

Resource Management Plan (RMP)

Sparkle Street, Manchester



17/02/25

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1.0 Introduction

The Resource Management Plan (RMP) has been prepared for works to take place at Sparkle Street, Manchester. The Plan is specific to this project and has been prepared in line with the JRL Group's site waste management procedures, Manchester City Council requirements, national legislation and Home Quality Mark Applications requirements.

1.1 Declaration

The person in charge of the project and the principal contractor will take all reasonable steps to ensure that:

- All waste from the site is dealt with in accordance with the waste Duty of Care in Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991;
- Materials will be handled efficiently and waste managed appropriately;
- Material reuse, recycling and recovery is maximised where reasonably practicable;
- The Plan will be reviewed, revised and refined as necessary, to ensure that any changes irrespective of roles and responsibilities are clearly communicated to those affected;
- Take reasonable steps to ensure that sufficient site security measures are in place to prevent the illegal disposal of waste from the site.

1.2 Benefits of Good Practice Waste Management and Minimisation

The adoption of good practice waste management and minimisation on construction projects can contribute to achieving broader sustainable development objectives and help to reduce the significant quantities of construction, demolition and excavation waste sent to landfill. Key project benefits include:

- Reducing material and disposal costs through resource efficient design processes, reduced ordering and waste taken to landfill
- Reduced CO₂ emissions
- Meeting planning requirements
- Complementing other aspects of sustainable design and construction management

Good waste management practice will follow the principles of the waste hierarchy by looking to reduce waste generation and, where this is not possible, reuse, recycle or otherwise recover value from waste in preference to disposing to landfill.

Formalising the adoption of good practice waste management by the preparation of the RMP in the early stages of the project can yield cost savings through efficient resource use. Management of the procurement process and good materials storage can also minimise waste during the build.

2.0 Project Details

2.1 Scope of Works

Sparkle Street comprises demolition of existing part vacant buildings and erection of a part 10 storey, part 27, part 28 storey residential development comprising 359 homes (Use Class C3) with supporting amenity spaces, and associated highways works, landscaping, plant areas, and other associated works.

2.2 Programme of Works

The project is anticipated to commence on site from September 2025.

Table 1: Programme of Works

Programme Dates	Scope of Works
March 26 – July 26	Site establishment and enabling works
July 26 – November 26	Substructure, piling and basement excavation
October 26 – September 27	Superstructure
February 27 – June 28	Façade
February 27 – January 29	Internal fit-out
July 28 – February 29	Landscaping works
February 29	Completion Date

2.3 JRL Group Subcontractors Onsite

All subcontractors on the project will sign up to the Resource Management Plan and abide by Midgard's waste procedures and targets outlined in this document.

This includes, but is not limited to the following JRL Group companies and their subcontractors:

- JRL Drylining
- J Reddington
- JRL Civil Engineering
- London Tower Crane Hire & Sale
- McMullen Facades

3.0 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

3.1 National Legislation

Environmental Protection Act 1990

The requirements for the 'duty of care' for controlled waste are set out in section 34 of the EPA 1990 and apply to all businesses that produce, import, carry, keep, treat or dispose of controlled waste, or act as a waste broker in this respect. The purpose of the duty of care is to ensure that all parties in the waste handling chain take all reasonable steps to ensure that the waste is handled legally and safely when being passed between the parties in the chain between the waste producer and the site of final disposal or recovery. Under this act all businesses are responsible for the safe and proper disposal of waste, even once it has been passed to a third party. This duty of care extends to the point where the waste has either been satisfactorily disposed of, or fully recovered.

The duty of care requires that:

- All waste is stored and disposed of responsibly
- Waste is only handled or dealt with by individuals or businesses that are authorised to deal with it, who must have an Environmental Permit, be a registered carrier of controlled waste, a waste collection authority or be exempt
- A record is kept of all waste received or transferred through the provision of written information about the waste (WTN). Regulation 35 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 amended 2014 sets out the content of the Waste Transfer Note

The failure of a person who produces, treats or passes on waste to comply with the duty of care is a criminal offence under section 34 of the EPA 1990, regardless of whether environmental harm has occurred. Statutory guidance on how to meet the duty of care is outlined in "Waste duty of care: code of practice".

[The Waste \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2011, Amended 2014](#)

Transposes the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) into national law and requires waste producers or those handling waste to comply with the WFD waste hierarchy (prevention, prepare for reuse, recycling, recovery, disposal) unless it can be justified on environmental or technical grounds that it is not appropriate. The waste regulations also require that 70% of construction and demolition waste is recovered since 2020.

[Environmental Permitting \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2016](#)

Sets out when an Environmental Permit is required for the storage or management of wastes. For a demolition or construction site, an environmental permit could be required for the use of mobile plant to process waste on site. The Environmental Permitting Regulations also set out the terms of waste storage exemptions that will apply.

[Hazardous Waste \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2005](#)

In the event that controlled waste is classified as hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005, enhanced duty of care requirements apply. Facilities receiving hazardous waste are required to report to the waste producer and the regulator as to the receipt and fate of each consignment of hazardous waste and the written information requirements are met by the use of the consignment note.

3.2 National Planning Policy and Guidance

[Our Waste, Our Resources: Waste Management Strategy for England 2018](#)

This strategy outlines the Government's plan for preserving material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. Policies of relevance to the construction sector include review of End of Waste criteria/Quality Protocols, encouraging the increased use of secondary materials across sectors and tackling waste crime by increased controls on the transfer of waste (carriers/brokers and the duty of care).

The Waste Management Plan for England 2021

The plan sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. It supersedes the WMP 2013.

HM Government in association with the Strategic Forum for Construction: Strategy for Sustainable Construction 2008

Promotes the concept of sustainability in the construction industry by specifying actions and targets across a range of issues, including procurement, design, innovation, people, regulation, climate change mitigation and adaption and waste. It also promotes use of procurement targets, sector resource-efficiency plans, packaging waste reduction, supplier take-back schemes, use of life-cycle assessment tools for components and use of recycled content in construction.

3.3 Regional Planning Policy and Guidance

Guide to Development in Manchester Supplementary Planning Document and Planning Guidance Adopted April 2017

Manchester Unitary Development Plan (UDP) Part 1 Policy E1.6 requires the building materials used in new development and refurbishment schemes to be environmentally friendly wherever possible, and encourages the use of recycled building materials, which is also energy efficient. Site waste management plans should, therefore, be implemented to reduce the quantity of waste generated, and to increase re-use and recycling. Opportunities for reuse of existing structures should be explored, and where this is not appropriate, materials should be reused on site and incorporated into the new design where practicable. Materials that are environmentally friendly, of low embodied energy, locally sourced, and can be recycled or reclaimed when the building comes to the end of its life should be prioritised. Materials that contain environmentally damaging chemicals should be avoided.

3.4 Non-Statutory Guidance

DEFRA Non-Statutory Guidance for Site Waste Management Plans 2008

Whilst the Site Waste Management Regulations were repealed in 2013, the Government recognises the guidance contained within this document is a useful tool to identify cost savings and reduce waste. The guidance is therefore still largely relevant.

ICE Demolition Protocol 2008

Widely cited in planning guidance, the protocol provides a framework for the reuse of buildings, infrastructure and materials onsite and between sites. In addition, it establishes targets for the use of recovered materials to feed into site waste management plans. It is expected that where a pre-demolition audit is required that at least 70% of the demolition arisings will be reused. It also requires contractors to demonstrate that more than 5% reclaimed materials, by value, have been procured for the new development.

On-Site Management of Materials - Definition of Waste Development Industry Code of Practice (DoW CoP)

The Definition of Waste Development Industry Code of Practice (DoW CoP) produced by CL:AIRE provides a clear, consistent and efficient process which enables the re-use of excavated materials onsite defined as 'suitable for use' or their movement between registered sites. The process involves production of a Material Management Plan (MMP) detailing the type, volume and quality of material to be considered. The MMP would require review by a 'Qualified Person' (in accordance with DoW CoP). The Qualified Person will submit a declaration to CL:AIRE of the acceptability of the MMP. A verification report must be produced which provides an audit trail to show that materials and wastes have gone to the correct destination. 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.

The DoW CoP enables:

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

Home Quality Mark Applications

Aims to promote resource efficiency via the effective management and reduction of demolition and construction waste. This approach is split into four parts:

- Product procurement policy (one credit);
- Construction resource efficiency (up to eight credits);
- Diversion of construction waste from landfill (up to four credits);
- Diversion of excavation waste from landfill (three credits).

The following is required to demonstrate compliance:

Product Procurement Policy

A documented policy and procedure is in place by the end of RIBA stage 2 which sets out procurement requirements relating to opportunities for minimising construction waste on-site for all suppliers and trades.

The documented policy and procedure encourage the specification of products which can minimise waste arisings.

Construction Resource Efficiency

Prepare a compliant Resource Management Plan (RMP) covering:

- Non-hazardous waste materials (from on-site construction and dedicated off-site manufacture or fabrication - production of a component or material carried out in an off-site manufacturing or processing facility specifically set up for the development project), including demolition and excavation waste
- Accurate data records on waste arisings and waste management routes.

Meet or improve upon the benchmarks in the Table 2 below for non-hazardous construction waste, excluding demolition and excavation waste.

Table 2: Construction waste resource efficiency benchmarks for HQM

HQM Credits	Amount of waste generated per 100m ² (gross internal floor area)
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	m ³	Tonnes
Two credits	≤ 13.9	≤ 8.5
Four credits	≤ 8.1	≤ 4.9
Six credits	≤ 4.8	≤ 2.9
Eight credits	≤ 3.5	≤ 1.9

Note - Volume (m³) is actual volume of waste (not bulk volume)

Diversion of Construction Waste from Landfill

Meet, where applicable, the diversion from landfill benchmarks in Table 3 below for non-hazardous construction waste and demolition and excavation waste generated.

Sort waste materials into separate key waste groups as per Table 4, either on-site or through a licensed contractor for recovery.

Table 3: Diversion from landfill benchmarks for HQM

HQM credits	Type of Waste	Volume	Tonnage
Two credits	Construction	70%	80%
	Demolition	80%	90%
Four credits	Non demolition	85%	90%
	Demolition	85%	95%

Table 4: Key construction waste groups

European Waste Catalogue	Key Group	Examples
17 01 02	Bricks	Bricks
17 01 01	Concrete	Pipes, kerb stones, paving slabs, concrete rubble, precast and in situ
17 06 04	Insulation	Glass fibre, mineral wool, foamed plastic
15 01	Packaging	Paint pots, pallets, cardboard, cable drums, wrapping bands, polythene sheets
17 02 01	Timber	Softwood, hardwood, board products such as plywood, chipboard, medium density fibreboard (MDF)

European Waste Catalogue	Key Group	Examples
16 02	Electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic TVs, fridges, air-conditioning units, lamps equipment
13 01	Oils	Hydraulic oil, engine oil, lubricating oil
17 03	Asphalt and tar	Bitumen, coal tars, asphalt
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	Ceramic tiles, clay roof tiles, ceramic, sanitary ware
17 01	Inert	Mixed rubble or excavation material, glass
17 04	Metals	Radiators, cables, wires, bars, sheet
17 08 02	Gypsum	Plasterboard, plaster, fibre cement sheets
17 01 01	Binders	Render, cement, mortar
17 02 03	Plastics	Pipes, cladding, frames, non-packaging sheet
17 05	Soils	Soils, clays, sand, gravel, natural stone
Most relevant EWC	Liquids	Non-hazardous paints, thinners, timber treatments
Most relevant EWC	Hazardous	Defined in the Hazardous Waste List (HWL) of the European Waste Catalogue (EWC)
Most relevant EWC	Floor coverings (soft)	Carpets, vinyl flooring
Most relevant EWC	Architectural features	Roof tiles, reclaimed bricks, fireplaces
17 09 04 (Mixed)	Mixed or other	Efforts should be made to categorise waste into the above categories wherever possible.

Diversion of Excavation Waste from Landfill

At least 95% (either by volume or tonnage) of excavation waste is diverted from landfill.

3.5 Client Specific Guidance

No specific client requirement aside from those named above.

4.0 Management

The Project Manager for Sparkle Street, Manchester is appointed Environmental Champion for the project and as such is responsible for instructing workers, overseeing and documenting results of the RMP. The

Environmental Manager will monitor the effectiveness and accuracy of the documentation during routine site visits.

Table 5: Roles & responsibilities in relation to the Resource Management Plan

Role	Responsibilities
David Rowlands Project Director	<i>To ensure the requirements of the RMP are included in sub-contracts</i> <i>To enforce waste segregation on site</i> <i>To deliver environmental Toolbox Talks to raise awareness of key environmental concerns and the RMP among the workforce</i>
Laura Cabeza Escobar Environmental Manager	<i>To write and maintain the Resource Management Plan</i> <i>To advise the project team on environmental queries</i> <i>To promote environmental best practices on site</i> <i>To support the project team with environmental training requirements</i> <i>To check the waste transfer/consignment notes are collated and compliant</i>
Ben Dixon Senior HS&E Manager	<i>To promote environmental best practices on site</i> <i>To support the project team with environmental training requirements</i> <i>To check the waste transfer/consignment notes are collated and compliant</i>
David Rowlands Environmental Champion	<i>To deliver environmental Toolbox Talks to raise awareness of key environmental concerns and the RMP among the workforce</i> <i>To promote awareness of the RMP among the workforce</i>

5.0 Distribution

As the principal contractor, Midgard Ltd will distribute copies of this plan to the Client, site management and each subcontractor. This will be undertaken every time the plan is updated. Midgard Ltd will ensure a copy of the plan is kept at the site office at all times and will be available for inspection to those enforcing authorities as required whilst carrying out their duties. Once Midgard Ltd leave/hand over the site then the plan will be handed over to the Client and a copy will be held at the company's head office for a period of two years.

6.0 Instruction & Training

As the principal contractor for Sparkle Street, Manchester, Midgard will provide onsite instruction of appropriate separation, handling, recycling, reuse and return methods to be for waste and material storage used by all parties' at all appropriate stages of the Project.

Toolbox talks will be carried out every month on waste issues and all subcontractors will be expected to attend. The site-specific RMP will also be mentioned in the site induction process, to ensure that everyone understands our commitment on waste minimisation on the site.

7.0 Project Waste Targets

At Sparkle Street, Manchester we are aiming to achieve 8 credits within the site waste topic.

Table 6: HQM Targets

HQM credits	Amount of waste generated per 100m ² (gross internal floor area)	
Four credits	≤ 8.1	≤ 4.9

HQM credits	Type of Waste	Volume	Tonnage
Four Credits	Construction	85%	90%
	Demolition	85%	95%

7.1 Estimated Waste Types and Quantities

A waste forecast has been carried out by the Project Manager to:

- Identify each waste type to be produced throughout the course of the project
- Estimate the quantity of each different waste type expected to be produced; and
- Identify the waste management action proposed for each different waste type, including re-using, recycling, recovery and disposal.

The following forecast is produced with the BRE's SmartWaste based upon the development's gross internal area (GIA) of 30,329 m². The waste materials will be sorted into construction waste groups as per the European Waste Catalogue.

Table 7: Waste forecast exported from SmartWaste

Product	Tonnes
Bricks (17 01 02)	323.79
Tiles and Ceramics (17 01 03)	22.79
Concrete (17 01 01)	440.47
Inert (17 01 07)	1173.72
Insulation materials (non hazardous) (17 06 04)	23.82
Metals (17 04 07)	78.70
Packaging materials (15 01 06)	145.46
Plasterboard / Gypsum (17 08 02)	193.01
Binders (17 01 01)	4.55
Plastic (excluding packaging waste) (17 02 03)	98.36
Timber (17 02 01)	411.50
Floor coverings (soft) (20 01 11)	3.58
Electrical and electronic equipment (non hazardous) (20 01 36 or 16 02 14)	1.72
Bulky waste / Furniture (20 03 07)	15.31
Canteen/Office/Adhoc waste (20 03 01)	49.28
Liquids (16 10 02)	1.95
Oils (13 01 13*)	0.43
Bituminous mixtures (non hazardous e.g. asphalt) (17 03 02)	25.86
Hazardous waste*	28.28
Other waste	142.72
Mixed construction and/or demolition waste (17 09 04)	1356.71

8.0 Waste Management

Midgard Ltd is aware of its obligations under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and The Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011 as amended 2014, and will not only comply with these regulations, but will actively look at waste reduction through reuse, recycling and using alternatives.

The works shall be carried out in such a way that, as far as is reasonably practicable, the amount of spoil and waste to be disposed of is minimised.

The waste streams have been reviewed to identify:

- How the quantity of waste can be eliminated/minimised
- Estimated quantity of waste produced (tonnes)
- How waste should be stored/monitored

The waste hierarchy will be applied throughout the duration of the project as shown in Figure 1.

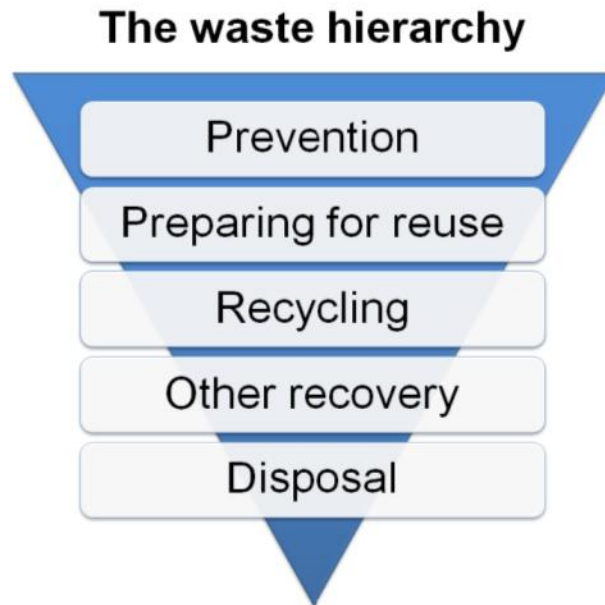


Figure 1: Waste hierarchy

For each waste type this plan identifies what waste management action is proposed and what targets have been set. This information is split into inert, non-hazardous and hazardous waste. The waste management, removal and disposal from site options are set out in the Appendix.

8.1 Reduce

By training our work force to maximize material use and be aware of waste we are able to reduce unnecessary waste being produced and increase our material productivity.

8.2 Reuse

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.

8.3 Recycling

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

8.4 Recovery

If either of the above cannot be satisfied, then the only option left is to send the surplus materials to a local Material Recovery Facility (MRF) where up to 100% of the waste received is diverted from landfill. This is achieved by recovering the embodied energy with material and creating useful energy that gets pumped back into the grid.

8.5 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste minimization is encouraged in operatives through method statements and toolbox talks. The procedures that are followed to reduce hazardous waste on site are detailed below:

Prevention: This method is preferred for reducing the total amount of hazardous waste used on site. Prevention addresses the design, purchase, manufacture and use of products and materials as a way to eliminate the amount or toxicity of solid waste generated.

Source reduction: When managers cannot eliminate hazardous waste on site through using a clean substitute material, the next preferred option for managing these materials and wastes is reduction. When trying to reduce the hazardous waste material careful planning looks at how the product is used and where minimisations can be made.

9.0 Waste minimisation

At Sparkle Street, we have reviewed from an early stage how we can minimise the waste produced, thereby reducing the amount of waste to be removed from the project. Trade Contractors, Design Team and Suppliers are all being encouraged to look at ways to minimise the amount of waste produced.

Table 8: Actions to minimise waste production onsite

Waste Minimisation Action	Responsibility
Repurposing and crushing demolition concrete waste as 6F2 for onsite reuse	Demolition/Enabling Contractor
Crushing concrete offsite as 6F5 product for infill, pile mat installation	Enabling Contractor
Reuse of shuttering	Frame Contractor
Pre-cast reinforced concrete columns	Frame Contractor
Prefabricated reinforcement cages	Frame Contractor
Prefabricated risers, bathroom pods, utility cupboards	MEP Contractor
Take back schemes with suppliers to reduce single-use packaging	All
Sending back of Euro Pallets to the JRLG factories or suppliers	All
Closed loop recycling of temporary protection sheeting	All

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

Where possible, we aim for the recycled content for the construction phase to be at least 10% (by value). This will be monitored internally as part of the life cycle assessment process for each RIBA stage of works.

9.1 U1 Exemptions

The U1 exemption allows you to use suitable waste rather than virgin raw material or material that has ceased to be waste - for example by complying with a quality protocol. A waste exemption is a waste operation that

is exempt from needing an environmental permit and must be registered with the Environment Agency. Each registration lasts 3 years.

Under a U1 exemption, types of activity you can carry out include:

- Using crushed bricks, concrete, rocks and aggregate to create a noise bund around a new development and then using soil to landscape the area
- Using road planings and rubble to build a track, path or bridleway
- Using woodchip to construct a track, path or bridleway
- Bringing in soil from somewhere else to use in landscaping at housing developments

A combination of wastes from each section of the table can be used, provided each section's total are not exceeded.

Table 9: U1 permitted usage

Waste Code	Types of Waste
Can use up to a total of 5,000 tonnes for any type of construction	
01 01 02	Waste from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rock not containing hazardous substances
01 04 09	Waste sand and clay from exploration, mining, quarrying or treatment of minerals
02 02 02	Shellfish shells from which the soft tissue or flesh has been removed only
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 13 14	Waste concrete and concrete sludge
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 03	Bricks
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics not containing hazardous substances
17 05 08	Track ballast not containing hazardous substances
19 12 05	Glass
19 12 12	Aggregates only
Within the 5,000 tonnes, the waste below can only be used for drainage work carried out under the Land Drainage Act 1991, the Water Resources Act 1991 or the Environment Act 1995 eg. work carried out by drainage authorities such as Drainage Boards, Local Authorities or the Environment Agency	
17 05 06	Dredging spoil not containing hazardous substances

Can use up to 1,000 tonnes for construction	
02 03 99, 02 04 01	Soil from cleaning and washing fruit and vegetables only
17 05 04	Soil and stones (from construction and demolition sites) not containing hazardous substances
17 05 06	Dredging spoil not containing hazardous substances
19 13 02	Solid waste from soil remediation not containing hazardous substances
20 02 02	Soil and stones
Within the 1,000 tonnes total, the waste below can only be used to build tracks, paths, bridleways or car parks. The waste must be processed into chips	
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures not containing coal tar
02 01 03	Plant tissue waste
03 01 01, 03 03 01	Untreated waste bark, cork and wood only
03 01 05	Untreated wood, including sawdust, shavings and cuttings from untreated wood only
17 02 01	Untreated wood only
19 12 07	Untreated wood not containing hazardous substances
20 01 38	Untreated wood not containing hazardous substances
Can use a total of 50,000 tonnes for building roads only. The road should be constructed to a specific engineering standard and have a sealed surface in order to qualify for this larger limit	
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures not containing coal tar
17 05 04	Road sub base only

10.0 Waste Monitoring & Recording

All waste leaving site will be recorded by the site team by way of Waste Transfer Notes (WTN) including relevant EWC and SIC codes or Consignment Note (CSN) in the case of hazardous waste. Information held on the WTNs or CSNs will be entered onto the "Actual Waste Log". This details the waste types and quantities generated on site including information on their final destination. On completion of the project the data will be compared with the estimated waste production data for analysis. Copies of the WTNs must be retained by Midgard Ltd for at least 2 years and CSNs for 3 years.

We will continually review the type of surplus materials being produced and change the site set up to maximize onsite re-use and recycling, and the use of landfill will be the last option. This plan will be reviewed six monthly

by the assigned Environment Manager and will be included as an agenda item in the monthly HS&E Manager's meeting. In addition, the plan will be communicated to the whole project team (including the client and subcontractors) as required. This will include any updates from the latest version.

The site will produce and communicate a regular Monthly Environmental Report which records the types and quantities of waste produced as well as fuel, electricity, water use which allows CO₂ emissions arising from site operations such as fuel, electricity, vehicle movements and water consumption to be calculated and recorded by our Environmental Manager.

On completion of the project the RMP and all associated documentation will be forwarded to the Client and a copy of the documents will be archived electronically.

11.0 Waste Procedures Onsite

Where possible, site will segregate the following waste streams onsite:

- Mixed construction & demolition waste
- Plasterboard
- Metal
- Timber
- Concrete washout
- Hardcore
- Canteen waste - covered skip
- Hazardous waste

If this is logistically not feasible, a waste contractor will be required to segregate waste offsite. This is in line with Midgard's company target of achieving >98% diversion from landfill.

A separate waste storage area has been allocated within the site set up to support segregation with skip sizes chosen as appropriate for the project's projected waste creation. 660 litre bins will be used on the floor plates to support sorting at source. Bins/skips should be emptied regularly. Bins and skips should be clearly signposted for the different waste streams and highlighted in the site's induction, Toolbox Talks and daily briefings.

JRL Group projects have implemented a colour system for bins on the floor plates to support understanding on segregation.

- General – green
- Plasterboard – blue
- Metal – black
- Timber – brown
- COSHH – red or hazibags

Yellow bins should not be used for rubbish as these have been allocated as spill kits.

12.0 Waste Management Plan Implementation Checklist

Implementation Checks	Please Tick	Yes	No
Have terms and commercial rates been agreed with WM contractor(s)?	☒	☒	☐
Have data reporting procedures been agreed with WM contractor(s)?	☒	☒	☐
For off-site WM or disposal are all the waste destination details verified?	☒	☒	☐
Has a waste segregation / collection area been prepared?	☒	☒	☐
Has the WM area been adequately sign posted?	☒	☒	☐
Has a RMP planning meeting been set?	☒	☒	☐
Has the WM document control / filing system been set up?	☒	☒	☐
Have all necessary staff and contractors read and signed the RMP?	☒	☒	☐
Have all the WM training / briefing requirements for staff been met?	☒	☒	☐
Have all the WM training / briefing requirements for contractor/s been met?	☒	☒	☐
Have the waste management targets been set?	☒	☒	☐
Has the RMP been approved by the Project Manager?	☒	☒	☐
Comments / Further Actions: - On-going discuss with the Internal Team Members re best recycling methods / receptacles - Discuss / agree strategy with the Waste Management Subcontractors - Include Waste Management Plan within Tender Documentation			

13.0 Waste Carriers & Waste Management Facilities/ Exemptions Records

The Waste Carriers and Final Destination Register (WCFDR) identifies the waste types removed from site, by which carrier and their final destination. This document together with all Waste Carrier's licenses and Waste Management Licenses/exemptions are filed on the site server.

Table 10: Waste carrier details

Carrier's Name	Carrier's Address	Details of Carrier's Licence	
		Licence No.	Expiry Date
Fox Brothers	Unit 11, Neptune Court, Hallam Way, Whitehills	CBDU134035	13/11/25

	Business Park, Blackpool, FY4 5LZ		
Premier Waste Services (Uk) Ltd.	Sheffield Road, Hyde, SK14 2JP	CBDU72343	03/12/27
JRL Environmental	Elstree Way, Borehamwood, WD6 1RN	CBDU86520	05/02/28
Site Clear Solutions Ltd	12-13 Conduit Road, Norton Canes, Cannock, WS11 9TJ	CBDU142342	28/11/25

Table 11: Disposal site details

Disposal Site Name	Disposal Address	Details of Disposal Site's Permit		Permitted Waste Types	Diversion from Landfill Rate
		Permit No.	Permit Date		
Ringway Golf Club	Hale Road, Hale Barns, Altrincham, WA15 8SW	CL:AIRE COP		Soils, stones and concrete	100%
Premier Waste Services (Uk) Ltd.	Old Station Goods Yard, Sheffield Road, Newton, Hyde, Cheshire, SK14 2JP	EAWML/502 22	08/04/04	Metal, Timber, Packaging, Mixed Waste, Plasterboard	100%
Site Clear Solutions Ltd	12-13 Conduit Road, Norton Canes, Cannock, WS11 9TJ	Exemption WEX125621	13/03/18	Hazardous Waste	100%

14.0 Review of RMP

The RMP will be reviewed on a regular basis by the Project Manager and Environmental Manager on a regular basis but no less than every six months. A log will be kept of how often the plan was reviewed together with any outcomes including any deviation of the plan and the reason why. At the end of the project the plan will be reviewed and analysed to produce a comparison between estimated and actual waste production.

15.0 Completion Review Plan

Within three months of project completion the plan will be reviewed and closed out to:

- Confirm that the plan was monitored on a regular basis to ensure that work progressed according to the plan and that the plan was updated in accordance with the regulation;
- Comparison of estimated quantities of each waste type against the actual quantities of each waste type generated;
- Details of any deviation(s) from the plan; and
- Estimates of the cost savings that have been achieved by completing and implementing the plan.

A signed copy will be sent to the Client.

16.0 Completion Review

Within 3 months of project completion, the plan will be reviewed, and the below declaration completed.

We, Midgard Ltd confirm that the plan has been monitored on a regular basis to ensure that work was progressing to the plan and the plan was updated.

Signature

Print Name

Date

This stage is designed to help you evaluate the success of your RMP, and to identify key 'lessons learnt' to use on your future projects, it is helping you strive for continual improvement.

Please explain any deviation from the original plan:

Please review how successful you believe the implementation of the RMP was and estimates of the cost savings that have been achieved by competing and implementing the plan

Actions planned for next project:

This plan should be kept on the electronic filing system for at least 2 years.

17.0 Appendices

17.1 Appendix B: Actual Waste Log (On project completion)

17.2 Appendix C: Actual Versus Benchmarked Waste Figures (On project completion)

Table 6: Actual waste totals

	Target	Actual
Site GIA (m²)	30,329	30,329
Total Construction Waste (tonnes)	-	
Waste per 100m² (tonnes)	4.9	
Diversion from Landfill	90%	