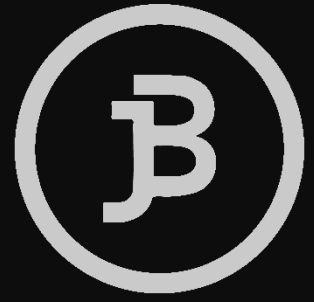




JAMES BURTON
CONSTRUCTION

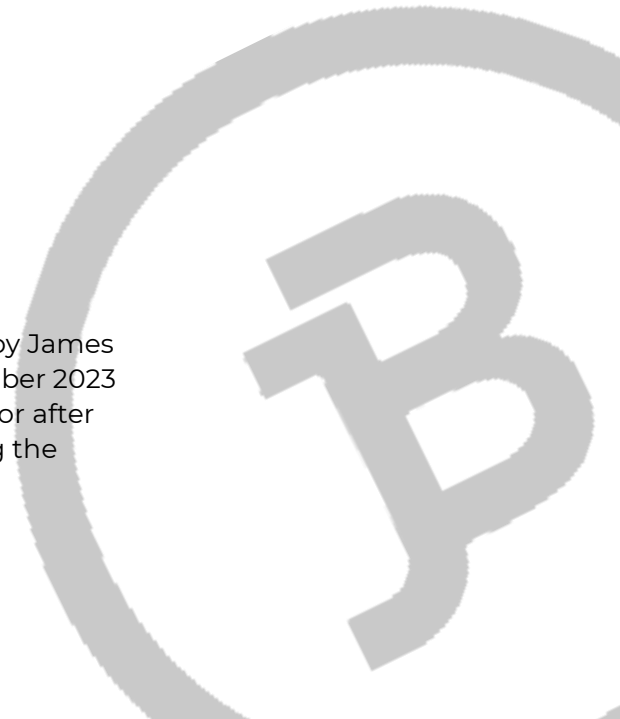
Waste Mitigation and Management Plan

Elmfield Development

Contents

Introduction.....	2
Guidance and Policy.....	3
Types of Waste Generated by the Proposed Development.....	4
Waste Mitigation and Management Plan.....	5
Planning and Design.....	5
Site Preparation	5
Construction	6
<i>Good procurement practices</i>	6
<i>Safe material storage</i>	6
<i>Staff training</i>	6
<i>Waste contractors</i>	7
Site Occupation.....	7
Conclusion	8

This document was produced by James
Burton Construction in September 2023
and is due to review annually or after
substantial changes during the
development.



Introduction

A Full Planning Application is being submitted for the “Development of 24 dwellings and associated work, with access via the A36 at Petersfinger, Salisbury, SP5 3BZ”.

This Waste Mitigation and Management Plan has been produced by James Burton Construction to provide guidance on ways to reduce waste created during the planning, construction, and occupation stages of the Elmfield Development. With an understanding that complete waste mitigation is not possible, the below management plan sets out an approach to limit the amount of waste generated during the construction phase, through careful management of materials, deliveries and encourages the recycling and re-use of materials where possible. Following on from waste mitigation during the construction phase, the plan also includes steps to be taken to ensure waste is easily managed into the occupation stage of the properties and lists information to be provided to the incoming occupants.



Guidance and Policy

The construction industry typically generates large quantities of waste, to greatly reduce the amount of construction waste being sent to landfill, this document has been produced in line with guidance provided by:

- The Waste Prevention Programme for England; Maximising Resources Minimising Waste - (section 5 "Construction") which further references the "Environmental Improvement Plan" and "Resource and Waste Strategy".
- Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy (2006-2026) – *The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy and Sustainable Waste Management*.
- Waste Management Plan for England – *Particularly "construction and demolition waste"*.

The common themes throughout the above policies consists of waste prevention, reuse and recycling of materials, and that disposal at landfill is a last resort where all other measures have been taken to avoid this. This document outlines our strategy to adopt these principles and implement them throughout the planning, construction, and occupation phases of the development at this site.

Once final design has been confirmed and planning has been approved, further calculations as to the level of materials required and in turn the levels of potential waste generated at the site will be confirmed and a more detailed approach to the waste management plan will be created.

James Burton Construction continues to build upon its current policies to further decrease the environmental impacts caused by daily operations and will review this document periodically to ensure it is up to date with any new strategies implemented as the build develops.



Types of Waste Generated by the Proposed Development

Each phase of the development has the capacity to generate waste, below is the initial summary of the anticipated waste during each phase:

- Phase 1 – Site Preparation
 - Vegetation Clearance
 - Inert Excavated Materials (*uncontaminated soils and stone*)
- Phase 2 – Construction
 - Packaging from materials (*cardboard, plastic wrap, paper, wood, organic material*)
 - Construction Materials (*aggregate, kerbs, edgings, timber, plastics, bricks etc*)
 - Finishing Materials (*plaster, paint, domestic cabling*)
- Phase 3 – Occupation
 - Household Waste (*food waste, paper, and recycling*)
 - Green Garden Waste (*grass and hedge cuttings etc*)



Waste Mitigation and Management Plan

The planning of waste mitigation and management is split into four phases: planning and design, site preparation, construction, and occupation. Each stage incorporates the strategies outlined under the guidance and policies section of this document.

Planning and Design

During the initial stage of this development, the main goal is designing a development whereby the waste generated is reduced as far as possible. To do this, each stage of the development requires careful planning and design.

The first stage of the development is “Site Preparation” during which the ground is cleared and excavated making room for the dwellings foundations, drainage systems, roadways, and attenuation features. Waste produced at this stage typically consists of vegetation and inert materials (uncontaminated soils and stone). To limit the amount of waste generated at this stage, the final design of the dwellings will aim to reduce the level of excavation needed, for example planning the system of sewers so they are not excessively deep reducing the amount of inert produced. Some of the inert materials excavated will be re-used later in the development as detailed in the following section.

Once the site is prepared, construction will begin. This stage in the development typically generates the most waste in the form of materials such as timber, plasterboard, metal, and some hazardous waste. Prior to the final design stage, the quantities of materials and therefore approximate levels of waste generated from construction activities cannot be quantified. After the final designs are received, careful planning of the quantities of materials required, good procurement practices and reuse of materials (that are not permanent fixtures to the dwellings) will be implemented to ensure minimal waste is rendered to landfill following the construction phase.

During the planning stage, careful measurement of the internal roadways of the development will also be taken so that the local Council waste removal vehicles have easy access in and around the development for the future occupant's household waste collection. Plans will also include proposed storage for the containers, that are easily accessible from the dwellings, to encourage regular use during the occupation stage.

Site Preparation

To prepare the site for construction, first the vegetation is removed, taking special care not to disturb any of the protected plants and trees identified within the arboriculture report of the site. This vegetation is then removed from site, unfortunately at this stage there is little that can be done to reduce the amount of waste this step creates. Once clear of vegetation, excavations of the foundations, drainage routes, roadways and attenuation features begin. Inert materials will be stored at the site where possible, or transported to a local storage facility until required, to be re-used during later stages of the development, for example quality topsoil will be used to level the gardens

surrounding the dwellings prior to occupation. The reuse of this material lowers the costs of waste removal and reduces the amount of spend that may occur towards the end of the construction during the landscaping phase.

Construction

This stage of the development typically generates the most waste, particularly caused by excess and damaged materials and materials packaging. The main target during this stage is to reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfill through the following practises:

Good procurement practices

Such practices consist of ensuring correct quantities of materials are being ordered and delivered for the construction. The removal of excess materials on site avoids wastage and leaves less chance of them being damaged resulting in waste materials. It also reduces packaging. The construction will also aim to use standard material specifications, to minimise the need for cutting and creation of further waste. By using industry standard specifications there is no requirement for specialised skills and therefore increases the potential to source from more local suppliers, reducing delivery costs. Prefabricated components will also be preferred such as UPVC windows and guttering, to again reduce waste created by cutting. For all elements of the build, recycled materials will be used where possible.

Safe material storage

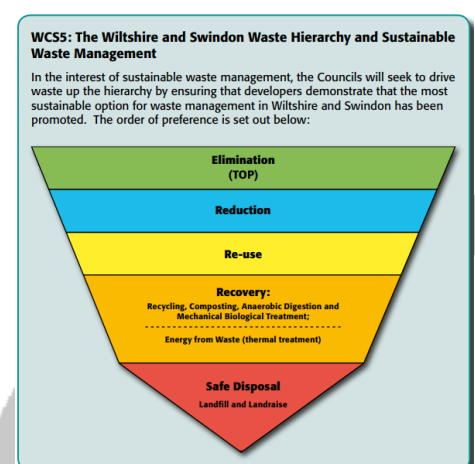
Materials will be carefully offloaded from delivery vehicles; these materials will be checked at the time of delivery and any that are broken or incorrect will be returned to the supplier rather than left at site to be disposed of if required. Once cleared, the materials will be safely manoeuvred around the site and stored securely. This process reduces the risk of breakages on site and limits the quantity of damaged materials for disposal.

Staff training

During the induction training undertaken by each member of staff, they are informed of the processes they are to follow when operating at this development to reduce the level of waste to be disposed of, these consist of the handling, storage, and recycling of materials. The WCS5 waste hierarchy and sustainable waste management diagram shown to the right is the guideline used to inform staff of the different ways to achieve waste reduction. The “Waste Aware Construction” guidelines that encourages the separation of waste materials to further increase recycling will also be included within the induction training and will be implemented across the site where possible.

Supplier selection

As mentioned above, where possible local suppliers are preferred to reduce delivery costs. Another factor that will be considered when choosing suppliers for our materials will be based on their recycling policies, for example those that



operate a pallet deposit scheme that will collect pallets once materials are offloaded and re-use on future deliveries, will be preferred suppliers.

Waste contractors

James Burton Construction's regular waste contractors currently hold a 96% recycling rate for the waste disposed of through their facility, therefore we are confident that any of the waste disposed from our site will be separated and recycled where possible. Should any other waste carriers be required, they will be validated and checked for up-to-date licenses prior to the use of their services.

Site Occupation

The finalised site plan is to include proposed storage sites for the waste containers and should be placed somewhere convenient for the occupiers to ensure use. All advice and guidelines set out by the Local Planning Authority will be adhered to. As part of the site plan, routes for the manoeuvring of council operated waste collection vehicles have been carefully laid out to ensure they are free from obstruction.

On completion of the build, information packs containing the following is advised to be supplied to the incoming occupants to encourage long term waste management at the site:

- Collection dates for household and recycling containers (supplied by the local council)
- Details regarding the waste collected in each container.
- Details of where to store containers.
- Details of other local recycling centres
- Contact details for replacement containers if required.

New occupants should also be made aware that council operatives are not obliged to collect bins from private driveways and therefore should be recommended suitable muster points to place their bins on the collection days.



Conclusion

The above waste mitigation and management plan, drawn from national and regional waste management resources, has been created as a guideline to the practices implemented at the Elmfield Development site to ensure a reduction in waste generated throughout each stage of the development and how to manage the waste that is inevitable. We will continue to regularly review the report and ensure all information is up to date to the most recent guidance and will amend as the development grows.

