



East  
Northamptonshire  
Council

## Planning Policy Committee – 23 July 2012

### Adoption of Domestic Waste Storage and Collection Supplementary Planning Document

#### Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to highlight the responses received to the public consultation and to seek Members' approval to adopt the Domestic Waste Storage and Collection Supplementary Planning Document, subject to amendments being made.

#### Attachment(s)

Appendix 1 – Domestic Waste Storage and Collection Supplementary Planning Document – Public participation statement under Regulation 12(a), including Post-Consultation amendments

#### 1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Domestic Waste Storage and Collection Supplementary Planning Document (known as the "Domestic Waste SPD") was presented to the Planning Policy Committee on 24 November 2011. Committee approval was sought for it to be published for statutory public consultation early in 2012.

1.2 Members raised a number of amendments and clarifications which would need to be made prior to finalising the Domestic Waste SPD for consultation. These changes were made and approved by the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee. The Consultation Draft SPD was then published, for a 6-week consultation (**30 March – 11 May 2012**).

#### 2.0 Statutory consultation (30 March – 11 May 2012)

2.1 Copies of the Domestic Waste SPD Consultation Draft were deposited for viewing at the Council's offices at Thrapston, Oundle and Rushden, and libraries within the District. To this effect, a statutory notice and press release were also placed in the Nene Valley News, 31 March 2012.

2.2 A total of 72 stakeholders (relevant bodies and organisations) were directly consulted:

- Town and Parish Councils and Parish Meetings (50 in total);
- Statutory national consultation bodies – Design Council, Equalities and Human Rights Commission, Environment Agency, Homes and Communities Agency;
- Northamptonshire County Council (six separate teams/departments) and Northamptonshire Police;
- Non-statutory consultees, i.e. disability groups, Spire Homes, other parties who have expressed an interest in the Domestic Waste SPD.

2.3 There were 10 responses. A further 2 comments were received from other parties who were not consulted directly, including East Northamptonshire Council's Waste Management team (who were part of the authoring team), who identified a further correction to the document after it went to print.

### 3.0 Representations received

3.1 Of the 12 parties who responded, a total of 34 separate comments were received. Most comments supported, in principle, the preparation of the Domestic Waste SPD.

3.2 Comments and objections broadly related to:

- Factual corrections / editing changes, e.g. web links, captions and specific design / highway standards;
- Need to provide further depth or detail, e.g. re crime and disorder, antisocial behaviour, fire safety and flood risk;
- Strategic waste disposal issues, e.g. recent closure of Oundle Recycling Centre.

### 4.0 Public participation statement under Regulation 12(a)

4.1 The statutory public participation statement is set out in **Appendix 1**. This has been prepared in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (Regulation 12(a)) and contains the following:

- Public participation statement under Regulation 12(a), including details of consultees and consultation methods;
- Summary representations, East Northamptonshire Council's response and actions arising (Annex 1);
- Post-consultation amendments to Domestic Waste SPD (Annex 2).

4.2 Annex 2 to Appendix 1 contains tracked changes, showing where amendments to the Consultation Draft SPD are proposed. The key proposed changes to the Domestic Waste SPD arising from the statutory consultation are as follows:

- Section 1.0 – Updates to text, to explain implementation of new 2012 Regulations, with effect from 6 April 2012;
- Section 2.0 – Updates re recent adoption of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with effect from 27 March 2012;
- Section 4.0 – Corrections / updates re current waste collection/ disposal service;
- Section 5.0 – Additional text / sub-sections, e.g. fire safety, antisocial behaviour and flood risk, including specific additional design principles re fire safety, crime prevention and antisocial behaviour;
- Section 6.0 – Further information re highway design advice.

4.3 Annex 2 also contains cross references to Annex 1 (Summary representations). In each case, where a proposed change has arisen from comments submitted by respondents, the relevant comment reference is recorded (e.g. "**Comment A4:** Change reference 009-05"). Other changes in Annex 2 tend to relate to recent changes to national planning policy such as adoption of the NPPF (March 2012).

4.4 Overall, Appendix 1 has been prepared in order to fulfil the Council's statutory obligations under the new Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Representations and the issues raised have been considered in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 12(a). Annex 1 to Appendix 1 explains the Council's response in respect of each representation and Annex 2 sets out proposed changes to the Consultation Draft SPD. *Note: the photos have been excluded from the appendix to minimise file size/paperwork, but will obviously be re-incorporated in the final SPD.*

## **5.0 The next stages**

5.1 The majority of comments received through the statutory (Regulation 12(a)) consultation have been positively made. It is intended, through the Regulation 12(a) Statement (Appendix 1), to use these to clarify or improve upon the Domestic Waste SPD Consultation Draft.

5.2 It is proposed that the next stages in the preparation of this document be as follows:

- This Committee agrees to adopt this SPD, subject to the amendments being made.
- The alterations will then be made.
- The Head of Planning Services and Planning Policy and Conservation Manager will then seek final approval for the document from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Planning Policy Committee.
- All usual planning policy publication/ documentation procedures will then be followed.

## **6.0 Conclusion**

6.1 This report is presented to Members in order to formally request that the Domestic Waste SPD be adopted by the Planning Policy Committee (on behalf of the Council). It is requested that the SPD be adopted, subject to the amendments proposed in Appendix 1 (Annex 2), and as per the process set out in paragraph 5.2 above.

## **7.0 Equality and Diversity Implications**

7.1 There are no equality and diversity implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

## **8.0 Legal Implications**

8.1 There are no legal implications, provided that the statutory processes set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 have been appropriately complied with.

## **9.0 Risk Management**

9.1 The Domestic Waste SPD is intended to enhance the adopted planning policy framework through providing more detailed design guidance in respect of domestic waste storage facilities and arrangements. It expands upon existing design policies and, as such, does not present any significant risk.

## **10.0 Financial Implications**

10.1 There are no financial implications directly associated with this report..

## **11.0 Corporate Outcomes**

11.1 The relevant Corporate Outcomes are:

- Good quality of life –sustainable, clean, healthy, safe
- High quality service delivery

## **12.0 Recommendations**

12.1 It is recommended that the Committee adopt the Domestic Waste SPD, subject to all amendments being made.

*(Reason – to support existing policies in respect of the design of new housing, thereby*

*enhancing quality of life through ensuring that domestic waste may be collected with minimum disruption, risk and environmental impact)*

<b>Legal</b>	Power: <b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004; Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (Statutory Instrument 2012 No. 767)</b>				
	Other considerations: None				
<b>Background Papers:</b> Planning Policy Committee - 24 November 2011					
<b>Person Originating Report:</b>			Michael Burton (Senior Planning Policy Officer) Tel: 01832 742221		
<b>Date: 16 July 2012</b>					
<b>CFO</b>		<b>MO</b>		<b>CX</b>	



East  
Northamptonshire  
Council

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in East Northamptonshire

**Domestic Waste Storage and Collection  
Supplementary Planning Document – Public  
participation statement under Regulation 12(a),  
including Post-Consultation amendments**



East Northamptonshire Local Plan

16 July 2012

Deleted: 12 July 2012

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# Domestic Waste Storage and Collection Supplementary Planning Document – Public participation statement under Regulation 12(a)

The Domestic Waste Storage and Collection Supplementary Planning Document (the “Domestic Waste SPD”) was published for consultation, in accordance with the **Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 2204)**. A 6-weeks statutory consultation was undertaken, in accordance with Regulation 18, from 30 March – 11 May 2012 (inclusive).

With effect from 6 April 2012, the 2004 Regulations were replaced by the **Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (Statutory Instrument 2012 No. 767)**. 2004 Regulation 18 was replaced by 2012 Regulations 12(b) and 13. This “Public Participation statement” has been prepared under the requirements of the new (2012) Regulation 12(a).

## Regulation 12(a) requirements

Under the requirements of new Regulation 12(a), the Council is required to prepare a Public participation statement, to accompany the Domestic Waste SPD. Accordingly, this “Regulation 12(a)” statement sets out:

- Persons or bodies consulted during preparation of the Domestic Waste SPD and the statutory consultation (30 March – 11 May 2012);
- Summary of the main issues raised;
- How each issue has been addressed.

## Regulation 12(b) and Regulation 35 requirements

In addition to the requirements of Regulation 12(a); Regulations 12(b), 13 and 35 set out the further statutory obligations regarding the consultation process for the Domestic Waste SPD. The Consultation Draft was published on the Council’s website (<http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/DomesticWasteSPD>). A statutory notice and press release were placed in the Council’s own newspaper, the Nene Valley News, on 31 March 2012.

Hard copies of the Consultation Draft were also available to view at:

- Customer Service Centre, Cedar Drive, Thrapston, NN14 4LZ (8.45am-5pm, Monday to Friday)
- Customer Service Centre, Newton Road, Rushden, NN10 0PT (9am-4.30pm, Monday to Friday)
- Customer Service Centre, 4 New Street, Oundle, PE8 4ED (10am – 1pm, Monday to Saturday)
- Libraries at Oundle, Thrapston, Rushden, Higham Ferrers, Irthlingborough, Raunds and the mobile libraries (opening times and other details are available from Northamptonshire County Council)

## Representations received (30 March – 11 May 2012)

The table below lists all individuals or bodies consulted on the Domestic Waste SPD, in accordance with Regulation 12(a). It also identifies whether a representation or response has been received, in each case.

Consultee	Means of consultation	Response	Nature of representation
<b>Town Councils</b>			
<b>Higham Ferrers Town Council</b>	<b>Royal Mail</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Support</b>
Irthlingborough Town Council	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Oundle Town Council	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Raunds Town Council	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Rushden Town Council	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Thrapston Town Council	Royal Mail	No	N/a
<b>Parish Councils and Parish Meetings</b>			
Great Addington	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Little Addington	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Aldwincle	Email	No	N/a
Apethorpe	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Ashton	Royal Mail	No	N/a
<b>Barnwell</b>	<b>Royal Mail</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Comments/objection</b>
Benefield	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Blatherwycke	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Brigstock	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Chelveston-cum-Caldecott	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Clopton	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Collyweston	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Cotterstock	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Deene and Deenethorpe	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Denford	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Duddington with Fineshade	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Easton on the Hill	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Fotheringhay	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Glaphorn	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Hargrave	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Harringworth	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Hemington, Luddington and Thurning	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Islip	Royal Mail	No	N/a
King's Cliffe	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Laxton	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Lilford-cum-Wigsthorpe and Thorpe Achurch	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Lowick and Slipton	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Lutton	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Nassington	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Newton Bromswold	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Pilton, Stoke Doyle and Wadenhoe	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Polebrook	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Ringstead	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Southwick	Royal Mail	No	N/a

<b>Consultee</b>	<b>Means of consultation</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Nature of representation</b>
<b>Stanwick</b>	<b>Royal Mail</b>	<b>Letter</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Sudborough	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Tansor	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Titchmarsh	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Twywell	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Wakerley	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Warmington	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Woodford	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Woodnewton	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Yarwell	Royal Mail	No	N/a
<b>Other Statutory Consultees</b>			
<b>Design Council</b>	<b>Royal Mail</b>	<b>Letter</b>	<b>Support</b>
Equality And Human Rights Commission	Royal Mail/ email	No	N/a
<b>Environment Agency</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Homes and Communities Agency	Royal Mail	No	N/a
<b>Northamptonshire County Council (Planning Policy; Sustainable Transport; Sustainable Communities; Development Infrastructure and Funding; Fire and Rescue Service; Waste Education Team)</b>	<b>Royal Mail/ email</b>	<b>Email (Planning Policy); Email/ letter (Fire and Rescue Service)</b>	<b>Comments/ objections</b>
<b>Northamptonshire Police</b>	<b>Royal Mail/ email</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Comments/ objections</b>
Northamptonshire Waste Partnership	Email	No	N/a
North Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit	Email	No	N/a
<b>Non-Statutory Consultees</b>			
Age UK	Royal Mail/ email	No	N/a
Area Council for Disabled People	Royal Mail	No	N/a
DPDS Consulting	Email	No	N/a
Kier Street Services	Royal Mail/ email	No	N/a
Northamptonshire Association for the Blind	Royal Mail	No	N/a
National League of the Blind and Disabled	Royal Mail	No	N/a
Place for People	Royal Mail	No	N/a
<b>Royal Haskoning</b>	<b>Royal Mail/ email</b>	<b>Email/ LinkedIn</b>	<b>Support</b>
Spire Homes	Royal Mail	No	N/a
<b>Other respondents</b>			
<b>East Northamptonshire Council (Waste Management)</b>	<b>Authoring Partner (document preparation)</b>	<b>Verbal comments</b>	<b>Comments/ correction</b>
<b>East Northants Faith Group</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Comments</b>

**Annex 1** to this paper provides a summary of each representation received, East Northamptonshire Council's response in each case, and any actions (amendments to the SPD) arising from each representation. **Annex 2** sets out any amendments (shown as "tracked

changes”) arising from the consultation, together with other updates (e.g. recent changes to national planning policy arising from the National Planning Policy Framework).

During the 6 weeks of the consultation, 12 individuals and organisations submitted representations on the Domestic Waste SPD. This included a joint response from Northamptonshire Police and Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue Service. The representations contained a total of 34 separate comments.



Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
005-01	Stanwick Parish Council	17/04/2012	Letter	General	Cautiously welcome proposed requirements. However document should be for guidance rather than mandatory policy.	The document is intended to function predominantly as guidance, supporting relevant development plan policies. By adopting this as an SPD gives it some increased weighting in determining planning applications.	No further action required
006-01	East Northants Faith Group (Andrew Presland)	18/04/2012	Email	General	Incorrect title on statutory notice - "Rural North, Oundle and Thrapston Plan"	Email response to Mr Presland, explaining that title on notice was an editorial error (18/04/2012). Database updated with new contact details for East Northants Faith Group.	No further action required
007-01	Higham Ferrers Town Council	26/04/2012	Email	Sections 5-6	Council supports design principles	Comments noted	No further action required

Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
008-01	Northamptonshire County Council (Terry Chapman, Development Control Engineer)	02/05/2012	Email/ letter	5.10	No doors to any communal or singular waste collection point shall open over the adopted estate street which shall be set back to prevent any obstructions occurring to allow reasonable access and allow the free passage of pedestrian and vehicle movement in the adopted highway at all times	Comments noted. Insert additional "Design principle" (paragraph 5.15), as requested by Highways authority (NCC)	Additional text (new point 6) inserted into "Design principles for waste storage facilities", set out in "Post-Consultation amendments" document (paragraph 5.15)
008-02				5.10	Would not wish to see the promotion any dedicated collection points - refer to "NCC Standing advice document for Planning Authorities" - "Pedestrian splays of at least 2.4m x 2.4m (2m x 2m where there is turning space within the site) shall be provided on each side of the vehicular access. These measurements are taken along and to the rear of the highway boundary within the curtilage of the site. The areas of land forward of these	Comments noted. Insert additional explanatory text setting out key points from NCC Standing advice (after paragraph 6.3).	Additional text (new paragraph 6.4) inserted under "Highways requirements", set out in "Post-Consultation amendments" document (after paragraph 6.3)

Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
					splays shall be reduced to and maintained at a height not exceeding 0.6m above carriageway level."		
008-03				5.15	Maximum gradient of 1 in 15, in the positive or negative direction for first 5.0m behind the highway boundary (either back of footway or verge) to a private driveway, that normally serve vehicle and pedestrian access. In practice, any gradient in excess of 1 in 15 tends to produce damage to surface of estate street / private drive or vehicle itself (engine sump/ exhaust pipe).	Comments noted. Insert additional explanatory text setting out key points from NCC Standing advice (after paragraph 6.3).	Additional text (new paragraph 6.4) inserted under "Highways requirements", set out in "Post-Consultation amendments" document (after paragraph 6.3)



Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
008-04				5.15	Would not wish to see promotion of gradient up to 1 in 6 - conflict with the requirements of the Building Regulations (Part M). Use of wheeled refuse collection bins on gradient of 1 in 6 may create safety issues where in some conditions bins may move onto the live carriageway creating additional hazards.	Comments noted. Need to correct "Design principles" (paragraph 5.15) to overcome this inconsistency.	Revision to "Design principles for waste storage facilities", point 5 (paragraph 5.15) - replace ", or on a gradient steeper than 1 in 6" with "and in all cases the gradient of these routes should be minimised". Revisions to Appendix E, E9, to include reference to Building Regulations (Part M).
008-05				6.3	Total minimum carriageway width of 5.8m - overall minimum width, comprises carriageway 4.8m wide/ service strip either side of carriageway forming a total minimum swathe of 6.8m	Comments noted. Need to correct overall carriageway width to include reference to a 1m service strip either side of the carriageway	Revisions to paragraph 6.3, penultimate sentence: "...1m service strip either side of the carriageway; i.e. a total minimum carriageway width of 6.8m".
008-06				6.8 (p25)	Beneficial to enlarge annotated statistics for waste collection vehicle	Comments noted.	p25 - Insert text boxes with larger annotated dimensions for waste vehicles



Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
008-07				6.10	To facilitate appropriate turning features within estate street design/ without compromising safety - maximum reversing manoeuvre 21.0m from junction feature - current design practise/ criteria	Comments noted. Need to correct document to reflect current NCC guidance.	Revisions to "Domestic waste collection – highway design principles", point 2: "...21m turning circle for vehicles from any formed/ promoted junction feature, applying current design practise/ criteria of the Highway Authority to facilitate the promotion of a residential estate street"
009-01	Northamptonshire Police/ Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue	03/05/2012	Email/ letter	General	Welcome production of SPD to guide developers on design of residential waste collection facilities	Comments noted	No further action required
009-02				1.2	Agree that 'good, sustainable design for new residential properties needs to include suitable provision for the storage of domestic waste'	Comments noted	No further action required
009-03				General	Disappointed that no references re fire safety principles. Involvement of waste materials/ wheelie bins in fires often not recognised, so	Comments noted. Fire safety is an important design consideration. It is accepted	Insertion of new sub-section "Fire safety and crime prevention", after paragraph 5.7. New paragraph 5.8, with specific reference to fire safety.

Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
					essential that safe, adequate waste management facilities are provided within all new developments.	that more prominence needs to be given to this issue.	
009-04				General	Little reference to impact that poor design of waste storage facilities can have on anti-social behaviour/ crime, although policy 13 (North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy (General Sustainable Development Principles)) refers to Secured by Design.	Comments noted. Crime prevention is an important design consideration. It is accepted that more prominence needs to be given to this issue.	Insertion of new sub-section "Fire safety and crime prevention", after paragraph 5.7. New paragraph 5.9, with specific reference to crime prevention.
009-05				1.9	SPD will be 'material consideration in determining planning applications for new residential development'. Therefore essential that design considerations which reflect fire safety are included.	Comments noted. Fire safety is an important design consideration. It is accepted that more prominence needs to be given to this issue.	Insertion of new sub-section "Fire safety and crime prevention", after paragraph 5.7.



Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
009-06				4.6	Needs to be clear guidance, e.g. smaller dwellings, flats, shared/ communal houses.	Comments noted. Fire safety is an important design consideration. It is accepted that more prominence needs to be given to this issue.	Inclusion of specific guidance re smaller dwellings etc within new "Guiding principles – fire safety and crime prevention" sub-section, following paragraph 5.16/ accompanying illustration.
009-07				5.15	'Guiding principles for designing waste storage facilities' - encourage that these are expanded to include fire safety and designing out crime as key design considerations.	Comments noted. Fire safety is an important design consideration. It is accepted that more prominence needs to be given to this issue.	Insertion of new "Guiding principles – fire safety and crime prevention" sub-section, following paragraph 5.16/ accompanying illustration.
009-08				6.2	Welcome that set of guiding principles are to be included. Proposed minimum carriageway width 5m fits in with fire service requirements.	Comments noted	No further action required

Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
009-09				Section 6	Important when considering waste service vehicle movements/ siting of collection points that emergency access requirements are also considered. Depend on proposed layout/ whether on-street parking is permitted. NFRS able to comment on proposed road layouts from emergency perspective.	Comments noted. Include specific references to NFRS as a consultee re highways/ proposed layouts and additional Domestic waste collection – highway design principle	Paragraph 6.7 (above Guiding principles for highway design) - Insert "The Highways Authority and NFRS are both able to comment upon proposed road layouts, as required."
							Insert additional text at end of last sentence, paragraph 6.8 (Guiding principles for highway design): "...and advice from the Highways Authority and NFRS"
							Domestic waste collection - highway design principles - insert new Design principle 6



Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
010-01	Barnwell Parish Council	10/05/2012	Email	General	Well presented/ thought out document, but why did waste recycling centre in Oundle have to close? It was an extremely valuable amenity for only residents of Oundle/ villages in the surrounding area. Please reconsider closure.	Comments noted. Amend SPD to include specific reference to closure of Oundle recycling centre (paragraph 4.1)	Insert new paragraph after 4.1, with reference to the recent closure of Oundle recycling centre and wider vision for domestic waste management
010-02			Email	General	Nice booklet. Provision for green waste (brown bins) inadequate for large gardens and smaller ones. White goods/ other waste has to be driven to Corby or Rushden - not very environmentally friendly/ large step backwards, but do like wheelie bins.	Comments noted. Amend SPD to include reference to optional garden waste service (paragraph 4.5)	Replace text "Garden Waste Club" with "...new garden waste collection service"/ new footnote:
							<a href="http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/gardenwaste">http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/gardenwaste</a>

Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
010-03			Email	General	Good document covering important topic. Support recommendations to provide adequate storage for bins in new developments/ encouraging appropriate stores in existing dwellings. However, environmental impact of waste should be looked at holistically - closing local collection points, lead to increased vehicle movements/ rural fly tipping is short sighted/ damaging to environment/ costly in long term.	Comments noted. Amend SPD to refer to the need to consider waste management holistically.	Insert new paragraph after 5.10, with reference to wider issues re domestic waste management, and cross references to the Northamptonshire MWDF



Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
010-04			Email	General	Current wheelie bins work well. However, not convinced food collection is worth extra cost of two caddies/ collection. Improvement schemes for flats/ dense community building - step forward. However, why not consider central community collection points below ground level as on continent. Brown bins okay for town housing but completely unsuitable (not big enough) for country properties, usually bigger gardens. Still need "Oundle site" - ridiculous to expect people to travel to Weldon/ Rushden.	Comments noted. SPD includes reference to the green waste collection service/ underground storage/ vacuum collection systems (section 7).	No further action required
010-05			Email	General	Oundle should be reopened. Marked increase in fly tipping locally in gateways/ woodland.	Comments noted. Amend SPD to include specific reference to closure of Oundle recycling centre (paragraph 4.1)	Insert new paragraph after 4.1, with reference to the recent closure of Oundle recycling centre and wider vision for domestic waste management

Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
010-06			Email	General	Complete waste of money. Why tell what already know? That said, new system works really well - far more refuse being offered for recycling. Closure of Oundle recycling centre very short sighted.	Comments noted	No further action required
011-01	Environment Agency (Planning Liaison Officer)	11/05/2012	Email/ letter	General	Reviewed the draft document - do not have any soundness issues	Comments noted	No further action required
011-02				5.15	Include advice re location of bins/ waste storage points in relation to flood risk. This is to avoid situation where possible flooding would cause dispersion of waste.	Comments noted. Include additional design principle re areas of flood risk.	Additional "Design principles for waste storage facilities" - "In areas at significant risk of flooding, as far as possible external bin storage areas should be raised above known flood levels in order to prevent bins or major debris floating into watercourses"



Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
011-03				5.16	Suggest policy approach for universal provision of bin stores for domestic/ commercial premises in areas at risk of flooding - or obvious external bin storage areas raised above flood levels.	Comments noted. While this SPD focuses primarily upon domestic waste storage, it would be appropriate to include some reference to provision of bin stores for commercial premises.	Insert new sub-section "Flood Risk, after paragraph 5.7 and "Fire safety and crime prevention", with references to problems associated with flooding, waste storage and culvert blockages etc
011-04				5.16	Refuse stores prevent bins/ major debris floating into watercourses. Very significant debris blockages often occur at culverts - common in many East Northants settlements. Blockages worsen local flood events significantly/ distract operational effort away from other flood affected properties.	Comments noted. Additional references to problems associated with flooding, waste storage and culvert blockages to be included within SPD revisions.	Insert new sub-section "Flood Risk, after paragraph 5.7 and "Fire safety and crime prevention", with references to problems associated with flooding, waste storage and culvert blockages etc



Number	Name	Date	Medium	Paragraph/ section ref	Summary comment	Response	Action
011-05				7.5-7.9	Underground refuse storage/ collection points not appropriate in areas at significant risk of flooding – whether surface water or fluvial risk	Comments noted. Include additional text, to explain where underground storage systems would not be appropriate.	Insert new text after paragraph 7.8 regarding risk/ circumstances where underground collection/ storage systems would be inappropriate



## ANNEX 2: Post-consultation amendments to Domestic Waste SPD

### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The storage and collection of domestic waste from local residents is a critical element of the services that East Northamptonshire Council supplies. Indeed, information continuously collected by the Council's Customer Service Centres has revealed that overall during 2010 **39%** of all recorded customer contact (e.g. by telephone, email or letter) with East Northamptonshire Council concerned domestic waste collection. This includes a figure of over 70% of all such contact in January 2010, although much of this is due to queries about changes to collection days and concerns about extra waste created during the Christmas and New Year period.
- 1.2 Good, sustainable design for new residential properties needs to include suitable provision for the storage of domestic waste and ease of access to the collection point and for collection vehicles. The Council's own Corporate Plan (2011)<sup>1</sup> identifies effective waste management and clean streets as two priority outcomes.
- 1.3 The Council's new refuse and recycling system started on **1 August 2011**.

East Northamptonshire Council's new (2011) domestic waste storage receptacles

### Status of the Domestic Waste Storage and Collection Supplementary Planning Document

- 1.4 The Domestic Waste Storage and Collection Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), hereafter known as the "Domestic Waste SPD", has been prepared under provisions of the **2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act** (the "2004 Act")<sup>2</sup>. The Domestic Waste SPD is a statutory Local Development Document (LDD), covering the whole of the District of East Northamptonshire.
- 1.5 The Domestic Waste SPD was prepared in accordance with the **Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 2204)**<sup>3</sup>, which set out the minimum requirements for the preparation of an SPD. On 6 April 2012, the 2004 Regulations were replaced by the **Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (Statutory Instrument 2012 No. 767)**<sup>4</sup>. It is essential that these requirements are fully met in order for this document to be classified as a statutory LDD, thereby supplementing the statutory Local Plan for East Northamptonshire.
- 1.6 This SPD will supplement policies within the North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy (CSS), adopted June 2008, and Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). The specific preparation process for the Waste Storage SPD is now directed by 2012 Regulations 12-14 and 35, which replaced 2004 Regulations 17-19. The process also needs to have regard to the North Northamptonshire Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), adopted October 2006.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Corporate\\_Plan\\_2011-15\\_final\\_11\\_April\\_2011.pdf](http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Corporate_Plan_2011-15_final_11_April_2011.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/data.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/2204/made/data.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/made/data.pdf>

## Consultation under Regulations 12(a) and 35

- 1.7 This consultation draft Domestic Waste SPD has been prepared following informal preliminary discussions with key stakeholders during summer/ autumn 2011. This consultation document was approved for consultation by the Planning Policy Committee on **21 November 2011**<sup>5</sup>, subject to a number of changes agreed by the Committee and final approval by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee. In accordance with 2004 Regulation 18 (replaced by 2012 Regulations 12(b) and 35, with effect from 6 April 2012) it was subject to a **six week** public consultation, from **30 March – 11 May 2012**. A list of organisations and bodies which were consulted as part of this process, and the method of consultation in each case, is included in Appendix C.
- 1.8 A summary of the representations received from the six weeks consultation, and the Council's responses to these, are set out in a separate document [Statement under Regulation 12(a)]. This document is now available to view on the Council's website<sup>6</sup>.

## Purpose of this document

- 1.9 This document provides detailed design guidance to developers, housebuilders, architects, urban designers, development management officers and residents, in order to address domestic waste issues in new residential development schemes. This document specifically focuses on the need to provide suitable storage accommodation for waste collection facilities and provide ease of access to the collection point for residents, collection vehicles and operatives.
- 1.10 This SPD will be a material consideration in determining planning applications for new residential development. It is applicable to all new residential development proposals, from single dwellings to large scale urban extensions. In certain circumstances, the SPD may also be a relevant consideration in determining householder applications (i.e. house extensions).
- 1.11 The SPD is supported by a range of documents; both "parent" policy documents (i.e. Development Plan Documents) and a number of published guidance documents. The majority of these will be referenced through footnote web links throughout the document. However, certain documents, namely "Manual for Streets 2" (September 2010), are unavailable electronically. Copies of such documents are available for reference on request.
- 1.12 It is critical that the issue of domestic waste should be addressed at the earliest possible stage when proposals are being considered and prepared, in order to ensure that these are properly designed in from the start.

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<sup>5</sup> [http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Item\\_1\\_Planning\\_Pol\\_21.11.11.pdf](http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Item_1_Planning_Pol_21.11.11.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/supplementaryplanningdocuments>

## Structure of the SPD

- 1.13 The Domestic Waste SPD initially sets out the context in which the SPD will fit. Section 2.0 then provides the wider policy and legal framework under which the SPD has been prepared.
- 1.14 Section 3.0 explains the corporate policy outcomes that the SPD will fulfil, in order to deliver the Council's current vision: "**Working with our communities to sustain a thriving District**". Section 4.0 explains in more detail recent changes to the Council's waste service, together with current issues regarding waste collection at a District level.
- 1.15 Section 5.0 sets out key details of the Council's new waste collection service and explains the design requirements that need to be taken into account when designing and setting out detailed development proposals. Finally, section 6.0 provides further guidance and information regarding highways design and accommodating for waste collection vehicles, while section 7.0 considers other innovative approaches. The document also includes a number of appendices: glossary, contact details, consultees, key policies to which this Waste SPD relates and a bibliography of key relevant documents (shown as footnotes within the main text).

Comment [A1]: Additional explanatory text, for clarity

Deleted: 12 July 2012

## 2.0 Policy and legal framework (Appendix D)

2.1 The Domestic Waste SPD supports, and is directed by, a number of policies at national, regional, sub-regional (Northamptonshire/ North Northamptonshire) wide, and local (District) level. The preparation process is also directed by the 2004 Act, recent amendments to the 2004 Act introduced through the 2011 Localism Act<sup>7</sup> and associated regulations, although this regulatory framework only sets out the minimum requirements necessary for this document to be classified as SPD.

### National policies

- 2.2 The Government adopted the new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in on 27 March 2012<sup>8</sup>. This sets out a range of “Core planning principles” (paragraph 17), including a requirement that planning should “*always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings*”. More detailed criteria for applying this core principle in practice are set out in section 7 of the NPPF.
- 2.3 The Domestic Waste SPD also takes account of **Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (revised March 2011)**<sup>9</sup>. This currently forms part of the national waste management plan and includes the new waste hierarchy; a requirement of the revised European Union (EU) Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). In due course, PPS10 will be replaced by a new National Waste Management Plan.
- 2.4 The Government was previously required to produce a National Waste Strategy. The last national “Waste Strategy for England” was published in 2007<sup>10</sup>. It is no longer a statutory requirement to produce a national Waste Strategy, but the Government decided to carry out a comprehensive review of the 2007 Waste Strategy in June 2010. This review process is ongoing and the relevant provisions will be incorporated into the National Waste Management Plan.

Comment [A2]: Section updated to reflect adoption of NPPF

### Regional policies

- 2.5 Under the 2004 Act, the **East Midlands Regional Plan (adopted March 2009)** forms part of the statutory planning policy framework. Nevertheless, the Government (Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government) has signalled its intention to abolish Regional Plans (Regional Spatial Strategies) and it is anticipated that this will take place sometime in 2012, following the recent implementation of the 2011 Localism Act (April 2012).

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/data.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2116950.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1876202.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/documents/waste07-strategy.pdf>

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## Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF)

- 2.6 The County Council has set out the policy framework for waste disposal, through the **MWDF Core Strategy (adopted May 2010)**<sup>11</sup>. This sets out a specific vision for managing waste disposal, including communities taking more responsibility for the waste they generate.
- 2.7 More detailed policies for the development of waste disposal facilities are set out in the **Control and Management of Development DPD**<sup>12</sup>. This was adopted in June 2011. Together, the Core Strategy and Control and Management of Development DPD provide a comprehensive policy framework for the management of waste disposal.
- 2.8 The Domestic Waste SPD should also be read in conjunction with the County Council's Development and Implementation Principles SPD<sup>13</sup>. The latter, initially adopted by the County Council in March 2007, has now been updated (September 2011) to take account of the new, recently adopted, MWDF DPDs. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD sets out guiding principles for waste minimisation and provision of waste management facilities in new development. The Domestic Waste SPD provides further detailed guidance in respect of these principles.

## North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy (adopted June 2008)

- 2.9 The North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy (CSS)<sup>14</sup> is the principal DPD guiding development within the District, along with Kettering, Corby and Wellingborough Boroughs. This sets out a vision for the delivery of high quality development and the protection and enhancement of valuable built and natural resources. The Domestic Waste SPD supplements CSS Policy 13 (specifically parts (a), (b), (d), (h) and (l)); Policy 15 (part (e)) and Policy 16 (part (l)). The SPD will also supplement the equivalent policies in the emerging Core Strategy Review, which it is anticipated will be submitted for Examination early during 2013.

Comment [A3]: Change reference 009-05

## Legal and regulatory framework (waste management)

- 2.10 The legislative framework directing waste management remains complicated. The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008 (**SI 2008 No. 314**)<sup>15</sup> define all of the obligations for a developer and/ or contractor in providing for waste management in association with new developments. These regulations include the need to produce a "site waste management plan" for all new developments with an estimated cost in excess of £300,000.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/en/councilservices/Environ/planning/policy/minerals/Documents/PDF%20Documents/100312%20D%20Core%20Strategy%20adoption%20final%201.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/en/councilservices/Environ/planning/policy/minerals/Documents/PDF%20Documents/110824%20D%20CMD%20adopted%20w%20covers.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/en/councilservices/Environ/planning/policy/minerals/Documents/PDF%20Documents/110921%20D%20Adopted%20SPD.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.nnjpu.org.uk/docs/Adopted%20CSS%20Final%20Proof.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/314/made/data.pdf>

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## Legal and regulatory framework (Building Regulations)

- 2.11 Minimum statutory requirements regarding the domestic waste storage in association with new developments are set out in the current Building Regulations, “Approved Document H – Drainage and Waste Disposal” (December 2010)<sup>16</sup>. This incorporates changes made as a result of the Building Regulations 2010 and Building (Approved Inspectors etc) Regulations 2010.
- 2.12 Approved Document H (Part H6 pages 52-54), sets out the current requirements of the Building Regulations in respect of the storage of solid domestic waste. To comply with the Building Regulations (Part H6), it will be necessary to demonstrate that provision for domestic waste storage is:
- a. Designed and sited so as not to be prejudicial to health;
  - b. Of sufficient area having regard to the requirements of the waste collection authority for the number and size of receptacles under Sections 46 and 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990<sup>17</sup>;
  - c. Sited so as to be accessible for use by people in the building and of ready access for removal to the collection point specified by the waste collection authority under Sections 46 and 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- 2.13 Approved Document H also contains guidance as to the likely storage areas that would be necessary to fulfil the requirements of the Building Regulations. It is emphasised, however, that these represent absolute **minimum** standards. The Domestic Waste SPD will enhance these standards, through setting out a range of principles which should guide the provision of new domestic waste storage facilities.
- 2.14 The Domestic Waste SPD has been prepared in order to support the higher level policy framework. The importance of waste storage and collection has long been recognised as essential for ensuring a good quality of life and environmental quality.

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<sup>16</sup> [http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/br/BR\\_PDF\\_ADH\\_2004\\_NEW.pdf](http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/br/BR_PDF_ADH_2004_NEW.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/data.pdf>

### 3.0 Corporate policy outcomes

3.1 East Northamptonshire Council's Corporate Plan 2011-15 was approved on 27 April 2011. This sets out the Council's key priorities and outcomes for the next four years. These outcomes are summarised as:

- Improvements for the community
- Effective processes
- How we [East Northamptonshire Council] learn and grow

3.2 The Domestic Waste SPD will deliver a range of specific policy objectives and these are closely related to corporate outcomes. The specific outcomes to be delivered by this SPD are:

Domestic Waste SPD outcomes	Links to corporate outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Ensure appropriate provision for domestic waste storage</i></b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good quality of life: Sustainable; Clean; Healthy, Safe</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Learn from existing issues with domestic waste collection and storage to ensure that these problems do not persist/ continue</i></b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality service delivery</li> <li>• Strong community leadership</li> <li>• Effective management</li> <li>• Knowledge of our customers and communities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Promote high quality design for new residential development</i></b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good quality of life: Sustainable; Healthy, Safe</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Standardise waste storage provision for new developments</i></b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good quality of life: Clean</li> <li>• High quality service delivery</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Maintain clean and attractive street environments</i></b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good quality of life: Sustainable; Clean; Healthy; Safe</li> </ul>

3.3 The Corporate Plan is also guided by the Sustainable Communities Strategy 2008-2015 (SCS)<sup>18</sup>, prepared by "ENable", the Local Strategic Partnership. The current SCS for East Northamptonshire emphasises quality of life within the overall vision. Of particular significant, "a clean street environment" is highlighted as an important aspiration.

3.4 The SCS, in guiding the current Corporate Plan, also identifies priority outcomes. These include, amongst others, an improved health and wellbeing and improved natural and physical environment. Overall, it is emphasised that the Waste SPD is closely tied to the delivery of priority SCS and corporate outcomes, as explained above.

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Published\\_copy.pdf](http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Published_copy.pdf)

## 4.0 Changes to East Northamptonshire Council's domestic waste service

- 4.1 Changes to the District's domestic waste collection service took place on **1 August 2011**. The contract was awarded for a seven year period, i.e. till at least 2018. The new service includes the provision of new waste storage bins, in order to increase levels of domestic waste recycling.
- 4.2 **Other**, recent changes to the waste collection and waste management services should be noted. The closure of East Northamptonshire Council's recycling centre at Oundle has meant that householders in the north of the District now need to travel to facilities at Weldon and Rushden. As such, the need for communities to take more responsibility for the waste they generate (Northamptonshire MWDF vision), is becoming an increasingly important consideration in managing development.

Comment [A4]: Change reference 010-01/ 010-05

### New East Northamptonshire Council waste collection service

- 4.3 From 1 August 2011, householders within the district of East Northamptonshire have been provided with two wheelie bins: a green lidded bin for recyclable waste (dry) and a grey lidded bin for non-recyclable waste (i.e. waste for landfill). Households have also been given two caddies for food waste; a smaller one for the kitchen and a larger outdoor caddy for collection. The self locking outdoor caddy is intended to be pest proof.
- 4.4 In addition to the Council's new universal collection service (above), a new optional **garden waste collection service** has recently been introduced<sup>19</sup>. For a small fee, householders have the option of hiring a brown 240 litre wheeled bin to collect and store garden waste in. This can hold the equivalent of up to six sacks of garden waste and is collected fortnightly.

Comment [A5]: Change reference 001-01/ 010-02

### New wheeled<sup>20</sup> bins and food caddies (houses)

- 4.5 The Council's Wheeled Bin Policy (April 2011)<sup>21</sup> defines minimum space (volume) requirements for outdoors provision for domestic dwelling houses as follows:

Table 1	Capacity (Litres)		
	1 bed dwellings	2-3 bed dwellings	4+ bed dwellings
Residual waste bin (waste for landfill)	180	180	240
Recyclable waste (dry)	180	240	240
Food waste (outdoor caddy)	25	25	25
<b>Total storage capacity required</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>505</b>
<i>Garden waste (optional)</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>
<b>TOTAL storage capacity required (inclusive of garden waste bin)</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>745</b>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/gardenwaste>

<sup>20</sup> Wheeled bins are also colloquially known as "wheelie" bins

<sup>21</sup> [http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Item\\_9\\_waste\\_policies\\_report.pdf](http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Item_9_waste_policies_report.pdf)

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4.6 There are certain circumstances where larger volume residual waste bins are necessary; e.g. for families with young children. Through application to the Council, larger households (e.g. dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms) or those with young children may request a larger residual waste bin (240 litres). For households where these are provided, the Council's Waste Management Team will review each case on an annual basis.

### Standards of provision for flats or communal residences

4.7 Flats, shared or communal houses have different standards of provision. It has long been recognised that communal bin stores represent the most challenging domestic waste storage issue. This is often due to longstanding concerns that poorly stored communal bins tend to cause environmental problems and also lead to antisocial behaviour. To some extent, these factors are already being addressed, through initiatives such as the East Northamptonshire Community Safety Partnership Plan<sup>22</sup>.

#### Typical communal waste storage problems

4.8 This is also reflected through wider concerns about the impact of flats and higher density developments upon the character of existing urban areas. Earlier "Design for the Future" consultations (2004-5) identified specific concerns about "town cramming" causing congestion, parking problems and damaging local character. More recently, specific development schemes for flats around Rushden (e.g. Station Road, Coffee Tavern Lane) reveal ongoing concerns around the impacts of one bedroom flats in and around the town centre. The Rushden Regeneration Strategy (April 2010)<sup>23</sup> specifically identifies the building of more family homes rather than flats as part of a vision for the town.

4.9 The Council has set waste storage standards for flats based upon the overall standards for dwellinghouses (i.e. numbers of bedrooms) in Table 1 above. A typical block/ group of 8 flats would be provided with:

- Two 1100 litre recycling bins;
- One 1100 litre residual waste bin;
- One 240 litre food waste bin.

4.10 In the case of a block of 8 flats, the total storage volume required is **3540 litres**. Overall, it is critical that these requirements are taken into account when designing new domestic waste storage facilities.

Example of an existing communal waste storage shed/ building: Farrar Court, St Peter's Way, Irthlingborough

<sup>22</sup> [http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/0236CMY11\\_Community\\_Safety\\_Partnership\\_2011-14\\_A4\\_Booklet\\_SP.pdf](http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/0236CMY11_Community_Safety_Partnership_2011-14_A4_Booklet_SP.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> [http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Regeneration\\_Strategy\\_-\\_Rushden\\_Town\\_Centre.pdf](http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Regeneration_Strategy_-_Rushden_Town_Centre.pdf)

## Current issues affecting domestic waste collection

- 4.11 Domestic waste collection and storage is probably the principal service on which **all** residents within the District depend. East Northamptonshire Council has set the following waste performance indicators in our 2011/12 Service Plan<sup>24</sup>:
- Total waste per household
  - % household waste sent to landfill
  - % of residents panel satisfied or better with refuse and waste recycling
- 4.12 The Service Plan sets a **maximum** target of 47.5% of household waste sent to landfill by 2014; i.e. 52.5% of domestic waste to be recycled. This is a significant reduction from the current (2011/12) target of no more than 60% of household waste to be sent to landfill. This latest target represents a significant challenge, given that during the reporting year April 2010 – March 2011, just 30.6% of all household waste was sent for recycling.
- Landfill: always the option of last resort in waste management
- 4.13 During the final days of the former waste collection contract (prior to 1 August 2011), 32.6% of domestic waste was sent for recycling during the first quarter of the 2011/12 reporting year; i.e. 1 April – 30 June 2011. However, the Environmental Services team confidently predicted that performance will improve throughout 2011/12 with increased recycling rates due to the introduction of the new waste contract (Scrutiny Committee Quarterly Performance Reporting, 26 September 2011<sup>25</sup>). This was born out by a 10% increase in household rates recycling rates during the second quarter (1 July – 30 September 2011), as explained by the Council's Performance Officer.
- 4.14 Critically, the ambitious targets for domestic waste recycling have required the fundamental changes (from August 2011) to the collection service. Overall, the new service means that increased storage space for waste collection vessels is required at all properties.

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<sup>24</sup> [http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Q4\\_2010-11\\_Our\\_services\\_to\\_you.pdf](http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Q4_2010-11_Our_services_to_you.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Item\\_6\\_Scrutiny\\_Committee\\_Report\\_Performance\\_Q1\\_2011-12.pdf](http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/Item_6_Scrutiny_Committee_Report_Performance_Q1_2011-12.pdf)

## 5.0 Design principles – storage areas

5.1 The new waste collection service means that larger bin storage areas are required than was previously the case. This SPD aims to ensure sufficient space is provided for their size and number, ideally within the property curtilage (boundary) for all future new residential development. It is also critical that householders are only expected to pull or carry wheeled bins or caddies for a reasonable distance.

### Defining reasonable carrying distances from storage to collection points (Appendix E)

5.2 The 2010 ADEPT document, “Making Space for Waste” provides detailed practical guidance for those involved with new development<sup>26</sup>. It aims to ensure that in the future streets can be designed and built where waste can be stored conveniently, yet unnoticed and collected easily. It is not the intention to repeat the detailed guidance within this SPD, although the ADEPT guidance provides a useful and comprehensive reference guide in respect of detailed design solutions for domestic waste storage provision.

Brick built bin store, within existing residential flat complex – discrete facility, constructed integrally as part of main building

5.3 In order to set appropriate guidance for “reasonable” distances for carrying or pulling caddies or wheeled bins respectively, reference has been made to the following documents:

- Health and Safety Executive’s “Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended) Guidance”<sup>27</sup> – sets out guidelines for carrying, pushing and pulling in the workplace, but similar standards/ guidance may be applied in the case of moving or carrying domestic waste storage facilities (i.e. wheeled bins or caddies);
- Northamptonshire County Council guidance notes – Waste Management Strategy Reporting requirements<sup>28</sup>, Designing for Waste Management<sup>29</sup>;
- RECAP (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Partnership) – Waste Management Design Guide: Draft Supplementary Planning Document<sup>30</sup>.

5.4 The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) states that there is no specific limit to the distance over which a load is pushed or pulled as long as there are adequate opportunities for rest or recovery. Instead, the HSE Guidance indicates that for moving wheeled bins or similar, the terrain over which it is to be transported (i.e. gradients and

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.adeptnet.org.uk/assets/userfiles/documents/000075.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l23.pdf>

<sup>28</sup>

<http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/en/councilservices/Environ/planning/policy/minerals/Documents/PDF%20Documents/General%20development%20Waste%20Management%20Strategy%20p1.pdf>

<sup>29</sup>

<http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/en/councilservices/Environ/planning/policy/minerals/Documents/PDF%20Documents/Design%20Wst%20Mngt.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.recap.co.uk/pdf/RECAP-Waste-Management-Design-Guide.pdf>

surfaces) is far more important than the distance that the bin needs to be moved. Nevertheless, such distances remain an important element of place making; particularly given the overall national policy guidance that “developments:… will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development” (NPPF, paragraph 58).

Comment [A6]: Text update to reflect adoption of new NPPF

5.5 The Northamptonshire and RECAP guides, however, both recommend the following standards:

- Waste containers should be located within 25m of the collection point; and
- Within 30m of the dwelling.

5.6 It is emphasised that certain vulnerable groups, e.g. disabled or elderly persons, may have particular difficulties in moving fully loaded wheeled bins around. The Council’s Wheeled Bin Policy 9 makes specific provision for assisted collections for vulnerable households, whereby the refuse collector will collect waste or recycling materials from the normal point of storage. Again, this strongly highlights the need to ensure that waste bin storage areas are clearly defined to ensure that the waste collection service can be effectively run.

5.7 A fuller explanation and guide to defining reasonable carrying distances is set out in Appendix E.

### Fire safety and crime prevention

Comment [A7]: Change reference 009-05

5.8 Many household fires are the result of poor storage of combustible waste materials. The involvement of waste materials and wheeled bins in fires is often overlooked, so it is essential that safe, appropriately designed waste management facilities are provided within all new developments. In addition to the environmental impacts of inadequate provision (i.e. local amenity; CSS Policy 13(l)), fire risk from domestic waste presents a real and long term danger in respect of new developments and neighbourhoods.

Comment [A8]: Change reference 009-03

5.9 Poorly designed domestic waste storage facilities can have major impacts upon antisocial behaviour and crime. Current CSS Policy 13(b) emphasises that development should “seek to design out anti-social behaviour, crime and reduce the fear of crime by applying the principles of the ‘Secured by Design’ scheme”. It is critical that these principles are properly addressed through appropriate design solutions for domestic waste storage and collection. Specific fire safety and crime prevention principles are set out below.

Comment [A9]: Change reference 009-04

### Flood risk

Comment [A10]: Change reference 011-04/ 011-05

5.10 The storage of domestic waste prior to its disposal presents particular issues in areas at potential risk of flooding. It is critical to consider the location of the bins and waste storage points in relation to flood risk to avoid situations where the possible flooding would cause the dispersion of waste.

5.11 Significant debris blockages often occur at culverts and many such incidents have been recorded across the District. Such blockages worsen local flood events significantly and distract operational effort by the Environment Agency and Lead Local Flood Authority (the County Council) away from other flood affected properties.

Deleted: 12 July 2012

## Lessons learned and examples of good practice in designing waste storage facilities

- 5.12 Clearly, the design of any new residential development needs to accommodate the storage of bins in accordance with the current waste collection arrangements at the time of determining the application. In practice, larger development projects would include a "lead in" time of up to five years or more from the date of planning permission being granted, until individual properties are completed and occupied.
- 5.13 This presents issues, in respect of detailed designs being approved with reference to former (pre-August 2011) domestic waste storage and collection arrangements. It is anticipated, given the seven year period for the current collection contract (to 2018), that this will enable some degree of stability in providing for new waste storage provision for new developments coming forward over the next decade, at least.
- 5.14 In order to address such issues, as a general rule, new housing that meets current (2010) "Lifetime Homes" standards<sup>31</sup> (CSS Policy 15(e)) should include appropriate provision for waste storage facilities. Also, the application of Lifetime Homes standards, including criteria 1-3, enables suitable arrangements for the storage and movement of domestic waste vessels around a site to be achieved.
- 5.15 It is emphasised that waste storage and management presents many broader strategic issues, and the Domestic Waste SPD is just one consideration among many. The consultation on the draft Domestic Waste SPD (30 March – 11 May 2012) raised some important issues, including the need for the environmental impact of waste to be looked at holistically. Specific concerns were raised that the closure of local collection points may lead to increased vehicle movements and rural fly tipping. Such matters, including communities taking more responsibility for the waste they generate, are dealt with through relevant policies within the Northamptonshire WMDF.

Comment [A11]: Change reference 010-03

Typical example of timber construction communal waste storage facility

Timber waste storage facility, with communal waste bins in situ/ correctly stored

## Larger Urban Developments

- 5.16 Policies 7 and 9 of the adopted CSS (Core Strategy) anticipate that a significant quantum of the overall development targets (i.e. housing, jobs and retail floorspace) will be provided in larger developments around the urban areas, for example those recently approved at Irthlingborough, Oundle and Raunds. The East Northamptonshire part of the larger North East Corby (Priors Hall) Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) was similarly approved in July 2011.
- 5.17 These developments are intended to provide an important mechanism by which the vision of North Northamptonshire as "a showpiece for modern green living within a high quality environment and a prosperous economy" (CSS Vision, p19) may be achieved.

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.lifetimehomes.org.uk/data/files/For\\_Professionals/accessible\\_revisedlthstandard\\_final.pdf](http://www.lifetimehomes.org.uk/data/files/For_Professionals/accessible_revisedlthstandard_final.pdf)

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CSS Policy 16 recognises the importance of waste management, storage and collection facilities as critical elements of sustainable green living (Policy 16(l)).

- 5.18 The recently constructed initial phase of the Priors Hall development at Corby has already been found to have issues regarding the storage of wheeled bins at the front of properties and the impacts of that on the street environment. It has been found that residents are unwilling to pull heavy bins the long distance down rear alleys to the frontage.

Phase 1 development, Priors Hall, Corby. Residents are unwilling to pull heavy bins the long distance down rear alleys to the frontage, so bins compromise the communal garden area to the front of properties

- 5.19 Overall, it is emphasised that larger developments provide a critical opportunity to provide innovative solutions to the issues of domestic waste collection and storage. The initial phase of the Priors Hall development, for example has enabled some important lessons to be learned. It is important to take forward these experiences about what works and what does not in respect of domestic waste storage arrangements.

Possible solutions for individual properties with small front garden curtilages:

- a) Standard timber construction bin enclosure                      b) Front garden bin screening

### **Guiding principles for designing waste storage facilities**

- 5.20 For clarity and ease of interpretation, it is necessary to provide a clear set of guiding principles for the design of domestic waste storage facilities. These principles and (where appropriate) guidance standards are set out below.

### Design principles for waste storage facilities:

1. **In all cases, the distances over which waste storage bins should have to be carried, pushed or pulled should be kept to a minimum.** As a guide, the maximum distance over which it is reasonable for a householder to move their waste storage bins to the collection point should be no more than **35-40 metres**.
2. The Council will expect the design of waste storage and collection areas for **all** new developments to accord with the relevant 2010 "Lifetime Homes" standard.
3. Given that no changes to the waste collection service are anticipated over the next seven years and probably beyond, any new residential development scheme should provide, for each unit/ dwelling, sufficient storage space for accommodating the current range of waste storage bins and caddies.
4. The Design and Access Statement, as required for all applications, should include an explanation as to how and where it is anticipated that bins and caddies will be moved, between their day to day storage and collection point. In all cases, the routes and distances proposed should be clearly explained on the site layout plan or development masterplan.
5. The layout of individual properties shall include a direct, clearly defined route, linking the bin storage area to the collection point. The route(s) should not include steps and in all cases the gradient of these routes should be minimised.
6. Doors to any communal or singular waste collection point should not open over the adopted estate street. Doors/ entrances should be set back to prevent obstructions occurring, and allow reasonable access and free movement for pedestrians and vehicles in the adopted highway.
7. In areas at significant risk of flooding, as far as possible external bin storage areas should be raised above known flood levels in order to prevent bins or major debris getting into watercourses.
8. For first floor flats or above, communal staircases should be designed to ensure that indoor food caddies or residual waste bins need to be carried no more than **10 metres** from the front door to the main communal waste storage point (i.e. communal bin storage area) without suitable opportunities for rest, in accordance with the HSE carrying guidelines (Appendix E).

Comment [A12]: Change reference 008-04

Comment [A13]: Change reference 008-01

Comment [A14]: Change reference 011-03

5.21 It is advised that the above design principles represent general requirements for designing waste storage facilities for new residential development. Of course, there may be circumstances where it is not possible to fulfil all of these. For example, it should be recognised that while a solid flat surface is useful for moving wheelie bins and other vehicles, this solution also represents the least sustainable option in terms of surface water drainage. However, there are potential design solutions which can overcome this. Developers should consider working closely with the Environment Agency, Anglian Water or the County Council (Lead Local Flood Authority) in order to develop the optimum solution to address both drainage and accessibility issues.

Tarmac/ smooth, hard surfaces provide the optimum solution in terms of moving waste bins to the storage point. Nevertheless, in the interests of drainage it also remains critical to retain some permeable surfaces, e.g. a sufficient quantity of front lawn

### Guiding principles – fire safety and crime prevention

Comment [A15]: Change reference 009-07

- 5.22 As stated, failure to provide adequate waste storage facilities as part of new developments may present real dangers. At the extreme, fires resulting from inappropriate storage of combustible waste materials may lead to loss of life. More frequently, poorly stored domestic waste materials are likely to become a magnet for antisocial behaviour and low level crime.
- 5.23 **Section 4.0 (above)** explains the particular domestic waste storage issues arising in respect of flats or communal residences. Clearly, waste storage solutions will differ depending on the type of dwelling, and the SPD aims to ensure that sufficient space is available within property boundaries, at all levels to accommodate necessary wheeled bins. It is recognised this is generally easier to achieve for larger properties e.g. detached dwellings. However, it is most critical that the relevant guiding principles are applied for where this is more difficult to achieve, e.g. smaller dwellings, or indeed flats, shared or communal houses.
- 5.24 Specific design principles in respect of fire safety, crime prevention and antisocial behaviour are set out below. These principles, highlighted by Northamptonshire Police and Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue Service (NFRS), may overlap with the more generic design principles set out above, but it is important that **all** are taken into account in assessing detailed proposals.

Comment [A16]: Change reference 009-06

#### Design principles – fire safety, crime prevention and antisocial behaviour:

1. Bin stores should, wherever possible, be external to the building. If this is not possible they must not be located in protected routes or stairwells, as in the event of fire this would compromise the escape route for any residents.
2. Freestanding bin stores should, ideally, be at least **8m** away from any building.
3. Access to bin stores should not be sited next to escape routes, final exits or rear windows of dwellings.
4. Bin storage areas should be separated by structure (e.g. fire doors or retaining walls) giving at least 60 minutes fire resistance from the rest of the building.
5. Bin stores in Northamptonshire are currently constructed in a number of materials – timber, metal and brick – all of which have their advantages. It is recognised that construction of any bin store facility will need to be site specific to fit in with the development, although NFRS would prefer brick construction where possible.
6. Any external bin store facility should be secure, lockable and built where there is natural surveillance. Such facilities should not provide areas for concealment and sufficient lighting should be provided to improve security.
7. The location of bin stores must not restrict access to fire hydrant locations.

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5.25 Further advice and guidance on fire safety considerations associated with waste storage can be sought from the Northamptonshire Arson Task Force. This is a formal partnership initiative, between Northamptonshire Police and Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue Service<sup>32</sup>.

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<sup>32</sup> Contact: [arsontaskforce@northantsfire.org.uk](mailto:arsontaskforce@northantsfire.org.uk)

## 6.0 Design principles – highways

6.1 Alongside the issues of domestic waste storage considered above, the arrangements for waste collection including lorry movements, are also a critical consideration in securing “good” design. Any new development obviously requires the provision of suitable service arrangements, including suitable access and turning arrangements for waste and recycling.

### Highways requirements

6.2 British Standards (BS5906:2005) regarding highway design and vehicle movement arrangements are described in the ADEPT guidance (section 6). Briefly, the BS5906:2005 requirements for waste collection vehicles are summarised as:

- **Minimum loading area for wheeled bins: 3.5m x 4m (i.e. 14m<sup>2</sup>);**
- **Minimum street width: 5m;**
- **maximum reversing distance for large waste vehicles: 12m.**

6.3 The BS5906:2005 standards differ slightly from Northamptonshire County Council standards for the construction of cul-de-sac roads, which are built to a minimum width of 4.8m. Standards also vary however, depending upon the number of properties that are to be served by the road. The County Council’s Highways Officer has explained that the 4.8m standard also includes a maximum kerb face height of 40mm and a 1m service strip either side of the carriageway; i.e. a total minimum carriageway width of **6.8m**. Accordingly, therefore, the County Council’s current highways standards fully conform to the BS5906:2005 standard in respect of street widths.

Comment [A17]: Change reference 008-05

6.4 Further information is provided in the County Council’s “Highway Authority Standing Advice – Domestic Vehicle Accesses Serving 1 to 5 Dwellings” (July 2008). The Highways Officer has explained that the County Council would not normally wish to see the promotion of dedicated waste collection points. The following advice should be noted in respect of ensuring suitable provision for both pedestrians and vehicles in new developments:

Comment [A18]: Change reference 008-02

- Pedestrian splays of at least 2.4m x 2.4m (or 2m x 2m where there is turning space within the site) shall be provided on each side of the vehicular access;
- Measurements are taken along and to the rear of the highway boundary within the curtilage of the site;
- The areas of land forward of these splays shall be reduced to and maintained at a height not exceeding 0.6m above carriageway level;
- **gradient of 1 in 15 (up or down, depending upon the topography) for the first 5.0m behind the highway boundary (either back of footway or verge) to a private driveway.**

Comment [A19]: Change reference 008-03

6.5 Broader national guidance regarding highways design is set out in Manual for Streets<sup>33</sup>. This contains comprehensive detailed advice and both developers and waste collection

<sup>33</sup> <http://www2.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/manforstreets/pdfmanforstreets.pdf>

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authorities should recognise the need for plans for waste access to be developed within this context.

A typical urban street layout, including relevant widths (Source: Manual for Streets, 2007)

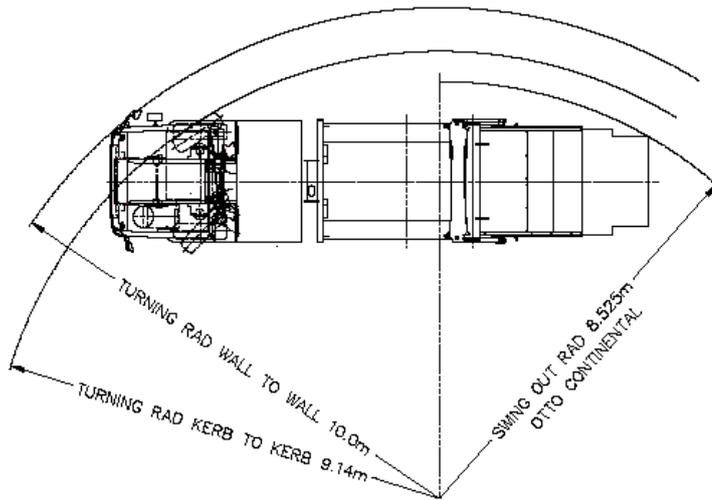
### Examples of good practice in street design

6.6 The Windsor Road development, to the south of John Clark Way, Rushden, is the only large scale housing development currently under construction within the District. This site, initially allocated in the 1996 East Northamptonshire District Local Plan (Policy RU1-C), is expected to deliver over 350 dwellings during the next eight years.

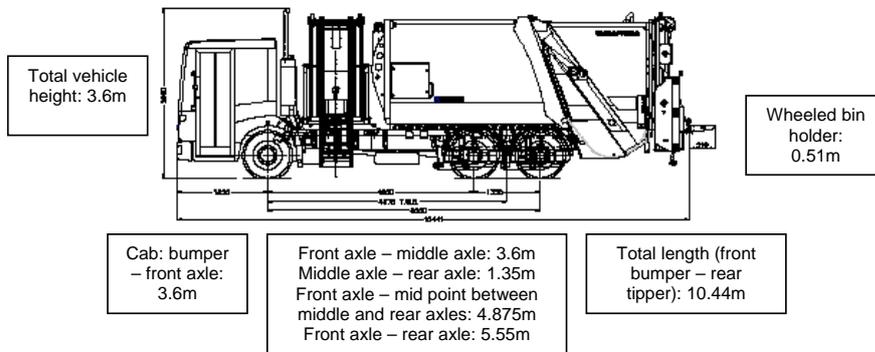
Brick built communal bin store; part of recent development scheme

6.7 Concerns were previously raised regarding certain design aspects of Phase 3 of the Windsor Road development, to the west of Tyne Way. The Waste Management Officer identified the following issues (application reference 08/01754/REM), which needed to be overcome for the detailed proposals to be acceptable:

- Need to provide suitable access arrangements for collection of refuse and recycling from proposed flats;
- Waste collection vehicles are **10m x 3m** (i.e. 30m<sup>2</sup>), with a **20m** turning circle;
- One of the proposed cul-de-sac streets could present problems with reversing of waste collection vehicles.



SUBJECT TO DRIVING TOLERANCES



Turning circles and dimensions for current East Northamptonshire waste contractors' vehicles (Source: Kier Street Services)

6.8 Through negotiations changes to the highway layout were agreed in order to accommodate "service margins"; i.e. to provide suitable space for manoeuvring waste collection vehicles. The Highways Authority and NFRS are both able to comment upon proposed road layouts, as required.

Comment [A20]: Change reference 008-06

Comment [A21]: Change reference 009-09

### Guiding principles for highway design

6.9 For clarity and ease of interpretation, it is necessary to provide a clear set of guiding principles for designing new service roads for new residential development schemes, with reference to the collection of domestic waste. These principles and (where

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appropriate) guidance standards are set out below. In all cases, standards are based upon the ADEPT guidance, together with East Northamptonshire Council's own Wheeled Bin Policy and advice from the Highways Authority and NFRS.

Comment [A22]: Change reference 009-09

#### Domestic waste collection – highway design principles:

1. To enable sufficient highway access for waste collection vehicles, the minimum carriageway width shall be **5m**.
2. Accommodation of waste and recycling vehicles along the highway during collection days is based upon the standard of 14m x 3.5m, for the vehicle plus loading area, i.e. 49m<sup>2</sup> (~**50 m<sup>2</sup>**); with a **21m** turning circle for vehicles from any formed/ promoted junction feature, applying current design practise/ criteria of the Highway Authority to facilitate the promotion of a residential estate street.
3. In normal circumstances, for waste and recycling collection arrangements the edge of curtilage (i.e. collection/ emptying point) for bins should be within **10m** of the highway<sup>34</sup>.
4. Access points and/ or arrangements from the curtilage of residential properties to collection points on the highway need to be clearly defined, and offer optimum ease of access.
5. Bin collection points should be of appropriate materials to prevent ground contamination from residual waste, e.g. through bins falling over due to instability, and also to minimise ease of handling for refuse collection staff.
6. **When** considering waste service vehicle movements, and indeed siting of collection points, emergency access requirements also need to be considered. These will depend on the proposed layout and will be impacted by such things as whether on-street parking is permitted.

Comment [A23]: Change reference 008-07

Comment [A24]: Change reference 009-09

- 6.10 It is emphasised that ensuring effective arrangements for waste collection may, on occasions, conflict with other objectives. One example is the matter of road surfacing materials. While a gravel road/ drive may prove preferable in terms of surface water drainage, a hard surface is generally preferable for waste collection vehicles.
- 6.11 Overall, there is a need to achieve integration of streets, both within the new development and through maximising linkages with the adjacent urban/ built up areas. Within this overall goal of maximising integration, it is critical that new highways are designed to incorporate the "12 metre" rule (paragraph 6.2, above).

<sup>34</sup> This accords with standards applied in the case of recent significant planning permissions granted at Creed Road, Oundle and Windsor Road, Rushden

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## 7.0 Other considerations and factors

- 7.1 Of course, a range of potential initiatives may be considered in future development schemes, in order to deliver key principles of sustainable development such as minimising waste. The developments at Priors Hall (Deene/ Corby), Irthlingborough, Oundle and Raunds represent key opportunities to develop innovative waste management, storage and disposal solutions.
- 7.2 Two examples of other possible approaches to the collection, storage and disposal of domestic waste are considered below. Specific solutions considered are:
- Community recycling projects;
  - Vacuum waste collection systems.

### Community waste management projects

- 7.3 The proposed developments, which will deliver significant new communities, also provide a critical opportunity to develop community projects for managing domestic waste. Indeed, both the adopted CSS (Policy 16(l)) and MWDF Core Strategy (Policy CS2) make specific provision for the development of local or neighbourhood waste management facilities. Such schemes must also conform to development management criteria within the recently-adopted Control and Management of Development DPD (Policy CMD2).
- 7.4 The development threshold for which the development of new community recycling or waste management projects becomes viable is 200 dwellings or more. This corresponds with the CSS “large developments” threshold (200 dwellings), as defined by policies 13 and 14.

Community waste management facilities vary greatly. Conventionally, these take tend to take the form of local recycling facilities, often sited at the hub of a new neighbourhood (Source: [Waste and Resource Action Programme](#))

Comment [A25]: Change reference 003-01

### Vacuum waste collection systems

- 7.5 It is emphasised that significant new developments, i.e. larger urban extensions, or “sustainable urban extensions” (SUEs) as described in the adopted Core Strategy, also provide opportunities to develop more innovative domestic waste management solutions. Instead of conventional doorstep collections, in some cases it may be possible to install a vacuum waste collection system. This system, an example of which has been developed at New Wembley, uses a vacuum to ‘suck’ material deposited via chutes from buildings.
- 7.6 The New Wembley scheme<sup>35</sup> is currently being expanded. Construction work has recently started (autumn 2011) on the provision of new pipes linking the new Brent Civic Centre to the existing Wembley City vacuum waste infrastructure. When completed (estimated 2013), the vacuum waste system will then serve:

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.envacgroup.com/>

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- 4200 dwellings;
- A new hotel/ retail development;
- The new Civic Centre, 40,000m<sup>2</sup> and employing 2000 staff.

Street level waste collection chutes at New Wembley (Source: ENVAC UK)

- 7.7 In the case of a vacuum system, waste material is held in a chamber and, once full, the system automatically opens a valve and moves the material to a central bulking facility which may be on site (on a larger site) or off site, for example at a municipal waste recycling centre. By removing the need for collection using conventional vehicles this reduces carbon emissions, improves air quality, reduces accidents and can deliver greater flexibility in site layout and design.
- 7.8 The New Wembley example includes separate chutes/ collection points for recyclable and non-recyclable domestic waste. The main collection points are provided at street level. In part, the linkage of the new Brent Civic Centre to the New Wembley development is, in part, one of the key sustainability measures that will make the new Civic Centre the first BREEAM Outstanding-rated public building in the UK.
- 7.9 Of course, there are many circumstances where underground waste storage and collection is inappropriate. For example, underground facilities are not appropriate in areas at significant risk of flooding – whether surface water or fluvial risk.
- 7.10 Overall, it is emphasised that SUEs or other large scale development proposals present a key opportunity to develop innovative waste solutions. For existing residential properties, in all cases the Council's recently implemented waste collection service is to some extent retrofitted. No such constraints exist in developing solutions as an integral part of all SUEs.

Comment [A26]: Change reference 011-05

## Appendix A – Glossary of terms

Use this section to give definitions to any words that require explanation – especially if this is a public document. If you can't avoid jargon or technical terms, this is the place to explain them.

Term	Definition
<b>British Standards</b>	Overall statutory safety standards for the manufacture and/ or safe operation of goods and services
<b>Core Spatial Strategy (CSS)</b>	The North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy, adopted June 2008, is the overarching strategic Local Plan document covering the whole of East Northamptonshire and is now currently under review with a replacement CSS anticipated to be adopted during 2013/14. CSS Policy 13 provides the main policy "hook" for this document.
<b>Corporate Plan/ Service Plans</b>	The Corporate Plan is a non-statutory plan which sets out East Northamptonshire Council's own policies and priorities, guiding the way that the Council will provide its services over the next 3-4 years (as set out in more detail within the Service Plan).
<b>Design and Access Statement</b>	A statutory requirement of the development management process (planning applications) includes the submission of a Design and Access Statement as part of any application. This should provide details about how a scheme will work in practice, in terms of accessibility, layout and general fit within the surrounding built form.
<b>Health and Safety Executive (HSE)</b>	The statutory body that advises on safety standards within the workplace. It also functions as the statutory investigatory body for accidents.
<b>Lifetime Homes Standards</b>	Set of principles that should be implicit in good housing design. Good design, in this context, is considered to be design that maximizes utility, independence and quality of life, while not compromising other design issues such as aesthetics or cost effectiveness.
<b>Local Development Documents (LDDs)</b>	Overarching name for individual documents (Local Plan documents and Supplementary Planning Documents, which combined make up the overall planning framework for the District.
<b>Local Plan</b>	Colloquial name for the Core Spatial Strategy and site specific plans (e.g. Rural North, Oundle and Thrapston Plan) which, combined, form the development plan for the District

<b>Manual for Streets</b>	Department for Transport guidance for the design of highways, streets, and other public spaces. The initial Manual for Streets was published in 2007 and is supplemented by Manual for Streets 2, published in 2010.
<b>Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF)</b>	Northamptonshire County Council has led on the production of DPDs for minerals extraction and waste disposal. These documents include the Core Strategy (adopted 2010).
<b>National planning policy</b>	National planning policies regarding waste management and disposal are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (revised March 2011).
<b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</b>	The primary legislation which brought in the current development planning system. Much of this will be amended during 2012, with elements of the recently passed Localism Act (November 2011) replacing some aspects of the 2004 Act.
<b>Regional Plans</b>	The East Midlands Regional Plan, adopted in March 2009, currently forms part of the statutory development plan, providing a strategic policy level above Core Strategies. It is expected that this will be abolished during 2012, under the relevant provisions of the 2011 Localism Act.
<b>Regulations</b>	Statutory requirements (secondary legislation) which support primary legislation, e.g. Localism Act. In this case they consist of plan preparation procedures and waste management obligations.
<b>Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)</b>	The SCI forms a statutory element of the local planning framework, setting out public consultation requirements which should be followed during plan preparation or submitting and determining planning applications.
<b>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</b>	SPDs provide greater detail on Local Plan policies and also form statutory LDDs, once adopted. This Waste Storage SPD is linked to many policies within existing Local Plan documents, e.g. CSS, Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.
<b>Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS)</b>	The most recent SCS for East Northamptonshire Council was led by the Local Strategic Partnership (known as "ENable". This sets out a series of guiding principles for the preparation of LDDs and non-statutory plans such as the Corporate Plan.
<b>Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)</b>	Larger scale, freestanding urban developments around the edge of towns. The current CSS (Policy 9) makes provision for the development of SUEs at Irthlingborough and Raunds.

<b>Vacuum waste collection systems</b>	Radical approach to domestic waste disposal. These enable collection of waste through a series of underground pipelines, thereby reducing or eliminating the need to provide a vehicular waste collection service.
<b>Wheeled bins</b>	Most Local Authorities, including East Northamptonshire Council, now operate a wheeled bin collection service. East Northamptonshire Council has only just (1 August 2011) moved to a wheeled bin (also colloquially known as “wheelie bins”) service and the preparation of this document has been designed to coincide with the rolling out of this new service.



## Appendix B – Contact Details (East Northamptonshire Council)

Address:	Planning Policy and Conservation Team Planning Services East Northamptonshire Council Cedar Drive Thrapston Northamptonshire NN14 4LZ	Waste Management Team Environmental Services East Northamptonshire Council Cedar Drive Thrapston Northamptonshire NN14 4LZ
DX No:	701611 Thrapston	
Tel:	01832 742221	01832 742208
Email:	<a href="mailto:planningpolicy@east-northamptonshire.gov.uk">planningpolicy@east-northamptonshire.gov.uk</a>	<a href="mailto:environmentalservices@east-northamptonshire.gov.uk">environmentalservices@east-northamptonshire.gov.uk</a>

## Appendix C – List of Consultees

<b>Town Councils</b>	
Higham Ferrers Town Council	Raunds Town Council
Irthlingborough Town Council	Rushden Town Council
Oundle Town Council	Thrapston Town Council
<b>Parish Councils and Parish Meetings</b>	
Great Addington	Islip
Little Addington	King's Cliffe
Aldwinckle	Laxton
Apethorpe	Lilford-cum-Wigsthorpe and Thorpe Achurch
Ashton	Lowick and Slipton
Barnwell	Lutton
Benfield	Nassington
Blatherwycke	Newton Bromswold
Brigstock	Pilton, Stoke Doyle and Wadenhoe
Chelveston-cum-Caldecott	Polebrook
Clopton	Ringstead
Collyweston	Southwick
Cotterstock	Stanwick
Deene and Deenethorpe	Sudborough
Denford	Tansor
Duddington with Fineshade	Titchmarsh
Easton on the Hill	Twywell
Fotheringhay	Wakerley
Glaphorn	Warmington
Hargrave	Woodford
Harringworth	Woodnewton
Hemington, Luddington and Thurning	Yarwell
<b>Other Statutory Consultees</b>	
Design Council	Northamptonshire County Council
Equality And Human Rights Commission	Northamptonshire Police
Environment Agency	Northamptonshire Waste Partnership
Homes and Communities Agency	North Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit
<b>Non-Statutory Consultees</b>	
Age UK	National League of the Blind and Disabled
Area Council for Disabled People	Place for People
DPDS Consulting	Royal Haskoning
Kier Street Services	Spire Homes
Northamptonshire Association for the Blind	

## Appendix D – Key Development Plan Policies

### North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy (adopted June 2008)

#### **POLICY 13: GENERAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES**

Development should meet the needs of residents and businesses without compromising the ability of future generations to enjoy the same quality of life that the present generation aspires to. Development should:

##### **Meet needs**

- a) Incorporate flexible designs for buildings and their settings, including access to amenity space, enabling them to be adapted to future needs and to take into account the needs of all users
- b) Seek to design out antisocial behaviour, crime and reduce the fear of crime by applying the principles of the “Secured by Design” scheme;
- c) Maintain and improve the provision of accessible local services and community services, whilst focusing uses that attract a lot of visitors within the town centres;
- d) Have a satisfactory means of access and provide for parking, servicing and manoeuvring in accordance with adopted standards;
- e) Be designed to take full account of the transport user hierarchy of pedestrian-cyclist-public transport-private vehicle, and incorporate measures to contribute to an overall target of 20% modal shift in developments of over 200 dwellings and elsewhere 5% over the plan period;
- f) Not lead to the loss of community facilities, unless it can be demonstrated that they are no longer needed by the community they serve and are not needed for any other community use, or that the facility is being relocated and improved to meet the needs of the new and existing community;
- g) Not lead to the loss of open space or recreation facilities, unless a site of equivalent quality and accessibility can be provided, serviced and made available to the community prior to use of the existing site ceasing.

##### **Raise standards**

- h) Be of a high standard of design, architecture and landscaping, respect and enhance the character of its surroundings and be in accordance with the Environmental Character of the area;
- i) Create a strong sense of place by strengthening the distinctive historic and cultural qualities and townscape of the towns and villages through its design, landscaping and use of public art;
- j) Be designed to promote healthier lifestyles and for people to be active outside their homes and places of work;
- k) Allow for travel to home, shops, work and school on foot and by cycle and public transport.

### Protect assets

- l) Not result in an unacceptable impact on the amenities of neighbouring properties or the wider area, by reason of noise, vibration, smell, light or other pollution, loss of light or overlooking;
- m) Be constructed and operated using a minimum amount of non-renewable resources including where possible the reuse of existing structures and materials;
- n) Not have an adverse impact on the highway network and will not prejudice highway safety;
- o) Conserve and enhance the landscape character, historic landscape designated built environmental assets and their settings, and biodiversity of the environment making reference to the Environmental Character Assessment and Green Infrastructure Strategy;
- p) Not sterilise known mineral reserves or degrade soil quality;
- q) Not cause a risk to (and where possible enhance) the quality of the underlying groundwater or surface water, or increase the risk of flooding on the site or elsewhere, and where possible incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and lead to a reduction in flood risk.

### POLICY 15: SUSTAINABLE HOUSING PROVISION

To deliver sustainable residential communities:

- a) Provision will be made for the delivery of a balanced mix of housing types and tenure;
- b) To meet local need and to ensure that a percentage of all new development is genuinely affordable, affordable housing provision will be sought in line with the following targets:

Corby	30%
Kettering	30%
Wellingborough	30%
East Northamptonshire	40%

- c) The environment of existing residential areas will be enhanced, including renovating and improving the existing housing stock through area based renewal or occasionally through targeted demolition and replacement where this is the most appropriate option;
- d) Opportunities for individual and community self build developments will be facilitated where they will contribute to meeting local housing needs, enable innovation and raise environmental quality;
- e) New dwellings will be capable of being adapted to meet the needs of all people in line with the 'lifetime homes' standard;
- f) Higher densities will be sought particularly in the locations most accessible on foot, cycle and public transport, although increases in density should not detract from the traditional streetscape and built form where this is worthy of safeguarding.

## **POLICY 16: SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS**

Master Plans will be produced for all sustainable urban extensions and should make provision for:

- a) A broad balance and range of housing choice, including both market and affordable housing;
- b) Variations in housing density with an overall minimum net density of 35 dwellings per hectare;
- c) A wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a choice of jobs and training prospects;
- d) An appropriate level of retail, leisure, social, cultural, community and health facilities that meet local needs but do not compete with the town centre;
- e) Nursery, primary and, where necessary, secondary educational needs;
- f) Access to well designed separate but overlooked cycleways (both off and on road) and walking routes serving the local facilities;
- g) Housing located within a maximum walking distance of 300m of a frequent, viable and accessible bus service;
- h) A design-led approach to the provision of car-parking space with the overall aim of reducing dependency on the private car;
- i) Measures to deliver a target of 20% modal shift away from car use over the plan period;
- j) A network of green spaces linking the area to the wider green infrastructure framework that provides for large-scale landscape enhancement, the conservation of important environmental assets and natural resources, biodiversity and formal and informal recreation areas;
- k) Development that respects the environmental character of its rural surroundings and existing townscape character. Particular attention should be given to the creation of a well designed and defined edge to development and a sensitive transition to adjoining areas in the wider countryside. Proposals will need to include plans for the long term use and management of these areas;
- l) Local waste management facilities and neighbourhood waste management facilities for the separation, storage and collection of waste, to increase the efficiency of its subsequent re-use, recycling and treatment.

## Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy Development Plan Document (adopted May 2010)

### Policy CS2: Spatial strategy for waste management

Northamptonshire's waste management network, particularly advanced treatment facilities with a sub-regional or wider catchment, will be focused within the central spine, and the sub-regional centre of Daventry. Development should be concentrated in Northampton, Wellingborough, Kettering, Corby and Daventry. Development in the smaller towns should be consistent with their local service role.

Facilities in urban areas should be co-located together and with complementary activities.

At the rural service centres, facilities with a local or neighbourhood catchment will provide for preliminary treatment in order to deal with waste generated from these areas.

In the rural hinterlands only facilities with a local or neighbourhood catchment providing for preliminary treatment, or that are incompatible with urban development, should be provided. Where it is the latter they should deal with waste generated from identified urban areas and be appropriately located to serve those areas.

Facilities in rural areas should, where possible, be associated with existing rural employment uses.

## Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Control and Management of Development DPD (adopted June 2011)

### Policy CMD2: Development criteria for waste disposal (non-inert and hazardous)

Proposals for the disposal of non-inert or hazardous waste must demonstrate that:

- additional capacity is needed to deliver waste disposal capacity requirements,
- it clearly establishes a need for the facility identifying the intended functional role, intended catchment area for the waste to be disposed, and where applicable the requirement for a specialist facility,
- it is in general conformity with the principles of sustainability (particularly regarding the catchment area),
- the waste to be disposed of has undergone prior-treatment to ensure that only residual waste is disposed of, and
- disposal forms the last available management option.

Where this can be demonstrated, preference will be given to extensions of existing sites unless it can be shown that a standalone site would be more sustainable and better located to support the management of waste close to its source.

## Appendix E – Defining reasonable carrying distances from storage to collection points

- E.1 In order to ensure “soundness” of this document, it is necessary to ensure that carrying standards are supported by a relevant evidence base. As explained within section 6.0 of the main document, highways design standards are largely defined by adopted British Standards, together with supporting national guidance such as Manual for Streets. It is a concern that sufficient guidance is provided to enable urban designers to set reasonable distances and routes by which wheeled bins may be pulled or pushed; or caddies carried. Nevertheless, it is equally important that standards are not overly prescriptive or inflexible.
- E.2 A range of different guidance has been referred to in order to set appropriate guidance for “reasonable” distances for carrying or pulling caddies or wheeled bins, namely:
- Health and Safety Executive (HSE) “Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended) Guidance”;
  - Northamptonshire County Council guidance notes – Waste Management Strategy Reporting requirements, Designing for Waste Management;
  - RECAP (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Partnership) – Waste Management Design Guide: Draft Supplementary Planning Document.

### HSE Guidance

- E.3 The HSE guidance focuses upon setting out guidelines for carrying, pushing and pulling in the **workplace**. However, similar standards/ guidance may be applied in the case of moving or carrying domestic waste storage facilities (i.e. wheeled bins or caddies). The HSE guidance relates to the following topics:
1. Carrying distances
  2. Pushing and/ or pulling distances
  3. Impact of slope gradients upon the push forces required to move a trolley or (in this case) a wheeled bin
  4. Forces required to start or stop a load, or to keep it in motion (these differ for men and women)
- E.4 **Carrying distances** – The HSE guidance (Appendix 3) states that there is no specific limit to the distance over which a load is pushed or pulled as long as there are adequate opportunities for rest or recovery. Nevertheless, the following guidelines are specified:
- 10m maximum carrying distance where a load is held against the body and carried no further than about **10m** without resting;
  - For pushing or pulling loads, the HSE guidance assumes that the distance involved is no more than **20m**, although it does **not** specifically recommend a maximum.
- E.5 The HSE guidelines focus predominantly upon the carrying of items, given the vastly increased risk of injury from this type of activity.

E.6 **Pushing and/ or pulling distances** – Critically, there is a need to provide and maintain clear uninterrupted routes for moving wheeled bins and other waste storage devices. In the case of pushing or pulling wheeled devices (in this case, wheeled/ “wheelie” bins), the HSE guidance focuses upon the gradient and length of slopes as the key considerations, rather than the distance that a bin would have to be pushed or pulled. Beyond the 20m guideline, no specific maximum distances are proposed.

E.7 **Impact of slope gradients upon the push forces required to move a wheeled bin** – The HSE guidance includes an assessment of the impact of gradient/ slope upon the force required to push or pull a trolley or (in this case) a wheeled bin. If a maximum weight for a fully laden wheeled bin is assumed to be 100kg, then to push this up a slope of 10° (approximately 1 in 6) would require a push force of 17.5kg.

Effect of slope angle on push force	
Slope gradient (degrees)	Push force (kg) increase per 100 kg of laden trolley weight
1	2
3	5
5	9
7	12
10	17.5

Source: HSE Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended) Guidance (Table 2)

E.8 **Forces required to start or stop a load, or to keep it in motion** – The push forces for moving a trolley up a slope need to be compared to the HSE guideline figures for stopping or starting a load and for keeping this in motion.

	Men	Women
Guideline figure for stopping or starting a load	20 kg (i.e. about 200 Newtons)	15 kg (i.e. about 150 Newtons)
Guideline figure for keeping the load in motion	10 kg (i.e. about 100 Newtons)	7 kg (i.e. about 70 Newtons)

Source: HSE Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended) Guidance (Appendix 3)

E.9 Critically, the 17.5kg push force required to move a trolley or wheeled bin up a 1 in 6 slope exceeds the HSE guideline for a woman. Accordingly, this provides guidance as to the maximum gradient (1 in 6) that could be applied to routes or paths along which a wheeled bin could be moved. However, this is considerably steeper than the maximum gradient (1 in 15) specified in the Building Regulations, Part M<sup>36</sup> so, in practice, the Building Regulations would take precedence.

Comment [A27]: Change reference 008-04

E.10 As a rough guide the HSE advises that:

- The amount of force that needs to be applied to move a load over a flat, level surface using a well-maintained handling aid is at least 2% of the load weight. For example, if the load weight is 100kg, then the force needed to move the load is 2kg.

<sup>36</sup> [http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/br/BR\\_PDF\\_ADM\\_2004.pdf](http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/br/BR_PDF_ADM_2004.pdf)

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- On an uneven surface, the force needed to start the load moving could increase to 10% of the load weight (i.e. for a 100 kg load weight, the force needed to move the load is 10 kg).

E.11 Taking these guidelines and comparing them to the women's guideline figures for starting and stopping a load or keeping it in motion, a mean force of 6kg (or 60 Newtons) would be necessary to start or stop a 100 kg wheeled bin. Combining this mean force with the 20m HSE assumption and the women's guideline figure for stopping or starting a load, this would equate to a "reasonable" maximum distance of 50m (i.e. (15kg/ 6kg) x 20m) for a level surface. This would reduce to a maximum distance of 13m (i.e. (15kg/ 23.5kg) x 20m) for a 10<sup>0</sup> (1 in 6) slope. Finally, on this basis the average or mean "reasonable" distance would equate to approximately **32m** (or **35m**, when rounded upwards to the nearest 5m).

### Northamptonshire County Council guidance

E.12 In setting robust guidelines, it is also useful to refer to other relevant guidelines currently existing. In support of the recently updated Development and Implementation Principles SPD and MWDF Core Strategy Policy CS7, the County Council has adopted the following guidelines for the provision of adequate space and access for waste management facilities in association with new residential development:

- **Waste Management Strategy to accompany planning applications (i.e. brief written statement including layout and design plans)**
- **Waste containers should be located within 25m of the collection point and within 30m of the dwelling**
- **Containers should be taken to the collection point without the need to pass through a building**
- **Storage areas must be away from windows or ventilators and should preferably be in the shade or undercover**

E.13 It would appear that these guidelines closely relate to the HSE guidance, although the figure of 32m maximum "reasonable" distance for moving a waste container (i.e. wheeled bin) would appear to have been rounded down to 30m in this instance.

### RECAP Waste Management Design Guide: Draft Supplementary Planning Document

E.14 The draft RECAP SPD (September 2011) proposes a series of guiding principles (paragraph 5.6) that it considers should be applied in making suitable provision for the storage and movement of waste collection vessels (e.g. wheeled bins). These principles are as follows:

- **Resident should not have to move waste more than 30m to any designated storage area within the boundaries of the property;**
- **Any designated storage area within the boundaries of the property should not be more than 30m distance from the collection point;**
- **Collection crews should not have to carry individual waste containers or move wheeled containers more than 25m;**

- **Passage of a wheeled container should avoid steps, but where it is not possible should avoid transfer over more than 3 steps; and**
- **In all cases surfaces should be smooth and solid and gradients should not exceed 1:12.**

E.15 These reflect the current NCC guidelines; i.e. a maximum distance of 30m for householders to move wheeled bin within the boundary (or curtilage) of their property.

### Defining suitable standards for East Northamptonshire

E.16 The NCC or RECAP guidance both make similar recommendations in respect of standards for the movement and storage of waste collection vessels (i.e. wheeled bins and/ or caddies). Both appear to closely reflect the HSE guidance.

E.17 To a large extent, difficulties always exist between setting out overly prescriptive standards, but ensuring that the document (in this case, SPD) is sufficiently robust and clear. Instead, it is considered that setting out a series of design guidelines and good practice represents an option whereby standards are suggested, through the application of a clear set of design principles

E.18 Broadly, the HSE Guidance indicates that for moving wheeled bins or similar, the terrain over which it is to be transported (i.e. gradients and surfaces) is more important than the distance that the bin needs to be moved. Nevertheless, these distances remain an important element of place making; particularly given the **given** the overall national policy guidance that *“developments:...will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development”* (NPPF, paragraph 58).

**Comment [A28]:** Text update to reflect adoption of new NPPF

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