

Waste Management Planning

Practice Guidance Note

Advice on the design of waste and recyclables storage and collection requirements



July 2011

Foreword (by portfolio holder)

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Part 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The way that waste is managed and treated is changing. Local Authorities are striving for high diversion rates away from landfill. Recycling and separating waste is now the norm in most households and this desire to treat waste as a resource is also growing into the commercial sector. Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council has a strong drive to be sustainable and to help the Borough improve on its environmental performance.
- 1.2 A **Waste Management Planning Practice Guidance Note** is a tool which can encourage and promote effective and functional waste and recycling storage and collection facilities to be incorporated into developments. It is a tool that Development Control Officers of the Borough Council and developers can use to ensure development proposals are adequate in terms of waste management.
- 1.3 The purpose of this advice is to help developers to deliver efficient, adaptable storage facilities for recyclable materials and waste, and to help Development Control Officers to assess and improve waste management proposals within development proposals. Storage facilities must meet the needs of today's recyclable material markets, waste collection operations and be flexible enough to meet the demands of the future. It is important that all waste services are provided in a manner that delivers safe and efficient working practices whilst safeguarding the amenity of households, workers and visitors to the Borough.

Important Note: This guidance note is not a substitute for consultation with the Recycling Strategy team at the Borough Council

- 1.4 "Creating a Cleaner, safer and sustainable Borough" is one of the key priorities of the Borough Council's **Corporate Plan** 2009/10 to 2011/12. As part of this, the Borough Council is committed to ensure that waste is minimised, recycled and composted. One of the key objectives this priority is to have streets and open spaces that are clean and the community have pride in the borough.
- 1.5 The Borough Council is committed to recycling and sustainable waste disposal under the wider aims of both the **Waste Management Strategy (2008)** and the **Climate Change Strategy (2008)**. The Borough Council wants to encourage developers and planning applicants to support us in this vision of creating a Borough where development responds to this commitment and can accommodate waste storage and recyclable materials storage in a way which is user friendly, functional, designed for needs, easily collected and has no adverse impact on the appearance of the street scene.

Key Objective

- 1.6 The council are committed to the wider aims of the climate change strategy. **The key objective** of the plan is to ensure new developments are fully equipped with well designed, suitable waste and recycling storage facilities that will ensure sound site management, and that waste and recyclable materials can be collected easily and efficiently from the site. This key objective can be achieved simply by considering waste management as an integral part of the development process, and by Development Control officers being aware that good waste management within developments is fundamental to the character, sense of place and operation of a building or place. Inadequate provision adds to costs and can lead to problems for residents, neighbours and refuse collection crews.

The need to provide suitable opportunities for the storage and collection of waste is a major consideration in the design of whole site layouts, streets and individual buildings

The Borough Council adopted the “**Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design Guidance Supplementary Planning Document**” in November 2010, which now forms part of the council’s Local Development Framework. This document is focussed on improving the design quality of the area, and good waste management practice is mentioned several times as integral to the success of new development.

Purpose

- 1.7 This guidance note provides technical information to assist architects, developers and Development Control Officers when designing and assessing proposals which incorporate recycling and refuse storage areas. It is intended to help deliver the modern expectations of homeowners and businesses and lead to the more efficient management of waste.

2. Benefits of Waste Management Practice Guidance

- 2.1 The Waste Management Planning Practice Guidance Note will:-
- Give an overview of the Recycling and Waste collection service currently provided by the Borough Council
 - Provide technical details of the sizes and types of waste containers used in the Borough
 - Provide practical solutions for waste segregation, storage and collection at all new build commercial and residential development, and where reasonable, to conversions
 - Encourage the use of pre-application discussions to facilitate and encourage consideration of waste storage facilities, and provide a checklist of points for officers to consider
 - Ensure careful thought is given to waste storage facilities in terms of design, location and function, to ensure full integration into a development proposal or existing development
 - Appropriate ways of siting, enclosing and screening bin storage areas
 - The access requirements of the refuse collection crew and vehicles
 - Highlight examples of good practice demonstrating successful approaches to waste and recyclables storage
 - Provide planning officers with guidance to assist with decision making
 - Contribute to sustainability and reduced environmental impact.



A poorly designed bin store can detract from what is otherwise a good development. Designers need to think about how people use communal facilities, and if they are difficult to access or out of the way chances are they will not be used properly

2.2 Unless proper consideration is given to accommodating wheeled bins in the layout and design of a development a number of issues can arise:

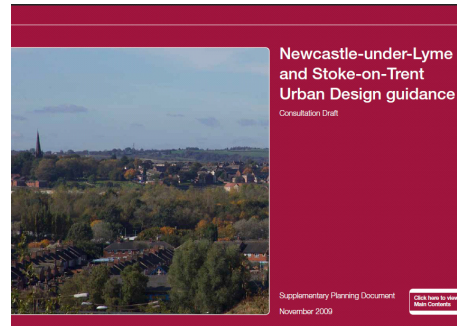
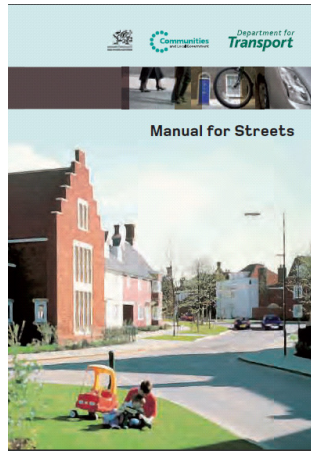
- i. **Bins can be prominent and intrusive** in the street scene, particularly in terraced housing or other high density developments
- ii. Where housing is situated close to, or on, the back edge of the footway or pavement, **bins can be left obstructing the pavement**
- iii. Bin storage areas can be **inconveniently located** for residents or inaccessible to refuse collection crews.
- iv. Bin storage areas that are poorly sited and designed can result in a **loss of amenity** for residents due to **noise and odour**.

2.3 These elements need to be considered and designed as an integral part of the overall scheme. A simple test is that if the elements are hardly noticeable then the design is successful. (Better Places to Live By Design, Chapter 7, Pg 4)
The **planning process** can be used as an **effective tool** to ensure developments can accommodate essential facilities such as bin storage, recycling areas, and ensuring adequate space for the manoeuvring of waste collection vehicles. If this aspect of a development is considered at the beginning of the application process, major problems can be avoided in the long run, and can ensure a more pleasant and better functioning development. This guidance should be referred to from the earliest stages of the design process, as adequate facilities and good access for collection crews and vehicles can be difficult to retrofit at later stages in the development process. Design measures can be incorporated to help ensure all new developments minimise their impact on the environment. Inadequate provision for the appropriate storage, collection and recycling of waste adds to costs and can lead to problems for residents/ occupiers, neighbours and refuse collection crews.

2.4 **This document should not be used in isolation**, and other useful documents you may wish to consult include:

- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council Waste Management Strategy
- PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management:
- Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10
- Manual for Streets
- Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
- Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Municipal Waste Strategy (2008)

Important Note: This guidance is not a substitute to consultation with the Recycling Strategy Team at the Borough Council



Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council's **Integrated Waste Management Strategy 2008 (IWMS)** sets out the proposals for the future of Waste Management services within the Borough until 2013. This highly sustainable strategy links closely to corporate priorities, carbon targets and a commitment to provide equally accessible services for all. This strategy has some key proposals (p2, IWMS) which this guidance note will take into consideration. (These can be viewed at Appendix 1 of this document)

- 2.5 One of the objectives of the Borough Council's **Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Strategy 2010 - 2015** is to:-

Use planning and building control powers to ensure energy efficiency and climate change adaptation measures are included within the development of land and buildings

3. Planning Policy Context

- 3.1 **National Planning Policy**
Planning Policy Statement 1 "Delivering Sustainable Development" states:

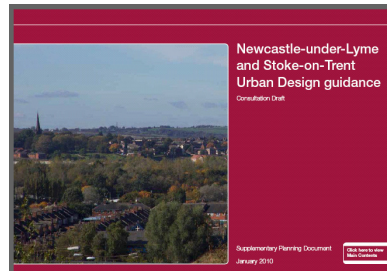
"development plan policies should take account of environmental issues such as...the management of waste in ways that protect the environment and human health, including producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible." (PPS 1)

- 3.2 **Planning Policy Statement 10 "Planning for Sustainable Waste Management"** sets out the Government's national policy on waste management land-use planning in England. It forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK and makes specific reference to the importance of good design in waste management:

“Good design and layout in new development can help to secure opportunities for sustainable waste management, including for kerbside collection and community recycling as well as for larger waste facilities. Planning authorities should ensure that new development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promote designs and layouts that secure the integration of waste management facilities without adverse impact on the street scene or, in less developed areas, the local landscape” (PPS 10)

3.3 PPS 10 goes on to state that “Waste management facilities in themselves should be well-designed, so that they contribute positively to the character and quality of the area in which they are located. Poor design is in itself undesirable, undermines community acceptance of waste facilities and should be rejected. “

3.4 In terms of **residential development**, the **Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design Guidance SPD (2010)** states that-
“Service Areas and bin storage must be carefully designed so as not to create a negative outlook for residents or in the public realm” (p94, 2010)



3.5 In terms of **commercial development**, the **Urban Design SPD** states that:
“developments should ensure that servicing and infrastructure are integrated sensitively into the design of the building i.e. storage tanks, refuse and other servicing requirements should not dominate on arrival.”

4. At what scale can good waste management practice be applied?

4.1 Good Waste management can be utilised at all levels and types of development, from householder extensions through to new housing and apartment developments, conversions, schools and commercial developments.

4.2 Good building design and site layout of facilities in appropriate locations will improve community acceptance of waste management facilities by mitigating environmental impacts, including visual appearance, and by improving operations on site so reducing impacts on the amenities of neighbouring uses to an acceptable level.

5. Decision Making

5.1 In determining planning applications, the Development Control Section will take into account the views of the Waste Management Section. Permission will not normally be granted in advance of submission of details indicating satisfactory storage arrangements for waste and recyclable materials. However, in exceptional circumstances it may be considered appropriate to reserve details of the waste storage accommodation, for approval prior to commencement of construction work.

Waste Management Plans

- 5.2 In major residential or commercial developments the council may require a **waste management plan** to be submitted. This should indicate estimated volumes and types of waste produced by the development, the size and location of waste and recycling stores and how recyclable materials and other waste is delivered to these stores, the equipment specified for compacting and/or containing the waste, the proposed collection point and the method for transferring waste to this location. The plan should also take into consideration access and manoeuvrability for the refuse freighters and distance from bin stores to refuse freighter.
The requirement for a site waste management plan is also on the local list of validation requirements.

A Waste Audit is required for applications for 10 or more dwellings or 1000m² or more of new Floorspace. A SWMP is required for applications where estimated construction costs are higher than £300,000 (for 4 or more additional dwellings or 250m² or more of new floorspace).

6. Part 2. Guidance related to specific types of development

- 6.1 This section will provide specific guidance for waste and recycling storage and management relating to the following types of development:-

Housing
Commercial developments
Schools
Mixed use developments

Housing

- 6.2 When considering a householder application for an extension at pre-application stage, it is important to consider how the property will function in terms of waste management and recycling. For example, it is important to give consideration to how bins and recycling boxes will be transported around the property and whether there is sufficient access to get the bins to the waste collection points.
- 6.3 It is important to consider whether there is the option of having a bin storage facility at the side or rear of the property, to reduce the cluttered appearance of streets. They should be located in the forecourt or front garden only if there is no alternative and should be well located in relation to each dwelling/building.
- 6.4 It is also important to consider whether a planned extension would impede on the space used for waste storage. For example, if bins are usually stored at the side of the property, but a side extension is proposed, where would bins then be stored? If a proposed extension would incur relocation of bins and recycling boxes and bags, it will be important to consider their storage which will both improve the functioning of your household, and improve the appearance of the street scene.



- 6.5 On bin day, the streets can become cluttered with bins and recycling bags which are put out onto the pavements outside of houses. Bins on pavements reduce their width and become hazards to people with mobility difficulties. To improve the appearance and function of the streets on bin days, it would be extremely beneficial to have a designated bin storage area at the front of properties. Obviously, this

approach would not be achievable at all types of property, and would be impossible on terraced streets where the properties are built right up to the pavement edge.

6.6 Home Composting

As part of the focus of the Borough Council on sustainability, home composting is seen as a key way for households to reduce their “waste” and turn it into compost. Composting is an option for treatment and recycling of garden and other organic waste at source. Home composting areas should be considered in all new housing developments. Consideration should similarly be given towards space for alternatives such as wormeries and food digesters. Easy access would be required from the kitchen or utility room and space should permit the co-location of bins and a composter in all houses with gardens. However, these must be carefully designed as part of the garden and not merely placed in a convenient area, which may be inappropriate. A 2m x 1m area should be provided with adequate drainage considered.

6.7 Internal storage of waste

It is also useful to consider how waste is stored within a property. When building a kitchen, utility room or garage extension, consider allocating a specific area for recycling purposes, and storage of food waste prior to collection. Not only will this help to organise the waste but it will motivate the household to recycle if there is a specific place for recyclables to go.



6.8 Boundary Walls and fences

When designing boundary walls or fences, detailing the composition of railings and walls to create a permeable front boundary while screening and containing the bins and boxes can reduce the appearance of clutter within the street.

6.9 For **detached, semi-detached and terraced houses** where possible, wheeled bins and boxes should be located on an area of hard standing within the rear curtilage with access to the collection point (which is usually located to the frontage of properties). Where bins cannot be accommodated within the rear curtilage the developer shall provide bin stores. Bin stores should be well designed to ensure they function well and do not create a visual blight within the street. The **bin collection point** should be easily accessible and designed to help screen the bins and recycling boxes as much as possible. Screening can be in the form of walling, fencing or landscaping.

6.10 The photograph below shows how refuse storage areas have been integrated into the development which keeps the street uncluttered and more visually acceptable. Enclosures should be kept as low as possible, constructed in materials to match the development to which they relate, provided with a watertight roof (sufficient to allow bin lids to be opened fully) and screened with planting where possible. The site and design of container storage areas should also have regard to the impact of noise and smells from them on the occupiers of neighbouring properties. Enclosures for mobile refuse containers should be located where they can be screened from the street and neighbours: either by structures, buildings or landscaping. To avoid health and safety issues steps and steep slopes should be avoided on the approaches to external bin storage areas and the areas should be adequately lit. Waste storage areas should be kept away from windows and ideally be located in shaded areas.

(<http://www.cabe.org.uk/case-studies/elmington-estate>)



7. Domestic Multi-Occupancy Developments (Apartments, flats etc)

- 7.1 In order to encourage and promote awareness of recycling in new developments it is good practice to provide signage in waste storage chambers discouraging the deposit of recyclables in the refuse containers, encouraging and directing use of the recycling banks provided. It is also good practice for any information packs provided to new residents to include full information on available recycling facilities along with encouragement to use them. **(See Appendix 2 for bin sizes)**
- 7.2 The design, location and appearance of bin and recycling storage is vitally important to multi occupancy developments, as poorly designed facilities can lead to an unkempt appearance and facilities that are not functional, leading to litter and hygiene problems. These areas should be designed to be integral to the overall development.
- 7.3 Waste storage areas should be accessible to all users and should not present an unnecessary health and safety risk. The method of transit of waste to a storage point will depend upon the type of development. In developments of flats and apartments typical options will be residents transferring their waste to communal bins, or a facilities management service. The developer should make adequate arrangements for the management and maintenance of all communal waste transit and storage infrastructure in all developments of flats and apartments.
- 7.4 Communal bin storage areas should be provided with appropriate drainage and on a hard surface to assist cleaning. Bin chambers at apartments and blocks of flats should be **sufficiently robust** to withstand impact from containers when they are moved by residents or collection operatives. Consideration should be given to appropriate screening of the waste bins and recycling facilities, and regard should be given to potential noise and smells from the use of the bins.
- 7.5 Consideration should also be given to vehicle access and egress to ensure the facilities can be easily serviced and are no more than 10 metres from the closest point of access for a refuse collection vehicle. Vehicle access to the site should not be obstructed by overhanging trees or vegetation.
- 7.6 To assist easy movement of bins the storage areas should be located in such a way that bin collectors can traverse vehicular dropped crossings.



Size of Unit	Total Storage Capacity Required for Refuse and Recycling
Single room unit	0.1 cubic metres
Two room unit	0.15 cubic metres
Three room unit	0.2 cubic metres
Four room unit	0.25 cubic metres
Five room unit	0.3 cubic metres
Six room unit	0.35 cubic metres

'Rooms' comprise bedrooms and lounges, but do not include kitchens and bathrooms. At least 40% of storage capacity must be allocated for recycling.

- 7.7 It is essential that liaison between the designers, the waste, highways, planning and building control authorities, and access officers, takes place at an early stage (i.e. at the pre-application stage). Agreement is required on the way waste is to be managed and in particular:
- Methods for storing, segregating and collecting recycling and waste;
 - The amount of recycling and waste storage required, based on collection frequency, and the volume and nature of the waste generated by the development; and
 - the size of anticipated collection vehicles.

(Manual for Streets, 2007)

8. Size of Waste collection Vehicles

- 8.1 Waste collection vehicles fitted with rear-mounted compaction units are about the largest vehicles that might require regular access to residential areas. Please see **Appendix 3** for vehicle dimensions.

9. Commercial premises

- **Offices**
- **Restaurants and takeaways**
- **Retail**

- 9.1 As for all other properties, the general principles for storage and access should be followed. At least half of the waste generated is likely to be recyclable, so separation facilities must be made available in any waste stores.
- 9.2 Non-domestic waste must be collected by a Licensed Waste Carrier who can provide a Waste Transfer Note for the material carried. Although the Borough Council can provide such services (alongside hiring or selling containers), other Licensed Waste Carriers are available. Such services attract a charge for both collection and disposal.
- 9.3 Information on the composition of waste from commercial premises is not available at this time, however research has been completed on gross waste production and the storage capacity for each type of development are listed below:

Offices	2,600 litres of waste storage for every
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	1,000m ² gross floor space
Retail	5,000 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m ² gross floor space
Restaurants and Fast food Outlets	10,000 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m ² gross floor space
Hotels	7,500 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m ² gross floor space

9.4 Some commercial developments may be required to deal with a high volume of waste. Whether recyclable or not, it is important to consider (at design stage) how the waste will be managed, sorted, stored and collected. Quite often, bins are stored in unattractive service yards to the side or rear of properties, causing a visual blight. All commercial premises will be expected to store refuse in wheeled bins rather than sacks for reasons of health and safety and manual handling.

10. Non residential developments (schools, charities etc)

10.1 Waste from schools is classified by DEFRA as '**domestic waste**'. Therefore the Council will wish to implement collections for as broad a range of recyclable materials from these locations as possible. This will be done using the same 'source-separated' principle as is applied at domestic properties. 'Refuse' is, again, only to collect materials not currently accepted for recycling.

10.2 As for all other properties, the general principles for storage and access should be followed. At least half of the waste generated is likely to be recyclable, so separation facilities must be made available in any waste stores:

- 1,500 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m² gross floor space.
- 1,000 litres of recycling storage for every 1,000m² gross floor space.

Schools

10.3 All educational premises will be expected to store refuse in wheeled bins rather than sacks for reasons of health and safety and manual handling.

11. Mixed Use (Domestic and Commercial) Developments

11.1 Where mixed developments are proposed, access to commercial waste storage areas should be separated from the access to the domestic waste storage areas. Effort should be made to provide waste separation facilities within developments. This should include such things as paper, card, glass, cans, and plastic bottles recycling collection points in offices and retail units, and facilities for separating food waste in kitchens.

11.2 The Borough Council has a statutory obligation to remove domestic recyclables and waste at no charge to residents. Non-domestic waste must be collected by a Licensed Waste Carrier who can provide a Waste Transfer Note for the material carried. Although the Borough Council can provide such services (alongside hiring or selling containers), other Licensed Waste Carriers are available. Such services attract a charge for both collection and disposal.

11.3 The guidance provided in the residential and the commercial and non residential sections should be followed where necessary to ensure adequate and functional facilities are provided.

12. General Considerations

- 12.1 Waste planning and pollution control authorities should work closely to ensure integrated and timely decisions under the complementary regimes. This can be assisted by applicants preparing and submitting planning and pollution control applications in parallel. Pre-application discussions between the applicant, WPA and pollution control authority can help to ensure that all relevant issues are addressed within the respective applications submitted.
- 12.2 Sustainable waste management opportunities will be best secured through good design and layout in both waste and non-waste related proposals. Non-waste related development might incorporate recycling facilities such as bring banks, provide dedicated facilities to enable the collection of recyclable materials, or contribute toward community waste management facilities such as green waste composting sites or civic amenity sites.
- 12.3 The **storage areas** for wheeled bins need to:
- Be in a location which can be reached during service hours without interacting with the school community.
 - Be at ground level.
 - Within 15 metres of the public highway.
 - Allow for both recycling and refuse containers
 - The site and design of commercial bin storage areas should also have regard to the impact of noise and smells from them on the occupiers of neighbouring properties
- 12.4 **Access pathways** from the storage area to the collection point (where the vehicle stops) need to:
- Be level, unless the gradient falls away from the storage area in which case the gradient should not be steeper than 1:12.
 - Be at least 1.5 metres wide
 - Be free from kerbs and steps.
 - Have solid foundations and a smooth continuous impervious surface (n.b. not gravel, cobbles etc.).
 - Must be easily accessible to staff;
 - Provided with appropriate drainage to assist cleaning
 - Have shallow ramps where they meet roadways.
 - Be no more than 10 metres from the point where the collection vehicle will stop.
- 12.5 The collection vehicle will need to park near the storage area. So **access roads** need to:
- Have suitable foundations and surfaces to withstand the maximum weight of the vehicle (generally 26t GVW, 11.5t axle loading)
 - Have heavy-duty manhole covers, gully gratings etc.
 - Be designed to ensure reasonable convenience for the collection vehicle.
 - Be a minimum of 5 metres wide.
 - Be arranged for the collection vehicle to continue in a forward direction.
 - Offer adequate space for turning.
 - Allow a minimum of 4.1m clearance under any obstruction such as an arch.
- 12.6 If more than four containers are to be emptied, then the collection vehicle should be able to enter the development to avoid the risk of obstructing traffic. Exceptions may be made when the vehicle can be conveniently reversed into the development over a distance not exceeding 12 metres to a point within 10 metres of the storage area. In all such instances a 'Bellmouth Access' (i.e. with radius kerbs) shall be

provided. Collection vehicles should not generally be expected to reverse into a development from a busy main road.

13. General Guidance on Recycling

- 13.1 The Manual for Streets (2007) states that the most common types of provision for recycling (often used in combination) are bring facilities such as bottle and paper banks, where residents leave material for recycling to be collected. 'Bring' facilities need to be in accessible locations, such as close to community buildings, but not where noise from bottle banks, etc., can disturb residents. There needs to be enough room for the movement and operation of collection vehicles. (Manual for Streets, 2007)
- 13.2 Households in the Borough are provided with recycling facilities, and this is collected fortnightly. Designers should ensure that containers can be left out for collection without blocking the footway or presenting hazards to users, and the guidance presented throughout the document can be applied to recyclable as well as non recyclable waste storage and collection.

Important Note: This guidance does not replace guidance from the Recycling Strategy Team, and their advice should always be sought in addition to this document when planning for waste management.

Further resources:

- DCLG (2005) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development
- DCLG (2005) Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
- Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design Supplementary Planning Document (2010)
- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Strategy 2010 - 2015
- Department of the Environment Working Party Report (1967) - Refuse Storage and Collection.
- Building Regulations 2000 as amended by SI 2001/3335 – The Requirement – Solid.
- Waste Storage (6).
- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Building Regulations 2000, requirement H4, Solid waste storage.
- Building Regulations 2000, requirement K1, Stairs, ladders and ramps.
- British Standards Institution Codes and Standards
- BS 5906: 1980 Code of Practice for Storage and On-site Treatment of Solid Waste from Buildings.
- BS EN 840: 1997 Mobile waste containers
- Chartered Institution of Waste Management. Publication No.3 Advice on Storage and On-Site Treatment of Household, Commercial and Industrial Wastes
- BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method)
- An Environmental Assessment For New Offices
- An Environmental Assessment For New Homes
- Household waste: storage provision and recycling
- Designing for Deliveries, Freight Transport Association
- Department of Transport Design Bulletin 32, Residential Roads and Footpaths

- Disability Discrimination Act 1995
- Household Waste Recycling Act 2003
- Waste Strategy 2000
- EU Landfill Directive (Council Directive 1999/31/EC)
- Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008
- Planning Policies for Sustainable Building, LGA, 2006
- The Corporate Plan 2009/10 to 2011/2, Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council
- Corporate Equality Scheme, 2008, Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council

Appendix 1. Legislation

All new developments must meet the requirements of Part H6 of the Building Regulations 2000 (solid waste storage). This states that:

- Adequate means of storing waste shall be required; and
- Adequate means of access should be provided for people in the building to the place of storage and from the place of storage to a collection point for the collection of waste






The Environmental Protection Act 1009, section 46 (household waste) and section 47 (commercial waste) place various waste management duties on local authorities. Under section 46 a local authority may require:

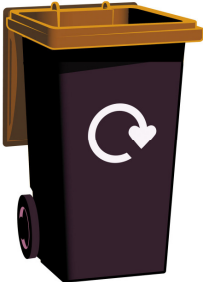
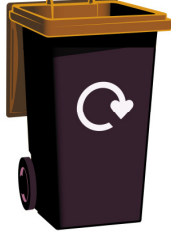




- Waste of certain types to be stored separately so that they can be recycled;
- Occupiers of dwellings to provide containers of a specified type for the storage of waste;
- Additional containers to be provided for the separate storage of recyclable waste; and
- Locations where containers should be placed for emptying


Appendix 2.

Waste Container sizes for the Borough





Domestic, Single-Occupancy Buildings

Container	Contents	Collection Frequency	Image	Dimensions
Recycling box	glass bottles and jars, tins, cans	Fortnightly		55ltr capacity, 560mm wide, 440mm deep and 350mm tall
Reusable blue sack	paper	Fortnightly		35ltr capacity – dimensions when full vary
Red sack	Plastic bottles	Fortnightly		60ltr capacity – dimensions when full vary
Green sack	Cardboard	Fortnightly		55ltr capacity – approx 300mm wide, 260mm deep and 420mm tall
White sack	Textiles	Fortnightly		60ltr capacity – dimensions when full vary

Brown-lidded wheeled bin (standard)	Garden waste	Fortnightly		240ltr capacity, 580mm wide, 740mm deep, 1100mm tall
Brown-lidded wheeled bin (smaller – available upon request by householder, see para 3.13)	Garden waste	Fortnightly		140ltr capacity, 505mm wide, 555mm deep, 1100mm tall
Kitchen caddy	Food waste (to be stored in kitchen)*	Not applicable (see 'Kerbside caddy', below)		7ltr capacity, 252mm wide, 229 mm deep and 252mm tall
Kerbside caddy	Food waste from kitchen caddy*	Weekly		23ltr capacity, 320mm wide, 400mm deep and 405mm tall
Grey-lidded wheeled bin (standard size)	Materials not listed above ('residual refuse')	Fortnightly		180ltr capacity, 505mm wide, 755mm deep, 1100mm tall
Grey-lidded wheeled bin (larger size, see para 3.12)	Materials not listed above ('residual refuse')	Fortnightly		240ltr capacity, 580mm wide, 740mm deep, 1100mm tall





Grey-lidded wheeled bin (smaller size see para 3.13)	Materials not listed above ('residual refuse')	Fortnightly		140ltr capacity, 505mm wide, 555mm deep, 1100mm tall
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Domestic Multi-Occupancy Developments

Container	Contents	Collection Frequency	Image	Dimensions
Wheeled bins – variously coloured lids to match WRAP guidance	Individual recycling streams, to include presently paper, cardboard, glass bottles and jars, cans and tins and plastic bottles	Fortnightly		140ltr capacity, 505mm wide, 555mm deep, 1100mm tall
Wheeled bins – variously coloured lids to match WRAP guidance	Individual recycling streams, to include presently paper, cardboard, glass bottles and jars, cans and tins and plastic bottles	Fortnightly		240ltr capacity, 580mm wide, 740mm deep, 1100mm tall
Recycling box	glass bottles and jars, tins, cans	Fortnightly		55ltr capacity, 560mm wide, 440mm deep and 350mm tall
Reusable blue sack	paper	Fortnightly		35ltr capacity – dimensions when full vary
Red sack	Plastic bottles	Fortnightly		60ltr capacity – dimensions when full vary

Green sack	Cardboard	Fortnightly		55ltr capacity – approx 300mm wide, 260mm deep and 420mm tall
White sack	Textiles	Fortnightly		60ltr capacity – dimensions when full vary




Non residential developments (schools, charities, etc)



Container	Contents	Collection Frequency	Image	Dimensions
Lidded wheeled bins – lid colour to vary dependent upon contents (size to be agreed in line with listed in previous section)	Recycling/ refuse	Fortnightly/as per individual contract		180ltr capacity, 505mm wide, 755mm deep, 1100mm tall
Lidded wheeled bins – lid colour to vary dependent upon contents (size to be agreed in line with listed in previous section)	Recycling/ refuse	Fortnightly/as per individual contract		240ltr capacity, 580mm wide, 740mm deep, 1100mm tall
Lidded wheeled bins – lid colour to vary dependent upon contents (size to be agreed in line with listed in previous section)	Recycling/ refuse	Fortnightly/as per individual contract		140ltr capacity, 505mm wide, 555mm deep, 1100mm tall
Euro/bulk bins (metal or plastic)	Recycling/ refuse	Fortnightly/as per individual contract		660ltr capacity, 1190mm wide, 1360mm deep, 780mm tall

Euro/bulk bins (metal or plastic)	Recycling/refuse	Fortnightly/as per individual contract		1100ltr capacity, 1210mm deep, 1100mm wide, 1427mm tall
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Commercial Developments

Offices	2,600 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m2 gross floor space
Retail	5,000 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m2 gross floor space
Restaurants and Fast food Outlets	10,000 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m2 gross floor space
Hotels	7,500 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m2 gross floor space

Container	Contents	Collection Frequency	Image	Dimensions
Trade sacks (purchased by the roll – subject to approval by Trade Refuse Officer)	Refuse	As per individual contract		60ltr capacity – dimensions when full vary
Green-lidded wheeled bins (size to be agreed in line with listed in previous section)	Refuse	As per individual contract		240ltr capacity, 580mm wide, 740mm deep, 1100mm tall
Green-lidded wheeled bins (size to be agreed in line with listed in previous section)				360ltr capacity, 580mm wide, 875mm deep, 1080mm tall

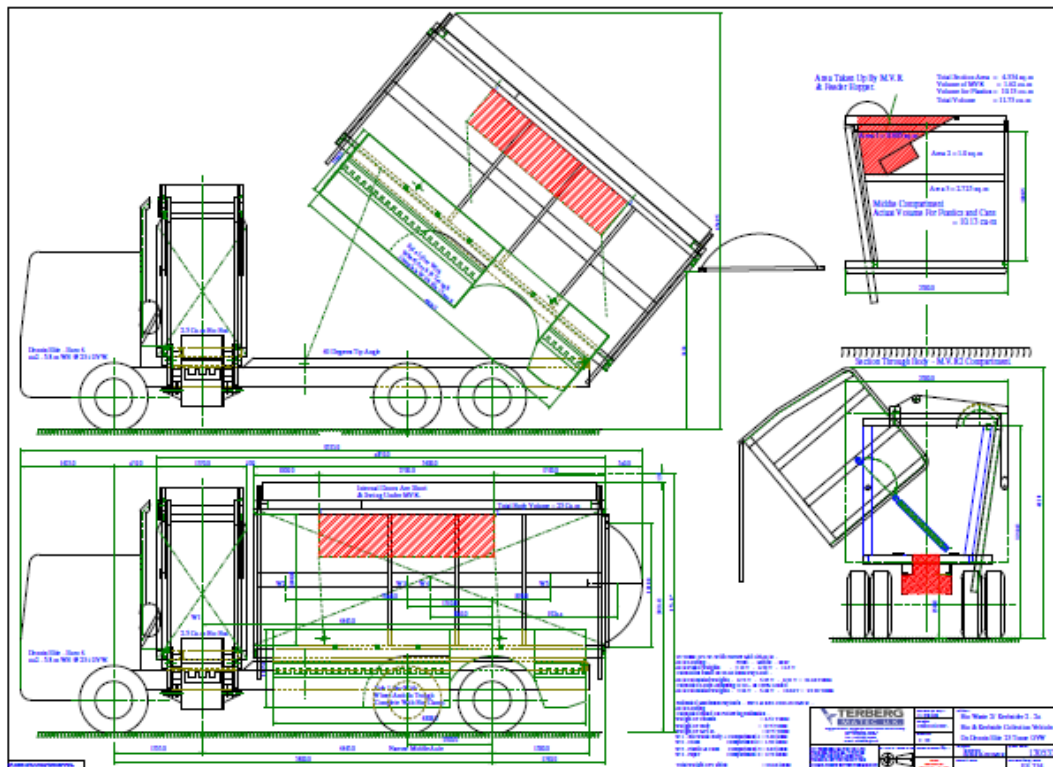
Euro/bulk bins (metal or plastic)	Recycling/refuse	Fortnightly/as per individual contract		660ltr capacity, 1190mm wide, 1360mm deep, 780mm tall
Euro/bulk bins (metal or plastic)	Recycling/refuse	Fortnightly/as per individual contract		1100ltr capacity, 1210mm deep, 1100mm wide, 1427mm tall

Mixed Use (Domestic and Commercial) Developments

For details of container sizes, refer to Domestic, Single-Occupancy Buildings, Domestic Multi-Occupancy Developments and Commercial Developments.

Appendix 3. Vehicle dimensions

Kerbside Recycling: Terberg Kerbsider (Bio and Kerbside Collection Vehicle on Dennis Elite Eagle 23 tonne GVW)



23 Tonne G.V.W. With Narrow Mid Lift Axle: -
Axle Loading: - Front - Middle - Rear
Axle Plated Weights - 7.10 T - 6.50 T - 11.5 T
Calculation based on 20.66 tonne Pay Load: -
Axle Calculated Weights - 6.74 T - 5.03 T - 8.91 T = 22.66 Tonne.
Calculated Loads Assuming U.D.L. @ 100% Loaded
Axle Calculated Weights - 7.26 T - 5.68 T - 10.06 T = 23.00 Tonne.
Estimated Maximum Payloads: - BW2 & KS2-24/2L/4C/MVR: -

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council
Waste Management Planning Practice Guidance Note

Axle Loading

Calculated Based On Following Estimates: -

Weight Of Chassis = 6.51 Tonne

Weight Of Body = 5.75 Tonne

Weight Of M.V.R. = 0.75 Tonne

W1 - Bio Waste Body + Compartment 1 = 3.00 tonne

W2 - Glass Compartment 2 = 1.30 tonne

W3 - Plastic & Cans Compartment 3 = 0.65 tonne

W4 - Paper Compartment 4 = 2.70 tonne

Total Weight of Vehicle = 20.66 tonne

Refuse Collection

P4M2N4.03

CHASSIS: MERCEDES-BENZ
 MODEL: ECONIC 3233LL 8x4/4 EURO 4
 CAB: STANDARD CREW CAB
 WHEELBASE: 3750mm
 ENGINE: x
 GEARBOX: x
 BODY: POWERLINK 26
 HOIST: TERBERG OMNIDEL, OMNIDE & TCA-DE

MAX. WIDTH: 2540mm
 MIN. GROUND CLEARANCE: -
 TURNING CIRCLE: -
 PACKING CYCLE TIME: -
 HOIST CYCLE TIME: -

TOLERANCES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:		NOTICE This print is the property of the HEIL Co. and is recallable at any time. It must not be copied or used detrimentally to the interests of the HEIL Co.	DIVISION E	UNITS —	THE HEIL CO. DUNFERMLINE, SCOTLAND
LINEAR (mm)	XXX ± 0.1				
LINEAR (Inches)	XXX ± 0.003	DATE: 18/04/07	SCALE: NTS	TITLE: POWERLINK 26 / TERBERG HOIST MERCEDES ECONIC 8x4/4 3750mm W/B	
A	OMNIDE HOIST ADDED	28/07/09	C.J.F	MATERIAL:	DRAWN BY: C.J.F
-	FIRST ISSUE	18/04/07	C.J.F	ECO No.:	P4M2N403
REV.	WAS	DATE	ECO No.		

Food Waste Collection

THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION TO NOT SCALE DO NOT PHOTOCOPY IF IN DOUBT ASK DIMENSIONS IN mm U.S. NOTES

Iveco Daily 65C18 6,500 Kgs. GVW.
All Weights are approximate and in Kgs.

Kerb Weight Axle Loading, Front : 1450
 Kerb Weight Axle Loading, Rear : 795
 Axle Plated Weights, Front : 2300
 Axle Plated Weights, Rear : 5000
 Equipment, Body & BinLift : 2150
 Total weight of vehicle : 4395

Max Payload (Based on 6500 kg GVW) : 2105

Calculated Loads Assuming UDL of 2105 kg

Axle Weight, Front : 1850
 Axle Weight, Rear : 4650

3	-	-		LinkTip	Kerbside	FMA Freightnote: RS360 BinLift	CUSTOMER: Newcastle-Under-Lyme
4	-	-				Weight Calcs	END USER: -
3	-	-				Iveco Daily 65C18 6.5t	
2	-	-					
1	01/18/09	MH	First Issue	RAINBOW BUSINESS PARK, STRONGES LANE, WILLENHALL WEST MED, WV13 1HH	TEL: 01902 363 100 FAX: 01902 363 389	TOLERANCES: DATE: 01/18/09 DRAWN: MASS: 4 DWT: 4	BRG No: 22431-70-1
ISSUE	DATE	BY	MODIFICATION	NOTES: THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF LINK TIP. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.			

- Kerb Weight Axle Loading, Rear: 795
- Axle Plated Weights, Front: 2300
- Axle Plated Weights, Rear: 5000
- Equipment, Body and Bin Lift: 2150
- Total Weight of Vehicle: 4395
- Max Payload (based on 6500kg GVW): 2105
- Calculated Loads Assuming UDL of 2105kg
- Axle Weight, Front: 1850

Axle Weight, Rear: 4650

Vehicle Access Requirements

The area should have either yellow lines, a keep clear loading bay or restricted parking near the bin stores to allow access for waste and recycling collection. Sufficient room should be allowed to manoeuvre and load a vehicle of the following dimensions:

- Length – 11m
- Length, when loading – 13.1m
- Width – 2.4m
- Height – 6m (including toploader arms)
- Turning Circle, between kerbs – 17.99m
- Turning Circle, between walls – 19.39m

All new developments must meet the requirements of Part H6 of the Building Regulations 2000 (solid waste storage). This states that:

- adequate means of storing waste shall be required; and
- adequate means of access should be provided for people in the building to the place of storage and from the place of storage to a collection point for the collection of waste.

The Environmental Protection Act 1990, section 46 (household waste) and section 47 (commercial waste) place various waste management duties on local authorities. Under section 46 a local authority may require:

- waste of certain types to be stored separately so that they can be recycled;
- occupiers of dwellings to provide containers of a specified type for the storage of waste;
- additional containers to be provided for the separate storage of recyclable waste; and
- locations where containers should be placed for emptying

It is the responsibility of developers to arrange provision of containers and these can be ordered by ringing 01782 742592 or e-mailing Customerservice@newcastle-staffs.gov.uk. It is important that containers are ordered in sufficient time so that they are in place for when residents begin to move in at the development. It is essential that the Council be notified, 4 weeks in advance, of when the first residents are moving in so that the development can be added to the collection schedules. This will also allow for any relevant information packs including full information on available recycling facilities along with encouragement to use them to be provided by the Council to new residents.

Appendix 4 Checklists for waste management

1. Checklist for ensuring waste and recycling storage and collection is integrated successfully into residential developments:

- ✓ Will a proposed extension reduce storage space for bins and recycling bags?
- ✓ Will the applicant be able to get the bins and recycled waste to the designated refuse collection point (front of house or off site)?
- ✓ Does the design of the proposed boundary treatment (wall or fence) contribute to screening any bins stored in the front yard of the dwelling?
- ✓ Has the applicant considered how recycled material and waste is stored within the house? For example a designated waste and recycling area within the utility room, kitchen or garage?
- ✓ Do the planning application drawings clearly identify the proposed recycling are refuse storage points, both internally and externally, and the proposed access routes fro collection vehicles?
- ✓ Is sufficient waste storage being provided?
- ✓ For larger housing developments, have I discussed in more detail the waste and recycling storage and collection facilities at a given site with the Waste Management and Development Management teams at the Borough Council?
- ✓ Do I need a Site Waste Management Plan?
- ✓ If the development will have tenants, have I provided information as to how the managing agent might work with tenants to ensure they know how to recycle at the development (Clauses should be written into tenant contracts to ensure that they commit to segregating and sending their waste for recycling).
- ✓ Is there adequate space for the kitchen caddy to be stored in the kitchen of the property? (see Appendix 2)
- ✓ Has consideration been given to whether new roads meet the requirements of Manual for Streets in terms of accessing the waste collection points in a development?
- ✓ Is the bin collection point hard surfaced and well drained?
- ✓ Is the bin storage area well designed so as not to create a visual blight?
- ✓ Is the proposed bin storage area free from obstructions to collection operatives?
- ✓ Is the refuse area integrated into the whole development through a holistic approach to design?

- ✓ Are there sufficient dropped kerbs?
- ✓ Are the bin storage areas accessible to all users (waster collection vehicles and operatives, and residents)?
- ✓ Are the bin chambers sufficiently robust and located at street level, not at the top or bottom of ramps
- ✓ Has the developer made adequate arrangements for the management and maintenance of all communal waste transit and storage infrastructure in all developments of flats and apartments?

2. Checklist for ensuring waste and recycling storage and collection is integrated successfully into commercial developments:

- ✓ Non-domestic waste must be collected by a Licensed Waste Carrier
- ✓ Whether recyclable or not, it is important to consider (at design stage) how the waste will be managed, sorted, stored and collected
- ✓ Are the bins stored and accessible at ground level and not on a gradient steeper than 1:12?
- ✓ Siting and design should be considered to avoid noise and smells impacting on neighbouring occupiers
- ✓ Easily accessible to waste collection operatives, their vehicles and users at the premises?
- ✓ Sufficient drainage?
- ✓ No more than 10 metres from where the waste collection vehicle will stop?
- ✓ No obstructions, adequate width and height access for collection vehicles, and adequate turning space?

3. Checklist for ensuring waste and recycling storage and collection is integrated successfully into non-residential developments

- ✓ Encourage as much recycling as possible from these types of locations
- ✓ Bins within 15 metres of the public highway
- ✓ Locate bins at ground level, accessible without disrupting the school community
- ✓ Considerate to impact of noise and smells on neighbouring properties
- ✓ Waste storage area should be hard surfaced, adequately drained, and on a level surface

- ✓ Waste storage area should be no more than 10 metres from where the waste collection vehicle will stop, and offer adequate space for the vehicles to turn around.
- ✓ The waste storage area must be easily accessible to waste collection staff, their vehicles and users at the premises
- ✓ Free from obstructions, adequate height and width for collection vehicles