

DUMFRIES AND  
GALLOWAY COUNCIL

# Local Development Plan

**Supplementary  
Guidance**

Adopted 5th AUGUST 2015



*New Waste  
Management  
Infrastructure*



## **DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE**

### **NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE**

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Introduction	2
Legislation	2
Waste Hierarchy	3
Guidance for Developers	4
Household Waste Collection	5
Developer Contributions for Household Waste Collection	7
Retail, Business and Industry Waste Collection	7
Developer Contributions for Retail, Business and Industry Waste Collection	8
Useful Links	8



## Introduction

The purpose of this Supplementary Guidance is to provide further detail on the criteria contained in the Local Development Plan Policy IN3: New Waste Management Infrastructure, it also includes guidance on appropriate and well-designed provision for waste storage, recovery and collection in new developments and to enable appropriate waste reduction and material separation at source.

### Policy IN3: New Waste Management Infrastructure

Proposals for new waste management facilities will be supported where they deliver the objectives outlined in the Zero Waste Plan to move waste as high up in the waste hierarchy as possible and meet the requirements of the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 or subsequent publications. It must also be demonstrated that the proposal will bring an overall net social, environmental and economic benefit without having a likely significant adverse impact:

- On natural and built heritage designations;
- In terms of air, noise or water pollution; and
- On the amenity of the surrounding area particularly in terms of communities in the locality.

Proposals for waste management facilities will in principle be acceptable on sites identified or safeguarded in the Plan for business and industry.

This policy is supported by supplementary guidance.

Dumfries and Galloway is a large rural area covering approximately 4000 square km with a low population density of 23 per square km which is significantly lower than the national average of 65 per square km. Dealing with waste in a large rural area (is a major challenge for the Council, residents and

commercial businesses that generate waste. The Council provides a waste collection service to 70,000 households and commercial customers who generate in excess of 90,000 tonnes a year. Where new or larger facilities are required then the operators of these facilities will require planning permission. This is in addition to any other regulatory permission required. For the purposes of this guidance, waste management facilities will be taken to include:

- Household waste recycling centres;
- Transfer Stations;
- Landfill sites;
- Waste management sites / scrap yards;
- Composting facilities;
- Energy from waste.

Where new or larger facilities are required then the operators of these facilities will require planning permission. This is in addition to any other regulatory permission required.

## Legislation

The National Planning Framework 3 recognises that waste is a resource and an opportunity, rather than a burden. Scotland's Zero Waste Plan means that wasting as little as possible and recognising that every item and material we use, either natural or manufactured, is a resource which has a value for our economy. The Zero Waste Plans targets are:

- To increase the amount of recycled or composted household waste by 60% by 2020 and 70% by 2025,
- To reduce landfill from municipal waste to 15% by 2020 and 5% by 2025.
- To ban materials collected separately for recycling subsequently being landfill or incinerated by the end of 2013,
- A requirement to remove key recyclables (hard plastics and non-ferrous metals) from mixed waste prior to incineration by the end of 2015,
- A ban on biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill by the end of 2020.



For planning purposes the Zero Waste Plan and accompanying regulations and documents should be considered along with the Dumfries and Galloway Council Waste Resource Management Strategy 2012 – 2020.

By drawing together the relevant parts of these documents, the guidance seeks to provide a context for the determination of planning applications for new or extended waste management facilities in Dumfries and Galloway.

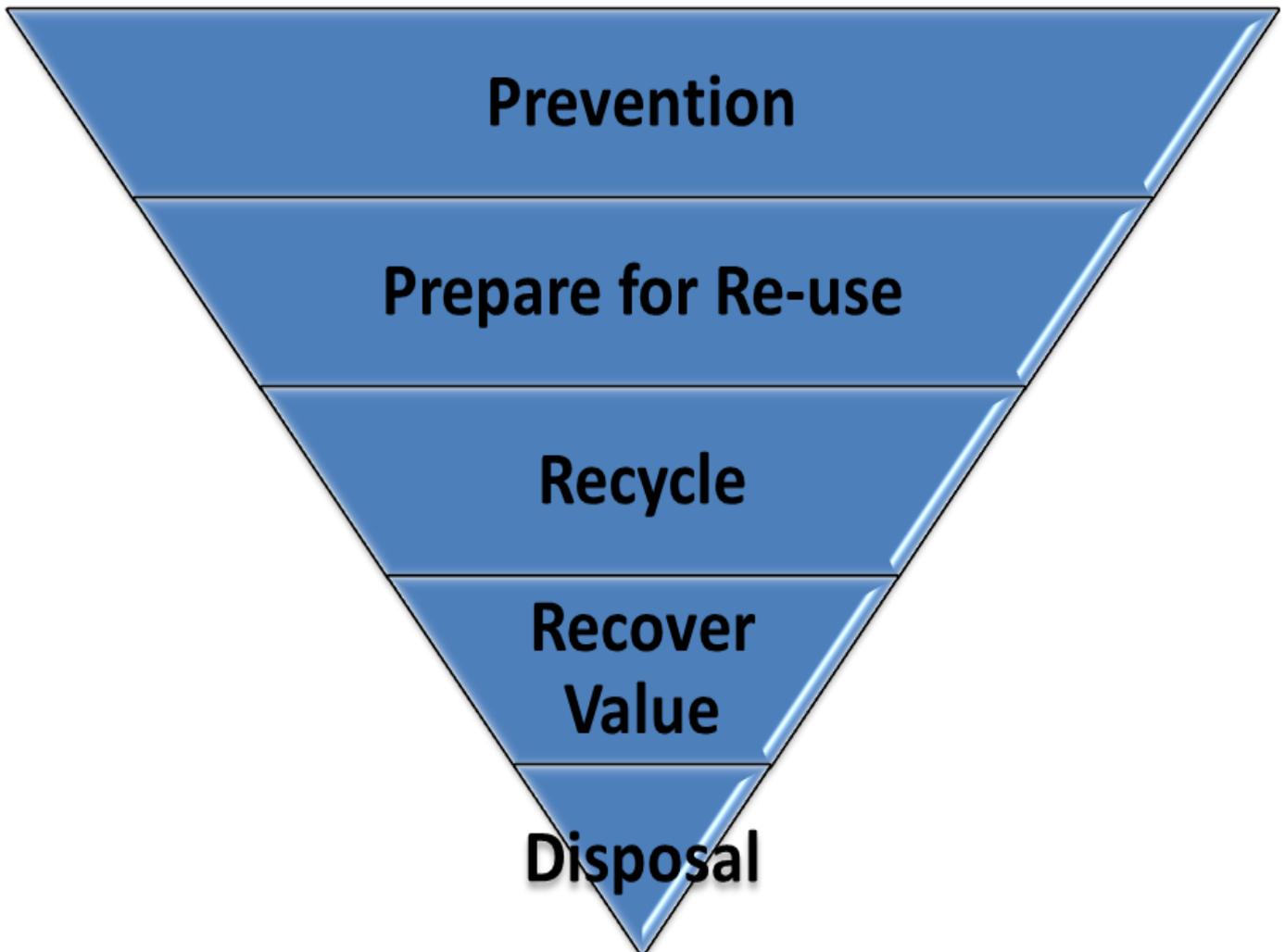
Dumfries and Galloway Council will monitor the effectiveness of the guidance and review its contents at regular intervals to ensure

it remains relevant and compliant with Scottish Government Policy and Dumfries and Galloway Council Policies and Strategies.

### Waste Hierarchy

The Council is working towards implementing the national Zero Waste Plan objectives in accordance with the waste hierarchy of Prevention, Reuse, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. Waste should be recognised as an opportunity and resource and management of waste should seek to move it up the hierarchy.

**Table 1: Waste Hierarchy Diagram**





The objective of the waste hierarchy is to avoid unnecessary waste and to encourage waste prevention:

- **Prevention:** Waste prevention is when measures are taken before a substance, material or product has become waste. This reduces the amount of waste and is the most favoured option;
- **Prepare for Re-use:** Re-use is any operations by which products or components that are not used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived;
- **Recycle:** The recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials and substances. This recycles materials back to the original product or to a different product;
- **Recover other Value (i.e. energy):** Where energy is recovered from the remaining waste;
- **Disposal:** Where the remaining waste is sent to landfill for safe disposal. This is the least favoured option.

## Guidance for Developers

Proposals for new or extended waste management facilities will be expected to have given full consideration to the following criteria:

- National and Local waste plans;
- Sustainable transport principles;
- Environmental impacts;
- Site suitability.

**Sustainable Transport Principles:** Dumfries and Galloway is a large region consisting rural and sparsely populated areas and therefore waste movements should be reduced by locating facilities close to source. Details of the source of waste, end users, alternative sites and transport options should be presented by the applicant in support of relevant planning applications. Depending on the scale of the proposal a formal Traffic and Road Assessment may also be required.

Proposals that have not adequately addressed these issues are unlikely to be supported by the Council.

**Environmental Impacts:** Waste management facilities can often generate concerns from nearby residents and local communities through reducing environmental impacts. It is essential that these issues are fully considered at an early stage in the location and design of a facility.

Pre-application discussions with the Council planning officers and other specialists are encouraged in all cases. The level and nature of these discussions will depend largely on the scale and nature of the proposal and whether it is likely to raise issues in relation to air quality, noise, odour, contaminated land, archaeology, landscape, built and natural heritage or where it may affect private water supplies and the public sewer.

Additional consultation with Historic Scotland may also be required where historical interests are identified and likely to be affected.

In all cases it is essential that due consideration is given to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity (plants, animals, birds, fish and their habitats). Assessments of all biodiversity on a site should be undertaken at an early stage, and any mitigating or enhancing measures taken into account in terms of the siting and design of the proposal. Scottish National Heritage (SNH) may be able to provide specific advice on the issue and should be consulted and an early stage.

Most waste proposals will require additional controls under Integrated Pollution Control regulations, Pollution Prevention and Control and / or Waste Management licensing. Whilst this is a separate system regulated by Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), there are overlaps with the planning process and SEPA can be consulted to ensure that any measures required preventing and controlling pollution of air, water and ground water under these regulations are considered at an early stage in determining the location, design and layout of a waste management facility.



Consultation with the local communities (over and above that required by neighbour notification) will also be encouraged in order to address local concerns. Evidence of such additional consultation must be provided in support of relevant planning applications for major developments, where a 12 week consultation period prior to submission is required.

The important factor in all of the above is to identify these matters at an early stage in the process. In assessing these matters, consideration will be given to other LDP policies as appropriate. Depending on the scale and location of the facility, these issues may have to be considered as part of a formal Environmental Impact Assessment. Proposals that have not adequately addressed these issues are unlikely to be supported by the Council.

**Site Suitability:** Proposals for waste management facilities will, in principle, be acceptable on sites identified or safeguarded in the Plan for business and industry. The reuse of sites that have previously been used for other purposes including former waste facilities, old landfill sites, former industrial areas, former military or mineral extraction sites and or other redundant land or buildings should also be considered.

Depending on their former use, these sites may be contaminated and early consultations with the Council's Contaminated Land Officer are recommended prior to submitting a planning application. Where contaminated land has been identified, a plan for remediation of the site will be required.

Where sites have fallen out of use, have a biodiversity value or archaeological or historical interest, a consultation with the relevant Council officer will be required.

## Household Waste Collection

The Council has agreed to implement a managed collection system of weekly food waste and an alternate weekly collection service of source separate dry recycle and

unsorted waste. This new service provision was introduced in 2014 in the Wigtown area and will be fully rolled out across the region in 2016. Households will be provided with one 23 litre outdoor green kerbside caddy and one 5 litre indoor green kitchen caddy for food waste and three black recycling boxes for dry recycles (two 44 litres, one 55 litre) in addition to the existing 240 litre unsorted waste collections. The Waste Resource Management Strategy 2012 – 2020 provides more detail.

Developers should address these waste storage and collection requirements for the proposed development and make allowance for the collection of source separated wastes and, where appropriate, compost bins.

**Collection Points:** Sufficient space should be provided by developers within their development for waste containers at kerbside on collection days and that the route between the storage area and collection point is free from obstacles such as kerbs or steps amongst others. As a guide, the collection vehicle should be able to approach within a distance of 10 metres or less. Household are expected to present their containers at the kerbside.

Where private roads serve new properties, collection points for waste and recycling containers will be at road-side by the adopted road. Collection vehicles will not access private roads or driveways and in these circumstances a road-end collection point should be designed to store the containers awaiting collection.

Communal wheeled bins used by more than one household should be given particular consideration where necessary due to their larger size (no communal wheeled bins allowed for dry waste recycling, maximum communal wheeled bin size for food waste is 140 litres). Communal wheeled bins usually are located in a specific collection point suitable for all users and therefore this collection point should be located as close as possible to the kerbside.



They should also be designed so each communal wheeled bin within the collection point area can be accessed without moving other communal wheeled bins.

#### External Waste Container Storage Space

Requirements: For individual houses, including detached and semi-detached properties, housing developments should ensure that there is sufficient external storage space per household for:

- One standard 240 litre wheeled bin with external dimensions of approximately W:600mm x D:750mm x H1750mm depending on manufacturer;
- One black 55 litre recycling box for dry recyclates (glass, plastic and metals) with external dimensions of approximately W:520mm x D:400mm x H360mm;
- Two black 44 litre recycling boxes for dry recyclates (paper and cardboard / overflow) with external dimensions of approximately W:520mm x D:400mm x H290mm;
- One 23 litre outdoor green kerbside caddy for food waste with external dimensions of approximately W:400mm x D:320mm x H410mm.

The two black 44 litre recycling boxes for dry recyclates have plastic lids which allow them to be stacked on top of each other, although it would be difficult to fill them if stacked. The other black recycling box (55 litre for glass, plastic and metals) has a net and therefore can't have anything stacked on top of it.

The absolute minimum area required is 2000mm x 1000mm per household to accommodate all waste containers required. The container area should be hard standing, with no steps between the storage area and the collection point (kerbside).

For flats and terraced housing, communal wheeled bins should only be considered when individual 240 litre wheeled bins are not possible or to provide further storage solutions for food waste. Communal wheeled bins can't be used for dry recycling waste due to the vehicles used to collect the dry recycling waste

(the vehicles have no facilities to lift and therefore empty any wheeled bin). Also communal wheeled bins for food waste can be no larger than 140 litres due to weight and lifting capacities of the food vehicles.

Where communal wheeled bins are required for unsorted waste one 1100 litre galvanised container should be provided per four households (or five maximum) and it has external dimensions of approximately W: 1300mm x D: 1000mm x H: 1450mm depending on the manufacturer.

Where communal wheeled bins are required for food waste one 140 litre green plastic wheeled bin labelled 'FOOD WASTE ONLY' should be provided per four households (or 6 maximum) and has external dimensions of approximately W: 500mm x D: 600mm x H: 1100mm depending on manufacturer.

An area suitable for storing one 1100 litre wheeled bin, one 140 litre wheeled bin, four 55 litre black recycling boxes (glass, plastics and metals) and eight 44 litre black recycling boxes (paper and cardboard/overflow) should be provided for each group of four households (or five with an additional 55 litre black recycling box (glass, plastics, metals) and additional two 44 litre black recycling boxes (cardboard and paper/overflow)).

Container Storage Areas: A waste storage area would be used for both household and communal containers for their unsorted waste, food and dry recycling waste. The proposed developments design and layout will determine what the design of the waste storage area should be but it should reflect the style, scale and character of the proposed development. There are a number of elements which should be considered such as:

- Providing a smooth surface which can be easily maintained;
- Where appropriate, using locations to the rear or the side of developments which are screened from public view;
- Where locations to the front of properties are required;



they should be positioned to avoid any adverse visual intrusion and should be well integrated with buildings and / or garden boundary structures;

- Ensuring there is suitable drainage;
- Ensuring there is suitable natural or artificial lighting;
- Providing natural ventilation;
- Ensuring that storage areas are of an appropriate size to allow access, including opening bin lids.

Composting Bins: Garden and organic waste can be recycled through compost bins at source or at communal facilities and consideration should be given to providing such facilities within developments. Appropriate innovative options for communal composting are encouraged.

Household Waste Recycling Centres are provided by the Council to allow householders to segregate a wider range of recyclable waste where it is convenient for them to do so. The centres provide containers for the following materials; paper, books, cardboard, plastic bottles, glass bottles and jars, scrap metals, food tins and drinks cans, small electrical appliances, large electrical appliances, batteries, car batteries, garden waste, wood and timber, used engine oil, soil, hard core and rubble, mixed textiles and clothes, shoes, TVs and monitors, fridges and freezers, florescent tubes, asbestos and gas cylinders.

### Developer Contributions for Household Waste Collection

The Developer Contributions Supplementary Guidance outlines the level of phased onsite infrastructure required for residential developments:

- All new residential developments will be required to provide necessary waste containers;
- All new housing development creating 50 units or more developments will be required to make a fixed sum towards upgrading Household Waste Recycle Centres.

The level and type of contribution will vary from site to site pending on the type and scale of provision and / or enhancement required;

- Each application will be assessed on a case by case basis.

These are general minimum standards for provision and they are liable to change with time as policy and technology develops.

Developers are required to ensure that receptacles are provided and are in place for the occupation on each dwelling. Early discussions with the Council on the methods of achieving this are required at the earliest possible stage in the planning process. General cost of a receptacles change every year, detailed costs can be found at <http://www.dumgal.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4628>

Where development sites are substantially larger than 1000 units then further discussions for a household waste recycle centre may be required. Guidance on the size and location of land for recycling centres will be assessed on a case by case basis and developers are encouraged to contact Dumfries and Galloway Council for pre-application discussions at the earliest possible stage in the planning process.

Due to the impact that developments can have on existing facilities, contributions will also be sought to assist with the cost of upgrading commercial facilities.

### Retail, Business and Industry Waste Collection

Business and retail developments will require waste storage requirements which reflect the size of the business and retail development including the specific requirements of the development and the frequency of collection. Waste storage facilities should be developed to allow for at least an additional day of waste storage for all businesses.

## Developer Contributions for Retail, Business and Industry Waste Collection

The Developer Contributions Supplementary Guidance outlines the level of phased onsite infrastructure required for retail and business and industry developments;

- Retail, business and industry developments will be required to make a fixed sum towards upgrading Waste Management Facility Centres. The level and type of contribution will vary from site to site pending on the type and scale of provision and / or enhancement required;

- Each application will be assessed on a case by case basis.

These are general minimum standards for provision and they are liable to change with time as policy and technology develops.

Guidance on the size and location of land for recycling centres will be assessed on a case by case basis and developers are encouraged to contact Dumfries and Galloway Council for pre-application discussions at the earliest possible stage in the planning process.

Due to the impact that developments can have on existing facilities, contributions will also be sought to assist with the cost of upgrading commercial facilities.

## Useful Links

EU Waste Framework Directive: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/>

Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2012/9780111016657/contents>

Scottish Government Planning website (containing National policy and guidance documents): <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning>

Zero Waste Plan: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy>

Safeguarding Scotland's Resources: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/10/6262>

SEPA (Scotland and Energy from Waste): [http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste\\_regulation/energy\\_from\\_waste.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_regulation/energy_from_waste.aspx)

SEPA (Waste Data): [http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste\\_data.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data.aspx)

Dumfries and Galloway Council Waste Resource Management Strategy 2012 – 2020: <http://www.dumgal.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=5270&p=0>