

Waste Audit Statement

Land at Home Farm, Boreham Road, Warminster

April 2026



Turley
Sustainability

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Bellway Homes Ltd

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1. Introduction

This Waste Audit Statement has been prepared to support the sustainable management of waste and resources throughout construction and operation of the proposed development at Land North of Boreham Road, Warminster.

This report has been prepared by Turley Sustainability and ESG, on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd (the 'Applicant'), in support of the full planning application for 135 homes units at Land North of Boreham Road, Warminster.

This Waste Audit Statement sets out the anticipated construction and operational waste totals, and proposed waste reduction and resource efficiency measures to ensure policy compliance and promote best practice waste management in line with local and national requirements.

1.1 The Site and Development

The site comprises a series of arable fields to the north of Boreham Road, Warminster.

The planning application is for the construction of 135 dwellings and associated works, including drainage infrastructure and Public Open Space.

The Site Masterplan is shown in **Figure 1** overleaf.

1.2 Document Structure

This report is set out under the following section headings:

2. **Policy & Guidelines**— Sets out policy and guidance with regards to waste management at the national and local level.

3. **Better with Bellway** – Summarises Bellway's corporate waste management and reduction targets.

4. **Construction Waste Management** – Provides an estimation of construction waste totals and details on the waste management principles to be applied during the design and construction stages.

5. **Operational Waste Management** – Provides information on the design of waste collection facilities and the sustainable management of waste to be implemented upon occupation of the proposed development.

6. **Conclusion** – Concludes the Statement.

Figure 1: Planning layout (Source: Pegasus)



2. Policy & Guidelines

This section provides an overview of relevant planning policy and guidance regarding waste management at the local and national level.

This section provides an overview of the key policies which will be taken into account during the design, construction, and operation of the development.

2.1 National Policy

2.1.1 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework¹ (NPPF) provides a framework for the development of locally prepared plans and the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Chapter 2 of the NPPF sets out details on sustainable development, including “an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy”.

Chapter 17 of the NPPF relates to facilitating the sustainable use of minerals and states that planning policies should “so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously”.

2.1.2 The Environmental Protection Act – The Environmental Protection Act is the definitive Act for the structure and authority of waste management in England, Wales and Scotland. The Act places a ‘duty of care’ on anyone who produces, imports, transports, stores, treats or disposes of waste to ensure that it is handled safely and within the law.

2.1.3 Waste Framework Directive – The revised Waste Framework Directive (2008) was adopted into UK law in 2011. It establishes waste as a valuable resource with a focus on waste prevention.

A key part of the directive is the waste hierarchy which prioritises waste prevention, followed by re-use, then recycling, then energy recovery and disposal as a last resort, as shown in **Figure 2**.



Figure 2: The Waste Hierarchy (Waste Framework Directive)

2.1.4 National Planning Policy for Waste – The National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)² sets out detailed waste planning policies.

Paragraph 8 of this document states that, when determining planning applications for non-waste development, local planning authorities should seek to ensure that:

¹ [National Planning Policy Framework - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/432424/NPPF-2019.pdf)

² [National planning policy for waste - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/432424/NPPF-2019.pdf)

- Sufficient provision is made for waste management and promotes good design to secure the integration of waste management facilities; and
- The handling of waste arising from the construction and operation of development maximises reuse / recovery opportunities and minimises off-site disposal.

2.1.5 UK Waste and Resource Strategy (2018) –

The UK Resources and waste strategy³ sets out how the UK government plans to preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. Key targets relevant to new developments include:

- Improve recycling rates by ensuring a consistent set of dry recyclable materials is collected from all households and businesses
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfill by ensuring that every householder and appropriate businesses have a weekly separate food waste collection
- Improve urban recycling rates, with a goal for at least 65% of municipal waste by weight to be recycled by 2035, with no more than 10% ending up in landfill.

2.1.6 Hazardous Waste (England and Wales)

Regulations 2005 – The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005⁴ (as amended) sets out the process for the control and tracking of hazardous waste in England and Wales. Various wastes are listed as hazardous, including a number of common items, such as fluorescent lighting tubes and some types of electronic and electrical equipment. The Regulations put in place strict controls on treatment and disposal of hazardous waste. Waste producers are required to separate hazardous materials from general waste to allow for separate disposal. Hazardous wastes are required to

be treated prior to disposal to reduce toxicity and recover residual value.

2.1.7 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) –

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013⁵ (as amended) is the underpinning UK legislation for Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE). Notably, the regulation requires all distributors to offer free take back on WEEE.

2.1.8 Simpler Recycling in England –

The government's Simpler Recycling regulations came into force on the 31st of March 2026. Waste collectors must now by default collect the following types of waste separately from households:

- Food and garden waste
- Paper and card
- All other dry recyclable materials (glass, metal and plastic, including cartons)
- Residual waste (non-recyclable waste that is sent for energy recovery or to landfill).

Local authorities will be required to collect the core recyclable waste streams from all households in England. This includes introducing weekly food waste collections for most homes, unless a transitional arrangement applies. Paper and card can be collected with other dry recyclable materials in certain circumstances, allowing local authorities flexibility to deliver services that work best for their communities.

2.2 Local Policy and Guidance

2.2.1 Wiltshire and Swindon's Waste Core Strategy

Wiltshire and Swindon's Waste Core Strategy⁶ (WCS) sets out the strategic planning policy framework for waste management in the region. Key policies relevant to the proposed development include:

³ [Resources and waste strategy for England - GOV.UK](#)

⁴ [The Hazardous Waste \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2005](#)

⁵ [The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013](#)

⁶ [Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Core Strategy 2006-2026 | Swindon Borough Council](#)

WCS5 The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy and Sustainable Waste Management. States that the Councils will seek to drive waste up the hierarchy by ensuring that developers demonstrate that the most sustainable option for waste management has been promoted. The order of preference is set out in Figure 3.

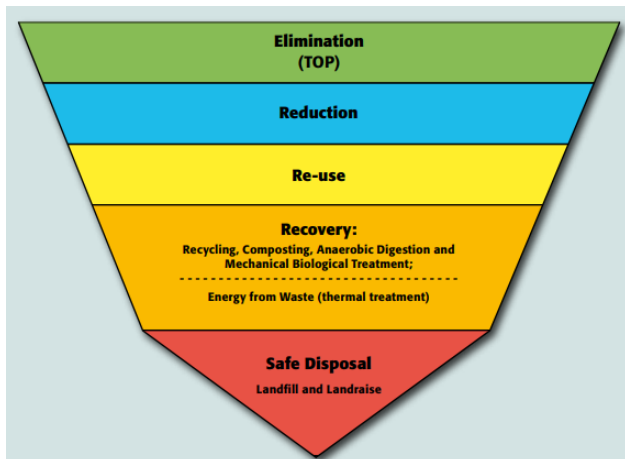


Figure 3: The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy

WCS6 Waste Reduction and Auditing. Development of 10 or more dwelling units will be required to design and provide facilities for occupiers of the development to recycle / compost waste (bring systems) and / or facilities within individual or groups of properties or premises for the source separation and storage of different types of waste for recycling and / or composting. Such provision will be expected to have regard to the existing capacity of facilities already available and to the existing Recycling Plan or Municipal Waste Management Strategy relevant to the area.

The proposal must be accompanied by a waste audit, which must include:

- a) the type and volume of waste that the development process will generate (the development process comprises the construction process and any other operations necessary to bring the development into being);
- b) the steps to be taken to reduce, re-use and recycle any waste that is produced through the development process;

- c) the steps to be taken to reduce the production of hazardous wastes in the development process;
- d) the steps to be taken to minimise the use of raw materials in the development process;
- e) the steps to be taken to reduce the use of hazardous materials in the development process;
- f) the steps to be taken to minimise the pollution potential of unavoidable waste;
- g) the steps to be taken to dispose of unavoidable waste in an environmentally acceptable manner;
- h) the steps to be taken to ensure maximum waste recovery (e.g. recycling and composting) once the development is completed/occupied; and
- i) proposals for the transport of waste created during the development process and subsequent use of the site.

Detail on how the proposals respond to each of the requirements of Policy WCS6 is set out in **Appendix A**.

2.2.2 Local Validation Requirements

Wiltshire Council's Validation Checklists require the submission of a Waste Audit for detailed and/or outline applications for residential developments of 10 or more houses, setting out the details of means of minimising waste during the development process, and for encouraging recycling post-development.

2.2.3 Waste storage and collection: guidance for developers Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Wiltshire Council's waste storage and collection guidance for developers Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted by the council in 2016 and offers guidance to developers on how to ensure space for waste management is integrated into the designs of all developments.

Wiltshire Council's waste collection service⁷ has since been updated to comprise:

- Black lidded wheelie bin for general household waste.
- Blue lidded recycling bin for paper, cardboard, plastics, metals and cartons.
- Black recycling box for glass jars and bottles.
- Optional chargeable garden waste service.

As mentioned in **Section 2.1**, it is likely that there will be further updates to the Council's waste collection service with the anticipated introduction of the national "Simpler Recycling in England" regulations. The development will be designed to accommodate the Council's current collection service as well as the Simpler Recycling in England proposals.

2.2.4 Wiltshire Council's Household Waste Management Strategy 2017-2027

Wiltshire Council's vision for its Household Waste Management Strategy 2017-2027 is working towards zero avoidable household waste in Wiltshire. The strategy recognises that the vision cannot be achieved by action from the Council alone and that collaborative work with national, regional

groups, local groups, and communities will be essential to achieving the vision.

2.3 Policy Summary

Both national and local policy aim to reduce waste and promote the sustainable management of waste and resources.

The UK waste and resources strategy sets the target of 65% recycling rate for municipal solid waste with only 10% of waste being sent to landfill by 2023. Incoming simpler recycling regulations are due to enable consistent, more streamlined collections with the aim of increasing recycling rates across the country.

Policy **WCS5** and **WCS6** require waste to be sustainably managed in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy, and the production of a Waste Audit setting out how waste will be minimised and managed throughout both construction and operation.

This Waste Audit sets out how the proposed development will implement best practice procedures to reduce and manage waste in accordance with both local and national policy requirements.

⁷ [Overview - Wiltshire Council](#)

3. Better with Bellway

Resource Efficiency is a key theme of Bellway's sustainability strategy, 'Better with Bellway'⁸, which recognises that the company has an environmental and fiscal responsibility to manage resources effectively and efficiently. Targets and progress to date under this theme are set out in the table below which includes specific construction waste targets for new development.



Resource efficiency Reducing waste by building better

Table 1: Bellway's Resource Efficiency Targets

Target	Progress to Date
Reduce waste per completed unit by 20% by July 2025 (achieving 7.1 tonnes of waste per completed unit).	FY24 performance is at 7.1 tonnes (FY23 – 8.6 tonnes).
Achieve landfill diversion rate above 99% year-on-year	FY24 performance at 99.2% (FY23 – 99.5%).
Reduce construction site water usage (measured in m ³ of water per 1000 m ² of completed homes) against a base year of FY21 by July 2025.	FY24 saw construction water usage increased by 16.7% to 270.3 m ³ /1000 m ² against the prior year 231.7m ³ /1000 m ² , but was lower against the FY21 baseline of 301.8 m ³ /1000 m ² of completed homes
20% of homes commenced by July 2024 to be in timber frame	In FY24 12.2% of plots were completed in timber frame (2023 – 11.4%). This target has been extended to FY30
Undertake three plot studies on waste generation and identify opportunities to reduce in FY24	2024 Graduate business project saw three plot studies in North London, Essex and North West Divisions
Develop longer-term action plan to reduce waste at all stages of our developments, full life cycle to include earthworks, demolition materials, embodied waste in materials we buy, packaging waste and construction waste on-site by July 2026	2024 Graduate business project reviewed Green Construction Board's Zero Avoidable Waste Roadmap to select most relevant actions for long-term action plan.

⁸ [Sustainability - Better with Bellway](#)

4. Construction Waste Management

The following section details the waste management principles that will be adopted during the construction stages at Land North of Boreham Road.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter establishes the estimated baseline for construction waste totals and goes on to highlight the potential waste reduction targets for the proposed development. It also sets out a number of good and best practise recommendations that will be introduced to manage waste on the site.

4.2 Baseline Waste Estimates

4.2.1 Demolition Waste Estimate

The site comprises greenfield land and no demolition is expected.

4.2.2 Excavation Waste Estimate

A cut and fill exercise has been undertaken to estimate the anticipated volume of imported material required to make up the required site levels. A balance of material will be achieved onsite due to open space on the southern part of the site and no excavation waste is anticipated as part of construction.

4.2.3 Construction Waste Estimate

Baseline construction waste totals have been established using the entry-level performance metrics for new build residential projects set out in the BREEAM New Construction Residential⁹.

The BREEAM certification schemes are developed and operated by the Building Research Establishment (BRE) and benchmarks are based on a range of quality and performance standards combined with the latest scientific research. The standard entry level construction waste benchmarks are:

- $\leq 13.9\text{m}^3$ or ≤ 8.5 tonnes of waste per 100m^2 floor area for residential development.

The following table demonstrates the estimated baseline construction waste totals for the development.

Table 2: Estimated Baseline Construction Waste Arisings

Waste Baseline [tonnes]	Waste Baseline [m^3]
1,922	1,175

The development will be a standard construction and waste is likely to consist of the following materials:

- Insulation materials;
- Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics;
- Wood, glass and plastic;
- Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tar;
- Metallic waste (including cables and pipes);
- Soil, contaminated soil, stones and dredging spoil;
- Gypsum;
- Cement;
- Paints and varnishes; and
- Adhesives and sealants.

⁹ [BREEAM UK New Construction: Residential](#)

4.3 Excavation & Construction Waste Targets

Resource efficiency is a key theme within Bellway's sustainability strategy 'Better with Bellway'. The development will aim to achieve the following best practice waste reduction and diversion from landfill targets where feasible, in line with Bellway's corporate sustainability strategy.

4.3.1 Waste reduction targets

In accordance with the Waste Hierarchy, the proposed development will aim to significantly reduce the total amount of waste being produced in the first instance.

As an aspirational target the development will aim to achieve Bellway's 'Better with Bellway' Resource Efficiency target of 7.1 tonnes of waste per completed unit.

The following tables demonstrates the anticipated reduction in construction waste should the above targets be achieved.

Table 3: Improved Construction Waste Reduction Target and Comparison to the Baseline

	Waste (tonnes)	Waste reduction over baseline (tonnes)
Construction Waste Baseline	1,175	
Bellway Construction Waste Reduction Target	959	217

4.3.1 Diversion from landfill targets

Where waste cannot be prevented, waste materials or products should be reused or recycled, thereby reducing the volume of waste sent to landfill.

As a minimum the development will aim to achieve the following diversion from landfill targets, which are based on achieving 2 credits under BREEAM New Construction Residential targets (achieving 2 credits for construction waste and 3 credits for excavation waste).

- **Excavation waste target:** Diversion of excavation waste from landfill: 95% (either by volume or tonnage) of non-hazardous excavation waste.
- **Construction waste target:** Diversion of non-hazardous construction waste from landfill: 70% by volume or 80% by weight of waste be diverted from landfill. As an aspirational target, the development will aim to achieve a landfill diversion rate above 99%, in line with Bellway's 'Better with Bellway' landfill diversion rate target.

This diversion from landfill target will apply to all (non-contaminated) waste produced on the site. The following tables demonstrates the likely construction waste totals to be diverted from landfill should the above targets be achieved. As no excavation is anticipated through construction this has been excluded.

Table 4: Excavation and Construction Waste Diversion from Landfill Targets

	Target	Diversion from landfill	Residual
Minimum Construction Waste Target (tonnes)	80%	398	100
Bellway Aspirational Construction Waste Target (tonnes)	99%	949	10

4.4 Construction Waste Management

This section of the SMWP sets out good and best practice waste management procedures which will be implemented throughout the construction of the proposed development to ensure the sustainable management of waste and resources.

Waste will be managed in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy. Materials should be diverted for re-use wherever possible. Where this is not

possible, waste should be recycled or composted. If waste cannot be reused or recycled, priority will be given to other waste recovery operations which allow for energy to be recovered in the form of heat and/or power. Only if none of these can be achieved should waste be disposed of to landfill as a last resort.



Figure 4: The Waste Hierarchy

4.4.1 Best Practice Excavation Procedures

Excavated material ('cut') should be used to satisfy the fill material requirements of the development where possible. Where possible, excavation materials 'cut' should be used to satisfy the 'fill' requirements of the site. Stripped topsoil should be reused within the development, including for use within public open space and plot landscaping.

The principal contractor (once appointed) will be responsible for identifying options for disposal of any surplus excavation material which includes reuse/ disposal locally where possible.

Any excess topsoil will be stripped and stockpiled separately for reuse and recycling on the local market. In order to reduce the risk of damage to the soil structure, surplus topsoil should be managed in accordance with BS3882:2015 Specification for topsoil and the Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites¹⁰. For example, topsoil should not be handled during

or shortly after heavy precipitation, during waterlogged or frozen conditions. Multiple handling of soil should be limited wherever possible.

Volumes of surplus excavation material to be exported from the site will be updated and refined by the Contractor through updates to a Waste Management Data Template (such as the one provided in **Appendix B**) or through an equivalent online waste management tool such as BRE SmartWaste.

4.4.2 Best Practice Design Procedures

Most opportunities to minimise the amount of waste generated by a new development come from the design stage. The following design measures should be considered and implemented where practicable:

- An efficient and lean design that aims to reduce material use.
- Design for standardisation of components, such as use of standardised lengths to reduce offcuts.
- Use of pre-cut components to minimise the need for cutting on-site.
- Use of prefabricated components which can be constructed off-site and assembled on site.
- Maximising the use of durable materials and finishes, ensuring materials remain in use for as long as possible, minimising waste throughout the lifecycle of the development.

4.4.3 Best Practice Construction Procedures

The following good practice procedures should be implemented on-site in order to achieve the proposed diversion from landfill targets:

- Ensure that effective and secure storage areas for raw materials are provided onsite with clear labelling, identifying the materials that can be received and stored in each location.

¹⁰ [Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/444444/construction-code-of-practice-for-the-sustainable-use-of-soils-on-construction-sites.pdf)

- Ensure that deliveries to the site are, as far as reasonably practicable, on a 'just in time' basis.
- Providing on-site security and installing temporary security fencing.
- Dedicated skips (with text / pictorial aids as required) should be provided for segregated waste streams for reuse and recycling;
- Dedicated skips should be provided for any waste that requires off-site disposal.

The contractor, if appropriate, will identify temporary site waste segregation areas. These should be provided to ensure construction waste materials are securely stored prior to recycling. If not possible on-site due to space constraints, this may instead be undertaken off-site by a suitable waste contractor.

It is also recommended that the following measures taken from WRAP guidance are implemented onsite to reduce waste in line with the Waste Hierarchy.

Implementation of these best practice measures will assist in reducing unnecessary wastage of material and ensure that high standards are maintained throughout the development process.

Table 5: Proposed measures to reduce waste

Measure	Example of Implementation
Collaborate at an early stage to encourage designs that cause less waste to be created	• Hold regular waste workshops and training with site workers. • Engage the supply chain to develop 'take back' schemes or similar to reduce packaging waste. • Buy in bulk (also reduces packaging waste). • Phasing of works to reuse temporary works where possible. • Engage community groups to identify opportunities to donate unwanted material.
Plan ahead to reduce waste	• Use computer software to accurately estimate required quantities.
Ensure storage areas are safe, secure and weatherproof	• Site manager to frequently check security and quality of waste storage areas.
Minimise rework from errors and poor workmanship	• Undertake toolbox talks with a focus on waste minimisation through good workmanship.

4.4.4 Management of Hazardous Material

Waste is considered hazardous if it is harmful to either humans or the environment. This type of waste could include:

- Asbestos.
- Treated wood, glass and plastic containing dangerous substances.
- Bituminous mixtures containing coal tar and tar products.
- Soils and stones containing dangerous substances.
- Paints and varnishes containing solvents.
- Un-used and un-set cement.

The following measures should be implemented to reduce hazardous waste during the construction phases of the development:

- Any hazardous waste materials should be stored in secure bunded compounds or site offices in appropriate containers which are clearly labelled to identify their hazardous properties and are accompanied by the appropriate Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment sheets; and
- Any fuels, oils and chemicals should be stored in appropriate containers within secure bunded compounds in accordance with good site practice and regulatory guidelines and located away from sensitive receptors.
- Emulsion-based paint should be used rather than solvent based where feasible. Where using solvent based paint, the tin should be re-sealed after use.
- Plan ahead and avoid over ordering of cement.

Suitable provision will be made for handling any hazardous waste arising on-site, as advised by the Environment Agency. Any hazardous waste found onsite will be safely handled by licenced professionals.

4.4.5 Construction Environmental Management Plan

A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be produced to ensure that any potential impacts that may arise from the construction of the proposed development, such as impacts on amenity, traffic, or the environment in the surrounding area, are actively managed and minimised.

The CEMP will outline a series of strategies, standards, best practice techniques and procedures that will be observed through the construction process in order to ensure compliance with environmental legislation and regulations. This will help ensure minimal disruption and nuisance from the construction process to the surrounding area.

4.5 Monitoring, Management, and Implementation

4.5.1 Monitoring and updating the Waste Audit

Quantification of construction, demolition, and excavation waste, and monitoring of performance against targets will take place on a regular basis throughout construction phase.

The appointed Principal Contractor(s) will be required to fill in a log of all materials that come to site, waste that is reused/recycled on-site, and the exact volume of materials removed from the site. For waste that is reused or recycled on-site, the Waste Audit should be updated to describe how much of the estimated volume or tonnage has been processed. For waste that is removed from site, the Waste Audit should be updated to record the identity of the person removing the waste, the type (and quantity) of waste, and the site to which it has been taken.

Waste totals will be recorded and monitored through updates to a Waste Management Data Template (such as the one provided in **Appendix B**) or through an equivalent online waste management tool such as BRE SmartWaste.

The Principal Contractor(s) will be required to ensure a suitable programme of monitoring at regular intervals to ensure that waste reduction and recovery targets are being met. Should any failures against expected targets and benchmarks be identified, corrective measures will be implemented. The Waste Audit, and progress against targets/ benchmarks, will be included as an agenda item in construction meetings during construction phases.

The principal contractor should keep records for two years after the completion of the project either in their offices or on site.

4.5.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Different parties will be responsible for ensuring waste management procedures are followed during the planning stages and the site-work stages. The **Roles and Responsibilities Table** below outlines

some of the roles and responsibilities which different team members should adopt as part of the development process.

The Principal Contractor(s) will be responsible for the following:

- Reviewing the Waste Audit.
- Promoting awareness of the Waste Audit recommendations among the work force.
- Waste planning including identification of types and European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes of waste anticipated.
- Monitoring and reporting site waste.
- Monitoring and possibly enforcing waste segregation on-site.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the Waste Audit recommendations.
- Forming a good working relationship with the waste management contractor(s).
- Encouraging suggestions for better waste management on-site.

Table 6: Roles and Responsibilities of Team during the development at Land North of Boreham Road

Team Member	Key Roles	Main Responsibility	Other Roles
Applicant	- Promote waste minimisation and sustainable waste management - Insist on good practice from all other team members - Ensure that all hazardous waste has been identified prior to construction	- Duty of care - Insistence on good practice	Identification of waste reduction opportunities
Design Team	- Consider design options - Promote use of reclaimed elements	- Duty of Care - Reducing waste production by design	Identification of waste reduction opportunities
Main Contractor / Site Manager	- Implement good and best practice waste management practices on site and communicate to all parties - Monitor implementation - Work with design team - Drive segregation of waste - Facilitate on-site storage compounds/treatment of segregated materials - Designate working area for waste activities - Reduce waste being brought onto site (such as packaging etc). - Ensure appropriate storage of waste and containers on- site - Keep proper records of all waste produce/reused/sent off-site - Ensure appropriate off-site transport in line with local regulatory requirements - Identify and confirm all destinations for waste leaving the site	- Health and Safety - Implementation of good and best practice waste management practices - Management of onsite processes and programme - Record keeping and Duty of Care	Hazardous waste identification and management
Sub-Contractors	- Develop method statements for activities on- site - Liaise with Main Contractor and agree way forward	- Duty of Care - Production of Method Statements - Ensure all activities under their direct control are managed appropriately	- Assist in ensuring on-site practices are safe and would not impact negatively on the environment - Ensure that waste is properly segregated
Site Operatives	- Question unsatisfactory practices on-site - Follow instructions as provided	- Duty of Care - Ensure all activities under their direct control are managed appropriately	- Assist in ensuring on-site practices are safe and would not impact negatively on the environment - Ensure that waste is properly segregated

5. Operational Waste Management

The following section details the waste management strategy that will be adopted during the operational stage at Land North of Boreham Road.

5.1 Introduction

This section sets out the waste management measures incorporated into the detailed design of the development to encourage the reduction, reuse, and recycling of waste during the operational phase of the development at Land North of Boreham Road.

5.2 Operational Waste Estimate

This section establishes the estimated operational waste totals for the proposed development. Operational waste totals have been estimated based on British Standard 5906:2005 Waste Management in Building – Code of Practice, which provides typical waste arisings for different building use types as follows:

Domestic: Number of dwellings × {(volume arising per bedroom [70 l] × average number of bedrooms) + 30}.

The following table demonstrates the total operational waste that could be produced by the development once fully operational.

Table 7: Estimated Operational Waste Arisings

Number of homes	Waste Quantity [litres/week]
135	29,290

It is anticipated the main operational waste streams for the development are likely to comprise of:

- Dry mixed recycling such as paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, metal, and glass.
- Residual non-recyclable waste.
- Organic food and garden waste.

In addition to the main waste streams of dry mixed recycling, organic and residual waste, some smaller waste streams are also anticipated such as:

- Hazardous wastes (such as paints, varnishes, cleaning chemicals)
- Bulky waste items
- Electrical and electronic equipment
- Batteries

5.3 Operational Waste Targets

The UK government has the goal to recycle 65% of municipal waste by 2035, while limiting landfilling to 10% or less. Locally, Wiltshire is working towards zero avoidable household waste in Wiltshire. 44% of municipal waste in Wiltshire was recycled in 2023/24, an increase on the previous year's recycling rate of 40%¹¹. The development at Land North of Boreham Road will aim to support recycling rates through the provision of appropriate operational waste infrastructure.

The table below shows the anticipated waste totals should the government's 65% recycling and <10% to

¹¹ [What happened to your household waste and recycling last year - Wiltshire Council](#)

landfill targets be achieved. Please note, while the development will provide waste and recycling infrastructure which aims to support the reduction and recycling of operational waste, the delivery of these targets will be dependent upon local Council recycling rates and are not the responsibility of the developer to implement.

Table 8: Operational Waste Targets

Waste Quantity [litres/week]	Recycling (65%) [litres/week]	Landfill (10%) [litres/week]
29,290	19,038	2,929

5.4 Operational Waste Management Strategy

5.4.1 Storage space and collection systems

Suitable space will be provided for the separation, storage and collection of recyclable and non-recyclable waste both internally and externally.

Wiltshire's current collection service involves:

- Black lidded wheelie bin for general household waste.
- Blue lidded recycling bin for paper, cardboard, plastics, metals and cartons.
- Black recycling box for glass jars and bottles.
- Optional chargeable garden waste service.

Wiltshire Council are making changes to their waste and recycling services to improve sustainability and provide value for money. From 2027 the council are set to introduce weekly food waste collections and fortnightly plastic bag and wrapping collections. With more recycling, collections of household general waste will move from every two weeks to every three weeks¹².

The development will be designed to ensure it can accommodate the Council's current collection

service as well as the anticipated changes that will occur due from 2027.

Waste facilities are designed to be easily accessible for both internal residents/ occupiers and external waste collectors. Bins will be collected from the private bin slab within private gardens. For plots at the end of private drives where carry distances are too far from the private bin slab in private gardens, bin muster points have been provided. The location of bin muster points can be seen in the site plan in **Appendix C**. Refuse vehicle tracking demonstrating adequate road access for refuse collection vehicles and teams can be seen in **Appendix D**.

5.4.2 Promoting reuse and recycling

As well as providing residents and occupiers with sufficient space to enable the separation, storage and collection of waste and recycling, occupiers will be provided with information packs containing a section on waste and recycling requirements.

Upon occupation new residents will be provided with information that encourages waste prevention, re-use, and recycling, such as:

- Information on the recycling and waste disposal (location of bin stores/ refuse drop-off points, guidance on the separation of waste and recycling).
- A link to Wiltshire and Swindon's website¹³, which provides up-to-date information on Council's refuse collections, the council's reduce, reuse and recycling centres, and other useful resources.

The on-going promotion of waste minimisation and recycling within the local authority area should help ensure that reductions in waste generation and improvements in recycling rates continue.

¹² [Future waste services - Wiltshire Council](#)

¹³ [Rubbish and recycling - Wiltshire Council](#)

6. Summary & Conclusion

This Waste Audit has been prepared to support the sustainable management of waste at the proposed development at Land North of Boreham Road.

A series of waste management and minimisation practises and targets and measures have been established to ensure that the development will fully support the sustainable management of waste. These include:

6.1 Construction and Excavation Waste

Baseline construction waste could total 1,175 tonnes. Waste reduction targets have been set at 7.1 tonnes per completed unit in line Bellway's 'Better with Bellway' strategy. Achieving these targets would reduce waste by 217 tonnes to 959 tonnes.

Diversion from landfill targets have been set at 70% by volume or 80% by weight (non-hazardous construction waste) in line with achieving two credits under BREEAM New Construction Residential. Aspirational targets of 99% set in line with Bellway's 'Better with Bellway' diversion from landfill target.

The cut and fill assessment demonstrates a balance of material will be achieved onsite, and no excavation waste is anticipated.

Stripped topsoil will be reused within the development, including use within public open space and plot landscaping. If required, targets have been set for 95% of non-hazardous excavation waste to be diverted from landfill.

Best practice measures will be implemented throughout the design and construction stages to ensure waste reduction and diversion from landfill targets are met.

During the construction phase, waste totals will be updated on a regular basis by the principal contractor including updates to waste forecasts, actual tonnage of each waste stream, and their recycling/disposal route. The principal contractor will monitor the status of these totals against targets and benchmarks and implement corrective measures for if failures occur.

6.2 Operational Waste

In relation to the operational waste management, Bellway support the aspirations of the Council to increase recycling and reduce the volume of waste sent to landfill.

High-quality operational waste and recycling facilities have been provided to support local and national municipal waste recycling targets. Waste facilities have been designed to be easily accessible for both internal occupiers and external waste collectors.

New residents will be provided with information packs containing a section on waste and recycling, including up-to-date information on the Council's waste collection services and Recycling Centres.

Appendix A – Policy WCS6 Requirements

WCS6: Waste Reduction and Auditing Requirement	Stanton Park
The type and volume of waste that the development process will generate (the development process comprises the construction process and any other operations necessary to bring the development into being)	Demolition waste materials: None expected. Excavation and earthworks: • A balance of material will be achieved onsite, with no excavation anticipated. • Should any excavation waste occur, a 95% diversion from landfill target has been set. Construction waste: • Baseline of 1,175t. Targeting 959t, in line with Bellway's waste reduction targets. • Minimum diversion from landfill of non-contaminated construction waste of 80%, with an aim to achieve 99% where possible. • Construction waste is likely to consist of timber, metals, plasterboard, packaging, ceramics, concrete, inert, plastics, electrical equipment, insulation, cement, liquids and oils, hazardous and general waste. Operational Waste • Operational waste= c.29,290 litres per week. • Suitable space will be provided to support recycling rates (although this is dependent on occupier behaviour). • Operational waste streams are likely to comprise of dry mixed recycling, organic and residual waste, and some smaller waste streams such as bulky waste items, batteries, electrical and electronic equipment.
The steps to be taken to reduce, re-use and recycle any waste that is produced through the development process	• Excavated material ('cut') should be used to satisfy the fill material requirements of the development where possible. • Implementation of best practice site waste reduction measures such as phasing of works to reuse temporary works where possible, and toolbox talks with a focus on waste minimisation. • Segregation of waste streams in order to facilitate recycling.

The steps to be taken to reduce the production of hazardous wastes in the development process	- Any hazardous waste materials such as fuels, oils and chemicals should be stored in secure bunded compounds or site offices in appropriate containers which are clearly labelled to identify their hazardous properties and are accompanied by the appropriate Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment sheets - Suitable provision will be made for handling any hazardous waste arising on-site, as advised by the Environment Agency. Any hazardous waste found onsite will be safely handled by licenced professionals.
The steps to be taken to minimise the use of raw materials in the development process	A range of best-practice waste minimisation measures will be implemented on site to reduce waste in line with targets. These could include: - Hold regular waste workshops and training with site workers with a focus on waste minimisation through good workmanship. - Buy in bulk and/or engage the supply chain to reduce packaging waste. - Use of computer software to accurately estimate required quantities. - Maximise the use of durable materials and finishes in the design to ensure materials remain in use for as long as possible. - Consideration of design measures such as an efficient and lean design that reduces material use, standardisation of components, use of pre-fabricated and pre-cut components, and use of durable finishes to reduce waste and the use of raw materials throughout the lifecycle of the development.
The steps to be taken to reduce the use of hazardous materials in the development process	- Use of non-toxic materials, such as emulsion-based paint rather than solvent-based where feasible. - Plan ahead to avoid over-ordering of cement.
The steps to be taken to minimise the pollution potential of unavoidable waste.	A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be produced, setting out measures to minimise the environmental impact of construction activities. This will include recommendations to minimise the pollution potential of unavoidable waste.
The steps to be taken to dispose of unavoidable waste in an environmentally acceptable manner.	Construction waste materials that cannot be reused or recycled on-site will be sent to material re-processors or construction materials recovery facilities (MRFs). Appropriate waste contractors and facilities will be chosen to ensure they are able to

	support the proposed diversion from landfill targets of 85% by volume, or 90% by weight for non-hazardous construction material (minimum) and 99% (aspirational).
The steps to be taken to ensure maximum waste recovery (e.g. recycling and composting) once the development is completed/occupied	• Adequate storage space will be provided to cater for potential recyclable and non-recyclable waste volumes. • Refuse storage areas will be clearly labelled and signposted to assist with the correct segregation, storage and collection of the recyclable waste streams. • Upon occupation, residents will be provided with information packs containing information that encourages waste prevention, re-use, and recycling.
Proposals for the transport of waste created during the development process and subsequent use of the site	• All waste will be transported from the site by licenced waste carriers who will be responsible for transporting waste to a permitted waste management facility for appropriate treatment or disposal. • For waste created during the development process, once appointed, the principal contractor will consult with a licenced waste carrier to undertake an assessment of waste removal from site, considering options with the lowest environmental impact. • For waste generated during the subsequent use of the site, Wiltshire Council, as the waste management authority for the Wiltshire area, will be responsible for the transport of operational waste. • Swept path analysis has been undertaken at detailed design to ensure adequate road access will for standard refuse collection vehicles.

Appendix B: Sample Data Sheet

Site Waste Management Plan data sheet																	
Project name:																	
Date when this sheet was filled out:																	
Stage of project (eg planning stage, during project delivery, end of project):																	
Report number (projected waste arising should be report number one etc):																	
Project address / location:																	
Estimated cost of the project:																	
Client:																	
Principal contractor:																	
Person responsible for waste management on site (name and job title):																	
Person and company completing this form, if different:																	
Sites your waste is going to (including permit, licence or registered exemption reference number and details):																	
A				B				C				D (add more boxes if needed)					
Details of the people removing waste from your site (including their waste carrier registration number):																	
A				B				C				D (add more boxes if needed)					
Quantity (specify volume or weight, eg m ³ , kg, T, number of skips)																	
Types of waste arising (add more rows if needed):	EWC** code	Reused		Recycled						Disposed of				Relate to boxes above (ie insert A or B etc)		WTN ↑ completed?	
		on site	off site	for use on site		for use off site		Sent to recycling or reprocessing facility		land-fill		other than landfill (eg incinerated)		Waste site	Waste carrier		
Target / Achieved (T) / (A)		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	Waste site	Waste carrier
Inert																	
Non-hazardous																	
Hazardous																	
Totals (m ³ , kg, T)																	
Performance score as %*																	
SWMP Target %*																	

Figure 5 : Example Data Sheet

Appendix C- Bin Muster Point Locations

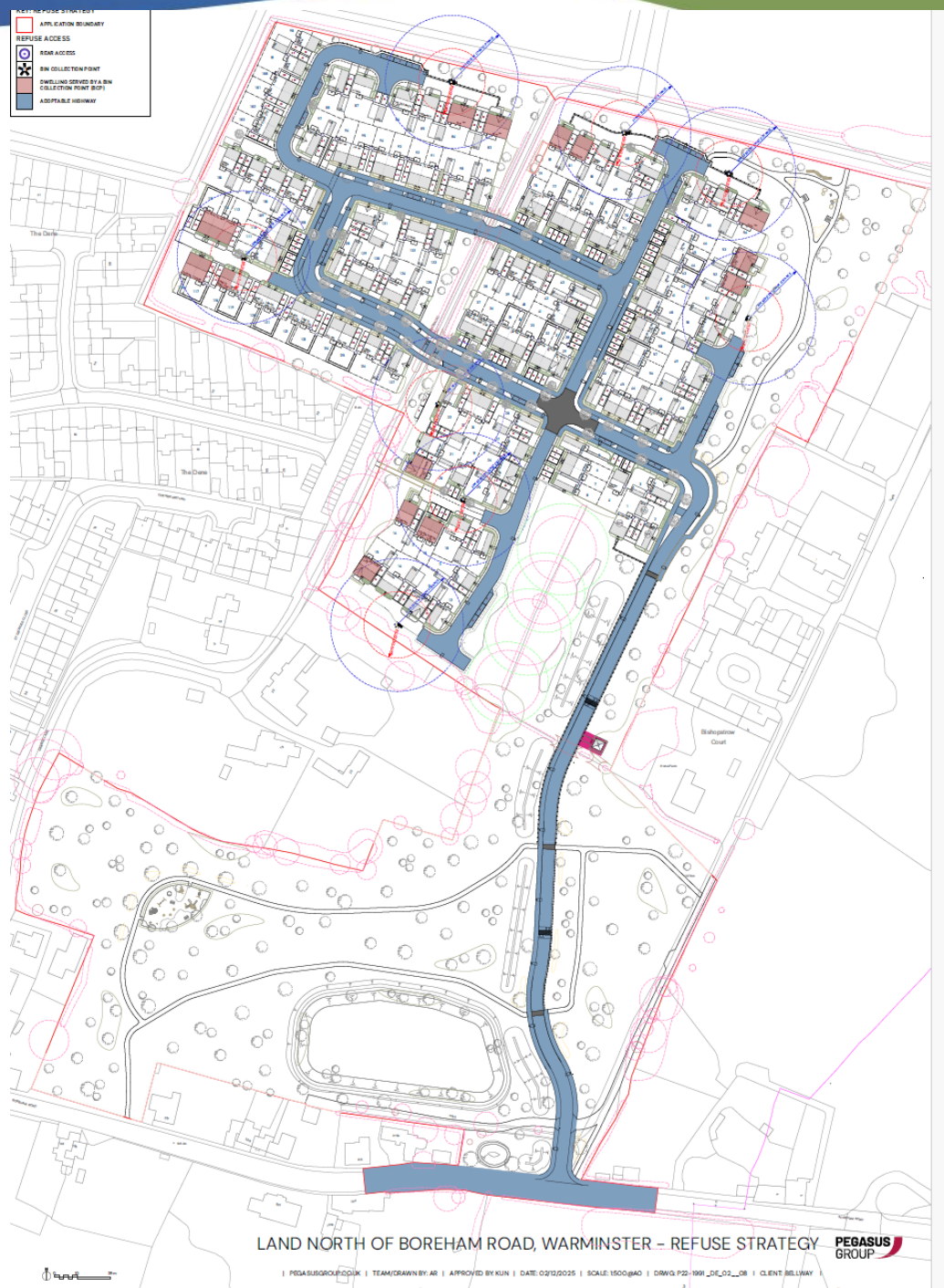


Figure 6 : Bin Muster Locations (Source : Pegasus)



Figure 7 : Refuse vehicle tracking (Source: Ardent Consulting Engineers)

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