

1.0 SITE ADDRESS

Land at 125 Beresford Road, Manchester M13 0TA.

2.0 SURROUNDING LAND USES AND RELATED RESTRICTIONS

The site is situated at the corner junction of Beresford Road and Buller Road. The existing Makki Centre building abuts the site and is located on Beresford Road junction with Campbell Road.

The site is bounded to the north by Buller Road and another Place of Worship, to the east by an ally way and Residential properties, to the west by Beresford Road and Residential properties and to the south by Makki Centre and Residential properties.

There is very limited on-site parking area within the whole site. There is parking adjacent to the existing Makki Centre and this is accessed from Campbell Road and a small parking area within the new Mosque accessed from Buller Road.

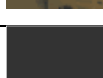
3.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT ON SITE

Surplus or waste materials arise from either the materials imported to site or from those generated on site. Imported materials are those, which are brought to the project for inclusion into the permanent works. Generated materials are those, which exist on the project such as topsoil, sub-soil, trees and materials from any demolition works etc.

However, there are other considerations to waste management such as waste reduction, segregation of waste, disposal of waste, financial impacts of waste disposal and recording, monitoring, education and reviewing.

This statement outlines the procedures that have been put in to place and demonstrate how they benefit the environment, how the development team can measure the effects and how these procedures and practices are sustainable.

PRIORITISING WASTES REQUIRING WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste Types e.g. bricks	Waste Category	European Waste Codes EWC	Colour Codes	Origin of Waste Enabling and New Building Work
Concrete	Inert	17 01 06	 Inert	Site Strip & Demolition
Tarmac	Inert	17 03 01	 Inert	Site Strip
Brick/Block	Inert	17 01 06	 Inert	Site Strip & Demolition
Timber	Active/bio	17 02 01	 Wood	Enabling & New Works
Subsoils	Inert	17 05 04	 Inert	Site Strip
Subsoils	Hazard	17 05 03	 Hazardous	Site strip
Metals	Active/Bio	17 04 07	 Metal	Site Strip & Demolition
Asbestos	Hazardous	17 06 05	 Hazardous	Enabling & New Works
Plasterboard	Active/Bio	17 08 02	 Gypsum	Enabling & New Works
Packaging		15 01 01 see note 1 15 01 02 see note 2 15 01 03 see note 3	 Packaging Plastics • Cardboard • Timber	Construction
Mixed		17 09 04	 Mixed	Construction & Demolition

NOTE 1: 15 01 01 is the EWC code for paper & cardboard packaging

NOTE 2: 15 01 02 is the EWC code for plastic packaging

NOTE 3: 15 01 03 is the EWC code for wooden packaging

4.0 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The following table sets out the approximate waste arising from the construction phase of the work. These estimates are based on assumed baseline figures of 2.5 tonnes per 100 sq.m for new build/construction (total floor area 1,250 sq.m): -

Material	% Waste	Estimated waste (tonnes)
Brick & Concrete	40%	12.50
Soils	5%	1.56
Wood	15%	4.68
Plastic	14%	4.38
Metal	6%	1.88
Other (Insulation, Glass etc)	20%	6..25
TOTAL		31.25 Tonnes approximate

Waste generated during the work (including packaging waste from new materials) will be monitored by the Contract Manager. This process identifies the amount of waste and at which stage it will be produced, plans for the correct method of disposal for various waste types; measures and monitors the amount waste actually produced; and finally reviews the overall project.

Material segregation methods will be utilised by contractors on site to deal with all waste. The Contract Manager will be responsible for staff training and raising the awareness of these waste disposal methods. Suitable waste containers e.g. skips, with clear signage will be used to prevent contamination of one material with another.

The development team would have complete flexibility to find the most cost-effective solution to avoid waste by specification. This might involve a large volume of low value recycled aggregate for example and or a small volume of some high value product such as a decorative finish.

Substitute products with best available recycled content are most commonly found in four elements. Most of the value and avoided landfill on this project could come from:

- Foundations: cement replacements within the concrete substructure;
- Ground floor: recycled content in beam and block flooring;
- Fit-out: recycled timber within chipboard;
- Internal walls: FGD Gypsum in plasterboard and recycled content in aerated block work.

The four elements below contribute nearly 40% of the overall materials value. By moving to best available content in these elements the following improvements are feasible:

- Foundations: 13 - 91% recycled input by value;
- Ground floor: 31 - 55% recycled input by value;
- External walls: 11 – 51% recycled input by value;
- Internal walls: 24 – 85% recycled input by value.

By improving these four elements, they would increase the recycled value from 12 to 33%.

5.0 WAYS OF MINIMISING WASTE

From a very early stage, the development team looked at how it can minimise the waste produced, thereby reducing the amount of waste to be removed from the project.

Trade Contractors, Design Team and Suppliers are all being encouraged to look at ways to minimize the amount of waste produced at the work face.

Action	Responsibility	Date Action Commenced	How notified
Plasterboard sheets are made to standard sizes to suit the wall heights and to reduce the amount of off cuts/waste.	Design Team		Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan & Meetings
The wash down point for the concrete wagons is in a suitable location so that the washed-out aggregates formed part of the fill.	Principal Contractor		Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan & Meetings
Substructure - when the bases are being poured that we had other bases excavated Manager so that any surplus concrete could be utilised as blinding.	Construction Manager & Principal Contractor		Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan & Meetings
Materials, which arrive on pallets, are unloaded and the pallets are stored neatly and removed from site once the numbers are sufficient to make collection economical.	Site Foreman Principal Contractor		Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan & Meetings
Apply all identified environmental risk & actions identified in the CPHSP	Operatives Site Manager Trade contractors		Method statements Risk Assessments within the Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan & Meetings

All of the above act to reduce the amount of waste and surplus materials, which traditionally would be skipped and sent to landfill. We are continually identifying waste minimization actions and these will be updated in the above table.

6.0 SEGREGATION

A specific area shall be laid out and labelled to facilitate the separation of materials for potential recycling, salvage, reuse and return.

Recycling and waste bins are to be kept clean and clearly marked in order to avoid contamination of materials. The labelling systems shall be the Waste Awareness Colour Coding Scheme. If the skips are clearly identified the workforce will deposit the correct materials into the correct skip.

Skips for segregation of waste identified currently are:

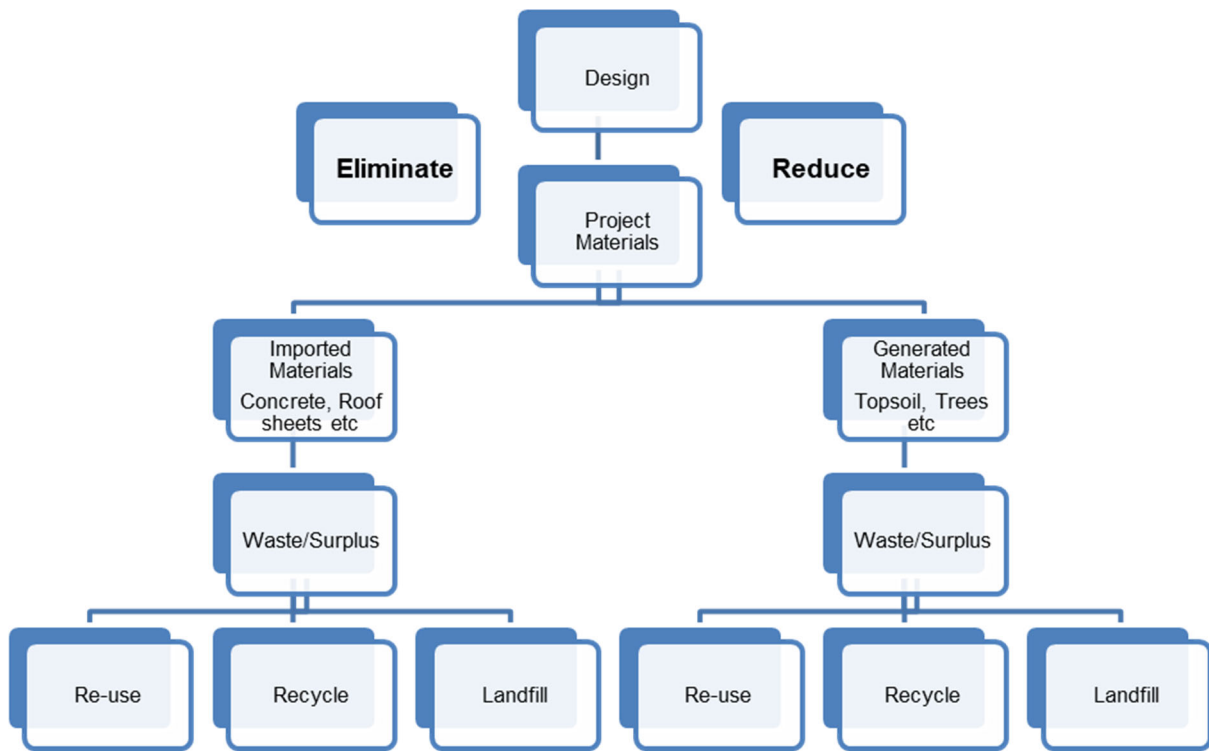
- Wood
- Metal
- Brick/rubble
- Canteen waste

As works progress and other trades come to site other skips will be placed to enable certain waste to be removed from site. This is likely to include:

- Plasterboard
- Paper and cardboard (bagged up)

7.0 MANAGEMENT

This Waste Management Structure sets out the principles of managing waste during the design, construction and operation of the development. It provides a strategy to ensure that the Local Planning Authority has full certainty prior to development commencing, of a robust process that would be adhered to by the applicant.



Waste materials fall into three categories for management, these are:

- Re-use
- Recycle
- Landfill

Re-use

If surplus materials can be used in the permanent works they are classified as materials, which have been **re-used**. If they are surplus to requirements and need to be removed from site and they can be removed and used in their present form, they can be removed from site for **reuse**.

Recycling

If the surplus material cannot be re-used in its present form but could be used in a different form, it is sent for **recycling** such as 50x50 timber to make chipboard.

Landfill

If either of the above cannot be satisfied then the only option left is to send the surplus materials to **landfill**. Landfill is always a last resort.

TABLE FOR WASTE TYPES & WASTE MANAGEMENT PACKAGES

Waste Types	Waste Stream
Enabling Works (including Demolition)	
Concrete	Re-use onsite
Tarmac	Re-use onsite/dry
Bricks/blocks	Re-use onsite
Timber	Recycle
Subsoils	Re-use onsite/recycle
Metals	Scrap Value
Asbestos	No usage/Landfill
Plasterboard	Return/recycle/Landfill
Construction Works	
Plasterboard	Return/recycle
Bricks/blocks	Recycle
Timber	Recycle
Cardboard	Recycle
Mortar	No usage/dry to skip
Metals	Recycle
Paints	Recycle
Soils	Use/sell

The skips need to be monitored to ensure that contamination of segregated skips does not occur.
 The plan will be communicated to the whole project team regularly.