

Planning for the future

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“Changing our thinking....”



Draft Local Plan

- Pre-Submission Draft agreed by Council October 2015
- Consultation November to December 2015
- Submission to the Secretary of State *May 2016*
- Examination Matters and Issues / Pre Hearing *June 2016*
- Examination in Public *Sept to October 2016*
- Receipt of Inspector's Report *January 2017*
- Adoption *March 2017*



Planning for Sustainable Development

- Planning underpins the process of ensuring developments are sustainable.
- Local Plans establish an area's spatial strategy for growth and development and the alignment of infrastructure requirements.
- It considers issues of environmental protection and enhancement - biodiversity, flood risk, public health etc...
- However, planning must always balance the principle of enabling viable development to proceed against the costs of development.



Waste Policy

- **DM7.9 New Developments and Waste**
- All developments are expected to:
 - a. Provide sustainable waste management during construction and use.
 - b. Ensure a suitable location for the storage and collection of waste.
 - c. Consider the use of innovative communal waste facilities where practicable.

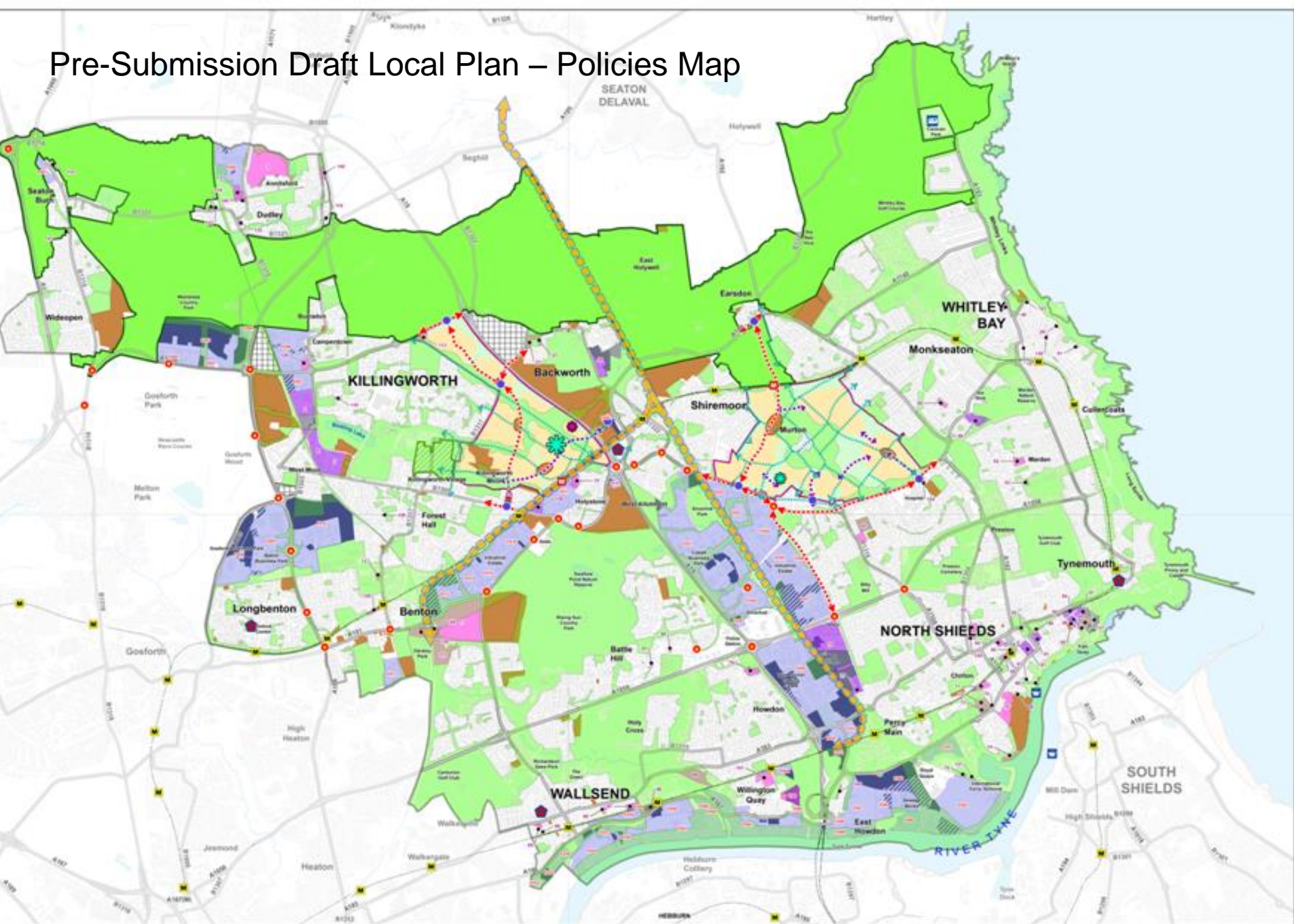


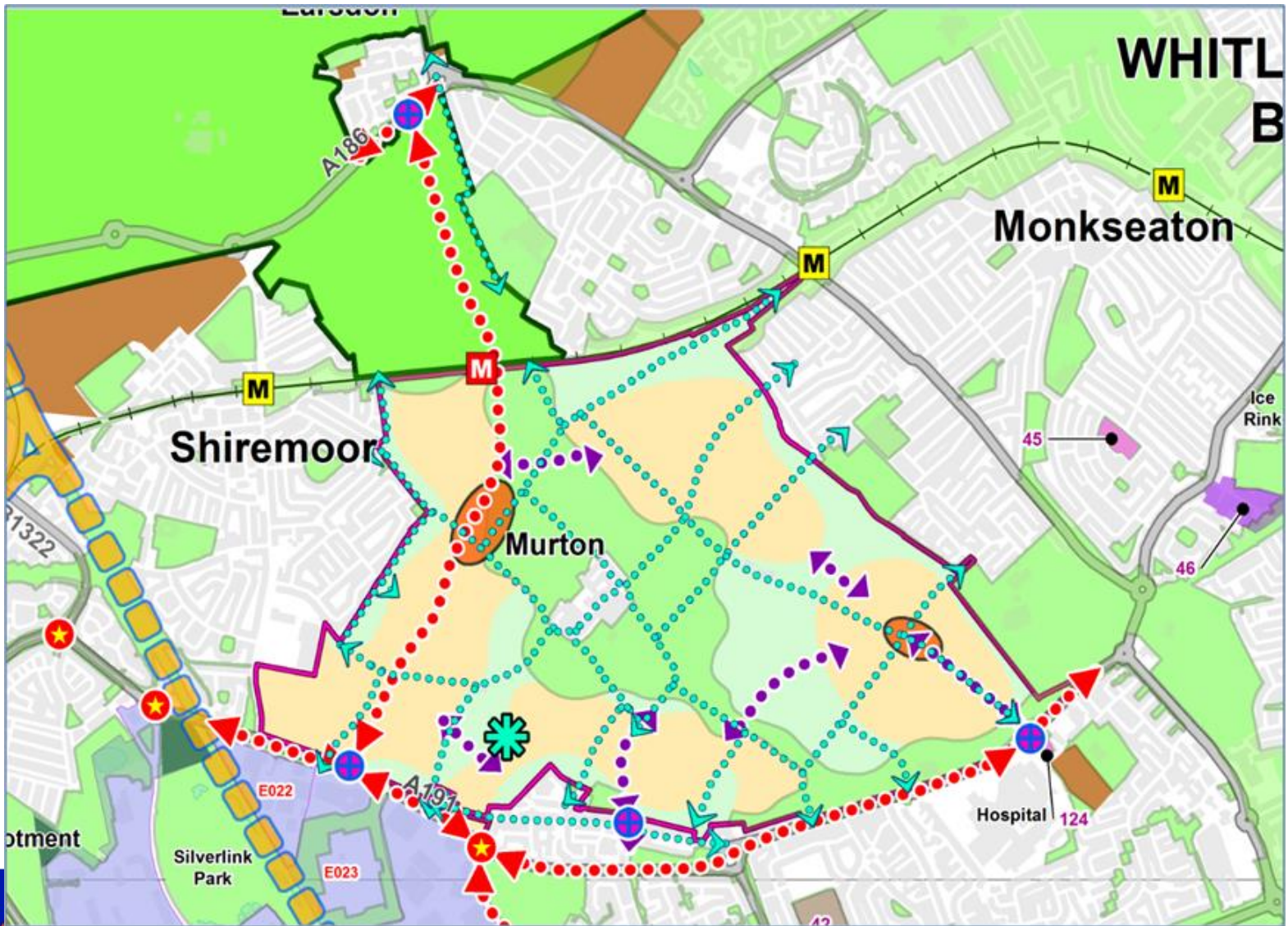
Waste Policy Guidance

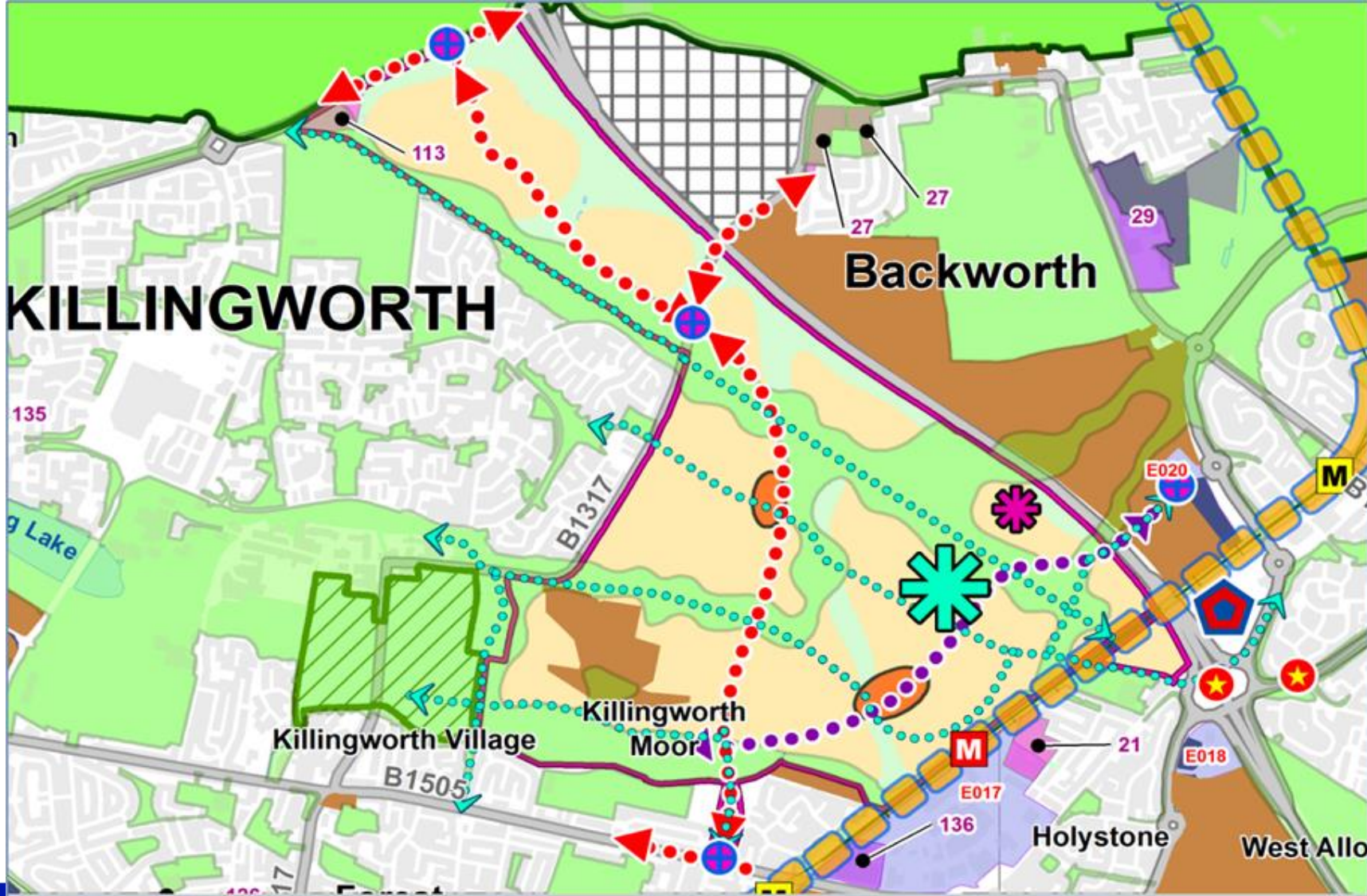
- 10.64 The Council is looking for ways to improve sustainability and to reduce costs. We will encourage developers to look at underground communal waste facilities. These have multiple benefits to residents, businesses, developers and the Council including;
 - Reduced frequency of collection
 - Improved design of development as each house will not need to store multiple wheelie bins allowing more space for gardens and/or parking.
 - Collection vehicles will not need to access every property.
- 10.65 Developers looking to incorporate communal waste storage will need to undertake early dialogue with the Council to ensure the solution is compatible with the Council's collection vehicles.



Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan – Policies Map







Master Planning

- **Core Workstreams:**

- Housing - Housing need and opportunities.
- Transport - Impact upon and mitigation for existing infrastructure.
- Education - School requirements, trigger points and location.
- Ecology - existing habitats and creation of wildlife corridors.
- Viability - Financial implications of development.

- **Additional Workstreams:**

- Health - Opportunities to create healthier communities.
- **Waste - Opportunities to improve how waste is collected .**
- Energy - Opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint.
- ICT/Digital - Opportunities to improve connectivity and lifestyle.



North Tyneside Waste Strategy

- “Changing our thinking....away from rubbish and towards a resource.”
 - We will rethink our collection and storage methods for the long term



Current Position

- Most households have three 240 litre bins
- 8.5 million bin collections
- Growing population
- Issues with storage of bins and vehicle access



Communal/Underground Waste Storage

- Widely used across Europe
- Number of different types of system
- Surface access points
- Access for users only



Underground Waste Storage



Underground Waste Storage



Underground Waste Storage



Underground collections

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I1AbFUOIe1g>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5me77xZ0-jU>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=135eSYAPYiA>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_ZDn_c4TDs



Underground Waste Storage Disadvantages

- Cost
 - Installation
 - Maintenance
 - Groundwork
- Residents acceptance/participation
- Assisted Collections



Underground Waste Storage Advantages

- Better use of available space
- Other systems may be impracticable
- Large capacity – fewer collections
- Environmental benefits
- Minimise disturbances
- More resilient



Next Steps

- Master Planning for Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor
- Engagement
- Identify potential pilot
- Evaluate impact
- Specific Planning Guidance?





North Tyneside Council