



Land East of Spitfire Road, Calne

Waste Minimisation and Management Plan

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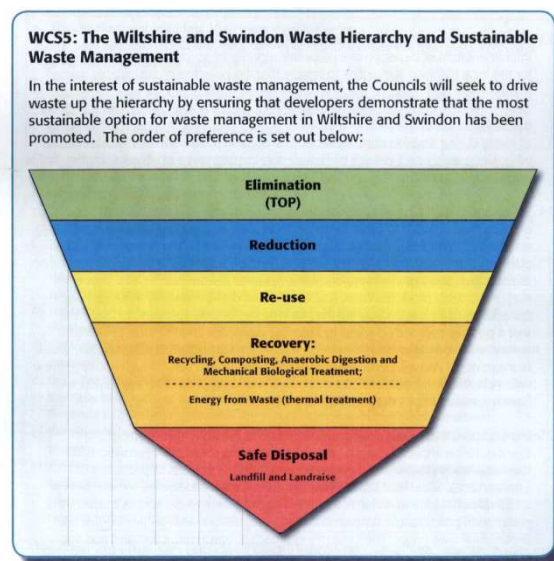
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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Waste Minimisation and Management Plan has been prepared to support the outline planning application for residential development at Land East of Spitfire Road, Calne.
- 1.2 The aim of this Waste Management Plan (WMP) is to reduce waste generated in the first instance through good design and planning. Where the generation of waste is unavoidable, the WMP seeks to re-use and recycle materials where possible, with a view to reducing the amount of waste that is sent to landfill. This WMP sees waste disposal as a last resort, when options for waste prevention, re-use, recycling and energy recovery have been exhausted.
- 1.3 This Waste Minimisation and Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the following documents:
- NPPF National Planning Policy
 - Waste Management Plan for England 2013
 - Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Core Strategy, Adopted 2009 (covering up to 2026)
 - Waste Aware Construction
- 1.4 It is acknowledged that this Waste Minimisation and Waste Management Plan will require regular updating as the development progresses. When detailed designs are available and suppliers identified, it will enable detailed volumes of potential wastes to be calculated and more specific details of where materials can be re-used and recycled both on and off-site. At this stage the WMP seeks to highlight the principles that have been and will be applied to the planning, design, construction and occupation phases, with more specific details to follow at the detailed design stage within subsequent Waste Minimisation and Waste Management Plans.

2.0 Waste Guidance

- 2.1 The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy was adopted in July 2009 and is relevant for the period up to 2026. Within the document the construction industry is recognised as having the potential to develop significant volumes of waste.
- 2.2 With the above in mind it's clear that developers need to assess their approach to the process to ensure they are maximising their potential to reduce waste and re-use / recycle waste wherever possible.
- 2.3 Through good planning and management there is scope to greatly reduce the amount of construction waste materials that are currently sent to landfill.
- 2.4 The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy follows the principles set out at the national and regional policy level by aiming to prevent and limit waste in the first instance. If elimination is unavoidable, the reduction of waste is the next preferred option. After this, re-use and recycling opportunities should be investigated, followed by energy recovery. Waste disposal should be seen as the last resort. This methodology is known as the Waste Hierarchy and is demonstrated by Policy WCS5 of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy:



Policy WCS5: Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy 2006-2026

Development Plan Document, July 2009, ISBN 978-0-86080-538-0

2.6 This Waste Minimisation and Management Plan will therefore seek to prevent waste generation in the first instance. Where waste generation is unavoidable, the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan will seek to keep waste as high up the Waste Hierarchy as possible, exploring all possibilities for re-use and recycling. In doing so the proposed development will be in-keeping with the local and national policy and help to achieve the regional and national targets for waste reduction.

3.0 Types of Waste Generated by the Proposed Development

3.1 Throughout each phase of the development there is potential for waste to be generated. Each phase has been listed below and the anticipated waste materials associated with the phase identified accordingly.

3.2 Site Clearance, Site Preparations:

- Hedge removal / vegetation
- Topsoil

3.3 Construction:

- Inert excavated material (e.g. clay from foundations, ponds and road formation etc.)
- Packaging for construction materials (e.g. cardboard, pallets, plastic sheeting)
- Construction materials (e.g. timber, blocks, bricks etc.)
- Finishing materials (e.g. plastic trims, paint, cabling, timber etc.)

3.4 Occupation:

- Household waste (e.g. food waste, paper, cardboard, glass, plastics etc.)
- Green garden waste (e.g. grass clippings, hedge cuttings etc.)

4.0 Waste Management Plan

4.1 Waste reduction in the first instance through good planning and design:

The first stage of the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan is to reduce waste generation in the first instance. This can be achieved through the planning and detailed design stage before any construction works begin on site. Due to the type of development, it is inevitable that there will be excavations that will generate inert materials (through the digging of foundations, road formation, creating the drainage runs and attenuation pond etc.). However, by limiting excavations in the first instance, through good design and planning practices and then re-using materials on-site where feasible, the overall impacts of the waste can be greatly reduced. In addition to reducing waste, there are also cost saving benefits to the developer as less waste needs to be exported from the site to a licensed tip.

4.2 The site has hedgerows in the immediate vicinity and within the site itself. These hedgerows are well established. It is recognised that they are important ecological habitats and contribute to the overall biodiversity of the area. With this in mind, the layout has looked to respect these hedgerows where feasible. Where breaks in the hedgerow are necessary to provide access and / or drainage connections, these will be kept to the minimum needed to achieve a safe and highway authority compliant standard. By limiting the amount of hedgerow that needs to be removed, the amount of waste associated with its removal is also significantly reduced.

4.3 The proposed carriageways (roads, footpaths and highway verges) will be designed to follow existing ground levels as closely as possible, within the design constraints of the local highway authority's specification. This will ensure that the carriageway construction does not require excessive excavation to construct and will help to reduce waste from excavated material.

4.4 Drainage will be designed in a way that ensures sewers are not excessively deep. This will reduce the amount of excavations that need to take place to accommodate the drainage and therefore reduce waste.

4.5 It is proposed to utilise at source sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) within the development, for example permeable paving. Such devices reduce the impact of the storm

events on the traditional piped networks meaning there is potential for smaller diameter pipes to be used and therefore less excavation required. Water butts are also proposed on the development, which collect the rainwater from property roofs which would otherwise be wasted and store it for re-use in private gardens for watering plants etc. This is a simple, yet effective way of re-using a source of water that would otherwise be wasted and helps to reduce the demand on the potable water supply.

- 4.6 As mentioned within paragraph 4.1 above, the nature of the works involved with a construction site means that it is inevitable that inert excavated waste material will be generated. Where possible, this excavated material will be re-used on the site for areas requiring localised re-grading to achieve the necessary finished levels. Substantial amounts of soils should be able to be re-used on site given the topography of the proposed development area and the need to create embankments down to the existing flood plain adjacent to the Abberd Brook.
- 4.7 For excavated material that cannot be re-used on site, the developer is to try and establish a local need for such material, e.g. another development needing fill material or a restoration project (e.g. quarry). This will enable the material to be re-used. Disposing of the material at a licenced tip should be the last resort. Wherever the material is taken, it must be recorded correctly, including material types, volumes and dates of movement.
- 4.8 Designers can greatly reduce waste by specifying standard materials and sizes, for example standard window sizes. This means that the components can be easily fitted with no cutting and shaping on site, which means less waste.
- 4.9 In summary the planning and design stages have and will seek to reduce waste in generation in the first instance, through the use of good design practices. Where waste generation is unavoidable, then material is proposed to be re-used on the site, or a local use off the site found to limit the amount of waste being exported to landfill.
- 4.10 Site clearance and preparation:
As highlighted in paragraph 3.2 above, there are anticipated wastes associated with the site preparation and site clearance. The layout has tried to limit hedgerow loss and maintain as much established hedgerow as possible; however limited sections of hedgerow will need to

be removed to facilitate the vehicular access and / or drainage routes. This hedgerow removal will generate waste material. It is therefore proposed that this 'green' waste is shredded / chipped on site at the time of removal. This material can then be spread out around the base of the hedgerows that are to remain. Shredded material should not be used immediately adjacent to the Abberd Brook, a drainage ditch or road gully to avoid the risk of blockages during heavy rainfall when the material may wash away. By re-using the material on-site it means that no waste material needs to be exported and 100% of the material is reused within the development.

- 4.11 Good quality topsoil will be separated during any excavation works and stored on-site for future re-use. This topsoil can be re-used within open spaces, private gardens, highway verges etc. Not only does this re-use the material on site, it also removes the need to import topsoil later in the project, therefore reducing HGV movements in the area and therefore limiting disturbance to existing residents in the vicinity. It is envisaged that 100% of the topsoil can be reused on the site.
- 4.12 In summary waste from the site clearance and preparation has been kept to a minimum in the first instance, with 100% of the waste planned to be re-used on the site.
- 4.13 Construction:
This section of the works involves many different materials being delivered to the site for use in construction of the infrastructure, the dwellings and the open space. However because detailed designs will be available to the appointed contractors, it means that thorough take-offs of materials can be made. This reduces over ordering and also enables stock to be ordered periodically rather than all at once, meaning less stock is stored on site and is therefore less likely to get damaged.
- 4.14 The specification of standard materials should be used. This avoids the need to shape and cut unusual materials on site that contractors may not be used to working with and therefore has the potential to generate significant waste.
- 4.15 The specification of standard materials also means that local suppliers should be available, meaning reduced transport distances making the whole development process more efficient and sustainable as well as supporting local trades and businesses.

- 4.16 A further benefit of specifying standard materials (e.g. road kerbs, edgings etc.) is that at a later date an adopting authority does not have to order and stock unusual materials for routine maintenance procedures, which makes the scheme more sustainable in the long term. In this respect the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan has looked beyond the build programme and continued to follow the principles throughout the developments life span.
- 4.17 Preference should be given to the use of recycled construction materials and materials from a sustainable production facility.
- 4.18 Preference should be given to suppliers who will collect unused materials and packaging for re-use and recycling. This approach is particularly beneficial for items such as the timber pallets used to deliver bricks and blocks to site which would otherwise be broken up and sent to landfill.
- 4.19 Where possible, prefabricated components should be used within the construction process. This limits the amount of shaping, cutting and fitting required on site and will significantly help to reduce waste. Examples include (but are not limited to) UPVC windows to standard sizes, doors, soffits, guttering etc.
- 4.20 When materials are cut and shaped on the site, off-cuts should be retained if suitable for re-use. Storage areas for reusable common materials can be included within the secure materials compound.
- 4.21 Once stock is delivered to the site it will be carefully unloaded and stored in the secure materials compound. Items should be arranged so that they are easily accessible meaning fewer breakages when collecting, delivering or manoeuvring in the materials compound. Fewer breakages mean less waste materials.
- 4.22 All site staff will receive a briefing on the importance of material storage, handling, separation, recycling and re-use as part of their site induction. This will help to raise awareness of waste reduction through good working practices.

4.23 Waste materials should be separated to maximise their potential for recycling. A simple to use system is the colour coded system that uses the following colours for the various materials. It's widely used across construction sites and therefore is familiar to the majority of contractors, making it easy to use and its uptake high:

White – Gypsum	Grey - Inert
Black – Mixed	Blue – Metal
Green – Wood	Brown - Packaging
Orange – Hazardous	Yellow - Clinical
Red - Asbestos	

Should the above system not be utilised, a clear to understand, well labelled system must be in place as an alternative.

4.24 In summary the construction process will seek to limit waste through good practice, education of site operatives, detailed take-offs, specification of standard materials and prefabricated parts. It will seek to maximise re-use and recycling by implementing an easy to understand waste separation procedure, meaning the uptake by the contractors operatives will be high.

4.25 Site Occupation

Advice and guidance will be taken from the Local Planning Authority and all waste disposal and recycling facilities agreed with them in advance of occupations. In accordance with the services currently offered by Wiltshire Council, the following collections will be made available for future residents:

- Fortnightly kerbside collection of non-recyclable refuse (currently collected from black wheeled bins)
- Fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclable items (glass, bottles, cans, tins, magazines, newspapers etc.) stored in the plastic recycling box
- Fortnightly kerbside collections of cardboard and plastic bottles currently collected from blue lidded wheeled bins or blue bags
- Fortnightly kerbside collection of garden waste from properties which sign up to this service (green lidded wheeled bins).

- 4.26 The Council will provide the residents with the necessary refuse and recycling containers save for the green garden waste which is an option 'opt in' subscription service. When a resident opts in to the garden waste scheme, the necessary wheeled bin will be provided.
- 4.27 The developer will ensure that each household has suitable storage for all the necessary waste / recycling containers within their own property boundary or within a communal storage point where necessary (e.g. flats / apartments). The position of the storage area will be one that encourages recycling and should therefore be quick and convenient to get to.
- 4.28 The developer will ensure that the routes from manoeuvring the containers to the kerbside collection points are direct and free from obstructions. The routes should avoid steps, be hard paved and of sufficient width to provide safe access whilst manoeuvring the various containers.
- 4.29 The developer will ensure that for dwellings served via a shared private drive that suitable storage areas are available where the private drive meets the adoptable highway for containers to be stored on collections days. Refuse operatives are not obliged to collect from private driveways. The storage area should not impede on the safe use of the public highway or the shared private driveway.
- 4.30 All operational household recycling facilities will be made available to the new development to encourage recycling and reduce the amount of waste being sent to landfill. In addition it is proposed that each new household is issued with an informative leaflet detailing the following information:
- Kerbside collection dates (including changes due to national holidays)
 - Details of what is collected within the various containers
 - Details of where to leave the containers on collection days
 - Details of nearby more substantial recycling centres (e.g. the type normally found in large public car parks, supermarkets etc.)
 - Details on the importance and need for recycling.
 - Contact details for further information, replacement recycling containers etc.
- 4.31 It is expected that with the kerbside collection for recyclable materials and informative leaflets being issued to new households that the development will be able to recycle large

proportions of household waste. The fact that items are collected from the kerbside rather than people having to make special trips to the local recycling centres means that the uptake on the scheme should be high. With the variety of items that can be recycled via the kerbside collection the amount of waste sent to landfill will be substantially reduced, helping to achieve the overall regional and national waste reduction targets.

5.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1 This Waste Minimisation and Waste Management Plan demonstrates how waste is managed and minimised throughout the development. It outlines principles that have and will be applied to the scheme from initial planning and preliminary outline designs, right through to occupation and routine maintenance.
- 5.2 The Waste Minimisation and Waste Management Plan is intended to be updated / revised as the project progresses and more detailed information becomes available. This stage of the plan is designed to highlight the overall principles and demonstrate how key objectives can be achieved throughout the various phases of development.
- 5.3 This document has been prepared in accordance with the latest national and regional guidance.
- 5.4 The proposals demonstrate how the planning and preliminary design stages have looked to reduce waste generation in the first instance. By doing so the amount of potential construction waste that would otherwise have gone to landfill is reduced.
- 5.5 Where waste generation through the construction process is inevitable, the Waste Minimisation and Waste Management Plan has demonstrated how this waste will be re-used and recycled on site where possible, rather than being sent to landfill. This approach is wholly in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy as defined by national policy and the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy.
- 5.6 It is envisaged that 100% of the waste from the works associated with the hedgerow removal can be re-used on site. It is also anticipated that 100% of the topsoil separated during excavations can be stored and re-used on the site within the open space and private gardens.
- 5.7 It is envisaged that a proportion of the excavated inert material from the construction of the pond, roads, sewers and building foundations will be re-used on the site to achieve the necessary finished levels. Exact volumes will be determined at the detailed design stage following Outline Planning Approval.

- 5.8 Through detailed take-offs, stock management, education and training of staff and waste sorting for recycling it is anticipated that construction waste in general will be low.
- 5.9 All of the above points demonstrate how waste is being kept up the Waste Hierarchy throughout the construction process and how waste is being re-used / recycled where possible. In doing so the amount of waste being sent to landfill is significantly reduced.
- 5.10 Once the site is occupied the development will be utilising all the recycling opportunities currently available to it from the local authority collection schemes. Stores for refuse and recycling containers will be easily accessible and encourage the use of recycling initiatives.
- 5.11 Information leaflets regarding recycling will be distributed to all new households to make all residents fully aware of what they can recycle, when and how to do it as well as the location of additional larger recycling facilities in the area.
- 5.12 It can be concluded that the proposals set out in the Waste Minimisation and Waste Management Plan are in accordance with the governing criteria and objectives for the area. The site will provide a sustainable development that promotes waste minimisation, re-use and recycling throughout the development lifespan; from initial concept, to construction, occupation and even to routine maintenance, helping the region to achieve its waste reduction targets.