



CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Stewart
Construction Est.1902

Project:	Student Accommodation, Lady's Lane & Hunt Lane, Limerick City
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Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (C&DWMP), is to ensure that the waste stream arising out of the construction process, is efficiently managed, thereby reducing the environmental impact of the project, and reducing the cost of waste generation whilst also complying with all Environmental legislation and best practices. This plan has been developed in accordance with the LEED v4/v4.1 standards for Waste Management.

1.2 Commitment

To achieve a significant reduction in waste outputs and to achieve a level of sustainable waste generation that is in line with “Best practice guidelines for the preparation of resource & waste management plans for construction & demolition projects” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in 2021, Stewart is committed to the implementation of an environmentally sustainable Construction & Demolition Waste (C&DW) Management Regime on all sites.

1.3 Management Regime

The C&DW Management Regime as outlined in this Waste Management Plan, aims to identify the tasks onsite that will generate waste and to assess these tasks with a view to identifying solutions that will be environmentally responsible. To assess waste solutions, we rate them according to their environmental impact.

A site-specific Waste Management Plan is established for each project we undertake, and this document remains a live document that is continually assessed and updated throughout the project. Additionally, given that there is reasonable demolition scope to be carried out at the outset of the project, a separate Demolition Waste Management Plan will be prepared by a specialist demolition works contractor to incorporate this specific scope into the overall project C&DWMP.

1.4 Waste Hierarchy

We use the Waste Hierarchy model to identify the preferred methods of waste stream solution selection, which range from 1 to 6, with Option1 being the highest preferred choice, and Option 6 being the least preferred option.

Waste Hierarchy:

- Option 1 = Prevention (This is highest preferred option)
- Option 2 = Minimisation
- Option 3 = Re-use
- Option 4 = Recycling
- Option 5 = Energy Recovery
- Option 6 = Disposal (This is the least preferred option)

2 Project Description

2.1 Nature of the Project

The project consists of the demolition of existing 2 storey building on the current site, to allow for the construction of a large-scale residential development of 350 bed spaces Student Accommodation block of maximum 8 storey's high.

The student accommodation development will include 350 single bedrooms with communal kitchens and dining room pods on each floor between floor levels 1 to 7, along with ground floor communal amenity facilities including a Library, Study hall, Laundry, Gymnasium, Meeting areas, Café area, indoor & outdoor amenity spaces, Secure Bicycle storage, together with an ESB Substation, Sprinkler plantroom, Mechanical plantrooms, refuse recycling areas and external hard and soft landscaped courtyards and upgraded external footpaths and boundary treatment to Lady's Lane and Hunts Lane.

2.2 Location of the Project

The proposed site is located between Lady's Lane and Hunts Lane in Limerick City Centre.

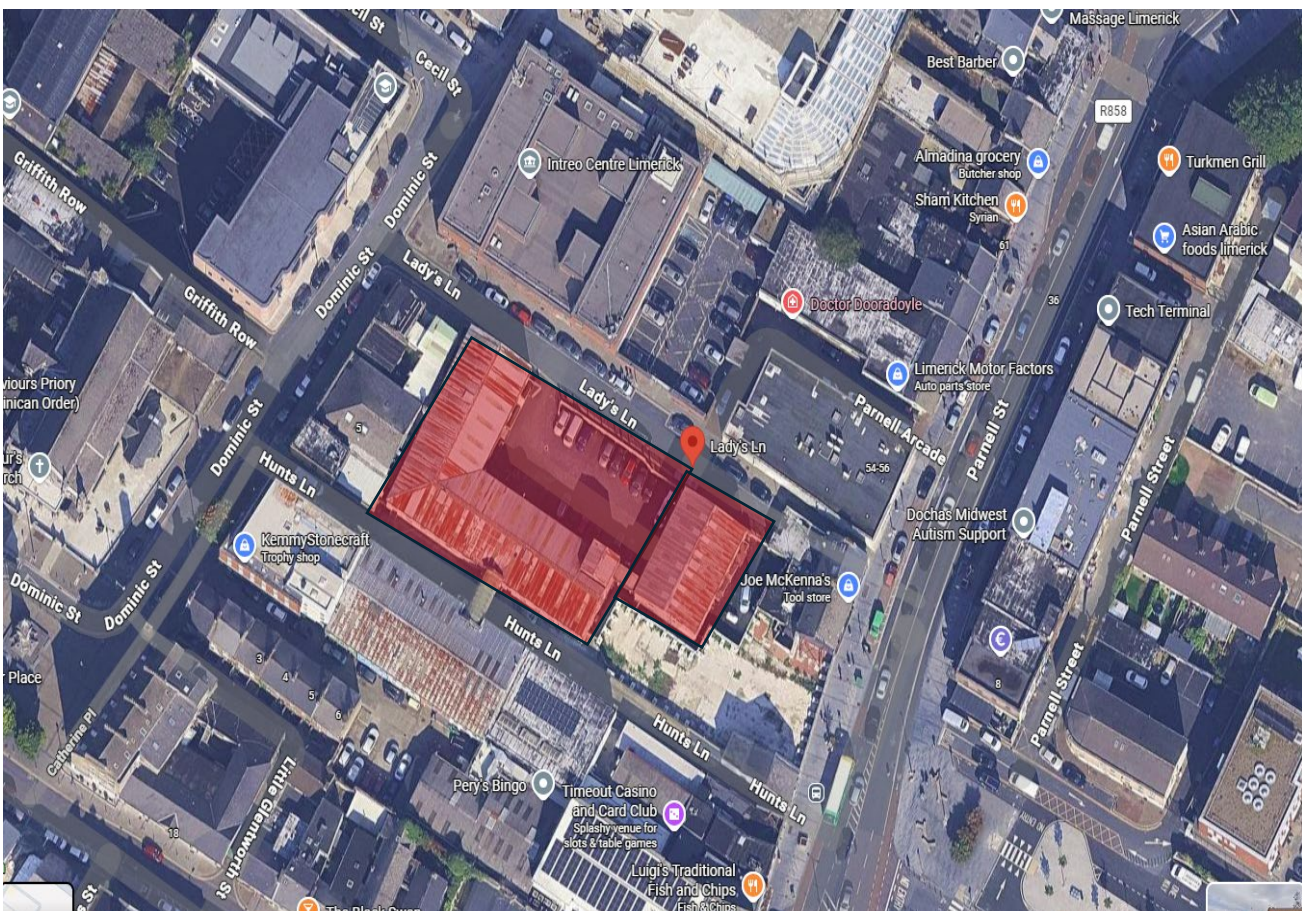


Image 2.1 Site Location

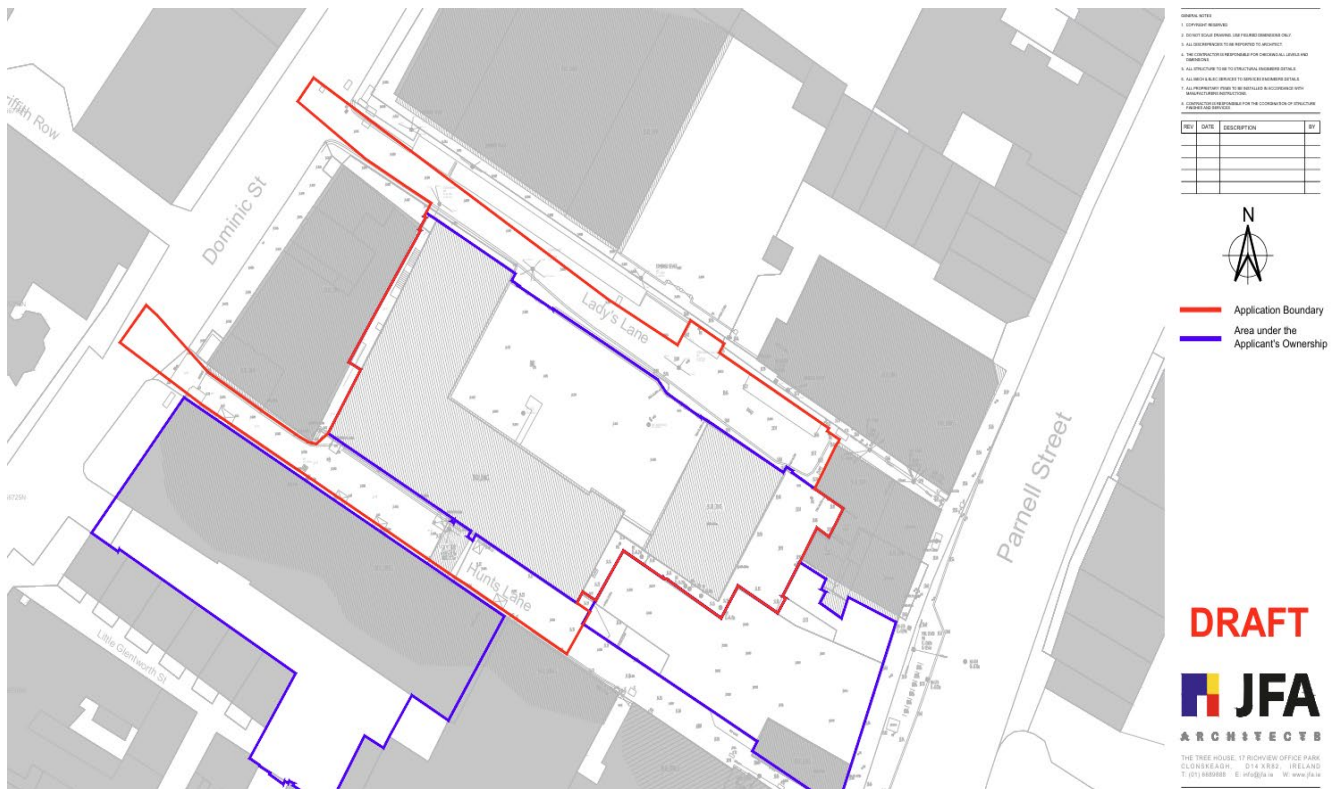


Image 2.2 Site Plan

2.3 Scope of Works

The following works are included in all:

- Site Enabling Works
- Demolition of existing local employment services buildings
- Foundations and Substructure Works
- Superstructure Works
- External Envelope & Roofing Works
- Installation of Electrical Services
- Installation of Mechanical Services
- Fire Protection services
- Internal Fitout Works & Finishes
- Installation of Furniture, fittings and equipment internally
- Installation of boundary railings, structures and finishes
- Installation of drainage and ducting
- ESB Substation Works
- Utility connections
- Commissioning of Life Safety Systems and M&E Installations.
- FSC compliance works
- DAC compliance internally & externally
- Installation of Secure Bicycle Storage areas
- Hard & Soft Landscaping
- External and internal signage

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2.4 Waste Generation

It is anticipated that the following works will or could result in waste being generated on this project:

- Asbestos materials (treated under separate RAMS for dealing with & disposal of Asbestos materials)
- Inert Materials from Bulk Excavation (the future ground investigation report will provide ground waste classification)
- Mechanical plant resulting in fuel spillages (WA No.1)
- Earthworks' surplus soil materials, to be removed from site. (WA No.2)
- Reinforcement resulting in steel offcuts and Concrete spillages (WA No. 3)
- Drainage/Ducting works for connections to exiting services, resulting in concrete and uPVC drainage component offcuts, surplus and concrete spillages (WA No. 4)
- Hard Landscaping (WA No. 5)
- Electrical works resulting in uPVC pipe and cable offcuts and surpluses (WA No. 6)
- Miscellaneous Packaging, breakages and over order surpluses (WA No.7)
- Housekeeping and general waste from Welfare Facilities (WA No. 8)
- Existing general waste arising onsite (WA No. 9)
- Membrane and stone surpluses (WA No. 10)
- R.C. Works - concrete spillages, reinforcement, and timber surpluses (WA No. 11)
- Masonry resulting in surplus concrete blocks, mortar, wall Ties and insulation materials (WA No. 12)
- Roofing and cladding resulting in surplus cladding sheets, metals, fixings, sealer membranes and insulation (WA No. 13)
- Damaged components and offcut waste in aluminium, rubber gaskets, fixings, and glass (WA No. 14)
- Wall finishes resulting in surplus cement plaster mortar, plasterboard, and paint (WA No. 15)
- Mechanical works resulting in uPVC, HDPE, Copper, ductile iron, sheet metal ducting, pipes, fittings, and support systems (WA No. 16)
- Ceiling works resulting in surplus light metal sections and hangers' systems, ceiling tiles and plasterboard (WA No. 17)
- Floor finishes resulting in offcuts of carpet, vinyl, ceramic/stone tiles (WA No. 18)
- Joinery resulting in surplus timber sections, panels, fixings, and ironmongery products (WA No. 19)
- Demolition (WA No. 20)

Appendix A contains Waste Generation & Management Assessments No.'s 1 to 20 respectively.

2.5 Types of Waste Arising.

During the demolition and construction phase, there will be various types of waste generated. The main types of waste streams that may be generated, including the European Waste Code (EWC) classification for each waste stream, are presented in **Table 1** below.

Construction Phase Waste Material	Four-Digit
	EWC Code
Waste from the use of adhesives and sealants (including waterproofing products) *	08 04
Waste engine, gear and lubricating oils *	13 02
Wastes of liquid fuels *	13 07

Construction Phase Waste Material	Four-Digit
	EW Code
Waste packaging *	15 01
Waste absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing *	15 02
Batteries and accumulators*	16 06
Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics*	17 01
Wood, glass and plastic*	17 02
Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products *	17 03
Metals (including their alloys) *	17 04
Soil, stones and dredging spoil*	17 05
Insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials *	17 06
Gypsum-based construction material*	17 08
Other construction and demolition waste *	17 09
Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste*	20 01 (08)
Garden and park waste (from initial site clearance) *	20 02
Other municipal wastes	20 03
* Individual waste streams may contain hazardous waste components	

Table 1.0 – Anticipated Waste Types and EWC Classification

2.6 Hazardous Waste Generation

It is anticipated that some hazardous waste will be created on this project and that materials that potentially contain any hazardous materials will be identified and dealt with in line with this plan. Some potential hazards anticipated are included in the list below and will be addressed under a site-specific hazardous waste handling strategy.

- Potential Asbestos contamination in existing buildings to be removed under License
- Existing oil or fuel tanks on site requiring licensed hydrocarbon removal planning
- Oil / Fuel tanks spills – all tanks will be bunded at 110% capacity and spill kits available
- Controls shall be documented on the contractors RAMS on how health hazards and the environment shall be protected.
- No storage of materials i.e. chemicals, waste materials adjacent to existing manholes etc. onsite.

2.7 Noise Management Plan

As part of our construction works, Stewart will provide advance notice of particularly noisy activities as well as out of hours work.

Stewart will also follow the guidance laid-out in BS5228:2014 - Noise and Vibration control of construction sites - Part 1: Code of Practice for basic information and procedures for noise and vibration control. The guidance in BS 5228 will be followed wherever practicable and this will cover but not be limited to:

- Selection of Quiet Plant
- Control of Noise Sources
- Hours of Work (in accordance with planning conditions)
- Liaison with Local County Council regarding noise levels and containment during phases
- Liaison with Site Operatives
- Setting of Noise Limits
- Noise Monitoring
- Noise Management Plan
- Noise Screens and Baffles

Stewart will ensure that the following minimum controls are also put in place and in addition to the implementation of the BS 5228 guidance. Noise Control level proposed for Construction Phase Equipment are:

Phase of Works	Item of Plant	LAeq @10m (dB)
Demolition	Breakers/Compressors (C.6/43)	87
	Crushers	85
Foundations	Breakers/Compressors (C.6/43)	87
	Crushers	85
Structure Erection	Crane Operations (C.7/105)	80
	Articulated Lorries (C.7/121)	70
General Construction	Drilling (C.8/26)	70
	Pneumatic Circular Saw (C.7/79)	70

- Where works will exceed 75 dBA when measured at any point off site. Stewart will notify the client representative and local authority for agreement on times for the noise generating activities to be carried out.
- Instruction shall be given to ensure that vehicles and plant arriving and leaving the site comply with the stated hours of work and site rules for access and egress.
- Noisy plant and equipment shall be situated as far as possible from noise sensitive buildings and be provided with noise attenuation consideration.
- Machines in intermittent use shall be shut down or throttled down to a minimum when not in use.
- Plant shall be maintained in good working order so that extraneous noise is kept to a minimum.
- Noise emitting machinery, which is required to run continuously, shall be housed in suitable acoustic lined enclosures where practicable.
- Compressors and generators shall be sited in areas least likely to give rise to nuisance.
- Care shall be taken to reduce noise when loading or unloading vehicles or dismantling scaffolding or moving materials etc.

3 Responsible Persons

3.1 Roles

Role	Name
Managing Director	Paul Stewart
Operation Director	Roy Pickford
EHS Manager	Caroline Burke
Project Director	Kevin Gilmore
Contracts Manager	TBA
Project Manager	TBA
Site Manager	TBA
Finishing Foreman	TBA
Senior Engineer	TBA
EHS Site Officer	TBA
Quantity Surveyor	TBA
Client Liaison Officer	TBA

3.2 Responsibilities

All Line Managers have a responsibility to ensure that this Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan is implemented fully. Where it is found that the C&DWMP is deficient, then action must be taken to ensure that the principles of the plan are enforced, with the plan being updated accordingly.

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3.3 Implementation

The Site Manager has been identified as the most practical staff member to undertake the day-to-day implementation of this Waste Management Plan and therefore must be given support by the Contracts Manager and Project Managers, to ensure that he can successfully fulfil his role. The Waste Management Plan (WMP) must be reviewed continuously throughout the project and amended as required.

3.4 Sub-Contractors and Site Operatives

It is vital that all parties involved in waste generation onsite, are fully briefed on the existence of the C&DWMP in force on the project. They should fully understand their role in ensuring that it is successfully carried out. The C&DWMP must also be discussed as an item at the fortnightly sub-contractor review meetings.

4 Waste Cost Assessment

4.1 Individual Item of Waste

Each item of waste has a substantial cost effect. It is important to establish a level of understanding and appreciation, in every person involved in a construction project, of the cost implication of waste. The true cost of waste generation, i.e. waste costs are not limited to the cost of disposal, but also include the original cost of purchase, transport, handling and replacement, as well as the cost of the solution.

- Original Order by Foreman
- Time taken by Purchasing Department processing order
- Loading of Truck/Van at Suppliers
- Carriage of Goods to site
- Time taken to unload Goods onsite
- Storage of Goods onsite
- Handling of Goods onsite
- Disposal of Waste
- Time taken to process invoice for original Goods and disposal

The above points demonstrate the process involved for each item of waste and will be reinforced through our training protocols for Waste Management Planning and work procedures on site.

Not only is there a direct cost, in terms of supply and disposal, but the ancillary costs in terms of time by the various parties involved in the entire process also amounts to a significant cost. Notwithstanding the financial cost, the unnecessary Carbon Expenditure of the above process is hugely harmful to the Environment and can simply be avoided for each item of waste eliminated.

4.2 Target Reduction

The waste from this project would normally be disposed of off-site by way of skips to a licensed facility for segregation and recycling.

As part of our company's commitment to focus on waste prevention and achieving LEED v4 Waste Management Requirements, we have implemented the target to divert 75% of the total construction material and Four Material Streams.

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To achieve this, the four materials streams will be targeted, as follows

- Mixed C&D Waste
- Timber materials
- Metals and alloys
- Plasterboard

5 Front End Waste Prevention

This section outlines the Front-End waste prevention measures which will be implemented through Value Engineering, Green Procurement and smart delivery and handling processes.

5.1 Value Engineering

This document is intended as a framework to assist the site management, designers and operatives in understanding the absolute need to reduce the waste outputs from each construction project. However, as the primary solution for waste streams is Prevention; it is Stewart's Company Policy to review design and buildability planning and coordination, with a view to "Value Engineering" potential waste streams, subject to the agreement of the Design Team and Client. This process will include reference to the potential to reduce waste streams, e.g. soil stabilisation versus soil disposal and import of stone. Standardisation of product details for manufactured size compatibility etc.

5.2 Procurement

Another area that Stewart has identified for achieving strong levels in prevention and reduction in waste volumes. This is by way of a detailed Procurement Tracking Schedule for placing orders with all supply chain members, both supplier and subcontractors. This will include elemental information such as volume and quantity tracking, and time required for storage on site before use.

Supply chain packages for tender pricing and awarding include for detailed and particular requirements and expectation for waste planning, prevention and management by each trade on the project. Stipulations for utilising only licensed hauliers and waste handlers will also be included in each supply chain order and include for proof of permits, licensing etc.

All supply chain contractor orders will also stipulate the minimum requirements for material protection from point of delivery up to final handover of the project, to ensure that materials stored or built into the project are protected against any form of damage and consequential waste at all times.

5.3 Deliveries and Handling

All material deliveries and material handling procedures will be planned and tracked with each trade contractor to ensure that detailed logistics are assessed to include volumes of materials, offloading areas and minimised handling etc., to prevent over-stocking the project and resulting in waste, decay or erosion of material; damage and/or spoiling of materials due to double handling and / or exposure to weather and other mechanical or impact damage on site. Just-in-Time delivering planning will be utilised to minimise wastage and double-handling on site.

6 Waste Management Onsite

6.1 Waste Management including Minimisation, Reuse and Recycling

The Waste Management Hierarchy (Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)) states that the most preferred option for waste management is prevention and minimisation of waste, followed by re-

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use and recycling, other recovery (i.e. waste to energy and anaerobic digestion) and, least favoured of all, disposal.

Figure below illustrates the Waste Management Hierarchy.

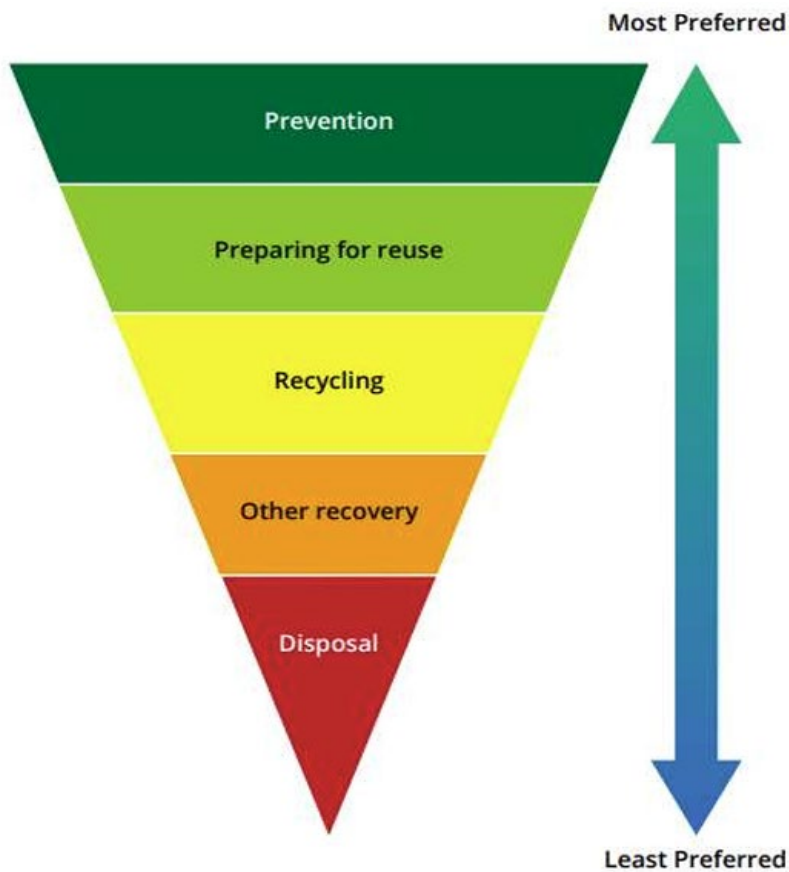


Figure 2: Waste Hierarchy (source EPA)

During demolition, site clearance and construction works, there will be opportunities to reuse and recycle materials, which will ultimately reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill for disposal.

6.2 Prevention of Waste

Priority will be given to waste prevention and reducing the amount of waste generated in the first instance. To prevent and minimise waste, the following steps will be taken during construction:

- Ensure materials are ordered on an “as needed” basis to prevent over supply to the site.
- Purchase coverings, panelling or other materials in appropriate shape, dimensions and form that minimises the creation of excessive scrap waste on site.
- Ensure correct storage and handling of construction materials to minimise generation of damaged materials/waste.
- Ensure correct scheduling of operations to prevent rework or damage waste.
- Assign individual responsibility (through appropriate contractual arrangements) to sub-contractors for the purchase of raw materials and for the management of wastes arising from their activities, thereby ensuring efficient use of resources and preventing excessive expenditure at the expense of the main contractor.

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6.3 Reuse of Waste

Some material that is generated during installation works, will be reused on site or salvaged for subsequent re-use to the greatest extent possible and disposal will only be considered as a last resort. Initiatives will be put in place to maximize the efficient use/reuse of materials. Any excavated spoil/topsoil will be carefully set aside and used as landscaping material (where possible following appropriate testing) in the completed development. All materials and rubble arising from the demolition works, will be appropriately recycled and possibly analysed for crushing of brickwork and concrete materials for reuse on site as a suitable platform mat for piling operations.

6.4 Recycling of Waste

Waste materials from the work areas will be collected, segregated, and sorted at source by the construction contractors daily and placed into the labelled waste receptacles provided at the construction site. Waste will be segregated at source as much as is practically possible. Every effort will be made to avoid cross-contamination of waste materials.

Waste segregation with the use of dedicated labelled skips/containers/stockpiles for individual waste streams (wood, metal, packaging (cardboard, plastic etc.), glass, aggregates etc.) located in a designated waste compound will form a key part of the management of construction waste management on site, to maximise recycling of any waste streams that cannot be reused on site. Where waste cannot be segregated at source on site due to space constraints, then waste streams will be comingled for licensed delivery to certified waste handling depots by our waste company and then appropriately segregated into specific waste stream. Every effort will be made to ensure that there is no cross-contamination of waste materials.

When the licensed waste company receives comingles waste, they will provide an average recycling rate and provide proof that they are EPA audited.

6.5 Demolition

Following pre-condition surveys for hazardous materials and specifically asbestos, the existing 2-storey building on the site, will be demolished as part of the enabling phase. The demolition will be planned carefully as part of the Demolition works Plan and will include for any hazardous materials removal and clearance certification prior to the actual demolitions works. The Demolition waste management plan will ensure that reuse and recycling of all the existing building materials are appropriately considered prior to being removed for full recycling. The demolition plan will also incorporate appropriate pollution controls for noise, dust and vibration during the demolition phase and due consideration for preventing any dust or contaminants entering existing drainage outlets or groundwater systems.

The main items of waste that are anticipated as a result of the required demolition, will consist of the following:

- Masonry
- Concrete foundation & rebar
- Tarmacadam
- Metal fencing and gates
- Timber
- Plasterboard
- Carpet
- Sanitary ware
- Metal frame Windows Glazing
- Tiles
- Roof tiles

- PVC drain piping
- Roofing sheeting and Felt
- Metals
- Mechanical equipment, ducting & pipework
- Electrical fittings, cables, wiring and containment

6.6 Management of Waste Stockpiles

The following measures will be taken to ensure that the stockpiles are managed in an efficient manner:

- Establishing designated, labelled waste areas within each stockpile.
- Segregating different grades of soil and stone within the waste stockpile area.
- Storing excavated topsoil for reuse (if possible) in piles less than 2m high to prevent damage to the soil structure. Other excavated materials of lower engineering quality can be stored in higher piles.
- Minimising movements of materials in stockpiles to reduce degradation of the soil structure.
- Managing any surface water runoff from the stockpiles.
- Coverings spoil-heaps where possible to reduce dust.
- Records should be retained of all movements within and out of each stockpile.
- The actual locations of the stockpiles will be selected based on both construction logistics and the need to minimise traffic movements outside of the construction site.

6.7 Management of Hazardous Waste Streams

Any hazardous waste streams generated on site during construction (e.g. construction material containing asbestos, waste paint, fuel, oils, glues / adhesives, batteries etc.) will be segregated from non-hazardous waste in dedicated UN approved waste containers, and the following procedures followed on site:.

- Hazardous waste containers will be properly labelled as to content and hazards.
- Any hazardous liquid waste containers will be stored in in bunded or contained areas (e.g. on spill pallets, in chemical stores) to contain any leaks/spills.
- All hazardous waste will be recovered / treated /disposed off-site at a licensed / permitted facility.
- Any contractors proposing to use hazardous substances (e.g. paint solvents, epoxy resins, etc.) on site as part of the construction project will be required to submit a method statement, risk assessment, and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the substance uploaded in HammerTech, and pre-approval by the Construction Management Team prior to bringing the material on site.
- Any contractors using authorised hazardous materials will then be required to remove any receptacle or waste material from site and appropriately dispose of them at a licenced facility.
- Where the material is hazardous a Chemical Risk Assessment shall be provided.
- Battery disposal will be in line with WEEE guidelines.

6.8 Information / Waste Management Plan

This C&DWMP is to be issued to all Site Managers for implementation. A copy of this plan is to be on display in the site office and canteen area. Each operative or visitor to the site is to be made aware of its location and contents during the Site Induction process. Every site operative will be encouraged to read it and comment on it. Visual animated signage will also be displayed in prominent locations in the Welfare Facilities, to highlight the importance of this issue.

6.9 On site Storage, deliveries, and handling

All material delivery, storage and handling procedures will be planned to prevent waste through damage caused by double-handling; exposure to weather conditions; over stocking or overloading; mechanical or impact damage and the lack of protection material and regular supervision of these controls to prevent waste through damage. This process will include planning material logistics to include volumes of materials, offloading areas and minimized handling etc., to prevent any possible waste on site.

6.10 Segregation Area

- An appropriately sized segregation area will be identified on the project, which will then become the area for loose waste materials to be assessed for segregation and ultimately any appropriate re-use potential and for recycling collection by licensed hauliers.
- This segregation area will also facilitate a Skip laydown Area.
- Skips will be readily identifiable, to ensure that the correct waste material is placed in each skip.
- Appropriate signage is to be used to identify the segregation area.

6.11 Waste generated in Welfare Facilities

Site office and welfare accommodation during construction will generally have waste falling into 2 categories; Office waste and Canteen waste.

- Office recycling waste (paper & plastics) is to be stored in a appropriate wheelie bin for separate kerbside collection for recycling.
- Canteen waste is to be separated for plastics/recycling and domestic general waste and stored in separate wheelie bin for kerbside collection of waste types.

6.12 Monitoring of Waste Solutions

Regular inspection and checks by the Site Managers to be carried out on material into the skips, to ensure that the correct solution is being chosen for waste arising and to ensure that the correct material is being placed in the appropriate skip / stockpile for reuse or recycling.

6.13 Non-Conformance Notice

Any Supplier, Sub-Contractor or Individual that is considered to be in breach of the requirements of this C&DWMP, will be issued with an appropriate Non-Conformance Notice. Failure to rectify the situation that is in contravention to the C&DWMP for this Student Accommodation project in Limerick, will result in corrective action being enforced by Stewart and may ultimately lead to cancelling of contracts due to a non-performance.

6.14 Training and Education

The C&DWMP will be reinforced through a structured operative training schedule, to reinforce best practice guidelines for waste management on construction sites.

Training will be undertaken by way of:

- Site Inductions to explain the C&DWMP and good practice expectations.
- Toolbox talks by specialist material suppliers to provide operative education on best handling practices, storage, transportation, fixing into position and maintaining protection of finished products.
- The training of all site staff is the responsibility of the EHS Officer. All site personnel and sub-contractors will be instructed about the objectives of the C&DWMP and informed of the responsibilities which fall upon them as a consequence of its provisions.

- Where source segregation, selective demolition and material reuse techniques apply, each member of staff will be given instructions on how to comply with the C&DWMP.
- The EHS Officer will be given responsibility and authority to select a waste team if required, i.e. members of the site crew that will aid him/her in the organization, operation and recording of the waste management system implemented on site.
- The Site Manager will have overall responsibility to supervise and record everyday waste management at the site. Authority will be given to the Site Manager/ EHS Officer to delegate responsibility to sub-contractors, where necessary, and to coordinate with suppliers, service providers and sub-contractors to prioritize waste prevention and salvage.
- Waste management arrangements for the project will be communicated to contractors at tender stage and to all construction personnel at induction stage; there will be consistent and frequent monitoring of the waste management process with follow-up on corrective actions as required ensuring compliance with project requirements.
- Waste management priorities will be reinforced at weekly contractor progress meetings and by innovative posters displayed prominently on site.
- The site Construction Management Team will ensure that all operatives and staff receive appropriate safety and environmental training.

6.15 Waste Transportation, Processing Facilities and Termination Point

All waste will be transported using fully licensed waste haulers, to fully licensed processing and termination points. "Cradle to the Grave" records will be maintained by our EHS officer.

All waste haulers and waste recovery/recycling/disposal facilities used during the construction works will be required to have an appropriate up to date permit and/or license, in the form of:

- Waste Collection Permit;
- Driver ADR License (for transport of hazardous waste);
- Waste License / Industrial Emissions License;
- Waste Facility Permit / Certificate of Registration.

The Stewart Construction EHS Officer will have responsibility for ensuring individual contractors and subcontractors only use licensed/permitted waste haulers and waste recovery /recycling/ disposal facilities.

The Stewart Construction EHS Officer will maintain copies of all licenses and permits in the waste management file.

The Stewart Construction EHS Officer shall also maintain records of all waste streams removed from site in the waste management file, including any documentation (e.g. collection notes, disposal records) provided by the waste contractor/hauler.

The Stewart Construction EHS Officer shall ensure that all waste transported off-site has the necessary regulatory documentation in place (as appropriate) such as:

- Waste Transfer Form (WTF) for hazardous waste shipments within Ireland.
- Trans frontier Shipment (TFS) Notification & Movement Documents for export of waste.
- ADR Documentation for carriage of dangerous goods by road.

6.16 Emergency Events (spillages)

Stewart also has a specific procedure to address emergency or unplanned environmental events that may also produce unintended waste. We use a series of emergency flow charts. These charts address most unplanned events including spillages. Each chart has four main elements or tasks to be carried out:

- **Safety:** the safety of our personnel is paramount and must be assured before any further action is taken to manage the spillage.
- **Shut off:** the source of the spillage must be stopped.
- **Containment:** The spilled material must be contained and prevented from spreading.
- **Reporting and Corrective Action:** to prevent a reoccurrence and to establish the reason behind the unplanned event a thorough investigation/, report and corrective action must be taken.

7 Waste Records and Audit

7.1 Waste Assessment

Prior to the commencement of the works, all potential waste streams are to be identified and assessed for an appropriate solution (See Appendix A). The solutions identified must be enforced at site level.

- The EHS Officer / Advisor will be responsible for conducting a waste audit on a periodic basis at the site. If waste movements are not accounted for, the reasons for this should be established to see if and why the record keeping system has not been maintained.
- A summary report will be prepared and compared with the established recovery/reuse/recycling targets for the site.
- Each material type will be examined, to see where the largest percentage waste generation is occurring.
- The waste management methods for each material type will be reviewed to highlight how the targets can be achieved.
- On-going consultation with waste contractors will be undertaken to ensure that the best practicable option is being followed for waste management on site.
- The waste audit will examine the way the waste is produced and will provide a commentary highlighting how management policies and practices may inherently contribute to the production of demolition waste.
- The measured waste quantities will be used to quantify the costs of management and disposal in a waste audit report, which will also record lessons learned from these experiences which can be applied to future projects.
- The destination facilities of the waste contractors will be audited to ensure they are being operated in accordance with their permits/licences and that there are no outstanding legislative non-compliances, incidents, accidents or complaints against any of these facilities.
- A copy of the audit reports will be held on site by the EHS Officer / Advisor.
- Tracking of facilities utilised and capturing the waste facilities licence.
- Tracking and recording of waste disposed onsite via invoices/dockets and records will also be tracked for the company ESG reporting targets.

7.2 Waste Records

Each of the waste outputs must be recorded (See Appendix B for Waste Audit Template). This information is critical for the assessment of waste streams and solutions for future projects and is the primary tool for assessing outputs and waste reductions.

- Every waste Stream item that is generated and/or removed from site must be done by a licensed haulier and contractor.
- A full audit trail of records must also be maintained on site for every item of waste generated and removed from site, to allow full and concise records to be maintained as part of the project Waste Management Plan.

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- All waste hauliers and waste recovery/recycling/disposal facilities used during the demolition and construction works will be required to have an appropriate up to date permit and/or licence, in the form of:
 - Waste Collection Permit.
 - Driver ADR Licence (for transport of hazardous waste).
 - Waste Licence / Industrial Emissions Licence.
 - Waste Facility Permit / Certificate of Registration.
- The Stewart Construction EHS Officer will have responsibility for ensuring individual contractors and subcontractors only use licensed/permitted waste hauliers and waste recovery /recycling/ disposal facilities.
- The Stewart Construction EHS Officer will maintain copies of all licences and permits in the waste management file.
- The Stewart Construction Site Manager and Site Engineer shall maintain records of all waste streams removed from site in the waste management file, including any documentation (e.g. collection notes, disposal records) provided by the waste contractor/hauler.
- The Stewart Construction Project Manager with the support of the Site Engineer and EHS Officer shall ensure that all waste transported off-site has the necessary regulatory documentation in place (as appropriate) such as:
 - Waste Transfer Form (WTF) for hazardous waste shipments within Ireland.
 - Trans frontier Shipment (TFS) Notification & Movement Documents for export of waste.
 - ADR Documentation for carriage of dangerous goods by road.

8 Consultation with Relevant Bodies

Limerick City and County Council Authorities will be consulted regularly during the proposed Student Accommodation project, in order to ensure that all available waste reduction, re-use and recycling opportunities are identified and utilised and that compliant waste management is carried out.

Companies that specialise in construction and demolition waste management will be contacted to determine their suitability for engagement. In addition, information regarding individual construction and demolition materials will be obtained, including the feasibility of recycling each material, the costs of recycling/reclamation and the means by which the wastes will be collected and transported off-site, and the recycling/reclamation process each material will undergo off site.

9 Conclusion

The C&DWMP for the proposed Lady's Lane and Hunt Lane Student Accommodation Project is compiled in accordance with the 'Best Practise Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects' published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in July 2006.

It is the aim of Stewart Construction to actively reduce waste production and its collateral damage to the environment. Stewart Construction focuses on actively ensuring that this Waste Management Plan be actively supported by all individuals onsite, irrespective of employer.

For our part, Stewart Construction we will endeavour to ensure that the Management of waste through Prevention, Reuse, Recycling and careful material planning and usage on this site is maximised at all times throughout the project.

Appendix A – Waste Stream Assessments

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 1					
Activity			Waste Type		
Use of Mechanical Plant			Oils & Filters etc.		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
1	2				3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Care to be taken when fuelling-up.				
2	Bunded oil storage facilities.				
3	Servicing in compound only with appropriate collection vessels. All waste disposed offsite into licensed facility by Service Fitter.				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 2					
Activity			Waste Type		
Earthworks			Soils, stones, concrete		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1			2
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Re-use any hardcore material where appropriate.				
2	Re-use soils along boundary for stability of embankment.				
3	Dispose of balance to licensed facility. It is envisaged that there should be minimal waste for disposal and that it can be virtually all reused.				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 3					
Activity			Waste Type		
Fencing to Boundary			Steel post offcuts, Concrete spillages		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
	1	2			3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Careful surveying should ensure fence delivered to correct dimensions, therefore no offcuts or surplus. If steel offcuts are produced, they are to be disposed of to scrap metal facility for re-cycling.				
2	Concrete spillages or surplus deliveries when unset, to be used for kerb backing etc., i.e. re-used in alternative parts of the works. If no other location available, unset concrete to be spread in a very thin layer, such that it will become brittle when set for re-use as a fill material.				
3	Concrete spillages when set to be disposed of, to licensed facility,				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 4					
Activity			Waste Type		
Drainage & Ducting Works			Concrete & uPVC Pipe Surplus' & Offcuts, Concrete surplus' & Spillages		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
	1	2			3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Careful surveying and ordering, should ensure drainage components deliveries arrive "Just In Time", thereby reducing accidental damage and ensuring that surplus materials are not ordered. Surplus concrete drainage components to be re-used on other sites. Surplus uPVC drainage components are to be returned to the supplier for re-use.				
2	Concrete spillages or surplus deliveries when unset, to be used for kerb backing etc., i.e. re-used in alternative parts of the works. If no other location available, unset concrete to be spread in a very thin layer, such that it will become brittle when set for re-use as a fill material.				
3	Concrete spillages when set to be disposed of, to licensed facility				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 5					
Activity			Waste Type		
Hard Landscaping (Concrete Yards)			Concrete / Stone Surplus' & Spillages		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
	1	2			3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Careful surveying and ordering, should ensure that surplus materials are not ordered.				
2	Concrete spillages or surplus deliveries when unset, to be used for kerb backing etc., i.e. re-used in alternative parts of the works. If no other location available, unset concrete to be spread in a very thin layer, such that it will become brittle when set for re-use as a fill material.				
3	Concrete spillages when set to be disposed of, to licensed facility.				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 6					
Activity			Waste Type		
Electrical Works			Concrete / Stone Surplus' & Spillages		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
	1	2			3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Careful surveying and ordering, should ensure electrical components deliveries arrive "Just In Time", thereby reducing accidental damage and ensuring that surplus materials are not ordered. Surplus cables/wires/conduit etc. to be re-used on other sites. Surplus uPVC fittings are to be returned to the supplier for re-use.				
2	Damaged cables/wires/conduit etc. to be disposed of to scrap metal recycling facility.				
3	Cable/wire shavings to be collected and disposed of in general waste skips to licensed facility.				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 7					
Activity			Waste Type		
Miscellaneous Packing/Breakages/Surplus*			Pallets/Wrap/Plastic/Timber/General Waste		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Pallets to be set aside for collection by recycling company for re-use of products.				
2	Timber to be reused where possible and surplus to be set aside for collection by recycling company.				
3	Other types of packaging and wrappings to be disposed of in separate skip for disposal offsite.				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 8					
Activity			Waste Type		
Welfare Facilities			General Rubbish & Food Wastes		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Office paper to be used twice where possible, e.g. backs of pages. All paper waste to be set aside for collection by recycling company.				
2	Food waste to be placed in composter. Compost to be disposed of in soft landscape areas at end of works, i.e. prior to <u>topsoiling</u> .				
3	Other types of packaging and wrappings to be disposed of in separate skip for disposal offsite.				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 9					
Activity			Waste Type		
Existing Waste Onsite			Metal/Timber/Concrete Pipes etc.		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
			1	2	3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Timber pallets to be stacked ready for collection by re-cycling company.				
2	Steel scrap to be stacked ready for collection by re-cycling company.				
3	Concrete pipes to be demolished and arising's used as hardcore.				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 10					
Activity			Waste Type		
RC Substructure Works			Stone, Reinforcement, uPVC, Membrane, Concrete surplus & spillage		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Soil & Stone filling to be reused where possible to make up levels elsewhere on site				
2	Steel scrap to be stacked ready for collection by re-cycling company.				
3	Concrete spillages or surplus deliveries when unset, to be used for kerb backing etc., I.e. re-used in alternative parts of the works. If no other location available, unset concrete to be spread in a very thin layer, such that it will become brittle when set for Re-use as a fill material.				
4	Radon membrane off cuts to be used if possible, by taping joints, when this is impossible, waste to be put in storage skip for plastics, for collection by recycling Company.				
5	Concrete spillages when set to be disposed of, to licensed facility, namely (Location to Be Identified).				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 11					
Activity			Waste Type		
RC Superstructure Works			Reinforcement, Concrete surplus & spillage, Timber		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Formwork materials to be reused, and when not fit for fair face work, to be reused for below ground formwork on other sites.				
2	Steel scrap to be stacked ready for collection by re-cycling company				
3	Concrete spillages or surplus deliveries when unset, to be used for kerb backing etc., i.e. re-used in alternative parts of the works. If no other location available, unset concrete to be spread in a very thin layer, such that it will become brittle when set for re-use as a fill material				
4	Timber offcuts to be de-nailed and stored in skip for timber, for collection by recycling company. Nails to be gathered up and placed in skip for metal scrap.				
5	Concrete spillages when set to be disposed of, to licensed facility, namely (Location to Be Identified).				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 12					
Activity			Waste Type		
Masonry Works			Masonry Works Concrete Blocks, Mortar, Metal Brick, Reinforcement/Ties & Insulation		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Block offcuts to be reused for blockwork in manholes etc.				
2	Steel scrap to be stacked ready for collection by re-cycling company.				
3	Insulation surplus to be returned to supplier for re-use. Damaged pieces to be Disposed of in general rubbish skip.				
4	Mortar spillages or surplus deliveries when unset, to be spread in a very thin layer, such that it will become brittle when set for re-use as a fill material.				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 13					
Activity			Waste Type		
Roofing & Cladding Works			Zinc Sheets, Metal Flashings/Fixings, uPVC Membranes & Insulation		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Metal scrap to be stacked ready for collection by re-cycling company.				
2	Cladding zinc and metal flashing Sheets to be offered to Roofing SC for reuse.				
3	Insulation surplus to be returned to supplier for re-use. Damaged pieces to be disposed of in general rubbish skip.				
4	uPVC membrane offcuts to be used if possible, by taping joints, when this is not practical, waste to be put in storage skip for plastics, for collection by recycling company				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 14					
Activity			Waste Type		
Glazing Works			Aluminium, Rubber & Glass		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Metal scrap to be stacked ready for collection by re-cycling company.				
2	Glass to be collected ready for collection by re-cycling company.				
3	Rubber gaskets to be reused on other sites by Glazing Sub Contractor.				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 15					
Activity			Waste Type		
Wall Finishes			Render, Paint & Plaster		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Paint to be reused, i.e. additional coats to use up part empty containers				
2	Unopened containers to be returned to supplier				
3	Empty paint cans to be allowed to dry, prior to being placed in recycling skips for either metal or plastic				
4	Plaster & Render surplus' when unset, to be spread in a very thin layer, such that it will become brittle when set, for re-use as a fill / hardcore material				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 16					
Activity			Waste Type		
Mechanical Works			uPVC & Metals		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Careful surveying and ordering, should ensure mechanical component deliveries arrive "Just In Time", thereby reducing accidental damage and ensuring that surplus materials are not ordered.				
2	Surplus metal/uPVC fittings are to be returned to the supplier for re-use				
3	Surplus materials to be re-used on other sites				
4	Damaged components and / or support system items to be placed in recycling skips for either metal or plastic, for collection by re- cycling company				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 17					
Activity			Waste Type		
Ceiling Work			Ceiling Works Metal Support Systems, Ceiling Tiles and Plasterboard		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Careful surveying and ordering, should ensure mechanical component deliveries arrive "Just In Time", thereby reducing accidental damage and ensuring that surplus materials are not ordered.				
2	Surplus components are to be returned to the supplier for re-use				
3	Surplus materials to be re-used on other sites				
4	Damaged support system items to be placed in recycling skips for metal, for collection by re- cycling company. Other waste to be placed in skips for general rubbish.				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 18					
Activity			Waste Type		
Flooring Works			Carpet, Vinyl & Tiles		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Careful surveying and ordering, should ensure flooring component deliveries arrive "Just In Time", thereby reducing accidental damage and ensuring that surplus materials are not ordered.				
2	Surplus components are to be returned to the supplier for re-use.				
3	Surplus materials to be re-used on other sites where possible				
4	Damaged tiles can be broken up and reused as hardcore filling				
5	Vinyl offcuts to be given back to supplier for recycling.				
6	Carpet offcuts to be given back to supplier for recycling				

Waste Generation & Management Assessment No. 19					
Activity			Waste Type		
Joinery Works			Timber/Wood Products		
Management Measures (List Preferred Options 1 to 3)					
Prevention	Minimisation	Re-Use	Recycling	Energy Recovery	Disposal
		1	2		3
Action to be Taken (In order of Priority)					
1	Careful surveying and ordering, should ensure flooring component deliveries arrive "Just In Time", thereby reducing accidental damage and ensuring that surplus materials are not ordered.				
2	Surplus components are to be returned to the supplier for re-use.				
3	Surplus materials to be re-used on other sites where possible				
4	Damaged items and offcuts to be placed in timber skip for collection by recycling co				

- Demolition waste is to be processed in line with Waste Stream Assessment 1 to 19.

Appendix B - Waste Solutions Form (Template)

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Appendix C – Licence Facility Waste Licence – (TBA on appointment of specialist licensed Waste Contractors)

Appendix D – Demolition Waste Management Plan – (TBA on appointment of Specialist Demolitions Contractor)