

## Appendix 1

### Details of the contents of each of the SPDs being consulted upon.

#### The Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities SPD (draft)

The Draft SPD provides advice on location and design of waste management facilities. In terms of location the SPD includes advice on:

- Previously Developed land – where possible facilities should be developed on previously developed land, enabling positive re-use and avoiding the need to develop Greenfield land.
- Siting – this will be dependent on the type of facility and processes that will influence the size and the location of any building. However, it should take account of the primary road network and access arrangements, environmentally sensitive locations and whether it is situated within an urban or rural location, or within a new housing development site.
- Co-location of Facilities – may offer significant benefits in reducing the need for transport of waste and the treated product. Bringing more than one facility together can maximise the amount of resource recovery that can take place and provides a more sustainable solution.
- Co-location with Household Recycling Centres – provides guidance on the co-location of waste facilities to provide transport benefits and higher efficiency of separation and recycling.
- Temporary Facilities – major construction sites or development areas should provide temporary waste management facilities to separate and recycle construction and demolition waste. The on-site facilities would encourage re-use of recycled material and also minimise the transport of waste materials from site and reduce the need for importation of new materials, thereby reducing the overall impact on the surrounding road network.

In terms of design the SPD includes advice on:

- Character – the design of waste management facilities should be specific to the design brief and the context, based on an understanding of the way the local area looks and works, forming part of a strong design process.
- Built Form – this will largely depend on whether the facility is within an urban or rural location. For example, in rural locations it would be appropriate to follow a form reflecting agricultural buildings, although more imaginative schemes should also be considered. In urban settings there is more opportunity for an imaginative bold design approach.
- Local Distinctiveness – all proposals should address local distinctiveness rather than creating anonymous proposals and, where appropriate, can be imaginative in their design.
- Transport, Access, Parking and Circulation – these points should be integral to the design of the site, and access for all users should be considered. Access should be clear and safe, and the site layout should allow the early separation of cars and pedestrians/cyclist from HCVs.
- Lighting – the nature of the facility may mean that some working during the hours of darkness is inevitable. Lighting must be considered as an integral part of the design to meet health and safety requirements and ensure that lighting equipment minimises the spread of light, particularly on sensitive receptors.

- Landscape and Boundary Treatments – the landscape proposals should make use of existing features, protect existing habitats and features of value, and help assimilate the project into its surroundings. With effective boundaries and screening, the external site activities become less visually sensitive.
- Noise – mitigation will comprise sensitive location and sympathetic design as well as best practical means to control noise (noise abatement measures). For example, locating facilities within buildings allows much greater control over noise effects.
- Air Quality – potential effects from dust, odour and emissions from traffic need to be considered. A number of systems are available to minimise problems and should be considered as part of the design.
- Water – all schemes should include measures to ensure water quality and the efficient use of water.
- Pest Control – all developers are advised to include measures in their schemes to deal with pests. Locating the proposals inside buildings allows a high degree of control against vermin, including rodents and birds.
- Security – facilities should be designed to be secure, but not to appear like fortresses. Security should be considered for each of the design elements, whether building construction, boundary treatments or landscape design. The principles in ‘Secure by Design’ should be followed.
- Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Construction – there are many opportunities for more sustainable methods of construction, which should be incorporated into the development proposals. One of the most important issues is to establish adaptable long-term facilities that can function over a long period of time.

Much of the advice can be applied to all types of waste management facility. However, Facility Profiles are also included within the SPD that provide additional advice specific to the different types of facilities.

### **The Recycling in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Partnership (RECAP) Waste Management Design Guide SPD (Draft)**

The Draft SPD provides advice on the design and provision of waste management infrastructure as part of residential and commercial developments. In terms of waste management design the SPD includes advice on:

- **Internal storage capacity:** including a requirement to provide between 35-40 litres of space within the kitchens of new homes to give residents sufficient space to allow for recycling and composting (as appropriate).
- **External storage capacity:** the Guide sets out recommendations for amount of space which is required to store bins for different types of waste to serve residential and commercial developments including different standards for communal bins in relation to flats/apartments. In the case of commercial development the amount of space required is dependant upon the use of the land e.g. requirements for restaurants and fast food outlets are greater. For residential development it is dependant upon whether it is a house or the number of rooms in the case of flats/apartments (excluding kitchens and bathrooms). For example a single house would need to provide 775 litres with a one bedroom flat with a living room in a 4 floor development would provide 320 litres.

- **Location of Waste Storage:** issues which should be considered in relation to location of bins including ensuring that they are accessible for both users and collection crews and that the amenity of residents is protected.
- **Waste Storage Infrastructure:** sets out a minimum specification for compounds to store residential and commercial waste above-ground and guidance in relation to the design of underground facilities.
- **Highway Design:** requirements for the design of new roads given the emphasis away from car dominated environments in urban design to take into account the need for waste collection vehicles to serve new developments effectively.
- **Additional waste management measures:** identifies a range of complementary measures, which can be introduced to support the effective management of waste e.g. educational schemes.

In terms of implementation the SPD includes advice on:

- **Household Recycling Centres:** These facilities enable residents to bring and deposit bulky wastes and other waste types not normally collected by the County Council and Peterborough City Council. Given the significant amount of future development planned within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough there will be a need to expand the existing network of 11 Recycling Centres (1 of which is in the Peterborough City area). The Guide sets out a requirement for developers to contribute to the existing network of centres by providing financial contributions and in some cases land to upgrade existing centres or provide new Recycling Centres in the case of strategic developments e.g. Northstowe.
- **Bring Sites:** These sites are generally located within publicly accessible areas - e.g. public car park and comprise a number of separate containers allowing for the separate collection of materials for recycling. The Guide provides guidance on suitable locations for additional Bring Sites to avoid the disturbance of residents and ensure the effective collection of recyclables. Developers are to be required to assess the impact of their proposals on the existing network of 380 Bring sites within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Following this assessment developers will be required to provide additional Bring Sites, upgrade existing sites in the locality or provide a financial contribution as appropriate. In relation to new sites it is important to note that Guide includes an assumption that at most there will be one Bring site per 800 households.

The Guide also includes a toolkit to be used by developers to set out how they have addressed waste management requirements set out above as part of their planning application.

Much of the advice in the Guide can be applied to both residential and commercial facilities. However the SPD focuses largely on residential development reflecting the responsibilities of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Authorities relating to the collection and disposal of municipal waste. It is important to emphasise that commercial developments will not be expected to contribute to additional facilities for the collection of municipal waste.

The SPD makes it clear that the development of new facilities must address the challenges of climate change. It takes account of the supplement to PPS1 on Climate

Change published in December 2007 and refers to relevant principles relating to waste management facilities.