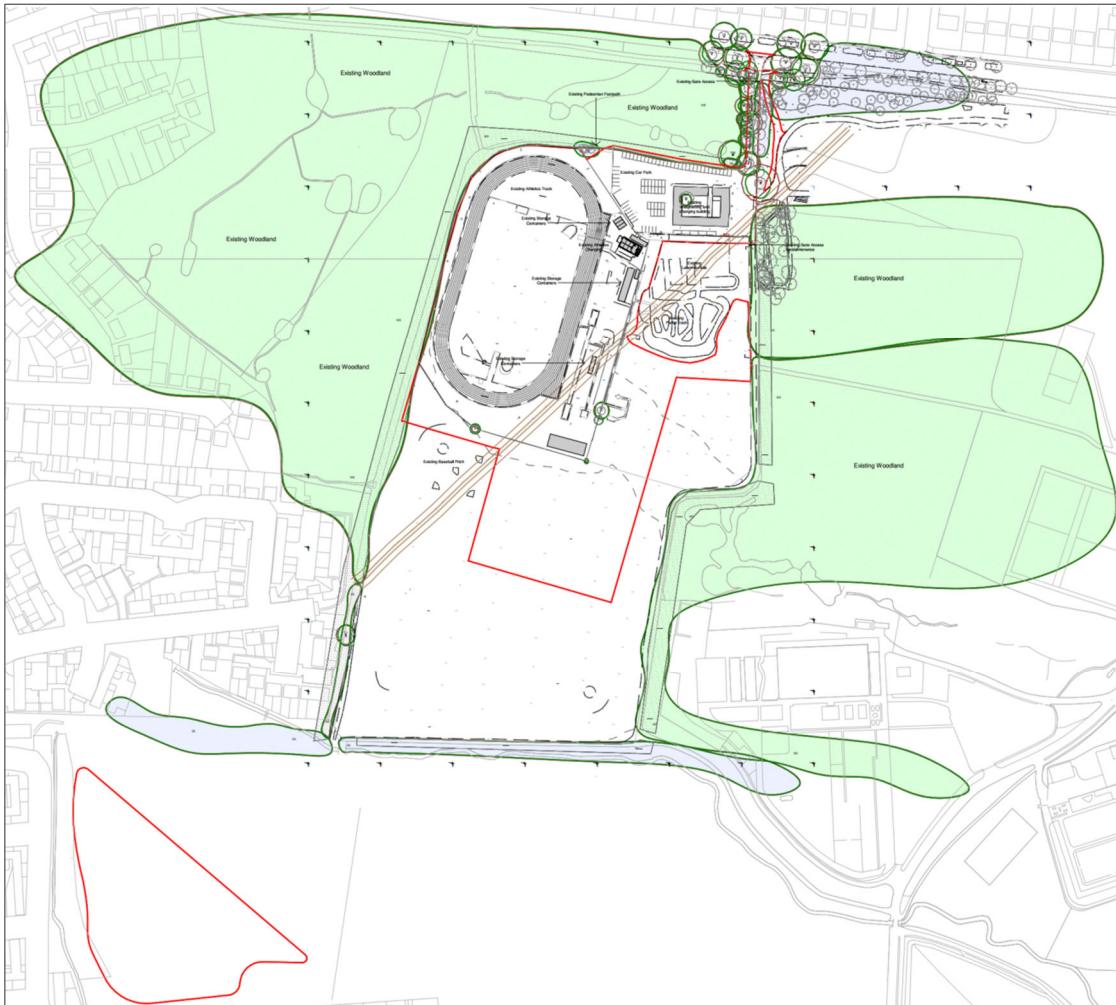


Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

1.6 The Proposed Development includes a single storey building of 1,445 square metres (sqm), which comprises the following facilities:

- Changing Areas;
- Bike Workshop;
- External Bike Store;
- Café / Reception;
- Kitchen/Prep;
- Office and Staff Area;
- Community Spaces;
- Triage;
- Clinical Rooms;
- Treatment Room;

- Toilet Facilities;
- Storage Areas;
- Circulation Areas; and
- Plant Areas.

1.7 The Proposed Development also comprises the following within the red line boundary:

- The re-location of existing storage containers currently located to the south-west of the existing carpark to the south of the existing athletics track;
- 1 No. 30m x 20m Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA);
- 2 No. 97m x 61m all-weather sports pitches; and
- Landscaping throughout the Site.

1.8 It is anticipated that construction of the Proposed Development would commence on April 1st 2026 and would take approximately 48 weeks to complete.

Objective of this Framework CWMP

1.9 This Framework CWMP uses the legal definition of waste as defined in the 2008 Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC);

“Any substance or object which the producer discards or intends or is required to discard”

1.10 This definition of waste also covers substances and objects that fall outside of the commercial cycle, in particular, items that are sold or taken off-Site for recycling are wastes, as they require treatment before they can be resold or reused. Therefore, waste includes, but is not limited to, surplus spoil, scrap, recovered spills, unwanted surplus materials, packaging, office and retail waste, wastewater, broken, worn-out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled plant, equipment and materials, and general waste.

1.11 The primary objective of this Framework CWMP is to lay the foundation for a detailed CWMP for the construction phase of the Proposed Development to ensure that on-Site waste is managed in line with the ‘Waste Hierarchy’ and supports the UK’s transition to a circular economy.

1.12 It describes the best-practice procedures by which waste will be managed during the demolition and construction of the Proposed Development, to reduce the amount of overall waste produced.

1.13 This Framework CWMP outlines the methods required to minimise waste, manage waste produced responsibly, measure the quantities and costs of waste produced effectively and, on review, provide lessons learned to advance the future phases.

1.14 The Principal Contractor is expected to take ownership of and update the CWMP document. The CWMP would identify the types and quantities of waste that would be produced throughout the demolition and construction of the Proposed Development and would identify management options for each type of waste, paying attention to the waste hierarchy.

- 1.15 The adoption of the CWMP will help to ensure that the Proposed Development fulfils its legal obligations towards waste management and 'Duty of Care' during the development of the Site.
- 1.16 The CWMP shall be communicated to all staff and sub-contractors working the Proposed Development. In order to achieve this objective, this Framework CWMP has:
- Outlined key legislation and policies which should be considered when planning for waste management;
 - Encouraged the appropriate design of the Proposed Development in order to ensure the effective management of on-Site waste;
 - Summarised guidance which should be followed in the preparation of a CWMP;
 - Outlined the key responsibilities involved in the management of on-Site waste and the parties who would be responsible for each one;
 - Provided information on how known construction activities for the Proposed Development will accord with the Waste Hierarchy; and
 - Outlined the key methods of how to minimise waste streams for the Proposed Development and how to effectively manage waste which arises on-Site.

Planning and Preparing a CWMP

- 1.17 It is vital to consider the management of waste at the design stage of the Proposed Development to ensure that:
- Adequate and secure space would be provided for any topsoil removed during earthworks which is to be retained on-Site;
 - Materials to be used in the construction of the Proposed Development would lead to a minimal amount of on-Site waste;
 - Where possible, materials are re-used on-Site; and
 - Infrastructure is in place to deal with on-Site waste and that the layout of the Site is conducive to the safe and efficient off-Site transfer of residual waste.
- 1.18 The CWMP should be completed prior to any works commencing on the Site.
- 1.19 Any measures which would be taken to reduce waste should be recorded in order to quantify the amount of avoided waste.

2. PLANNING POLICY, LEGISLATION AND OBJECTIVES

International Policy

Waste Framework Directive 2008

- 2.1 The European Union's Waste Framework Directive² (WFD) details waste-related concepts and definitions, including definitions of waste, recycling and recovery. It also sets out the 'Waste Hierarchy'.
- 2.2 According to the WFD, *"'Waste' means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard"*.

National Policy

National Planning Policy for Waste

- 2.3 The National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)³ sets out waste-related stipulations which should be considered when a local planning authority is making a determination on a non-waste planning application. Section 8 of this document states the following:

"When determining planning applications for non-waste development, local planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, ensure that:

- the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities;*
- new, non-waste development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promotes good design to secure the integration of waste management facilities with the rest of the development and, in less developed areas, with the local landscape. This includes providing adequate storage facilities at residential premises, for example by ensuring that there is sufficient and discrete provision for bins, to facilitate a high quality, comprehensive and frequent household collection service;*
- the handling of waste arising from the construction and operation of development maximises reuse/recovery opportunities, and minimises off-Site disposal."*

Waste Hierarchy

- 2.4 The Waste Hierarchy is set out in Article 4 of the revised European Union's WFD and should be considered when planning waste actions.

² European Commission (2008) 'Waste Framework Directive'

³ UK Government (2014) 'National Planning Policy for Waste'. Available from:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste>

2.5 Priority should be given to prevention, reusing and recycling on the Site before considering off-Site re-use or recycling, and then other types of recovery or disposal. The hierarchy is summarised in **Table 2.1** and depicted in **Figure 2.1**.

Table 2.1: The Waste Hierarchy

Stages	Examples of Compliance (as provided by Defra ⁴)
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Using less material in design and manufacture.• Keeping products for longer; re-use.• Using less hazardous materials.
Re-using on-Site/preparing for re-use off-Site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Checking, cleaning, repairing, refurbishing, whole items or spare parts.
Recycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Turning waste into a new substance or product.• Includes composting if it meets quality protocols.
Other Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes anaerobic digestion, incineration with energy recovery, gasification and pyrolysis.
Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Landfill and incineration without energy recovery.

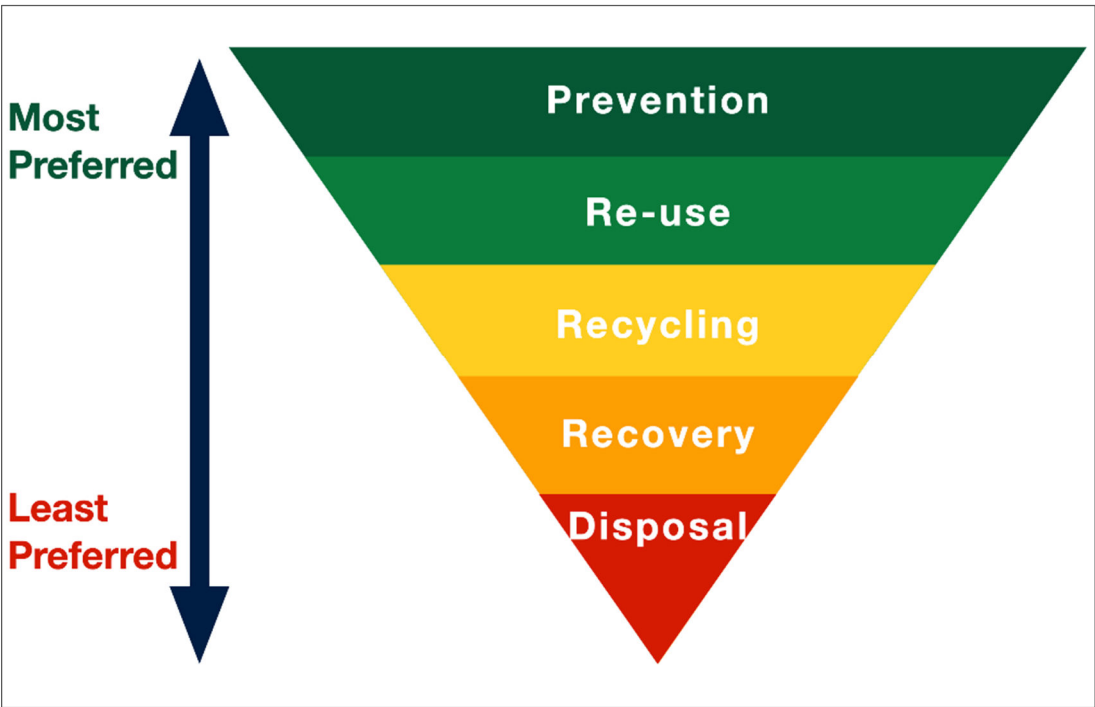


Figure 2.1: The Waste Hierarchy

⁴ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2011) 'Guidance on applying the Waste Hierarchy' Available from:

- 2.6 This Framework CWMP is associated with waste collection, storage and disposal and as such is concerned with the recycling, other recovery and disposal aspects of the hierarchy and focuses on benefits that can be brought in these aspects.

25-Year Environment Plan

- 2.7 The 25-Year Environment Plan sets out the government's long term management strategy to improve our environment. The Plan sets out interrelated environment targets relating to clean air, water quality, biodiversity, biosecurity, enhancing the natural environment & heritage and mitigating & adapting to climate change. The effective management of resources is one of the core goals of the Plan and the following targets are set for maximising resource efficiency and minimising waste:

- Using resources more sustainable and efficiently by:
 - Maximising the value and benefits we get from our resources; and
 - Doubling resource productivity by 2050.
- Minimising waste by:
 - Zero avoidable waste by 2050, and no food waste to landfill by 2030;
 - Target of eliminating avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042;
 - Meeting all existing waste targets including those on landfill, reuse and recycling, and developing ambitious new future targets and milestones;
 - Eliminate waste crime and illegal waste sites over the lifetime of this Plan, prioritising those of highest risk, including litter; and
 - Significantly reducing and where possible preventing all kinds of marine plastic pollution.

Environment Act 2021

- 2.8 Part 3 Section 45A of the Environment Act⁵, which was enacted in 2021, sets out a number of provisions related to household waste including the following:
- “recyclable household waste must be collected separately from other household waste”;
 - “recyclable household waste in each recyclable waste stream must be collected separately” unless “it is not technically or economically practicable to collect recyclable household waste in those recyclable waste streams separately, or collecting recyclable household waste in those recyclable waste streams separately has no significant environmental benefit”;
 - glass, metal, plastic, paper and card may not be collected together with food waste and garden waste; and
 - “recyclable household waste which is food waste must be collected at least once a week”.

⁵ HM Government (2021) 'Environment Act 2021' Available from:
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

- 2.9 Recyclable relevant waste is defined in the Act as any of the following materials: glass; metal; plastic; paper/card; and food waste.

Resources and Waste Strategy for England

- 2.10 The national Resources & Waste Strategy for England⁶, 'Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy' focuses on recycling quality and increasing recycling rates from households and businesses. It includes substantial reforms to municipal waste collection and management services, including requiring a common set of materials to be separately collected from households. It also includes proposals to mandate the separate collection of food waste for all Local Authorities in England.

Legislation

Environmental Protection Act 1990

- 2.11 Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990⁷ sets out the duty of care legislation makes provision for the safe management of waste to protect human health and the environment. It sets out practical guidance on how to meet your waste duty of care requirements. This Code applies to anyone who imports, produces, carries, keeps, treats, disposes of, or are a dealer or broker that has control of, controlled waste.

Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005

- 2.12 The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005⁸ establish the rules for the control and tracking of hazardous waste in England and Wales. The regulations apply to a wide range of sectors, including manufacturing, construction, healthcare, agriculture, and chemical industries.

The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008

- 2.13 The SWMP Regulations 2008¹ set out how to correctly undertake a CWMP. Although these regulations have been repealed, the provisions within have been considered in the preparation of this Framework CWMP.

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

- 2.14 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011⁹ transposed several components of the revised EU Waste Framework Directive, with the aim of reducing the adverse impacts of the generation of waste and resource use on human health and the environment.

⁶ HM Government (2018) 'Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England'. Available from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf

⁷ HM Government (1990) 'Environmental Protection Act'. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents>

⁸ HM Government (2005) 'The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005' Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/894/contents/made>

⁹ HM Government (2011) 'The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011'

- 2.15 Some parts of these Regulations are amendments to other regulations.
- 2.16 Amongst the provisions of these Regulations is the requirement for organisations to record and retain specific information about waste and its movement, upon its transfer.

Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015

- 2.17 Under the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015¹⁰, businesses are made financially liable for any damage they cause to land, air, water and biodiversity in England. These Regulations places the onus on businesses to reduce potential sources of pollution from waste during the construction and operational phases of development.

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

- 2.18 The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015¹¹ set out the duties involved and the respective duty holders during the construction phase of a development.

Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020

- 2.19 The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020¹² provided an update to the EU's WFD and included changes to articles 5 and 6 of the WFD, which cover by-products and end of waste criteria.

Regional and Local Waste Policy

Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan 2012

- 2.20 The Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan¹³ sets out how waste should be managed within the Greater Manchester area.
- 2.21 The key objectives of the plan relevant to this FCWMP include:
- *“Objective 2: To promote the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, assuming minimisation at source, increasing reuse, recycling and recovery, whilst recognising there may still be a need for additional landfill capacity for residual wastes; and*

¹⁰ HM Government (2015) 'Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations' Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/810/contents>

¹¹ HM Government (2015) 'The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015' Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/51/contents/made>

¹² UK Government (2020) 'The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020'. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/904/contents/made>

¹³ Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (2012) 'Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan' Available from: https://secure.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/4804/greater_manchester_joint_waste_development_plan_documents

- *Objective 8: To reduce waste movements and, where waste needs to be moved, to promote the sustainable movement of waste across the sub-region".*

Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan 2013

- 2.22 The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan¹⁴ provides a guide to minerals operators and the public about:
- *"The locations where mineral extraction may take place;*
 - *The safeguarding of sensitive environmental features and of mineral resources with potential for future extraction; and*
 - *All aspects of environmental amenity and resource protection including the sustainable transportation of minerals".*
- 2.23 The Plan promotes the use of secondary and recycled aggregates as an alternative to primary construction materials.
- 2.24 According to the Plan, as the quality of primary sand and gravel and crushed rock produced in Greater Manchester is relatively low, construction material must be imported from neighbouring areas where higher quality is required.
- 2.25 According to Maps 4 and 5 of the Plan, the Site is neither located in a Mineral Safeguarding Area for Glaciofluvial Sand and Gravel, nor for Sandstone.

Manchester City Council Core Strategy 2012-2027

- 2.26 Manchester City Council (MCC) adopted their Core Strategy in 2012¹⁵.
- 2.27 Policy SP 1 'Spatial Principles' states that *"Development in all parts of the City should... Minimise emissions, ensure efficient use of natural resources and reuse previously developed land wherever possible".*
- 2.28 Policy EN 19 'Waste' of the Core Strategy states that MCC will:
- *"Require all developers...to demonstrate the proposal's consistency with the principles of the waste hierarchy (prevention, reduction, re-use, recycling/composting, energy recovery, final disposal); and*
 - *Require all developers to submit a waste management plan to demonstrate how both construction and demolition waste will be minimised and recycled on site wherever possible and how the sustainable waste management needs of the end user will be met."*

¹⁴ Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (2013) 'Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan' Available from https://secure.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/5550/greater_manchester_joint_minerals_development_plan_documents

¹⁵ MCC (2012) 'Core Strategy 2012 - 2027' Available from: https://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/200074/planning/6573/core_strategy_2012-2027

2.29 It is also stated that *"Given that Manchester does not have any landfill capacity it is even more important that priority is given to preventing, reducing, reusing and recycling waste within the District to limit the volume of waste needing to be transported elsewhere for treatment"*.

2.30 Policy EN 20 'Minerals' of the Core Strategy states that MCC will:

- *"Encourage the efficient use of minerals and promote the use of secondary/recycled aggregates, wherever possible as an alternative to primary extraction and identify and safeguard sites for its storage, processing and transfer; and*
- *Ensure that any adverse environmental impacts of storage, processing and transfer on neighbouring uses are minimised"*.

Guidance

Definition of Waste: Code of Practice

2.31 The Definition of Waste: Code of Practice ('DoW CoP') provides a clear, consistent and efficient process which enables the reuse of excavated materials on sites or their movement between sites.

2.32 Use of the DoW CoP supports the sustainable and cost-effective development of land. It can provide an alternative to Environmental Permits or Waste Exemptions.

2.33 The DoW CoP enables:

- the direct transfer and reuse of clean naturally occurring soil materials between sites;
- the conditions to support the establishment/operation of fixed soil treatment facilities; and
- the reuse of both contaminated/uncontaminated materials on their site of origin and between sites within defined Cluster projects.

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1 The CWMP should specify the accountable party to which any specified measures apply. The below represents the previous responsibility requirements of the 2008 SWMP Regulations¹. While these have since been repealed and are no longer a statutory requirement, they act to provide a good source of guidance for the requirements of an effective CWMP. These duties and duty holders are as follows:
- The Applicant is responsible for ensuring that the CWMP is prepared before construction work commences; this can be undertaken either by themselves or an appointed person;
 - The Applicant should appoint a Principal Contractor who is also responsible for reviewing, revising and refining the CWMP;
 - The Applicant must give reasonable directions to any contractor so far as is necessary to enable the Principal Contractor to comply with the CWMP requirements;
 - An Applicant who intends to use one or more contractors for any project must appoint a contractor as the Principal Contractor. The Principal Contractor is typically appointed by competitive tender;
 - The Principal Contractor is responsible for ensuring that all personnel on-Site are given the appropriate information and/or training needed to meet requirements within the CWMP;
 - The Principal Contractor must ensure that the CWMP is kept up to date and located on-Site at all times. Every contractor must be aware of its location;
 - Waste management tasks in the CWMP should be undertaken by the relevant contractors and sub-contractors within a co-operative environment that encourages the development of effective waste management strategies;
 - The contractor should ensure that, as far as is practically possible, the Waste Hierarchy preferential system is applied to waste management decisions on-Site; and
 - Recovery or disposal of on-Site waste must be undertaken in compliance with the environmental permitting¹⁶, waste duty of care and waste carrier legislation.
- 3.2 It is understood that the Applicant will act as the Principal Contractor for the pavilion building and carpark, whilst a sub-contractor will be appointed to construct the MUGA and the all-weather sports pitches. It is assumed that all Construction Contractors involved in the Proposed Development will ensure compliance with, and update, this Framework CWMP.
- 3.3 A CWMP should contain a statement on the consideration given to materials resource efficiency in designing and planning the construction. This may include design specifications, choice of materials, consideration of where to source materials from and methods of construction such as prefabricated materials.

¹⁶ HM Government (2016) 'The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations'. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1154/contents/made>

-
- 3.4 A suitably qualified person should be appointed to fulfil the Site Waste Management role (i.e. Site Manager). This person would be responsible for overall waste management issues which arise during the construction phase such as:
- Implementation and monitoring of waste minimisation, segregation and safe disposal measures; and
 - Dissemination of waste reduction and waste management procedures to all relevant personnel on-Site.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING

4.1 During the construction of the Proposed Development, regular environmental training should take place to ensure that the health and safety of Site staff is maintained but also to prevent and reduce waste being produced. This would be achieved by:

- Conducting Site inductions and regular toolbox training sessions with on-Site workers and sub-contractors;
- Adopting good on-Site working practices; and
- Carrying out spot checks and monitoring staff regularly to make sure they are following procedures.

Communicating the Plan

4.2 Any construction subcontractors working on the Proposed Development should be made aware of where to find the CWMP and all construction workers should be trained on how to undertake their work in accordance with the plan. This includes informing all workers on the different types of waste skips and the importance of not mixing waste types.

5. MONITORING

- 5.1 Monitoring waste generation and disposal in construction in the UK is essential for several reasons, primarily driven by environmental, economic, and regulatory considerations.
- 5.2 There are three elements of importance when it comes to monitoring waste:
- Compliance with Duty of Care;
 - Monitoring waste production; and
 - Monitoring waste routes and destination e.g. reuse, recycling, waste to energy, landfill etc.
- 5.3 These three elements can be managed in a number of ways including simple spreadsheets that are either created in-house or are based on the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) templates, or via a sustainability reporting system. Waste monitoring should take place using the Principal Contractor's standard protocols.
- 5.4 Construction materials are finite resources, and the construction industry is a major consumer of raw materials. Monitoring waste generation allows for a better understanding of resource use patterns, promoting more efficient material management. By tracking waste, construction professionals can identify opportunities for waste reduction, material optimisation, and the adoption of circular economy principles.
- 5.5 Furthermore, the UK has regulations and legislation in place to govern waste management, including construction waste. Monitoring waste generation and disposal helps construction companies comply with legal requirements, ensuring that waste is handled in accordance with environmental standards. Failure to comply with these regulations may result in penalties and legal consequences.
- 5.6 To fulfil these requirements, the Principal Contractor may be asked to implement waste management plans, track waste quantities, report on waste diversion efforts, and adhere to best practices for sustainable construction.
- 5.7 The Principal Contractor should assign an appropriately qualified person to routinely collect relevant construction waste data throughout the duration of construction as part of the CWMP with the purpose of identifying whether any targets set are likely to be met and what corrective actions, if any, need to be taken.
- 5.8 Once the CWMP submitted with the reserved matters application has been approved, it should be reviewed regularly (typically once every six months but can be more frequent) during the demolition and construction phases of this project by the Principal Contractor, to ensure that targets are being achieved and that realistic solutions are provided for unplanned events or abnormal wastes.
- 5.9 Should the CWMP need to be revised, it will be refined in consultation with MCC, as required, to ensure it remains relevant to the Proposed Development and is consistent with environmental regulatory requirements and conditions of planning approval.

6. INCIDENT REPORTING

- 6.1 It is expected that the Hazardous Waste Regulations (2005)⁶ and CDM Regulations (2015)⁹ and will be followed to reduce the likelihood of incidents occurring on-Site.
- 6.2 The Principal Contractor would be responsible for giving every Site worker a Site induction to include the accident and incident reporting arrangements. A safety incident reporting flow chart should be created and disseminated to all Site staff so that the chain of responsibility for an incident is made clear. This should be reiterated during toolbox talks to ensure Site staff know how to quickly report any incidents.
- 6.3 An emergency environmental incident response plan should be formulated by the Site Manager and Environmental Advisor.
- 6.4 The Site Supervisor should report any incidents to the Site Manager and Environmental Advisor. Any serious incidents should be reported to the Contract Manager and Environmental Advisor.
- 6.5 The Site Manager and / or Principal Contractor would be responsible for recording any environmental incidents, dangerous occurrences or near misses in an Accident Report form.
- 6.6 It is the responsibility of the Environmental Advisor to review any incidents and implement actions to be taken to avoid an incident happening again. Site procedures should be updated based on the review of the incident, and all Site staff should be made aware of any changes made.

7. WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

General

- 7.1 The development of a CWMP is generally an iterative process and requires revision as a development progresses. It should initially be prepared before construction begins. Subsequently, updates may be made by the construction contractor.
- 7.2 Waste produced during all construction activities on-Site will be subject to the 'Duty of Care' under The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. It is the joint responsibility between the Principal Contractor and the Applicant to ensure that waste produced onsite is disposed of in accordance with legislation. The Waste Duty of Care Practice (November 2018) sets out practical guidance on how to meet waste duty of care requirements. It is issued under section 34(7) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990¹⁷ (the EPA) in relation to the duty of care set out in Section 34(1) of that Act.
- 7.3 The Principal Contractor should audit waste carriers and disposal facilities and maintain documentary evidence that these requirements are being met. A register of waste carriers, disposal sites (including transfer stations) and relevant licensing details should be produced and maintained on-Site.
- 7.4 An area for waste collection and materials delivery and storage is expected to be provided within the Site boundary. Materials that can be beneficially used in the future development of the Site should be segregated directly on-Site.

Current Construction Waste Management in Manchester

- 7.5 According to the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan construction, demolition and excavation waste comprises 21% of waste arisings in the area. The Plan concluded that Greater Manchester has sufficient recycling capacity available to deal with the recyclable element of this construction, demolition and excavation waste stream and that the yearly available capacity to deal with this waste will be over double the expected yearly amount generated throughout the Plan period, as per Figure 7 of the Plan.

Waste Diversion Targets

- 7.6 According to the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs Defra's (Defra) 'Progress report on recycling and recovery targets for England 2020'¹⁷, which was produced in 2022, the recovery rate from non-hazardous construction and demolition waste in England was 93.8% in 2018. This greatly exceeded the target of 70% by 2020 in the EU's Waste Framework Directive. As of January 2024, there is no singular national waste diversion target for all construction material types in the UK that applies uniformly across all regions and construction projects; waste management and recycling targets can be set at different levels, including national, regional, or local authorities, and they may vary depending on specific policies and initiatives.

¹⁷ Defra (2022) 'Progress report on recycling and recovery targets for England 2020'

- 7.7 In-lieu of national, regional or local targets for the re recycling / recovery of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste, the Proposed Development should aim to achieve a minimum of 90% recycling/ recovery rate of any waste that cannot be re-used on the Site and should aim to achieve a rate of 95% if possible.
- 7.8 To obtain the most current and accurate information regarding waste diversion targets for construction materials in the UK, it is recommended that the Principal Contractor check with relevant government agencies, such as Defra, as well as industry organisations involved in construction and waste management in advance of determining a target for diversion from landfill.

Identifying Waste Streams

- 7.9 To assist in the preparation of the management of on-Site waste, an analysis of the type of waste that would be generated should be carried out. This information should be added to the CWMP, an example of which is given within **Appendix 1**. The information to be included would be prepared by the Principal Contractor prior to commencement of works.
- 7.10 The main potential waste streams from the construction of the Proposed Development are as follows:
- Engineering/Excavation material - e.g. vegetation, topsoil, natural ground, made ground;
 - Construction waste - e.g. cement, concrete, aggregates, pipe work, sand;
 - General waste (produced from temporary accommodation on Site) - e.g. cardboard, plastic, glass, wood; and
 - Materials packaging.
- 7.11 The vast majority of waste streams are anticipated to be inert, with a small amount being hazardous, such as solvents (e.g. paint), being generated.
- 7.12 Each type of waste should be identified as inert, non-hazardous or hazardous as per Regulation 6 and 7 of The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005⁶. Advice on the nature of waste can be found in guidance produced by the Environment Agency, Scottish Environmental Protection Agency and Natural Resources Wales (2021)¹⁸.
- 7.13 If any types of waste are classified as hazardous under Regulation 6 of the Hazardous Waste Regulations, the contractor must notify the EA that they are producing hazardous waste, prior to removal of any waste from the Site. If hazardous waste is identified, they would be transported to a licensed disposal site by a licensed waste transporter using permitted routes, as identified in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

¹⁸ Environment Agency (2021) 'Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste'. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-classification-technical-guidance>

- 7.14 Once estimates of the types and amounts of waste are understood, appropriate types and amounts of waste storage skips can be prepared for the Site. The segregation and storage of waste should be done safely and responsibly.
- 7.15 The CWMP would state the potential waste streams from the Site and describe each waste expected to be produced in terms of quantity and characteristics.

Determining Waste Quantity

- 7.16 As part of the CWMP an estimate of the amount of construction waste would need to be made. From this, targets should be set as to how much waste would be produced and re-used, recycled or disposed of throughout the construction process. These targets should be continually re-assessed by the Principal Contractor throughout the construction phase to ensure they are being reached.
- 7.17 It is understood that the proposed building will comprise a single floor and will have a total gross internal area (GIA) of 1,365 sqm. An indicative amount of waste arisings based on these figures has been provided in **Table 7.1** based on a conversion factor of 12.6 tonnes per 100 sqm as set out in SmartWaste BRE Waste Benchmarks¹⁹ for commercial developments. Estimated waste arisings within this table should be used as benchmarks for designing out waste as the Proposed development progresses.

Table 7.1: Indicative Waste Arisings from Buildings

Building GIA (sqm)	Waste (Tonnes)	Waste After 90% Recovery (Tonnes)
1,365	171.9	17.2

- 7.18 Of the leisure facilities proposed on-Site, the only element for which detailed information on the materials to be used is the artificial grass pitches. It is anticipated that the construction of the two pitches will result in very little residual waste. A summary of these materials is provided in
- 7.19 **Table 7.2.**

Table 7.2: Materials to be used in Construction of Artificial Grass Pitches

Construction Process	Materials
Pitch Foundations and Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand and gravel; Asphalt; and Concrete kerbing.
Drainage Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perforated pipes; and Flow control devices, rodding eyes, catch pits as required.
Artificial Grass Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubber crumb filled synthetic pitch; Pitch surfacing; and

¹⁹ BRE (2012) 'Smart Waste BRE Waste Benchmark Data'

Construction Process	Materials
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitch markings.
Perimeter Fencing	4.50m high galvanised and polyester powder coated twin bar fencing (6mm diameter vertical bars, 8mm diameter horizontal bars forming 200 x 50mm mesh) including metal posts, corner posts, straining posts, gate posts, straining wires
Floodlighting Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation of electrical cable trenches, installation of necessary PVC ductwork with draw pits near each floodlight column and laid to a minimum buried depth of 600 mm; Excavate and cast foundation bases including all excavations, disposals, earthwork support, compacting, concrete works and holding down bolts; LED floodlighting system including fixed poles, fittings, cabling back to switch gear and all other necessary equipment; Mains switch control panel; Amenity light to entrance area; and Amenity lighting along the main access path.
Hardstanding Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access paths and maintenance access paths; 65 mm (40 mm of 20 mm open and 25 mm of 6 mm) hardstanding area with level access with all necessary excavation, disposal off Site, sub bases, pavement construction, kerbline, drainage requirements; Spectator area; Equipment storage areas / recesses; and Surface water drainage (gully drains, slot drains, etc) provided to all paved areas.
Infill Retention Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perimeter infill containment barrier; and 1.50 m wide x 1.50 m long smooth bar industrial grate and recess pit.
Sports Equipment and Site Furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full size football goals; Small sided football goals; 9 v 9 football goals; Removable dividing net; Waste bins; Heavy duty boot wiper / scrapers; Signage; 4 No. flagpoles; and Secure storage container.

- 7.20 The materials and associated quantities of other leisure facilities to be provided on-Site would be determined during the detailed design stage and it is anticipated that little residual waste would be produced as the construction of these facilities would be undertaken with waste minimisation as a key consideration.
- 7.21 Quantities of waste can be reduced by simple decisions early in the design process, such as considering pre-ordering materials to specification or purchasing materials with returnable packaging. Accurate ordering can reduce Site waste as well as reduce costs and space required for storage. Reuse and recycling of existing Site materials will be used to reduce waste and costs during construction can reduce waste and costs to the Applicant. Additionally, understanding cut and fill materials likely to be produced throughout the construction phase will ensure that minimum amounts of material required are used. This will provide cost savings and reduce waste production.

Waste Prevention and Minimisation

- 7.22 The construction strategy for the Proposed Development is indicative at this stage and, as such, there is currently no available information on the materials which would be used during the construction process.
- 7.23 Targets for minimisation and diversion from landfill should be agreed with the relevant authorities in advance of construction works commencing.
- 7.24 Construction should be fully controlled and documented to conform to the waste hierarchy and full control measures for the safety of workers and the environment should be in place as required by relevant health and safety law.
- 7.25 Construction methods, procurement, and use of materials would be considered to reduce the amount of waste from the Site.
- 7.26 Existing containers that are located to the south-west of the carpark will be re-located for re-use to the south of the athletics track.
- 7.27 It is understood that the existing weightlifting club within the carpark will be demolished, and the carpark will be resurfaced with the intention to re-use as much of this demolition material as possible on-Site. An asbestos survey should be obtained before demolition. Where required, asbestos-containing materials would be removed from the Site by the appointed contractor, and a consignment note would be obtained before any construction works commence.
- 7.28 Site investigation works have been carried out in general accordance with BS5930:2015+A1:2020 'Code of Practice for Site Investigations' and BS10175:2011:A2:2017 'Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites' and a Phase 2 Geo-Environmental Assessment report (doc. ref. no.: WPK-BWB-EGT-XX-RP-LE-000X_Ph2, dated May 2025) was produced by BWB.
- 7.29 Soil samples have been characterised against hazardous waste criteria using Hazwasteonline. The results of the waste classification were presented as an Appendix to the Phase 2 report. The assessment indicates that the soils analysed are likely to be classified as non-hazardous.

-
- 7.30 The waste classification assessment only applies to those soils that have been tested. If other soils are to be disposed of off-Site then further analysis may be required.
- 7.31 Asbestos has not been found at the Site. The presence of visible asbestos containing materials in waste or at concentrations exceeding 0.1% by weight will classify the waste as mixed and require disposal as hazardous waste irrespective of the chemical properties of the waste.
- 7.32 Should any soils require disposal off-Site an assessment of waste classification of the soils for disposal should be made by a competent person. Further chemical analysis may be required to fully characterise waste soils for disposal to landfill or re-use off-Site. Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) analysis may be required for disposal of soils as inert or hazardous.
- 7.33 WAC testing was completed on two samples of Made Ground. The results indicated the sample from DS01 passed the inert WAC, and the sample from DS05 failed the inert WAC criteria based on elevated sulphate concentrations.
- 7.34 Earthworks and enabling works would include, amongst other activities, the stripping and storage of topsoil, engineering works to facilitate the required finished floor levels. Landscaping areas will be formed by re-using topsoil stored on-Site. It is likely that these works would involve the importing of and exporting of material.
- 7.35 Exact details on the cut and fill exercise are unavailable at the time of writing. However, the intention is to retain and re-use any spoil created as a result of excavation on-Site as much as possible, for example as part of landscaping, to avoid soil being transported off-Site. Any contaminated waste should be removed from the Site by a licensed waste contractor.
- 7.36 Preliminary records of decisions taken on materials resource efficiency should begin at the earliest stages of the Proposed Development. Copies of related documentation can be used to help complete this part of the CWMP. Where possible, consideration would be given to the use of recycled materials during construction. Furthermore, the Applicant would work with the appointed Contractor to develop measures to reduce the amount of waste material being transported to off-Site waste facilities.
- 7.37 In line with industry best practice a CEMP should be produced for the Proposed Development. The CEMP should provide details of the materials which would be used during construction and how these materials would be appropriately stored, handled and managed to ensure they remain fit for use and their waste is minimised.
- 7.38 In advance of construction, the Site would be secured by the installation of perimeter fencing, which would be maintained throughout the construction phase. This would ensure materials are safely secured throughout the works.
- 7.39 The CWMP should contain a statement on the consideration given to materials resource efficiency in designing and planning the construction stage.
- 7.40 This may include design specifications, choice of materials, consideration of where to source materials from, and method of construction such as pre-fabricated materials.
-

- 7.41 This is subject to confirmation and further consideration at a later stage within the project lifecycle, at which time the more detailed CWMP would be prepared.

Appropriate Storage of Raw Materials and Waste

- 7.42 The correct storage of raw material and waste on construction sites is a crucial step in preventing the production of on-Site waste. Furthermore, the appropriate storage of waste which cannot be re-used is essential for this waste to be transported to recycling or landfill facilities, as appropriate.
- 7.43 Measures detailed within the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) – Environmental Good Practice on Site Guide (C741)²⁰, should be adhered to in the ordering, delivery, storage and handling of materials to avoid waste.
- 7.44 All materials imported on-Site should be securely stored as per the manufacturer's instructions. It is considered that there is ample space on-Site to provide infrastructure for the storage of materials and waste. A plan setting out where materials and waste would be stored during construction will be provided by the Principal Contractor once appointed.
- 7.45 The Principal Contractor should carefully plan the provision of waste storage areas and how the Site will be kept tidy to ensure the safety of Site workers and the public and waste is managed securely.
- 7.46 The Flood Risk Assessment (doc. ref.: 244550-BWB-ZZ-XX-T-W-0001_FRA_S2_P01) produced for the application indicates that the Site is located entirely within Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, is at low risk of flooding. However, it identified the potential for groundwater to be encountered during excavations during construction and, therefore, recommended that groundwater levels are monitored during the construction phase. This FCWMP recommends that construction materials should still be stored appropriately to avoid wastage.
- 7.47 In addition to CIRIA guidance¹⁸, the Health Service Executive has provided further guidance on the acceptable storage of materials during construction, as well as recommendations on waste management. A summary of these recommendations can be seen in **Table 7.3**.

Table 7.3: Recommendations for Storage of Materials and Waste Management During Construction

Construction Element	Recommendation
Storage of Materials	
Storage Areas	Designate storage areas for plant, materials, waste, flammable substances (e.g. foam plastics, flammable liquids and gases such as propane) and hazardous substances (e.g. pesticides and timber treatment chemicals). Containers should be clearly labelled for construction debris, metals, wood, plastics, and hazardous waste to simplify the recycling and disposal process.

²⁰ CIRIA (2015) 'Environmental Good Practice On Site Guide (C741)' Available from: <https://www.ciria.org/ItemDetail?iProductcode=C741&Category=BOOK>

Construction Element	Recommendation
	Bins may be colour-coded to make waste separation clear for Site workers.
Pedestrian Routes	Do not allow storage to 'spread' in an uncontrolled manner on to footpaths and other walkways. Do not store materials where they obstruct access routes or where they could interfere with emergency escape.
Flammable materials	These will usually need to be stored away from other materials and protected from accidental ignition.
Storage at Height	If materials are stored at height (e.g. on top of a container), make sure necessary guard rails are in place if people could fall when stacking or collecting materials or equipment.
Tidiness	Keep all on-Site storage areas tidy.
Deliveries	Plan deliveries to keep the amount of materials on-Site to a minimum.
Waste Management	
Flammable Materials	Make sure that all flammable waste materials (such as packaging and timber offcuts) are cleared away regularly to reduce fire risks.
Work Areas	Make clearing waste a priority for all trades. Check that everyone is aware of what is required that it is being done.
Skips	Waste materials need storing safely before their removal from the Site so make sure that you allow sufficient space for waste skips and bins etc. Plan where the skips can be positioned and how often they will need to be collected.
Waste within Buildings	Consider waste generated inside the building and whether you need to provide wheeled bins or chutes etc. to enable it to be brought out of the building safely.

7.48 Waste storage areas will be relocated at different stages of the construction process and multiple areas may be allotted for the purpose of waste storage and removal at peak turnovers. Waste management will also be dependent on the final Construction Logistics Plan. Once this information is agreed and approved, this section of the subsequent CWMP will be updated with a corresponding proposed Site layout plan.

7.49 The location(s) of any existing drainage will be noted in the loading bay area to ensure there is no run-off or contamination from waste materials.

7.50 Waste will be segregated into the following, where practicable and feasible:

- Recyclable Materials – Wood, Metals, Paper/Cardboard, Glass, Plastic;
- Plasterboard;
- Other Inert Waste;
- Batteries;
- Aerosols;
- General Waste;
- Hazardous Solid Wastes; and
- Hazardous Liquid Wastes.

Management of Materials

- 7.51 A materials management plan (MMP) is a mechanism by which those who are developing a site can comply with Environment Agency (EA) regulations for excavated ground materials. At the time of writing, it is unknown whether a MMP will be required. However, at this stage all excavated material is assumed to be suitable as filling materials and the reuse of excavated materials to provide a balanced cut and fill is likely to be achieved on-Site. However, should it be deemed that a MMP is required as a planning condition, the general principles of applying for and producing one is set out below.
- 7.52 Submitting an application for the EA or an exemption from waste management licensing regulations can be time consuming and complex. MMPs allow developers to avoid these requirements, and permit the reuse of both natural soils and made ground (contaminated or otherwise).
- 7.53 The reuse of this material can give significant environmental benefits, such as reducing resource consumption, as well as financial benefits, such as lower disposal and purchasing costs.
- 7.54 The independent body, Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE) promotes the sustainable remediation of contaminated land and groundwater. It produced a Code of Practice (CoP) to enable the reuse of excavated material without it being classified as waste.
- 7.55 If required, the MMP should be completed and authorised before any materials can be reused on Site, showing that human health will not be harmed or the environment polluted.
- 7.56 The MMP must demonstrate consideration of the following:
- Protection of human health;
 - Protection of the environment;
 - Suitability of the material without treatment;
 - Suitability of the material after treatment; and
 - What is being used, how much is being used, where it is being used, and so on.
- 7.57 CL:AIRE has produced a form²¹ that supports the completion of an MMP. It should contain information about the project as well as supporting evidence such as risk assessments and site investigation reports.
- 7.58 A 'qualified person', registered with CL:AIRE, must review the completed MMP and provide a declaration to the EA to confirm that the requirements have been met.

²¹ Environment Agency (2024) '2021 Waste Data Interrogator' Available from:
<https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/d8a12b93-03ef-4fbf-9a43-1ca7a054479c/2021-waste-data-interrogator>

- 7.59 The Applicant should then implement the MMP closely, recording any changes that are made during the course of the project, and reconciling them if necessary.

Waste Collection and Disposal

- 7.60 Burning of any waste must not be permitted on-Site or at the Site compound/storage areas.
- 7.61 Fly-tipping of waste on or adjacent to ongoing construction projects must be prohibited. Any waste carrier found to be fly-tipping must have their contract terminated immediately and reported to the appropriate authorities. Should waste be fly-tipped onto the Site, the Principal Contractor has a 'Duty of Care' to ensure it is dealt with safely and disposed of correctly even though not the producer of the waste.
- 7.62 It is understood that no widening of the existing access road will be required to facilitate the movement of heavy goods vehicles and waste collection vehicles during the construction phase.
- 7.63 Waste produced on-Site would be subject to the Duty of Care provisions under the Environmental Protection Act (1990)⁷. In accordance with these provisions, waste should be transported off-Site by carriers registered with the EA and taken to appropriately licensed facilities.
- 7.64 Any waste to be transported off-Site, should be collected by a registered waste carrier with the EA. This would need to be done by private waste contractors given that MCC only provide these services for municipal waste. The following website can be used to confirm whether a waste collector is registered with the EA: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers>.
- 7.65 All generated waste should be sorted for reuse, recycling or disposal, and placed into their respective lorries. All non-hazardous waste that is not suitable for reuse on Site should be loaded out onto waste trucks from the registered waste contractor, and once full, transported to a licensed recycling centre or nominated landfill site.
- 7.66 Once a detailed CWMP is developed by the Principal Contractor, it should be updated each time waste is removed from the Site. Prior to exiting the Site, waste must be described in paperwork in accordance with the waste classification codes. Detailed guidance on classification codes for waste has been provided by the EA, the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) and Natural Resources Wales (NRC)¹⁸.
- 7.67 For each load of non-hazardous waste which is transported off the premises of a business, a waste transfer note or a document containing similar information, must be completed. The Site Manager would be responsible for maintaining documentation evidence that these requirements are being met, including a register of carriers, disposal sites (including transfer stations) and relevant licensing details for each waste stream.
- 7.68 According to the UK Government, a business can download and fill in a waste transfer note at the following web address: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/duty-of-care-waste-transfer-note-template>

-
- 7.69 Alternatively, a business can be registered online at the following web address: <https://portal.edoonline.co.uk/register>. Following registration, a waste transfer note can be filled out for a single load, or a business can pay in advance for a series of loads.
- 7.70 The following EA website can be utilised to determine whether a waste carrier or waste facility is appropriately registered: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/index>
- 7.71 It is the responsibility of the Principal Contractor to identify the capacity of landfill sites nearby to accept wastes from the construction of the Proposed Development.

8. POTENTIAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Waste Mitigation Measures

- 8.1 Mitigation measures are actions employed to prevent or minimise adverse environmental effects of developments.
- 8.2 It is recommended that the mitigation measures detailed in **Table 8.1** are employed during the construction phase of the Proposed Development to help prevent and reduce waste, as well as to ensure unavoidable waste can be reused or recycled.
- 8.3 The CEMP should provide details of the materials which would be used during construction and how these materials would be appropriately stored, handled and managed to ensure they remain fit for use and their waste is minimised.

Table 8.1: Waste Mitigation Measures During Construction

Waste Aspect	Potential Mitigation Measures
Preventing and Reducing Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure waste storage facilities are provided to appropriate standards; Ensure adequate security measures are in place for the Site, storage facilities and waste storage facilities; and Provide appropriate waste disposal routes.
Improving Resource Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify / use recycled materials instead of new materials; Store new and recovered materials effectively to minimise deterioration; Identify materials to be reused / recycled / recovered during the decommissioning phase; Segregate wastes to improve recovery potential and minimise waste production; and Consider arranging for suppliers to 'take back' leftovers and/or packaging.
Re-using and Recycling Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce waste on-Site by recycling and by the efficient use of materials; Use materials which can be re-used following decommissioning phase; Ensure on-Site workers have easy access to waste recycling facilities; and Ensure waste trucks have easy access to waste storage facilities.
Dust emanating from land clearance, skip stations, HGV movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of enclosed containers to store waste susceptible to spreading by wind or liable to cause litter; Use water sprays or sprinklers on dusty ground during windy weather to suppress dust disturbance by HGV movement; Use tools which can remove dust as it is being produced; and Erect fencing around Site perimeter.
Use of hazardous chemicals on-Site including paints, glues, oils, thinners and plastics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Assessment; Correct storage of hazardous materials (e.g. provision of lockable COSHH store, store fuel within bunded areas); Identify all potential pathways to sensitive receptors; Regular cleaning of on-Site drains; and Install devices within drains which prevent pollution following a spill.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Example Construction Waste Management Plan

Site Waste Management Plan – Pro forma

(To be completed by Principal Contractor)

The tables below should be completed and updated by the Principal Contractor. Wastes mentioned in the table are examples of potential wastes from the site for the purpose of this SWMP and are not exhaustive. Further site activities such as ground preparation and general construction will produce additional waste streams.

SITE DETAILS		RESPONSIBLE BODIES	CLIENT	PRINCIPLE CONTRACTOR
Site Name		Name		
Site Location		Contact Personnel		
Site Cost		Address		
Site Start Date				
Site Completion Date		Telephone		

Forecast Volumes

SITE ACTIVITY	WASTE	SOURCE	EXPECTED QUANTITY	RECOMMENDED WASTE ACTION
Demolition/Construction	Concrete material	Groundworks		Re-use as hardcore for new development if suitable
	Concrete	Existing Buildings		Recycle on site, crushed as hardcore
	Sub Soils	Groundworks		Re-use on site
	Top Soils	Groundworks		Re-use on site
	Bricks	Existing buildings		Re-use on site
	Ceramic Tiles	Existing Buildings		Segregate for offsite recycling
	Mix of blocks and ceramics	Existing infrastructure		Offsite recycling

SITE ACTIVITY	WASTE	SOURCE	EXPECTED QUANTITY	RECOMMENDED WASTE ACTION
	Copper pipes and fittings	Existing Buildings/Infrastructure		Segregate and recycle offsite
	Iron and Steel	Existing infrastructure		Re-use or recycle
	Concrete Pipes	Existing drainage infrastructure		Re-use on site if suitable condition, or recycle material
	Plastic Pipes	Existing drainage infrastructure		Re-use on site if suitable condition, or recycle material
	Glass	Existing buildings (windows)		Segregate for offsite recycling
	Asbestos materials	Existing buildings (insulation)		Segregate for removal by licensed hazardous waste carrier
Materials Delivery/Supply	Paper and card packaging	New site material packaging		Minimise packaging arriving on site, segregate onsite and recycle offsite
	Plastic packaging	New site material packaging		Minimise packaging arriving on site, segregate onsite and recycle offsite
	Timber packaging	New site material packaging		Minimise packaging arriving on site, segregate onsite and recycle offsite

Waste Management

WASTE CARRIER DETAILS				
Name				
Contact Personnel				
Address				
Telephone				
Waste Carrier Registration no.				
Reference for SWMP	A	B	C	D

[illegible]

Totals																			
SWMP Target %																			
Actual Performance Score as %																			

I – Inert, N – Non-hazardous, H – Hazardous, T – Target, A – Achieved

¹ European Waste Catalogue

² Waste Transfer Note, or consignment note for hazardous waste

³ Materials Recycling Facility

