



Lidl Melksham

Waste Minimisation and Management Plan

1584/AQ/December 2025 Rev

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Executive Summary

Project: Lidl Discount Food Store, Eastern Way, Melksham (SN12 7FU)

Document: Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMP)

Purpose: This Waste Minimisation and Management Plan has been prepared to support Lidl's planning application for a new store in Melksham. The plan sets out how waste will be prevented, reused, recycled, and responsibly managed during site clearance, construction, and store operation.

Key Commitments

- **Prevention First:** Waste will be minimised through careful design, standardised materials, and efficient construction methods.
- **On Site Re Use:** Excavated soils, concrete, and vegetation will be reused wherever safe and feasible.
- **Segregation & Recycling:** Colour coded skips and storage areas will ensure plastics, cardboard, metals, wood, and glass are separated for recycling.
- **Supplier Partnerships:** Preference will be given to suppliers who collect unused materials and packaging for re use.
- **Food Waste Energy Recovery:** All food waste will be sent for anaerobic digestion, generating renewable energy.
- **Cardboard Compaction:** Lidl's proven system reduces cardboard volume by up to 400%, lowering transport emissions.
- **Digital Waste Tracking:** Monthly reporting and licensed contractor checks will ensure compliance with new national regulations.

Compliance

This plan is fully aligned with:

- **Wiltshire Council Waste Management Strategy (2017–2027)** – reducing landfill, expanding recycling, and preparing for food waste collections.
- **National Waste Management Regulations (2025)** – mandatory separation of recyclables, workplace recycling standards, and digital waste tracking.
- **BREEAM WST 01 Resource Management Plan** – benchmarks for resource efficiency and procedures for monitoring and reporting.

Outcomes

- Significant reduction in landfill disposal.
- High recycling rates during construction and operation.
- Sustainable store operation consistent with Lidl's national waste principles.
- Contribution to Wiltshire Council's regional waste reduction targets.

Conclusion

The Lidl Melksham development will deliver a sustainable, low impact store that minimises waste across its lifecycle. From design and construction through to occupation and routine maintenance, Lidl's approach ensures waste is kept high in the Waste Hierarchy, supporting both local and national environmental objectives.

1.0 Introduction

This Waste Minimisation and Management Plan has been prepared in support of the planning application for a new discount food store at Eastern Way Melksham SN12 7FU

Access to the site is via Sandridge Common A3102 onto the Eastern Way Melksham SN12 7FU

- 1.1** The aim of this Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMP) is to reduce waste 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 ultimately sent to landfill. This WMP views waste disposal as a last resort, when options for waste prevention, re-use, recycling and energy recovery have been exhausted.
 - 1.2** This Waste Minimisation and Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the following documents:
 - NPPF National Planning Policy for Waste
 - Waste Management Plan for England 2021
 - Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy, Adopted November 2012
 - CITB GE02 Waste management, storage and disposal checklist
 - Wiltshire Council Waste Management Strategy (2017–2027) – reducing landfill, expanding recycling, and preparing for food waste collections.
 - National Waste Management Regulations (2025) – mandatory separation of recyclables, workplace recycling standards, and digital waste tracking.
 - BREEAM WST 01 Resource Management Plan – benchmarks for resource efficiency and procedures for monitoring and reporting.
 - 1.3** It is acknowledged that this Waste Minimisation and Waste Management Plan may require regular updating as the development progresses. When detail designs are available at Discharge of Condition / Reserved Matters stage 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 the site. At this planning application stage the WMP seeks to highlight the principles that have and will be applied to the planning, design, construction and occupation phases, with more specific details to follow at the detailed design stage within the subsequent Waste Minimisation and Waste Management Plans.
- ## 2.0 Waste Guidance
- 2.1** The construction industry is recognised as having the potential to develop significant volumes of waste.
 - 2.2** With the above in mind, it is clear that developers need to assess their approach to the construction process to ensure that 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 would traditionally be sent to landfill.

- 2.4** The Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy follows the principles set out at both national and regional policy level by aiming to prevent and limit waste in the first instance. If prevention is not achievable, the reduction of waste is the next preferred option, followed by re-use and recycling and then energy recovery. Waste disposal (landfill) should be seen as a last resort. This methodology is known as the Waste Hierarchy and is demonstrated by Figure 4 in the Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy:

Figure 4 – The Waste Hierarchy

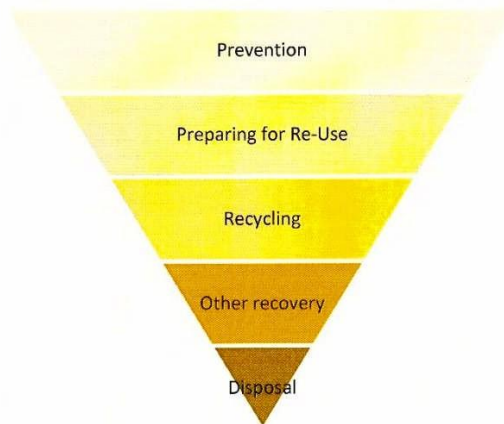


Figure 4 from the Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy, November 2012

- 2.5** 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 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 cycle there is potential for waste to be generated. Each phase has been listed below and examples of the types of waste materials associated with the phase identified.
- 3.2** Site Clearance:
- Topsoil removal
 - Tree / vegetation removal / clearance
 - Site clearance (removal of stone / previous brownfield use materials, removal of existing hardstands from previous use etc.)
- 3.3** Construction:
- Inert material from the excavations associated with the drainage runs, road construction and building foundations.
 - Packaging from construction materials e.g. kerbs, edgings, timber, bricks, blocks etc, normally consisting of a timber pallet and plastic sheeting.
 - Off-cuts from processes such as plastic and concrete pipe, kerb sections, bricks etc.
 - Finishing materials e.g. plaster, plastic trims, paint, cabling etc.

3.4 Occupation:

- Commercial waste e.g. food waste, paper, cardboard, glass, plastics, tins etc.
- Green waste e.g. grass cuttings, hedge clippings etc. from landscaped areas.

4.0 Waste Management Plan

4.1 Waste Reduction through Good Planning and Design

4.2 The first stage of the Waste 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 physically begin on site.

4.3 The site is a greenfield site.

4.4 The proposed carriageways (roads, footpaths and verges) will be designed where feasible to follow existing ground levels as closely as possible, within the constraints of the adopting highways authority's design criteria and the requirements of building regulations. This will ensure that the new roads do not require excessive cut to form them and therefore limit excavations on site.

4.5 Drainage will be designed to limit excessively deep drains / sewers to again help reduce the amount of excavations that are required on site to form them.

4.6 Due to the nature of the proposed scheme, it is inevitable that excavations will generate material, from forming the foundations, roads and car parks etc. Subject to soil testing confirming its suitability for re-use within the scheme, it is proposed to utilise the material on-site for areas requiring level lifting.

4.7 For uncontaminated excavated material that is not able to be re-used on the site, the contractor will ensure the material is taken away, properly recorded 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 and door sizes. This means that items can be installed quickly and easily with less off-cuts and shaping required, which in turn means less waste is generated.

4.9 In summary, the planning and design stages have and will look to reduce waste generation in the first instance through good design practices. Where waste generation is unavoidable, then material is proposed to be re-used on site where feasible, or a local use off-site secured to limit the amount of waste that is sent to landfill.

5.0 Site Clearance and Preparation

5.1 As highlighted in section 3.2 above, there are anticipated waste associated with the site clearance and preparation. Where trees / vegetation do need to be removed to facilitate development, these can be shredded/chipped where possible, and the chipped material used in landscaped areas as mulch to save having to dispose of it off-site.

5.2 Topsoil stripped for construction will be stored separately on site for re-use within landscaped

areas where possible. This removes the need to transport the material off-site and also means there is no requirement to import topsoil at a later date as the finishing touches are put to the scheme. Not only does this reduce the transport movements on the local roads, it also has significant cost savings.

- 5.3** Removal of existing hardstands (predominantly concrete and stone) has the potential to generate significant waste. It is paramount that prior to any works taking place a survey is completed by a suitably qualified and experienced consultant to establish if the hardstands contain any potentially harmful materials, such as asbestos. Should contamination be present then the specialist consultant's advice should be followed for disposal. Wherever disposed of, the material must be recorded correctly in accordance with current guidance. Should contamination not be present then the existing hardstands can be broken out, crushed on site and use as a regulating course under the road and car park construction.
- 5.4** In summary waste material from the site clearance and preparation will be kept to a minimum and re-used on site where safe and feasible to do so.

6.0 Construction

- 6.1** This phase of the works involves many different materials being delivered to the site for the use in the construction of the infrastructure, the building and landscaping, together with the excavations associated with the roads and drains. However, because detailed designs will be available to the appointed contractor by this point, it will mean 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 in the site compound and is therefore less likely to get damaged.
- 6.2** Excavations associated with the drains / sewers, roads and foundations will generate considerable inert material. Where the subsoil conditions are clayey and these will be subject to the results of on-site testing there is potential to use this excavated material to make up levels on the site if required, limiting the amount of material that has to be exported off-site. Once again, the materials must be officially classed as 'inert' by a suitably qualified specialist and the necessary paperwork in order accordingly. Should the subsoils be contaminated, this is likely to limit their re-use value.
- 6.3** The specification of standard materials should be used. This avoids the need to shape and cut unusual materials that contractors may not be used to working with and could therefore create more waste. The specification of standard materials also means that local suppliers should be available, meaning reduced transport distances for deliveries, making the whole development process more efficient and at the same time supporting local trades and businesses.
- 6.4** Preference should be given to the use of recycled construction materials or materials from a sustainable production facility.
- 6.5** Preference should be given to suppliers of materials who will collect unused material and packaging for recycling / re-use. This approach is particularly useful for items such as timber pallets (for delivering bricks / blocks to site) which would otherwise be broken up and sent to landfill.
- 6.6** Where possible prefabricated components will 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. An example would be prefabricated doors to standard sized openings.

- 6.7** When materials are cut / shaped the off-cuts should be re-used on the site where possible. Storage areas for re-usable common materials can be included within the secure materials compound. For example, timber off-cuts may be able to be utilised for timber formers for concrete pours etc.
- 6.8** Once materials are delivered to site they should be carefully unloaded and stored in the secure materials compound. Items will be arranged so that they are easily accessible meaning fewer breakages when collecting, delivering and manoeuvring in the materials compound. Fewer breakages mean fewer waste materials.
- 6.9** All site staff will receive a brief about material storage, handling, recycling, re-use and disposal as part of their site induction. This will help to maintain general awareness of waste reduction through good working practices.
- 6.10** Waste materials should be separated to maximise their potential for recycling, with colour coding systems being utilised where possible to aid sorting of waste.
- 6.11** In summary the construction process will seek to limit waste through good practice, the balance of cut and fill materials, education of site operatives, detailed take-offs, specification of standard materials and prefabricated parts, sensible easy to use storage and on-site waste sorting facilities to maximise recycling opportunities.

7.0 Recycling Construction Waste

This process allows you to reduce, reuse, and recycle your trash before you dispose of it.

Following this hierarchy assists the UK to reduce its environmental impact and minimise landfill by following safe and sustainable waste disposal or recycling of construction or demolition waste in different sites.

Plastics

It is vital to find out from your waste contractor if they have clear-cut requirements for splitting up different kinds of plastic. Some conditions may include demands for tolerable levels of contamination

Plasterboard

As with all other waste, issue a skip for the collection of plasterboard. Ensure that you cover the skip well to keep plasterboard dry. This is a crucial step because dry plasterboard is easier to reprocess, which ultimately makes the process much cheaper

Glass

If you're looking into the recycling of construction waste, you will realise that a lot of the glass on building sites results from window leftovers. This class is called flat glass.

Consider whether your site has got any flat glass you can separate. If it doesn't, consider the other kinds of glass waste that may be produced. These include containers and catering waste.

Wood

Wood can be reused as it is or sent for recycling where it can be cleaned, resized, and have nails

removed. It is not a good idea to mix treated wood with one untreated they should be in separated skips. Chemicals and preservatives in treated wood can make waste hazardous.

Bricks and tiles

It is advisable to accumulate and reuse bricks and tiles that you find on any construction site. Ensure that bricks and tiles are appropriately separated from other waste that you produce on site

Allocate a skip for collection of additional waste from mortar and cement and assign labels on all skips that will detail what they contain and what shouldn't be in them.

Packaging

There is a wide range of benefits for packaging waste as it makes up almost 50% of the waste in construction sites. Separating it on the site depends on how it will be recycled and in accordance with the manufacturers recycling programme.

Concrete, asphalt, soils, and stones

Asphalt, concrete, stones and soils also contribute largely to the waste on a building site. Fortunately, where classified as inert material these can be separated and recycled or reused.

To save on construction costs, you can crush and reuse waste from excavation or demolition sites as aggregate for backfill in other projects.

If space allows, ensure segregation. Soil waste can be used for landscaping purposes and should be stored separately.

8.0 Site Occupation

- 8.1** If necessary advice and guidance will be taken from the Local Authority and all waste disposal and recycling facilities agreed with them at the appropriate time. However noteworthy is that Lidl have their own, standard, waste principles as highlighted below and within Appendix A.
- 8.2** Lidl is very conscious of waste produced and actively targets waste reduction. Cardboard is used in deliveries and has the potential to create significant waste for the store. However, each store is provided with a cardboard compactor which massively reduces the volume of the cardboard (by up to 400%). This compacted cardboard is then collected by the delivery lorries and returned to the distribution centre on its return leg, where it is subsequently recycled.
- 8.3** Plastics are also separated and collected for recycling, with many of the stores plastic carrier bags being manufactured from their own recycled plastics. In addition, any food waste is collected and taken for anaerobic digestion, where the food waste is used to generate energy in a sustainable manner. Further details of Lidl's standard principles are documented at Appendix A of this report.
- 8.4** As can be seen from the above, waste will be limited from the proposed store, with the vast majority of waste material being collected and recycled by Lidl directly. The occupation phase therefore operates in a sustainable way and in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

9.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 9.1 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.
- 9.2 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.
- 9.3 This document has been prepared in accordance with the latest national and regional guidance.
- 9.4 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.
- 9.5 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 Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy.
- 9.6 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.
- 9.7 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.
- 9.8 Stores for refuse and recycling containers will be easily accessible and encourage the use of recycling initiatives once the development is occupied.
- 9.9 On completion of the store, Lidl will utilise a well proven and efficient recycling strategy to ensure wastes are kept to a minimum and recycling opportunities are maximised.
- 9.10- 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 Lidl region to achieve its waste reduction targets.

10.0 Compliance Statement

This Waste Minimisation and Management Plan has been prepared to demonstrate full compliance with both **Wiltshire Council's Waste Management Strategy (2017–2027)** and the **National Waste Management Regulations (2025)**.

10.1 Wiltshire Council Waste Strategy (2017–2027)

- **Waste Prevention:** The plan prioritises prevention through good design (standardised materials, minimised excavation).
- **Re-use and Recycling:** Excavated soils, concrete, and vegetation will be reused on-site where feasible, in line with Wiltshire's emphasis on reducing landfill.
- **Local Recycling Infrastructure:** All recyclable materials will be segregated and directed to Wiltshire-approved facilities or Lidl's Avonmouth RDC, consistent with the Council's recycling expansion programme.
- **Food Waste:** Occupation phase includes separation and anaerobic digestion of food waste, aligning with Wiltshire's phased introduction of food waste collections.

10.2 National Waste Management Regulations (2025)

- **Mandatory Separation:** The plan provides for separation of food waste, paper/card, plastics, metals, and glass during both construction and occupation phases.
- **Workplace Recycling Requirements:** Lidl stores exceed the minimum requirement for businesses with 10+ employees by compacting cardboard, recycling plastics, and diverting food waste to energy recovery.
- **Digital Waste Tracking (2026):** Monthly reporting procedures and licensed contractor verification ensure readiness for mandatory digital tracking.
- **Hazardous Waste Management:** Procedures for asbestos surveys and segregation of hazardous materials comply with national hazardous waste regulations.

10.3 BREEAM WST 01 Resource Management Plan

- Benchmarks for non-hazardous waste per 100m² are adopted.
- Procedures for minimising hazardous and non-hazardous waste are embedded in site protocols.
- Monthly reporting and auditing of waste streams are included, ensuring compliance with BREEAM and national standards.

10.4 Conclusion

The Lidl Eastern Way, Melksham development is fully compliant with:

- Wiltshire Council's Waste Management Strategy objectives.
- The National Waste Management Regulations (2025).
- The Waste Hierarchy principles set out in national and regional policy.

This compliance ensures that the proposed development will deliver a **sustainable, low-impact store**, minimising landfill disposal and maximising recycling opportunities throughout its lifecycle.

Appendix A – Lidl Waste Management Statement

- Cardboard compactors/balers at all stores.
- Plastics separated and recycled into waste sacks.
- Food waste sent for anaerobic digestion.
- Avonmouth RDC recycled over 90% of waste in 2019/20.
- Lidl reduced food waste by 43% since 2016, aiming for 50% reduction by 2030.
- “Too Good To Waste” initiative: 1.7m boxes sold in 2022, preventing 9,000 tonnes of food waste.
- 95% of own-brand packaging recyclable, reusable, renewable, or refillable.

Appendix B – Auditing Procedures (BREEAM WST 01)

- Benchmarks for non-hazardous waste per 100m².
 - Procedures for minimising hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
 - Monthly reporting of waste data via licensed contractors.
 - Segregation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
 - Verification of waste carrier licences.
 - Waste transfer notes maintained.
 - Roles and responsibilities defined for contractors and subcontractors.
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Appendix C – Planning Policy Cross-Reference Table

Wiltshire Council Policy / National Regulation	Requirement / Objective	WMP Response / Measure
Wiltshire Council Waste Strategy (2017–2027) – Policy W1	Prioritise waste prevention through design	Roads and drainage designed to minimise excavation; standardised materials specified to reduce off-cuts
Wiltshire Council Waste Strategy – Policy W2	Maximise re-use and recycling of construction waste	Excavated soils reused on-site; concrete crushed for sub-base; vegetation chipped for mulch
Wiltshire Council Waste Strategy – Policy W3	Reduce landfill disposal	Segregation of waste streams; preference for supplier take-back schemes; landfill only as last resort
Wiltshire Council Waste Strategy – Policy W4	Support local recycling infrastructure	Use of Wiltshire-approved recycling facilities; cardboard and plastics returned via Lidl's Avonmouth RDC
Wiltshire Council Waste Strategy – Policy W5	Introduce food waste collections	Occupation phase includes separation of food waste for anaerobic digestion, in line with phased Wiltshire rollout
National Waste Management Regulations (2025) – Regulation 4	Mandatory separation of food, paper/card, plastics, metals, glass	Colour-coded skips during construction; store operations separate cardboard, plastics, food waste, glass, metals
National Waste Management Regulations (2025) – Regulation 7	Workplace recycling requirements for businesses with 10+ employees	Lidl store exceeds requirements with compactors, plastics recycling, and food waste energy recovery
National Waste Management Regulations (2025) – Regulation 10	Digital Waste Tracking (mandatory April 2026)	Monthly reporting procedures; licensed contractor verification; readiness for digital tracking
National Hazardous Waste Regulations	Proper management of asbestos and contaminated materials	Pre-clearance surveys; segregation of hazardous waste; disposal via licensed contractors
BREEAM WST 01 Resource Management Plan	Benchmarks for non-hazardous waste per 100m²; procedures for minimisation and reporting	Adopted benchmarks; monthly audits; segregation protocols; contractor/subcontractor responsibilities defined

This table demonstrates that the Lidl Melksham WMP:

- **Directly addresses each Wiltshire Council policy clause** with specific measures.
- **Aligns with national statutory requirements** introduced in 2025.
- **Integrates BREEAM standards** for resource efficiency and monitoring.