Appendix 16.2 Site Waste Minimisation Statement

Introduction

This Waste Minimisation Statement has been prepared in support of the Sharpness Docks Energy Development Planning Application.

The document considers the pertinent issues regarding National and Local Planning Policy and has been prepared in accordance with Policy 36 of the Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan and the adopted SPD "Waste Minimisation in Development Projects".

The Waste Minimisation Statement sets out the commitments and actions in relation to the development in following the principles of the waste hierarchy. Waste minimisation initiatives at design, construction, occupation and decommissioning stages have all been considered.

However as the detailed design and construction details for the development are not yet known, this WMS is prepared in a broad format only.

Planning Policy

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10 states that, in line with Government Policy the aim is to move waste up the waste hierarchy and utilise it as a resource as far as possible. Sustainable waste management looks to manage waste in line with the hierarchy through prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery with disposal only as a last resort.

Local Planning Policy is currently delivered through Gloucestershire's Waste Local Plan and is a material consideration when planning authorities in Gloucestershire determine planning applications.

Policy 36 of the Local Plan relates to Waste Minimisation and states;

> *Proposals for development requiring planning permission shall include a scheme for sustainable management of the waste generated by the development during construction and during subsequent occupation. The scheme shall include measures to:*
>
> *i. Minimise, re-use and recycle waste; and*
>
> *ii. Minimise the use of raw materials; and*
>
> *iii. Minimise the pollution potential of unavoidable waste; and*
>
> *iv. Dispose of unavoidable waste in an environmentally acceptable manner*

In addition, the Supplementary Planning Document on Waste Minimisation in Development Projects sets out how Policy 36 of the Local Plan should be implemented. It states that

> *"Waste should be managed in accordance with the 'waste hierarchy' (prevent, reduce, reuse, recycle and dispose) unless it can be demonstrated that an alternative approach is more environmentally sound. "Waste minimisation" means not producing waste in the first place. It also means reducing the quantity of waste that requires processing and/or disposal. The aspiration of the SPD is to divert 100% of construction/demolition waste from landfill. Any persons*

undertaking building works (including refurbishments) need to consider the principles of waste minimisation".

Description of Scheme

The planning application is for the erection, 25 year operation and subsequent decommissioning of a wind energy development comprised of the following elements: one wind turbine, together with new access track, modification to road junction, temporary construction compound, hard standing area, control kiosk and cabling, and other works and development ancillary to the main development."

The works will require a grid connection comprising underground cabling. The enabling works will be undertaken by Western Power Distribution as statutory undertaker and so are not included in the application or considered within this statement.

Proposed Waste Minimisation Initiatives

In line with the SPD on Waste Minimisation, this section considers waste minimisation through the four stages of the development.

Project Planning & Design Stage

Waste minimisation is an issue that will be considered throughout the development process. Whilst the majority of the development requires new infrastructure where possible design decisions have contributed towards preventing and reducing construction waste for example the existing access road to the site will be retained and upgraded reducing the need for construction materials for a new access road.

Partnership for Renewables (PfR) is committed to ensuring that the development is sustainable and once a main contractor is appointed PfR will work with them to ensure that in line with the SPD at least 10% by value of the materials to be used will consist of recycled content and that sustainably sourced materials will be used where possible. Given the nature of the development and the main element necessitating virgin products, this target will be challenging but PfR will look to explore options for utilisation of secondary aggregate (e.g. in construction of roadways etc).

Construction Activities

The following sections sets out the waste arisings that are anticipated to be generated during the construction phase. This includes material generated during excavation works.

As the detailed design is not yet finalised, outline information has been utilised to undertake initial calculations regarding likely volumes of material. The excavation volumes will be confirmed once the exact location of the turbine and the foundation system to be employed is known.

It is proposed that any excavated material generated will be stored on-site prior to being re-used. The material will be utilised in a variety of ways including;

- On completion of the construction works, the excavated soil will be used to backfill and cover the concrete base to the proposed new ground level.
- Material will be used to backfill the temporary construction compound and laydown areas.
- It is proposed that the crane hard standing will be left in place following construction in order to allow for the use of similar plant should major components need replacing during the operation of the wind energy development.

- Surplus excavated material will be utilised within the landscape proposals for the site including provision of low level screening bunds which allows material to remain on site for utilisation following decommissioning.

Aggregate required for construction of access tracks, laydown areas, the crane hard standing and foundation are expected to be sourced from local quarries or secondary aggregate suppliers. To reduce the amount of granular material required development of access roads will utilise geo-grid reinforcement technology (eg Tensar TriaxTX 160 or equivalent) in conjunction with granular fill.

Reducing the amount of material leaving the proposed development as a waste is a priority during construction periods. In order to ensure maximum recovery of materials dedicated areas for segregated excavation materials to be reused on site will be provided. This will include areas for soil, sub-soil and sub-strata alluvium material.

These segregation areas will be clearly signed in order to ensure staff on site are aware of correct receptacle for materials

A method of auditing construction waste will be agreed upon appointment of the main contractor. The method will be in accordance with Appendix C of the Waste Minimisation for Projects SDP.

An ethos of maintaining a tidy site will be encouraged amongst construction staff, with toolbox talks used to relay good waste management procedures.

There will be a very small amount of packaging type waste generated during construction, and it is anticipated that this will be beneficially reused or recycled by contractors or disposed of in licensed waste facilities locally. This construction waste is expected to be restricted to normal materials such as off cuts of timber, wire, fibreglass, cleaning cloths, paper and similar materials. These will be sorted and recycled if possible, or disposed of to an appropriately licensed landfill by the relevant contractor. Given the relatively small quantities likely to be generated it is not considered that this will impact on the waste management needs of the area and sufficient capacity will be available in local facilities to deal with the waste produced

It is not envisaged that any hazardous waste will be generated so no requirements for safe handling will be needed.

As there will be minimal construction site on staff, lockable general waste bins will be provided for municipal type waste. Given the small number of staff and short timescale for construction, implementation of a recycling system is considered unfeasible. However staff will be encouraged to minimise the waste they generate during this period.

At this stage we do not anticipate that surplus excavated material requiring removal from site will be generated. However should material be generated and not reused within the development it will be removed from site and recycled/recovered where possible subject to appropriates consents and construction suitability criteria. Given the small quantities involved local capacity should be available and this material will be dealt with via the SWMP.

Operation

The majority of waste production at the site will occur during the construction phase. The proposed development will not be manned during the operational phase and, therefore, waste generation will be minimal and restricted to waste from maintenance works in the main. Therefore, it is not considered

that this will impact on the waste management needs of the area and sufficient capacity will be available in local facilities to deal with the waste produced.

Operational waste will generally be restricted to very small volumes of materials associated with machinery repair and maintenance. It will be disposed of by the maintenance contractors in line with normal waste disposal practices and the Site Waste Management Plan.

Decommissioning

The wind energy development is designed to have an operational life of 25 years. At this time, the site will be decommissioned and the turbine dismantled and removed. Any alternative to this action will require a new EIA and planning approval.

The area of crane hard standing will be utilised during decommissioning at the end of the wind energy development's life.

The bases will be broken out to below ground level and all cables cut at depth below ground level and left in the ground. The turbine tower, nacelle, blades and kiosk will be removed. Roads will be left for use by the landowner. No aggregate will be removed from the site.

Material that has been stockpiled on site in screening bunds will be utilised to restore areas of excavation and provide cover to concrete slab areas enabling the site to be returned to an agricultural end use.

The decommissioning works are estimated to take six months. This approach is considered to be less environmentally damaging than completely removing foundations and cables.