AtkinsRéalis

Volume 3, Appendix 14.1 - Site Waste Management Plan

Manchester City Council

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FORMER CENTRAL RETAIL PARK – THE PARK

Classification, AtkinsRéalis - Sensitive / Sensible

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

This Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) has been developed on behalf of Manchester City Council MCC (the Applicant) for the development of the Former Central Retail Park (FCRP) at Ancoats in Greater Manchester. The MCC will be submitting an application for full planning permission for the new park (the 'Proposed Development').

The FCRP is approximately 4 ha in total. The Site area, for the Proposed Development, is approximately 0.91 ha. It is located in Manchester City Centre's north-eastern fringe. The Site is bound by Great Ancoats Street to the south, Cotton Field Park and Co-op Academy New Islington to the north, the Phase 1 development to the northwest and the Phase 2 development to the southeast. The Proposed Development will separate the Phase 1 and the Phase 2 developments.

1.2 Purpose of the SWMP

The purpose of this SWMP is to identify the key waste streams that are likely to be produced from the Proposed Development and will also be used to record how waste is prevented (through the design process), minimised, reused, recycled or disposed of. It has been developed in draft format, based on the information available at the time of writing.

This SWMP for the Proposed Development will be completed on an iterative basis by the Principal Contractor (PC) as the Proposed Development progresses through detailed design and construction and will describe the approach to managing construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste.

All relevant legislation, regulations and guidance applicable to waste are covered within Volume 2, Chapter 14 Materials and Waste of the Environmental Statement and are therefore not repeated in this SWMP.

1.2.1 Context

The principal objective of sustainable resource and waste management is to use material resources more efficiently and to reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal by landfill. Where waste is generated, it should be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy as displayed in Figure-1.

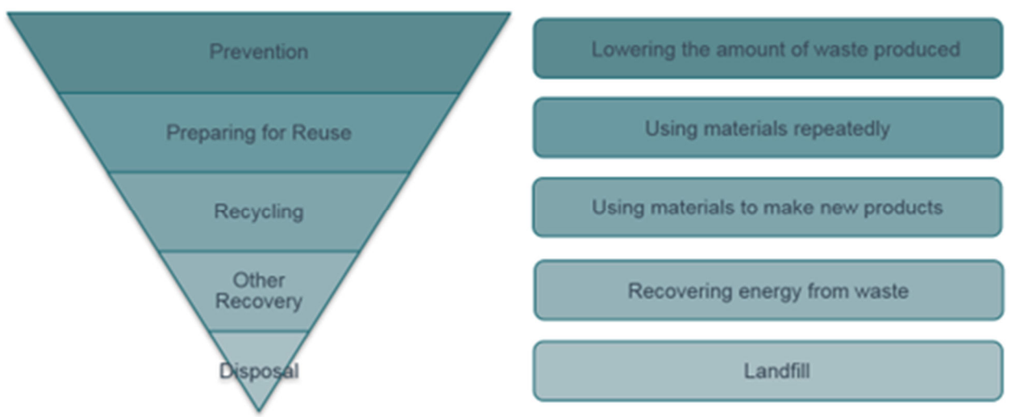


Figure-1 Waste Hierarchy

This SWMP includes a table (in Appendix A) which represents a working document that should be utilised to record actual waste arisings, and Duty of Care information throughout the Proposed Developments construction phase.

While work on Site is carried out, the actual waste arisings and how the waste has been managed should be recorded by the Principal Contractor in Table 2 (in Appendix A).

Following completion of the Proposed Development, a review will be undertaken and recorded by the PC within this SWMP, to compare the estimated waste arisings and management options with the actual waste arisings and management options employed. The review will establish where actual waste arisings differ in volume or composition to that estimated and where different management options have been employed and provide explanation for the deviation in order for lessons to be learnt for future developments.

It is important to re-iterate that this SWMP is a working document that requires the relevant sections completing at different stages, throughout the Proposed Development. Final completion will not take place until the Proposed Development is completed. Therefore, at any point during the Proposed Developments design and construction phase, sections of the SWMP will be incomplete.

2. Responsibilities

2.1 Principal Contractor

The Proposed Development will be constructed by a Principal Contractor (PC). In relation to the Duty of Care requirements the PC will be considered as the producer of waste generated by the Proposed Development and will therefore be responsible for ensuring that steps are taken to:

- Prevent unauthorised or harmful deposit, treatment or disposal of waste;
- Prevent a breach (failure) by any other person to meet the requirement to have an environmental permit, or a breach of a permit condition;
- Prevent the escape of waste from their control;
- Ensure that any person they transfer the waste to has the correct authorisation; and
- Provide an accurate description of the waste when it is transferred to another person.

The PC will be responsible for the monitoring and implementation of this SWMP.

The SWMP will be updated by the PC as works progress. Once work commences onsite, the collection of waste data, including actual waste arisings and waste management methods, will be recorded in the table in Appendix A).

The updated SWMP will contain the:

- The actual amount of construction waste listed by waste type and waste code;
- Final destination for all wastes as well as the offsite management, e.g., re-use, recycling, recovery or disposal; and
- Appropriate Duty of Care information (waste carrier registration, receiving site environmental permit details etc).

The PC's Project Manager (or individual with the delegated duties) will undertake duties such as environmental co-ordination, instructing site staff, monitoring, supervising, collating and recording information for inclusion in the SWMP. The onsite Safety, Health, Environment and Quality (SHEQ) team or equivalent will monitor the accuracy of the Duty of Care documentation during site visits and scheduled audits.

The PC should nominate a designated Waste Champion at all stages of the Proposed Development who will have sufficient authority and clear responsibilities.

2.1.1 Site Induction and Toolbox Talks

The PC will provide general information on waste and specific information relating to the SWMP in site inductions and Toolbox Talks. This training will include information on the waste segregation strategy and recovery targets in place for the Proposed Development.

Toolbox talks will be carried out on waste issues as appropriate and all relevant staff and sub-contractors will be expected to attend. The SWMP will also be communicated to relevant parties during the site induction process and where relevant during the daily briefing process. Any changes to the SWMP will be communicated at Toolbox Talks.

2.1.2 Environmental Training for Key Staff

The PC will implement a programme of environmental training for key staff at the site, including required training in relation to waste management, waste licensing, waste Duty of Care requirements, waste segregation and recovery targets and recording and monitoring requirements as detailed in this SWMP. This will enable them to train other operatives through Toolbox Talks and gather feedback from site personnel.

2.1.3 Sub-contractors

The PC should establish agreements with sub-contractors for the management of waste. These agreements should be contractually binding and should include minimum standards and targets such as for diversion of waste from landfill.

2.1.4 Waste Management Contractors

The PC will engage with waste management contractors to identify opportunities for recycling waste generated by the Proposed Development. The PC will review the evidence of the waste management contractors registration and environmental permitting prior to waste departing the site. The PC will verify the waste management contractor through the Defra website. The PC will also store documentation provided by the waste management contractors such as waste transfer notes and consignment notes (this may be in an electronic format to save paper).

2.1.5 Waste Management Facilities

The PC will identify waste management facilities for the management of all waste streams arising from the Proposed Development whilst achieving compliance with all relevant legislation. The waste management facilities, where feasible, will be as close to the Proposed Development as possible, in line with the Proximity Principle for waste treatment and disposal. The Proximity Principle is the aspiration to treat and/or dispose of wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation.

3. Waste Targets

As identified in the ES Chapter 14, the following waste target is in place for the Proposed Development. This is based on requirements from Waste Framework Directive and will be achieved through design considerations and on and offsite management:

- At least 70% (by weight) of all non-hazardous Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (CDE) will be subjected to material recovery.

At detailed design stage or during construction further targets and/or Key Performance Indicators may be added to this section of the SWMP.

4. Minimising Waste

A key objective for the design phase will be to design out waste where possible. The ES Chapter 14 details specific mitigation measures including designing for re-use and recovery, materials optimisation, offsite construction and future deconstruction and flexibility, as detailed below.

Waste that cannot be recycled or recovered, such as hazardous wastes, including any contaminated soil will be identified, segregated, and kept separate from other construction wastes, to avoid contamination. It would then be removed from site by a licensed contractor and taken to a licensed facility for appropriate management.

Further to the above measures, consideration should be given to reuse of materials, as opposed to purchasing new materials, where possible and construction methods and use of materials should also be considered to reduce the amount of waste from the Proposed Development. The following are some best practice measures that could be implemented to further reduce waste generation in line with the waste hierarchy:

- Enabling the purchase of materials in shape/dimension and form that minimises the creation of off-cuts (waste);
- Avoiding over-purchasing as this can lead to significant wastage;

- Ensuring materials are ordered for delivery shortly before they are used on the Proposed Development should also avoid possible damage and therefore wastage;
- Secure storage to minimise damaged materials/theft. Keeping deliveries packaged until they are ready to be used and the inspection of deliveries on arrival helps to reduce damage and wastage; and
- Consideration should be given to what will happen to the materials specified when they reach the end of their useful life. Where possible, elements should be designed for repair, modular repair, reuse or recycling at the end of life. The use of hazardous materials should be minimised as this will generate hazardous waste.

During construction the PC will also take into consideration the waste hierarchy displayed in Figure-1, with a view to minimising the overall volume of waste arisings and maximising efficient use of materials, ultimately to prevent and minimise waste sent to landfill.

5. Waste Forecast

The forecasted types and quantities of waste expected to be generated through construction of the Proposed Development have been estimated using design information that is available at the time of writing this SWMP (contained in the Cost Plan) and will be subject to change as the design develops. These quantities have been included in Table-1 below and are based on the following assumptions and calculations.

It is assumed that initial site clearance will generate mixed general waste to include litter and weeds/vegetation. Using a nominal figure of 1% of the total 7,355m2 site area to be cleared, (and representing this as cubic metres instead of square metres), it is estimated that 73.55m3 of waste will be generated from the initial site clearance.

It is estimated that during the construction phase, small quantities of general mixed waste will be generated including plastics and wood packaging as well as municipal waste from the workforce. This quantity is estimated to be around 9.17m3/week (the equivalent of one 12 yard skip), an assumption based on professional judgement. The construction phase of the Proposed Development is expected to last for 12 months. Based on these assumptions it is estimated that 477m3 of waste will be generated during the construction phase.

The table also details the expected final management of these forecasted wastes, demonstrating the quantity of non-hazardous CD&E waste that will be diverted from landfill via reuse, recycling and recovery based on a landfill diversion rate of 70%.

Table 1 Estimated CD&E Waste

Waste Type	Forecast Amount m3	Forecast Waste Destination		
		Reused/Recycled on site (m3)	Reused/Recycled offsite (m3)	Disposal offsite (m3)
Mixed general waste	550		385	165

During the construction phase, the PC will update the SWMP with actual waste arisings as detailed previously.

6. Waste Storage Onsite

The PC will follow good practice onsite to ensure waste is stored and managed effectively. While reduction of waste will remain the highest priority, waste produced must be segregated. Although at this stage it is only possible to estimate that mixed general waste will be generated it is expected that this general mixed waste will consist of different waste streams, such as plastics, wood, metal, vegetation amongst others. Therefore, different skips should be provided to store the different waste streams generated. This will allow materials to be reused or recycled and ultimately reduce the amount of waste that has to be finally disposed of.

The PC will establish waste storage and recycling areas for the safe storage of waste to ensure that opportunities for reuse and recycling are maximised. As a minimum this should include the following:

- An appropriately sized waste segregation area within the Proposed Development to store wastes. This waste storage area shall include impermeable surfaces with appropriate drainage. The PC will identify the appropriate drainage which would include temporary interceptors or bunded areas.
- Waste streams will require segregation into separate, adequately sized containers and be removed to a suitably licensed waste facility at regular frequencies to manage the quantities produced.
- Each container is to be kept clean and will require clear labelling, indicating the type of waste contained within to avoid contamination of wastes.
- Waste must be stored in a safe and controlled manner, without causing harmful impacts to human health and the environment. Containers used to store waste must prevent leaks or spills.
- The PC will also develop a programme of checks of the waste storage area to ensure waste is appropriately stored, containers are free from any leaks or spills and that site staff are segregating waste effectively. Where contamination of a containers is identified, the item of waste in the incorrect containers will be removed and transferred to the correct container following the appropriate Health and Safety procedures.

7. Hazardous Waste

Any hazardous waste identified will be correctly labelled, will not be mixed with non-hazardous waste and will be securely contained.

The Duty of Care applies to hazardous wastes and as such the PC will retain all consignment notes detailing the waste collection and transfer by an approved supplier before they are sent for appropriate and permitted treatment/recovery/disposal.

8. Waste Transportation

Any wastes requiring off-site management must be transported from the Proposed Development by a waste carrier registered under the Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991.

The PC must ensure that any company used to transport waste from site is a registered waste carrier and will complete a Waste Transfer Note or a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (this may be in digital format), as appropriate to accompany the waste.

9. Waste Licencing

Any waste that is to be treated or reused on site will require an environmental permit or a registered exemption under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 or management in accordance with the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Code of Practice (DoW CoP). This will need to be considered by the PC and appropriate authorisations sought and applied for.

The PC will need to ensure that all waste facilities used to send waste offsite for recovery and/or treatment are in possession of an appropriate waste management licence that allows the facility to accept, process and/or treat the

waste types and quantities being sent to that facility. Documentation that these checks have been carried out should be stored on site (this may be in an electronic format to save paper).

10. Waste Documentation and Monitoring

The PC will ensure that all waste management is undertaken in accordance with the current waste regulatory framework, following appropriate 'Duty of Care' procedures and that waste management contractors are operating under the appropriate procedures and or licences, in accordance with Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. This includes:

- Preventing unauthorised or harmful treatment, placement or disposal of waste;
- Preventing the escape of waste from their control; and
- Ensuring the transfer of waste is only to an authorised person or a person for authorised transport purposes where there is a written description of the waste to avoid a contravention of any environmental permits.

Monitoring and measurement of waste will be undertaken on a regular basis by the PC, with regular interpretations to identify trends and rectify wasteful practices. The results of monitoring will be included in regular site meetings.

Detailed records will be kept onsite and reviewed periodically by the PC (biannually as a minimum). These records include:

- This SWMP, updated throughout construction when required;.
- Environmental permit, registered exemption or CL:AIRE DoW CoP documentation, as appropriate;.
- Copies of licences, registration numbers and/or permit numbers obtained from each waste contractor;
- A register of all named waste carriers and management facilities. No waste carrier or management facility will be used unless they are listed in this SWMP and their licensing and documentation checked and verified;
- Records of checks and or audits carried out on waste management procedures and details of any changes implemented as a result;
- Waste transfer notes and/or consignment notes to include all the following details:
    - the type of waste;
    - amount (by estimated volumes and calculated weight where applicable) of waste;
    - list of waste (LoW) code;
    - name of company collecting the waste;
    - carrier licence number and vehicle registration;
    - date, time and location where the waste was collected; and
    - name of the licensed facility to which the waste has been transferred (including contact details and licence number).

Waste transfer notes must be kept for a minimum of 2 years and consignment notes must be kept for a minimum of 3 years (this can be in digital format to prevent waste of paper).

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Actual Waste Arisings

Table 2 Actual Waste Arisings (example)

Waste Type	Actual amount (t)	EWC code	Actual Waste Destination		Waste carrier information	Waste facility information
			Recycled/Reused onsite (t)	Recycled/Reused offsite (t)	Disposal offsite (t)	
General mixed waste						

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