

Supplementary Planning Document
Design of waste management
facilities in new development



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Preface

- i. New Forest District Council is the waste collection authority for New Forest District (including the New Forest National Park), and the local planning authority for the areas outside the National Park. This Supplementary Planning Document relates to the areas of the District outside the National Park. Pending the preparation of the Local Development Framework, the plan controlling development in this area is the New Forest District Local Plan First Alteration adopted August 2005.
- ii. This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) concerns the design of facilities in various forms of development for management of solid waste. The document is accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal examining the options of preparing or not preparing the SPD.
- iii. Following public consultation undertaken 6 October 2006 to 17 November 2006, the SPD was amended in accordance with comments received, and was adopted formally by the District Council on 7 February 2007.
- iv. If you have any queries, please contact the Conservation and Urban Design Team on 023 8028 5349, or email environmentaldesign@nfdc.gov.uk

1. Introduction

Purpose of this Supplementary Planning Document


- 1.1 The need for a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) relating to the provision of waste collection facilities has arisen from the District Council's work in waste collection and recycling, and possible future changes in waste storage and collection methods. While the current adopted New Forest District Local Plan First Alteration 2005 provides the basic policy framework for achieving appropriate design and location of waste storage and collection facilities at domestic and other premises, it does not address this matter in detail. This SPD is therefore intended to supplement the objectives and policies of the adopted Local Plan as set out in Appendix 1. It does not entail a commitment to any particular form of waste storage or collection method, but is intended primarily to encourage separation of waste at source to assist recycling.
- 1.2 Building Regulations Approved Document H, Drainage and Waste Disposal (2002 edition), Part H6 Solid Waste Disposal, and British Standard BS5906 2005 give technical guidance on the provision and location of a variety of waste facilities. The purpose of this SPD is to provide guidance on the design of these facilities in New Forest District (outside the National Park), in relation to the particular requirements of New Forest District Council as a waste collection authority.

Background information

- 1.3 Information relating to local, national and European objectives regarding recycling of waste materials and the Council's waste collection role is set out in the Sustainability Report that accompanies this SPD.

Issues

- 1.4 A number of issues arise in connection with waste storage and collection. These include:
- **Visual impact:** bins, communal waste bins and the deposit of refuse sacks can have a considerable impact on the street scene and local landscape quality, and can obstruct access and detract from residential amenities.
 - **Separation of waste and recycling:** there is a pressing need to reduce the volumes of waste going to landfill, and in this connection there are Government, regional and local targets to reduce and recycle waste. Separation of waste at source clearly assists in achieving these targets.
 - **Access:** convenience of access for both users of the waste storage facility and those who collect waste also assists in promoting recycling and economic provision of waste collection services.
 - **Pollution:** waste materials can create odours and attract vermin. Some, such as glass storage and collection points can also involve noise.
 - **Safety:** waste storage can create a fire hazard and impact on public health.

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- 1.5 Many of these issues can be mitigated by appropriate design and location of waste storage and collection facilities.
- 1.6 In relation to waste collected by New Forest District Council (municipal waste) this Supplementary Planning Document addresses:
- The refuse storage requirements for various forms of development, including residential, commercial, industrial and tourist developments;
 - arrangements for separation and storage of waste for recycling;
 - appropriate ways of locating, enclosing and screening refuse storage areas and integrating these with the design and layout of development;
 - the access requirements of the refuse collection operators.
- 1.7 The document covers solid municipal waste collected from individual premises by the District Council. It does not cover specialised materials such as clinical/ healthcare waste, food, or hazardous waste. Other forms of waste, such as glass, textiles, wood, household items etc that are taken to 'bring' sites, or dealt with by other means such as skips, are not covered in detail by this SPD.

Objectives

- 1.8 The objectives of this SPD are as follows:
1. To encourage the recycling of waste materials by the provision of facilities for storage and collection of separated waste at domestic and other premises; and
 2. to encourage appropriate design and location of such facilities so that they are properly integrated into the development, and fully accessible to collection vehicles.

2. Legislation and guidance

- 2.1 The relevant national, regional and local legislative requirements and guidance are set out in the Sustainability Report, Appendix 1. They recognise that the amount of waste material being produced can no longer be disposed of economically via landfill, that doing so is in any event unsustainable and wasteful of resources, and that ways need to be found of reducing and recycling waste materials. Recycling requires separation of waste in order that the component materials can be collected for re-use. Some form of separation of waste at source by those who generate it assists in achieving this.
- 2.2 The Building Regulations Approved Document H, Drainage and Waste Disposal (2002 edition), Part H6 Solid Waste Disposal, and British Standard BS5906:2005 'Waste management in buildings – Code of practice' establish general principles for location and design of waste storage facilities for various forms of development, including access (for users and the collection authority). They also contain detailed technical guidance on the provision and location of waste facilities. In summary, these documents cover the following matters:

Building Regulations

- 2.3 Part H6 of Approved Document H states that:
'...the requirements of H6 will be met if the solid 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;*
 - 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 Section 46 and 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.'*

The Regulations go on to explain the provision to be made to satisfy these requirements, referring to domestic developments (capacity, siting and design) and non-domestic developments, and the relevant legislation.

British Standard BS5906

- 2.4 BS5906 was updated in 2005 to take account of the need to separate waste for the purposes of recycling. In section 4 it sets out general principles of the design of facilities, stating that:
'Designers should consider:
- easy and safe access for waste producers, including older persons or persons with disabilities;
 - easy and safe access for collectors and collection vehicles;
 - location and space (including avoidance of opportunity to cause nuisance or injury);

- protection against animal scavenging of waste;
- aesthetics of the development;
- noise (e.g. glass handling);
- ease of maintenance, including cleaning;
- robust construction;
- safety from fire risk and smoke;
- lighting;
- ventilation;
- sound insulation; and
- special requirements (e.g. separate storage and collection of healthcare waste and bulky waste)

[BS5906 paragraph 4.1]

2.5 The BS also sets out information and advice on:

- the needs of older people and those with disabilities (section 5);
- systems of waste storage, handling, on-site treatment and collection (section 6);
- choice of methods of storage and collection of waste in various types of building (section 7);
- waste storage chambers (section 8);
- storage for bulky articles (section 9);
- roads and approaches to buildings (section 10);
- collection of containers (section 11); and
- hygiene (section 12).

2.6 **In providing for waste storage and collection facilities on development sites, applicants are strongly advised to familiarise themselves with the Building Regulations Approved Document H Part H6, and the advice in BS5906:2005.**

Approved Document H can be viewed at the Planning Portal website (www.planningportal.gov.uk)

Waste Collection Authority requirements

2.7 New Forest District Council has an “edge of curtilage” refuse collection policy. Where practicable, residents are required to leave their refuse and recyclables at

the edge of the curtilage of their property for collection. Residents are not permitted to leave their refuse on the Highway for the Council to collect. The Council's "edge of curtilage" refuse collection policy must be taken into consideration when designing waste storage facilities for new developments, so that the waste is stored as close as possible to the edge of the curtilage of the property.

- 2.8 The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 sets out penalties for depositing waste on the Highway or on any land that is open to the air. This must be taken into consideration on the design of new facilities such that sufficient space is provided for the safe storage of waste and recyclables which complies with the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.
- 2.9 New Forest District Council requires residents to separate their waste for recycling and has a long term target of recycling 50% of household waste. In order to achieve this residents are required to separate their waste into three components:
- Household waste
 - Dry recyclables
 - Garden waste

Facilities need to be provided to allow householders to readily separate these three components and make them available for collection. At present, the Council provides a household collection of co-mingled paper, card, cans and plastic bottles. Residents are encouraged to store glass and textiles and take these to the recycling centres. This must be taken into consideration in the design of new facilities such that storage space is provided not only for the recyclable materials that are collected by the Council but also for the recyclable materials that would be taken to the recycling centres. For larger developments, recycling centres should be provided within the development which meet the requirements of BS5906.

- 2.10 The Council actively encourages home composting. Home composting should be taken into consideration in the design of dwellings with gardens such that suitable locations for home composting are provided within the garden areas.

3. Further detailed considerations

- 3.1 In New Forest District, domestic refuse is stored in plastic sacks, which are placed on the edge of the curtilage for collection. Separation of waste is encouraged by the provision of three types of sack, for materials that can be recycled, refuse that cannot be recycled and garden waste. In new development, provision for the storage of sacks outside the dwelling will be required in accordance with the Building Regulations and British Standard BS5906.

Residential development

Internal storage

- 3.2 Kitchen/ utility room layouts should allow sufficient space for a minimum of two 20 litre waste bins. If possible, provision should be made for additional bins/ storage space for items to be taken to recycling centres, currently glass and textiles.

External storage

- 3.3 The potential for external storage and the type of storage that is appropriate varies with the type of dwelling, as follows:
- **Detached, semi-detached and end of terrace houses with side access:** external waste storage areas should be provided integrated with the fabric of the dwelling or an associated garage, or otherwise screened or sited out of public view, but readily accessible to the occupiers. The layout should enable sacks or bins to be moved easily to the point where they can be collected, e.g. the roadside or a communal collection point.
 - **Mid-terrace houses and other property without side or rear access:** dwellings must include an enclosed waste store integrated with the fabric of the dwelling and readily accessible to both occupiers and the roadside or area from which the waste sacks or bins are collected.

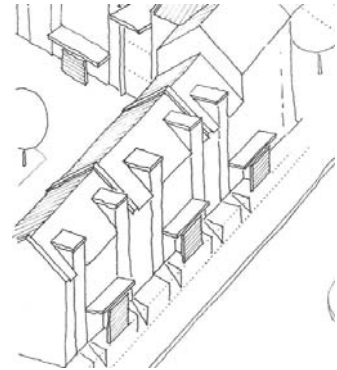
Design note:

External stores for waste sacks or other storage receptacles (which could include householders' own bins to accommodate the sacks prior to collection, or wheeled bins should these be introduced) should be of sufficient height and width to accommodate at least two normal sized dustbins (or 240l wheeled bins) plus space for garden waste. This is likely to require minimum dimensions of approximately 1800mm width (to allow a minimum 150mm clearance around each storage receptacle), 1500mm height and 600mm depth. In accordance with the Building Regulations Approved Document H Part H6, the distance householders are required to carry refuse should not exceed 30m (excluding any vertical distance), and containers should be within 25m of the waste collection point specified by the waste authority.

Waste stores designed as an integral element of terrace houses



GROUND FLOOR



On the same development whilst the design intention is good the execution doesn't meet expectation. Doors on the front of the enclosures might have produced a better end result.

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A pair of modern semis picking up the street rhythm where an accessible space for waste storage, meters and ancillary storage has been 'designed' as part of the balanced street façade.



Modern infill on an awkward urban site still manages to physically define a space for waste storage.

Consideration of the problems that arise in accommodating waste storage facilities within the curtilage of existing dwellings can highlight issues that need to be addressed in looking at the design of new developments:



Shallow frontages in a traditional 19th Century terrace leave little scope for successful integration of waste storage...



...however, considered design of the space available and careful landscaping—both hard and soft—can mitigate the visual intrusion.



Here waste storage facilities have been tucked discretely into a corner of a parking area, screened from the public area by fence and wall.



Unfortunately the lessons don't seem to have been learnt in this more recent development.

3

- **Flats and other high-density schemes:** provision should be made within the design of the dwellings or the layout of the site to accommodate a minimum of one communal 1100 litre wheeled bin for refuse and one communal wheeled bin for recyclables for every 10 units. If provision is made for individual waste storage for each dwelling, the principles outlined above for mid-terrace etc dwellings should be applied. All communal waste storage facilities and collection points must be readily accessible to both occupiers and collection vehicles.

Design note:

Communal external bin stores for 1100 litre bins must allow at least 150mm clearance around each bin, with a minimum of 1m clearance if the bins are located facing each other, or if provision is made for individual waste storage for each dwelling, sufficient space to accommodate at least two refuse sacks per dwelling. Communal external stores should provide facilities for the convenient disposal of household refuse and recyclables, but should not provide locations for the disposal of bulky household waste, such as furniture and white goods. The stores should be sited unobtrusively, preferably within one or more purpose-designed, roofed enclosures that are easily accessible to all users, and integrated in terms of design with the rest of the development and the landscaping scheme. Screening must be provided to a height of at least 450mm above the top of the bins or other form of waste storage, and can take the form of landscape features including fencing. All communal waste storage areas, including screened hard-standings and enclosed stores, should be sited to avoid any nuisance arising from odours, noise etc., should have basic lighting (e.g. solar lights) and should have drainage facilities to assist cleaning. Security should be provided for all communal waste storage areas, to design out opportunities for anti-social behaviour or fly tipping.



Here a waste storage building has been designed as an integral part of the development.



Not really what you want to see at the principal entrance to a block of flats.



This example of existing development highlights problems arising from development of flats.



A communal store screened from the surrounding open space.



Here the storage of waste has been considered. The enclosures are designed to match the architectural language of the buildings.



A series of enclosed waste stores for a multiple flat development have been built against an otherwise blank wall. The enclosing structure picks up reference particularly in terms of materials from the main development.

Composting

- 3.4 In the design of external spaces including private gardens and communal grounds, provision should be made within any landscaping scheme for composting facilities for garden and kitchen waste. These should be located so that they are unobtrusive and accessible to users, but do not give rise to nuisance from odours, vermin etc. As a minimum, each individual garden should be able to accommodate a 330 litre plastic home composting unit.

Shopping development

- 3.5 Shops generate a variety of waste products that can be recycled including packaging materials etc. There is clearly potential to encourage separation of waste from these sources. Most premises are served with one or more 1100 litre bins. Where the premises generate relatively little refuse, 240 litre wheeled bins or sacks may be used.
- Shops with rear servicing: new shopping developments should normally be designed to enable servicing and deliveries, and therefore access by larger vehicles to the rear of the premises. Rear service areas will therefore normally be the appropriate location for waste storage facilities, which should be designed so that they are properly integrated into the scheme, and accessible to users and collection vehicles. In groups of shops it may be possible to design communal facilities, which would assist collection by minimising the number of collection points. Waste facilities should be designed so as to allow free access to the rear of the premises for deliveries, emergency vehicles etc. Security should be provided for all waste storage areas, to design out opportunities for vandalism or fly tipping.

Design note:

Bin stores for 1100 litre bins must allow at least 150mm clearance around each bin, with a minimum of 1m clearance if the bins are located facing each other. They should be sited unobtrusively, preferably within one or more purpose-designed, roofed enclosures that are easily accessible to all users, and integrated in terms of design with the rest of the development and the landscaping scheme. Screening must be provided to a height of at least 450mm above the top of the bins, and can take the form of landscape features including fencing. All communal bin storage areas, including screened hard-standings and enclosed stores, should be sited to avoid any nuisance arising from odours, noise etc. and should have appropriate drainage to assist cleaning.



This illustrates the inevitable problems of unsightly accumulation of waste where no area is specifically allocated to bins.



Good example of rear serviced shops with allocated/ designed space.

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- **Shops without rear servicing:** in established commercial areas, it may not be possible to ensure the availability of rear servicing for shops, and deliveries, waste collection etc are necessary from the street frontage. In the design of new shopping developments of this type, it will be essential to ensure that facilities are provided within the fabric of the building to enable the separation of waste and its collection from the street. This could take the form of an enclosed structure within the shop frontage that is capable of taking the requisite number of bins/ bags, or a screened side-way with easy access to the street frontage for collection purposes. Where more than one shop unit is proposed, consideration should be given to designing in communal facilities that are easily accessible to all units as well as collection vehicles.

Design note:

Bin stores for 1100 litre bins must allow at least 150mm clearance around each bin, with a minimum of 1m clearance if the bins are located facing each other.



Here a mixed development with commercial ground floor and no rear servicing results in a rather obtrusively placed bin which detracts from the overall quality of the development.



Whereas in this instance, although space is also at a premium and the bin has to be similarly located in a narrow space adjacent to the building, some thought has been given to simple screening which in time will be covered by planting.

Industrial/ commercial development

- 3.6 Industrial activities generate substantial volumes of waste, not all of which is municipal waste. However, a proportion of it is collected by the municipal waste authorities and agencies. Industrial premises are supplied with green sacks, 1100 litre wheeled bins or skips subject to the type and volume of waste involved, and encouraged to separate waste for recycling. Depending upon the type of premises, suitable locations should be provided for waste disposal and recycling. On industrial developments, waste facilities at the front of the building may be necessary provided that they are not on the highway. Such facilities should be kept secure in order to prevent vandalism and fly tipping and should not restrict access to the premises.
- 3.7 For efficient disposal and collection of industrial waste, it is preferable to store it in external enclosures which should be integrated with the design and layout of the rest of the development, accessible to users, screened and readily accessible to collection vehicles.

Design note:

Bin stores for 1100 litre bins must allow at least 150mm clearance around each bin, with a minimum of 1m clearance if the bins are located facing each other.



Bags left in an allocated space but no enclosure results in an unsightly appearance and can encourage fly-tipping and vandalism.

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With no specifically allocated or enclosed space best attempts have been made to limit the spread of waste facilities. This could be improved.



This business has attempted to allocate a space well screened from public view. However limited provision has been made for the storage of used pallets.



Here some screened provision has been made. However it does not accommodate the necessary skip and a specifically considered and allocated space for the latter would improve this provision.

Tourist developments (camping/ caravan sites)

- 3.8 While policies do not permit new camping/ caravan sites, there is potential to re-develop, re-organise and change the layouts of existing sites. These forms of tourist site generate a range of waste materials similar to domestic refuse, and with similar potential for separation and recycling. Waste storage facilities for commercial collection will normally be communal, and should take the form of 1100 litre bins within screened enclosures. These should be designed so that they are fully integrated with the site layout and landscaping scheme, clearly signposted and accessible to both users and collection vehicles. They should be sited to avoid any nuisance arising from odours, noise etc. Within larger sites, it may be possible for site managers to undertake collection from dispersed disposal points in more remote parts of the site, transferring the waste to a central collection point accessible to collection vehicles. Such collection points should enable separation of waste and be located, designed and landscaped in accordance with the same general principles as communal sites.

Design note:

Communal external bin stores for 1100 litre bins must allow at least 150mm clearance around each bin, with a minimum of 1m clearance if the bins are located facing each other. Screening must be provided to a height of at least 450mm above the top of the bins, and can take the form of landscape features including fencing. All communal waste storage areas should be sited to avoid any nuisance arising from odours, noise etc. and should have appropriate drainage to assist cleaning.



A contained, allocated space. However ...

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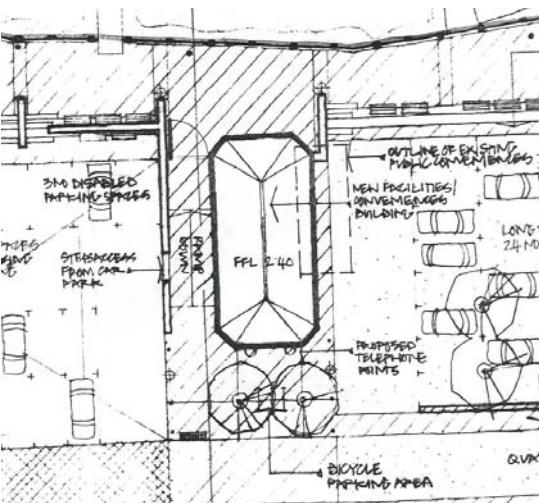
... the same arrangement but here shrub planting successfully screens.



Here thought has been given to providing a well screened, accessible store for recycling and waste bins.



Additional storage for bins suitably designed to relate well to the open rural setting of a caravan park.



Bin storage for the yachting fraternity in a combined facilities building.

Composting

- 3.9 In the design of external spaces on camping/ caravan sites, provision should be made within any landscaping scheme for composting facilities for green waste including that arising from grounds maintenance. These should be located so that they are unobtrusive and accessible to users, but do not give rise to nuisance from odours, vermin etc.

Appendix 1

New Forest District Local Plan First Alteration 2005 – relevant objectives and policies

A1.1 This SPD is intended to supplement the following objectives and policies of the adopted New Forest District Local Plan First Alteration 2005:

Objectives:

Objective 9 Environmental design

To encourage the highest possible standards of design in new development and in environmental improvements; and to provide attractive, stimulating and safe places in which to live, work and play.

Objective 11 Pollution

To protect air and water quality and to reduce the burden of pollution of air, land and water (including noise) by controlling potentially polluting development.

Policies:

Policy DW-E1 General development criteria

Development shall be appropriate and sympathetic in scale, appearance, materials, form, siting and layout, and shall not cause unacceptable effects by reason of visual intrusion, overlooking, shading or other adverse impact on local amenities. Developers shall have regard to:

- a the scale and siting of the proposal in relation to adjoining development, spaces, the character of the area and the wider landscape. This will involve consideration of height, massing and density, relationship to adjoining buildings and land uses and landscape features on and off site, and other potential impacts of the proposal on local amenities e.g. noise, light or other forms of pollution, including those arising from traffic generated by the development (see also Policy DW-E43, Section C6); and
- b materials and built form in relation to the character of adjoining development, local vernacular and any historic features (see also Policies DW-E18 to DW-E29, Section C2).

C1.1 In accordance with the Hampshire County Structure Plan Review Policy UB3, and government advice in Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS 1) Delivering Sustainable Development, this policy seeks to achieve high standards of design. Written Design Statements will assist the local planning authority to understand the principles on which proposals are based, and the anticipated environmental impact of the scheme. The local planning authority will produce a supplementary planning document on the form and content of Design Statements in relation to the scale of development proposed and the sensitivity of the site. Proposals which enhance their surroundings will be encouraged, particularly within the many parts of this District which are of high environmental quality and sensitivity.

C1.2 Applicants for major schemes, and sites or proposals of particular environmental sensitivity, will be required to demonstrate by means of a written 'Design Statement' including illustrative material the design principles that have informed their proposals, and their compliance with planning policies, supplementary planning guidance, supplementary planning documents and Government advice. Developers are advised to refer to "By Design – Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice", published by the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions in 2000.

Policy DW-E5 Recycling

Within larger commercial and industrial/business developments, provision shall be made for collection points for waste material, including that intended for recycling.

C1.9 PPS22, Renewable Energy, recognises that combustion or digestion of certain waste materials is a source of renewable energy. The DoE Waste Management Paper No. 28, Recycling, (1991) provides guidance to local authorities on recycling. The District Council is committed to the recycling of waste materials, and has a Recycling Plan as required by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The Council is also cooperating with other Hampshire district councils and the County Council in the formulation of an integrated strategy for the recycling of household waste. The above policy is intended to assist the District Council's waste collection procedures by seeking the provision of facilities which are not visually intrusive, for the disposal of separated waste as advised by the waste disposal authority.

