December 2025

GLADMAN

Waste Management Strategy

Land off Henthorn Road, Clitheroe

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This Waste Management Strategy has been prepared in support of an outline planning application made by Gladman Developments Ltd ('Gladman') for the development of Land off Henthorn Road, Clitheroe ('the site'). The description of development is as follows:

> ***"Outline planning application for the erection of up to 115 dwellings, including affordable housing, with public open space, landscaping, sustainable urban drainage system (SuDS) and vehicular access. All matters reserved except for means of access".***

1.1.2 The strategy aims to prevent and reduce waste through thoughtful design and planning. When waste is generated, the strategy prioritises the reuse and recycling of materials to minimise the amount sent to landfill. Landfill disposal is treated as a last resort, utilised only after all the preceding stages of the waste hierarchy have been fully explored.

1.2 Relevant Documents

1.2.1 The strategy has been produced in alignment with the following relevant national and local documents:

- National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014);
- Resources and Waste Strategy for England (December 2018);
- Waste Management Plan for England (January 2021);
- Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 (January 2023);
- Waste Prevention Programme for England: Maximising Resources, Minimising Waste (August 2023);
- Waste Management Strategy for Lancashire (May 2009);

- Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy (March 2009) and Site Allocation and Development Management Policies (September 2013); and

- National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024).

1.2.2 At this stage, the strategy outlines the principles applied to the planning and design, construction and occupation phases. Detailed designs will come forward at the reserved matters stage. This will allow for precise calculations of potential waste volumes and provide more specific information on where materials can be reused and recycled both on-site and off-site.

2 WASTE GUIDANCE

2.1.1 In the United Kingdom, construction, demolition and excavation waste accounted for 61% of the total waste generated in 2020[1]. Given its substantial share, it is critical to reduce the annual generation of this type of waste.

2.1.2 Preventing the generation of waste is the preferred waste management strategy. When prevention is not feasible, reduction is the next best option. Following this, reuse and recycling opportunities should be pursued. Energy recovery is the next most suitable strategy. Finally, disposal is considered the last resort. This approach, known as the waste hierarchy, is illustrated in Figure 1[2] below.

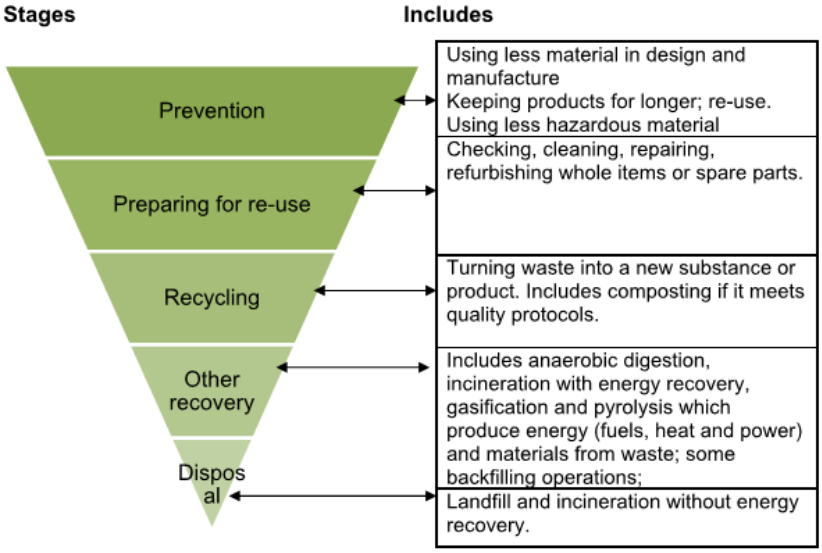

Figure 1: Waste Hierarchy

2.1.3 This strategy prioritises the higher tiers of the waste hierarchy and seeks to avoid landfill disposal whenever possible. As such, the scheme aligns with both national and local waste policy and constitutes sustainable development.

[1] Departments for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. UK statistics on waste. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data/uk-statistics-on-waste#total-waste-generation-and-final-treatment-of-all-waste

[2] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Guidance on applying the Waste Hierarchy, page 3. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a795abde5274a2acd18c223/pb13530-waste-hierarchy-guidance.pdf

3 WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

3.1 Planning and Design

3.1.1 The initial phase of the Waste Management Strategy prioritises waste prevention and reduction from the outset. This is achieved through meticulous planning and detailed design prior to the commencement of construction activities. Whilst some excavation of inert waste is inevitable due to the nature of the development, strategic design practices can significantly mitigate this impact. Specifically, by minimising initial excavations and maximising the feasibility of on-site material reuse, overall waste generation can be substantially reduced. Moreover, this approach not only aligns with waste reduction goals but also offers cost-saving advantages by reducing the need to transport waste off-site to licensed facilities.

3.1.2 The proposed site layout has been carefully structured to preserve existing hedgerows wherever feasible. Access requirements necessitate the removal of limited sections of hedgerow; however, the majority will be retained. By limiting hedgerow removal, associated waste generation is minimised.

3.1.3 Roads, highway verges, and footpaths, will be designed to closely follow existing ground levels, adhering to the specifications of the local highway authority. This approach minimises the need for extensive excavation during construction, thereby reducing the amount of waste generated from excavated materials.

3.1.4 Additionally, drainage design will ensure that the sewers and other drainage features are not excessively deep, thus reducing the excavation required to accommodate drainage routes.

3.2 Construction Phase

3.2.1 It is anticipated that during the excavation of footings, topsoil will either be reclaimed and reused in construction for landscaping or used as a medium for compost. In line with the waste hierarchy, if it is not suitable for reuse, the soil will be collected by a recycling contractor.

3.2.2 Building materials will be raw or new materials and locally sourced. Where possible, recycled materials will be used.

3.2.3 Any building rubble, such as concrete, bricks, tiles, wood, insulation, glass, wire and pipe, will be reused and recycled and 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.

3.2.4 For landscaping, the housebuilder will use bark mulch for planting areas and peat-free planting composts from local recycling centres. All green waste shall be composted, and shrubs will be shredded and either used as mulch or composted.

3.2.5 There will be an allocated space on-site for the storage of waste materials. They will be stored safely so that they can be used later in the construction period if necessary or stockpiled until there is a full lorryload for recycling. It is essential that hazardous wastes, such as liquid solvents, paint, glues and bitumen, are identified, separated and placed in secure containers to prevent leakage prior to disposal.

3.2.6 General waste arising from the remaining construction activities will be removed from the site via skips. 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. Measures will also be implemented to ensure that 'soft' and 'hard' materials are separated on-site.

3.2.7 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 the recycling of waste is maximised. It will be necessary for the skip provider to give regular updates confirming the level of recycling achieved within their facility.

3.2.8 The table below summarises the options for waste minimisation.

Construction Activities/Practices	Options
Excavation of footings	• Reuse soil for landscaping. • Use soil as a medium for compost. • Dispose of soil to recycling contractor.
Building materials	• Use locally sourced raw or new materials. • Use recycled materials (including recycled aggregates).
Landscaping materials	• Use bark mulch for planting areas and peat-free planting composts from local recycling centres.
Storage	• Store waste materials safely on-site so that they can be used later in the construction period if necessary or stockpiled until there is a full lorryload for recycling.
Disposal	• Remove general waste from the remaining construction activities from the site via skips.

3.3 Operational Phase

3.3.1 Once the buildings are occupied, waste will be generated. This shall be managed in accordance with the same waste minimisation principles that apply during the design and construction phases of the scheme. 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 space for bin/box storage and home or communal composting.

3.3.2 There will be adequate access for waste collection vehicles and their operatives. Critically, there will be sufficient space for recycling boxes, storage areas, composting bins and wheelie bins.

3.3.3 In addition, user information will be supplied to new occupiers of buildings. This will include information on the recycling and waste disposal services provided by the waste collection authority.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1.1 This strategy has set out how waste will be minimised and managed during the planning and design, construction and occupation phases of the proposed development on Land off Henthorn Road, Clitheroe.

4.1.2 The strategy clearly demonstrates that the scheme is in accordance with both national and local waste policy and constitutes sustainable development.

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Waste Management Strategy