



Waste Management Statement

Land off York Close, Market Bosworth



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This Waste Minimisation Statement has been prepared to support an outline planning application made by Gladman Developments Limited for up to 100 residential dwellings (including 40% affordable housing), with public open space, landscaping, sustainable drainage system (SuDS) a vehicular access point and the demolition of one residential dwelling at Market Bosworth.

1.1.2 The purpose of this statement is:

1. To outline the sustainable procedures which shall be adopted to minimise the generation of waste during the site's construction process; and
2. To identify the types and quantities of waste which will be generated during the construction phase and the operational phase of the development and the measures which shall be taken to ensure that the waste is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

1.2 The Waste Hierarchy

1.2.1 The 'waste hierarchy' is defined by Defra¹ as "**ranking waste management options according to what is best for the environment**". Its priority is to prevent waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, then recycling, then recovery, and last of all disposal (e.g. landfill). The waste hierarchy can be seen at Figure 1.

¹ Defra (2011) "Guidance on applying the Waste Hierarchy" available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69403/pb13530-waste-hierarchy-guidance.pdf (accessed June 2021)

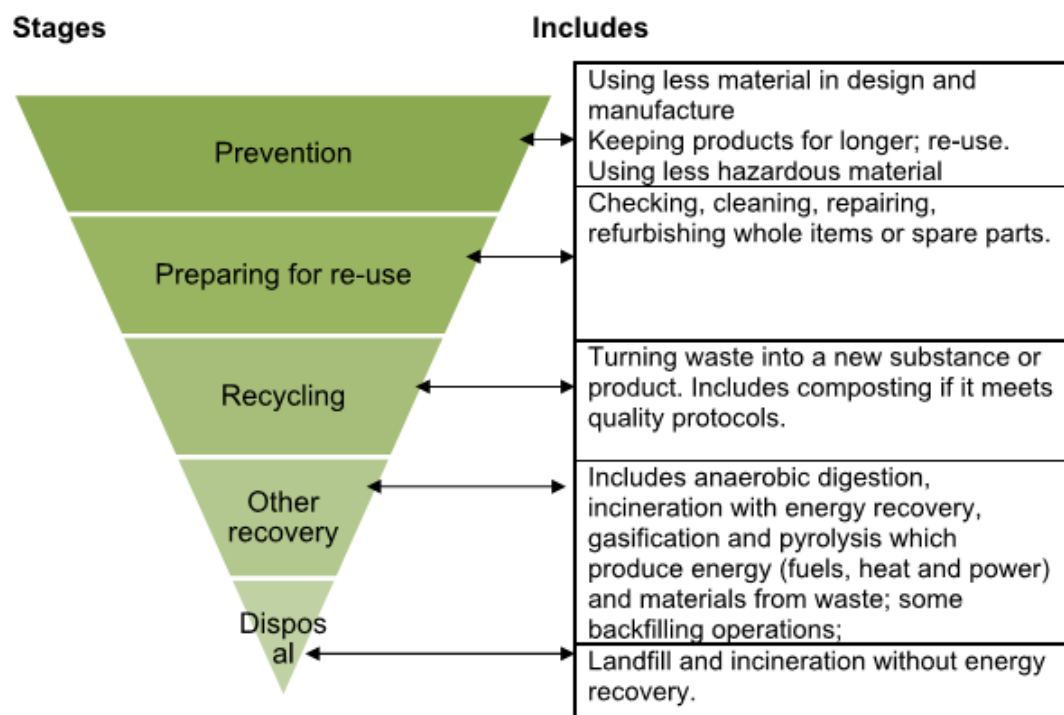


Figure 1. Waste Hierarchy (Defra, 2011)

- 1.2.2 Driving waste to top of the waste hierarchy is an integral part of the National Waste Management Plan for England and national and local planning policy for waste. The Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2019), forms part of the development plan, and is the starting point for decision making.

2 WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 Construction Phase

- 2.1.1 In terms of specifics relating to the proposed development, it is anticipated that during the excavation of footings, topsoil will be either reclaimed and reused in construction for landscaping disposed or can be used as a medium for compost. As in line with the waste hierarchy if it is not suitable for reuse the soil will be collected by a recycling contractor.
- 2.1.2 Building materials will be sourced locally and will be raw or new materials, and where possible these will be recycled materials.
- 2.1.3 Any building rubble (such as concrete, bricks, tiles, wood, insulation, glass, wire and pipe) will be reused and recycled and will be diverted from landfill whenever possible. Once the rubble has been processed (crushed, sieved and decontaminated) it may be suitable for the following applications: general bulk fill projects, base or fill in drainage, material for road construction or new concrete manufacture, depending on the resultant specification.
- 2.1.4 For landscaping, the applicant will use bark mulch for planting areas and peat free planting composts from local recycling centres. Any green waste shall be composted and shrub will be shredded and used as mulch or composted.
- 2.1.5 There will be an allocated space on site for the storage of waste materials which will be stored safely so that, if necessary, they can be used later in the construction period, or stockpiled until there is a full lorry-load for recycling. It is essential that hazardous wastes such as liquid solvents, paint, glues and bitumen must be identified, separated and placed in a secure container to ensure they do not leak prior to disposal.

- 2.1.6 Skips for the general waste that arise from the remaining construction activities will be used for waste removal from the site. Separate skips will be used for the disposal of plasterboard; where possible the remaining materials, such as polythene and cardboard will be segregated on site.
- 2.1.7 There will also be measures in place to ensure that 'soft' and 'hard' materials are separated on site to ensure materials do not become mixed.
- 2.1.8 The services of a local skip provider will be utilised, the appointed skip provider will have facilities for segregating waste at their depot to ensure that recycling of waste is maximised. As part of the appointment of the provider of skips, it will be necessary for the skip provider to give regular updates confirming the level of recycling achieved within their facility.
- 2.1.9 Table 1 (below) summaries the issues and options for waste minimisation.

Type of Waste	Options
Excavation of footings	1. Reuse of soil on site; or 2. Dispose of soil to recycling contractor; or 3. Dispose of soil to landfill site
Building materials	1. Use of second-hand materials; or 2. Use recycled materials (including recycled aggregates); or 3. Use renewable materials; or 4. Use local raw or new materials; or 5. Use non-local raw or new materials

Landscaping materials	1. Use bark mulch for planting areas and peat free planting composts from local recycling centres 2. Use non-local recycled mulch
Storage	1. Bundle or tie waste if not held in a receptacle so it does not get blown away 2. Wastes such as liquid solvent wastes especially require a container /receptacle to ensure they do not leak or escape

Table 1: Waste Minimisation Measures Summary

2.2 Operation Phase

- 2.2.1 Once the buildings are being occupied, waste will be generated. This shall be managed using the same waste minimisation principles as for its design and construction. It is acknowledged that people will recycle more if the infrastructure is in place to make it easy for them to do so. Therefore, the development shall be designed with allocated space/areas for bin/box storage and home or communal composting.
- 2.2.2 There will be adequate access for waste collection vehicles and their operatives provided and there will be sufficient space for: recycling boxes, storage areas, composting bins and wheelie bins.
- 2.2.3 In addition, user information needs to be supplied to new occupiers of buildings. This will include information on the recycling and waste disposal services provided by the local waste collection authority.

3 CONCLUSION

- 3.1.1 This Waste Minimisation Statement outlines the options for dealing with waste during the construction and operational phases of the development of up to 100 residential dwellings (including 40% affordable housing), with public open space, landscaping, sustainable drainage system (SuDS) a vehicular access point and the demolition of one residential dwelling at Market Bosworth.



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