

Chapter B16 – Site Waste Minimisation and Prevention

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Scope of this Chapter

This chapter applies to development on all land and waters within the Kempsey local government area.

This chapter applies to the following types of development that may only be carried out with development consent or a complying development certificate:

- Demolition;
- Construction; and
- Changes in use.

This chapter does not apply to Development Application and Construction Certificate applications for the following development:

- Subdivisions not involving any works; and
- Low intensity rural uses.

Only the sections relating to demolition and construction apply to dwelling houses and other low-scale forms of residential development.

The Council or an accredited certifier must have regard to the provisions of this chapter in issuing a complying development certificate.

Preparation of a Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMP) is not required for exempt development (as defined by Council). However, persons carrying out exempt development are encouraged to minimise the generation of waste in the construction and operation of any such use or activity and deal with any waste generated in accordance with the objectives herein.

1.2 Relationship to Other Chapters

The provisions contained in Chapters included in Parts C, D, E and F of this DCP override the provisions of this Chapter to the extent of any inconsistency.

1.3 Background of this Chapter

Waste and resource consumption is a major environmental issue and a priority for all levels of government within Australia. This is particularly the case as landfill sites become scarce and the environmental and economic costs of waste generation and disposal rise. Government and society alike are exposed to the issue of managing the increasingly large volumes of waste generated by our society.

Sustainable resource management and waste minimisation has emerged as a priority action area and a key in the quest for Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD). Critical actions in this regard include the following (moving from most desirable to least desirable):

- avoiding unnecessary resource consumption;
- recovering resources for reuse;

- recovering resources for recycling or reprocessing; and
- disposing of residual waste (as a last resort).

The building and construction industry in particular is a major contributor to waste, much of which is still deposited to landfill. The implementation of effective waste minimisation strategies has the potential to significantly reduce these volumes.

Effective waste planning and management can also benefit the builder/developer. Some of the benefits of good waste planning and management include:

- reduced costs;
- improved workplace safety;
- enhanced public image; and
- compliance with legislation such as the *Protection of the Environment Operation Act 1997* that requires waste to only be transported to a place that can lawfully accept it.

2.0 Chapter Objectives

The objectives of this Chapter are:

2.1 General

- a) To facilitate sustainable waste management within the Kempsey local government area in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD).

2.2 Waste Minimisation

- b) To minimise resource requirements and construction waste through reuse and recycling and the efficient selection and use of resources.
- c) To minimise demolition waste by promoting adaptability in building design and focussing upon end of life deconstruction.
- d) To encourage building designs, construction and demolition techniques in general which minimise waste generation.
- e) To maximise reuse and recycling of household waste and industrial/commercial waste.

2.3 Waste Management

- f) To assist applicants in planning for sustainable waste management, through the preparation of a site waste minimisation and management plan.
- g) To assist applicants to develop systems for waste management that ensures waste is transported and disposed of in a lawful manner.
- h) To provide guidance in regards to space, storage, amenity and management of waste management facilities.
- i) To ensure waste management systems are compatible with collection services.
- j) To minimise risks associated with waste management at all stages of development.

3.0 Submission Requirements

3.1 Documentation to be Submitted to Comply with the Requirements of this Chapter

All applications for development, including demolition, construction and the ongoing use of a site/premises, must be accompanied by a Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE). This Statement is to include a Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMMP) as the central document of compliance with this Chapter's requirements.

In addition to submission of a SWMMMP (as part of the SEE), the waste management facilities proposed as part of the development, shall be clearly illustrated on the plans of the proposed development, accompanying the development application (DA).

3.2 Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plans (SWMMMP)

A Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMMP) outlines measures to minimise and manage waste generated during:

- Demolition;
- Construction; and
- ongoing use of the site/premises.

In doing so, the SWMMMP nominates:

- volume and type of waste and recyclables to be generated;
- storage and treatment of waste and recyclables on site;
- disposal of residual waste and recyclables; and
- operational procedures for ongoing waste management once the development is complete.

The SWMMMP highlights the method of recycling or disposal and the waste management service provider.

Appendix A provides a template for the compilation of a SWMMMP.

3.3 Submission of a SWMMMP

3.3.1 Development Generally

A SWMMMP must be submitted for all types of development including demolition, construction and ongoing use of the site/premises; including local development, integrated development and state significant/major project development (as defined by the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act and Amendments*). More details are required in SWMMMPs for larger and more complex developments. The amount of supporting information and diagrams also increases.

Where a DA is required, with or without the need for a Construction Certificate (CC), a SWMMMP must be submitted at development application stage. Where only a CC is required, a SWMMMP shall be submitted at the construction certificate stage. Maximum waste minimisation and management benefits are achieved when the

SWWP is considered from the earliest stages of the development.

It is for this reason that a SWMMP is required with the earliest approval application.

3.3.2 Complying Development

A Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMP) is required for development identified as Complying Development in accordance with *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*. Site waste minimisation and management must be carried out in accordance with an approved SWMMP, and docketed on site to show where any construction, demolition and ongoing waste has been transported.

3.3.3 Exempt Development

A SWMMP is not required in association with Exempt Development.

It is noted that *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008* will make most demolition exempt development. However, a person carrying out exempt development should seek to minimise the generation of waste in the construction and operation of any such use or activity and deal with any waste generated in accordance with the objectives herein.

3.4 Waste/Recycling Generation Rates

In the absence of project specific calculations, the rates specified in **Appendix B Waste/Recycling Generation Rates** and Council's current rate of provision of services to residential properties can be used to inform the compilation of a SWMMP.

4.0 Development Requirements – All Development

4.1 Demolition of Buildings or Structures

4.1.1 General

The demolition stage provides great scope for waste minimisation. Proponents are actively encouraged to consider possible adaptive reuse opportunities of existing buildings/structures, reuse of materials or parts thereof.

4.1.2 Aim

The principal aim of managing this activity is to maximise resource recovery and minimise residual waste from demolition activities.

4.1.3 Desired Outcomes

DO1 - Adaptive reuse opportunities of existing building/structures are optimised.

DO2 - Reuse and recycling of materials is maximised.

DO3 - Waste generation is minimised.

DO4 - Storage and collection of waste is appropriate to the scale and nature of the use.

DO5 - The environmental impacts associated with waste management are minimised.

DO6 - Illegal dumping is avoided.

DO7 - Improved project management is promoted.

4.1.4 Development Requirements

- a) A completed Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMP) shall accompany the demolition application, addressing the following:
- (i) Adaptive reuse opportunities of buildings/structures are to be pursued.
 - (ii) All waste likely to result from the demolition, and opportunities for reuse of materials is to be identified in the SWMMP. Refer to **Figure B16-1** below.
 - (iii) Facilitate reuse/recycling by using the process of 'deconstruction', where various materials are carefully dismantled and sorted.
 - (iv) Reuse or recycle salvaged materials onsite where possible.
 - (v) Allocate an area for the storage of materials for use, recycling and disposal (giving consideration to slope, drainage, location of waterways, stormwater outlets, vegetation, and access and handling requirements).
 - (vi) Provide separate collection bins or areas for the storage of residual waste.
 - (vii) Clearly 'signpost' the purpose and content of the bins and storage areas.
 - (viii) Implement measures to prevent damage by the elements, odour and health risks, and windborne litter.
 - (ix) Minimise site disturbance, limiting unnecessary excavation.
- b) When implementing the SWMMP the applicant/developer must ensure:
- (i) Footpaths, public reserves, street gutters are not used as places to store demolition waste or materials of any kind without Council approval.
 - (ii) Any material moved offsite is transported in accordance with the requirements of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act (1997)*.
 - (iii) Waste is only transported to a place that can lawfully be used as a waste facility.
 - (iv) Generation, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste and special waste (including asbestos) is conducted in accordance with relevant waste legislation administered by the EPA and relevant Occupational Health and Safety legislation administered by WorkCover NSW.
 - (v) All **records** demonstrating lawful disposal of waste (ie weighbridge dockets and invoices for waste disposal or recycling services) are retained and made readily accessible for inspection by regulatory authorities such as Council, DECCW or WorkCover NSW.

Note: Materials that have an existing reuse or recycling market should not be disposed of in a landfill. **Figure B16-1** provides a list of some potential

reuse/recycling options. Reuse and recycling opportunities are decreased when asbestos is not carefully removed and segregated from other waste streams.

Table B16-1: Examples of demolition materials and potential reuse/recycling opportunities (based on the <i>Combined Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils Model DCP 1997</i>)	
Material	Reuse/ recycling Potential
Concrete	Reused for filling, levelling or road base
Bricks and Pavers	Can be cleaned for reuse or rendered over or crushed for use in landscaping and driveways
Roof Tiles	Can be cleaned and reused or crushed for use in landscaping and driveways
Untreated Timber	Reused as floorboards, fencing, furniture, mulched or sent to second hand timber suppliers
Treated Timber	Reused as formwork, bridging, blocking and propping, or sent to second hand timber suppliers
Doors, Windows, Fittings	Sent to second hand suppliers
Glass	Reused as glazing or aggregate for concrete production
Metals (fittings, appliances and wiring)	Removal for recycling
Synthetic Rubber (carpet underlay)	Reprocessed for use in safety devices and speed humps
Significant Trees	Relocated either onsite or offsite
Overburden	Power screened and used as topsoil
Garden Waste	Mulched, composted
Carpet	Can be sent to recyclers or reused in landscaping
Plasterboard	Removal for recycling, return to supplier

4.2 Construction of Buildings or Structures

4.2.1 General

Attention to design, estimating of materials and waste sensitive construction techniques and management practices can achieve significant rewards in managing waste.

4.2.2 Aim

The principal aim of managing this activity is to maximise resource recovery and minimise residual waste from construction activities.

4.2.3 Desired Outcomes

DO1 - Reuse and recycling of materials is maximised.

DO2 - Waste generation is minimised.

DO3 - Appropriate collection and storage of waste will be undertaken.

DO4 - The environmental impacts associated with waste management are minimised.

DO5 - Illegal dumping will be avoided.

DO6 - Improved project management is promoted.

DO7 - Adaptive reuse opportunities of existing building/structures is optimised.

4.2.4 Development Requirements

- a) A completed Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMMP) shall accompany the application, addressing the following:
- (i) Estimate volumes of materials to be used and incorporate these volumes into a purchasing policy so that the correct quantities are purchased. For small-scale building projects see the rates in **Appendix B Waste/Recycling Generation Rates** for a guide.
 - (ii) Identify potential reuse/recycling opportunities of excess construction materials.
 - (iii) Incorporate the use of prefabricated components and recycled materials.
 - (iv) Arrange for the delivery of materials so that materials are delivered 'as needed' to prevent the degradation of materials through weathering and moisture damage.
 - (v) Consider organising to return excess materials to the supplier or manufacturer.
 - (vi) Allocate an area for the storage of materials for use, recycling and disposal (considering slope, drainage, location of waterways, stormwater outlets and vegetation).
- b) During construction, the following measures are to be employed:
- (i) Comply with the details of the approved Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMMP).
 - (ii) Arrange contractors for the transport, processing and disposal of waste and recycling. Ensure that all contractors are aware of the legal requirements for disposing of waste.
 - (iii) Promote separate collection bins or areas for the storage of residual waste.
 - (iv) Clearly 'signpost' the purpose and content of the bins and storage areas.
 - (v) Implement measures to prevent damage by the elements, odour and health risks, and windborne litter.
 - (vi) Minimise site disturbance and limit unnecessary excavation.
 - (vii) Ensure that all waste is transported to a place that can lawfully be used as a waste facility.
 - (viii) All **records** demonstrating lawful disposal of waste (ie weighbridge dockets and invoices for waste disposal or recycling services) are retained and made readily accessible for inspection by regulatory authorities such as council, DECCW or WorkCover NSW.

Note - The type of construction determines whether a development application, construction certificate or complying development statement is required. In all cases a SWMMMP must be completed. Maximum waste minimisation and management benefits are achieved when the SWMMMP is considered from the earliest stages of the development.

5.0 Development Requirements – Development Specific

Note – No specific requirements for ongoing waste disposal arrangements for dwelling houses and other small scale residential developments are provided as it is considered that the yellow, red and green bin system satisfies the objectives of this chapter.

5.1 Higher Density Residential (Town Houses, Apartments and Villas)

5.1.1 General

The design of waste and recycling storage areas within the unit and property affects ease of use, amenity, movement and handling of waste for the life of the development. Multiple households within the property increase challenges with regard to waste volumes, ease of access and operation of waste sorting and removal systems. Resources such as the *Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-Unit Dwellings* should be used to inform design of multi-unit dwellings.

5.1.2 Aim

To encourage source separation of waste, reuse, and recycling by ensuring appropriate storage and collection facilities for waste, and quality design of waste facilities.

5.1.3 Desired Outcomes

- DO1 - Appropriate waste storage and collection facilities are provided and maintained.
- DO2 - Source separation and recovery of recyclables is maximised.
- DO3 - Waste management systems are as intuitive for occupants as possible and are readily accessible.
- DO4 - Resourcing of waste management systems, including servicing, is appropriate to the type and scale of the use.
- DO5 - Risk to health and safety associated with handling and disposal of waste and recycled material is minimised, and optimum hygiene is provided for.
- DO6 - Adverse environmental impacts associated with waste management will be minimised.
- DO7 - Illegal dumping is discouraged by providing on site storage and removal services.

5.1.4 Development Requirements

- a) A completed Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMP) shall accompany the development application.

Plans

- b) Plans submitted with a development application must show:
 - (i) For all multi dwelling housing and seniors housing:

- The location of individual waste/recycling storage areas (such as for townhouses and villas) or a communal waste/recycling storage room(s) able to accommodate Council's waste, recycling and garden waste bins;
 - An identified location for individual compost containers or communal compost container;
 - An identified collection point for the collection and emptying of Council's waste, recycling and garden waste bins;
 - The path of travel for moving bins from the storage area to the identified collection point (if collection is to occur away from the storage area); and
 - The on-site path of travel for collection vehicles (if collection is to occur on-site), taking into account accessibility, width, height and grade.
- (ii) For all residential flat buildings and serviced apartments with 3 or more storeys:
- All of the controls listed in item (i) above;
 - The location of an indoor waste/recycling cupboard (or other appropriate storage space) for each dwelling;
 - The location of any garbage chute(s) and interim storage facilities for recyclable materials;
 - The location of any service rooms (for accessing a garbage chute) on each floor of the building; and
 - The location of any waste compaction equipment.
- c) Systems should be designed to maximise source separation and recovery of recyclables.
- d) Waste management systems should be designed and operated to prevent the potential risk or injury or illness associated with the collection, storage and disposal of wastes.

Minimum Collection and Storage Facilities

- e) The following minimum collection and storage facilities shall be provided:
- (i) For all **multi dwelling housing** and **seniors housing**:
- Multi-unit housing in the form of townhouses and villas must include either individual waste/recycling storage areas for each dwelling or a communal facility in the form of a waste/recycling storage room (or rooms) designed in accordance with **Appendix D Waste Recycling/Storage Rooms in Multi-Unit Dwellings** and the *Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-Unit Dwellings*; and
 - Space must be provided for an individual compost container for each dwelling (such as in townhouse and villa developments) or for a communal compost container; the siting of which will have regard to potential amenity impacts;
 - The waste/recycling storage area(s) or room(s) must be of a size that can comfortably accommodate separate garbage, recycling and garden waste containers at the rate of Council provision.
- (ii) For all **residential flat buildings** and **serviced apartments** with **3 or more storeys**:

- Each dwelling unit should be provided with an indoor waste/recycling cupboard (or other appropriate storage space) for the interim storage of a minimum one day's garbage and recycling generation;
- Residential flat buildings must include communal waste/recycling storage facilities in the form of a waste/recycling storage room (or rooms) designed in accordance with **Appendix D Waste Recycling/Storage Rooms in Multi-Unit Dwellings** and the *Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-Unit Dwellings*;
- The waste/recycling storage area(s) or room(s) must be of a size that can comfortably accommodate separate garbage, recycling and garden waste containers at the rate of Council provision; and
- For multi-storey developments that include ten or more dwellings, a dedicated room or caged area must be provided for the temporary storage of discarded bulky items which are awaiting removal. The storage area must be readily accessible to all residents and must be located close to the main waste storage room or area.

Location and Design Criteria for Collection and Storage facilities

f) The following location and design criteria shall apply to collection and storage facilities:

- (i) In townhouse and villa developments with individual waste/recycling storage areas, such areas should be located and designed in a manner which reduces adverse impacts upon neighbouring properties and upon the appearance of the premises.
- (ii) There must be an unobstructed and Continuous Accessible Path of Travel (as per *Australian Standard 1428 Design for Access and Mobility - 2001*) from the waste/recycling storage area(s) or room(s) to:
 - the entry to any Adaptable Housing (as per *Australian Standard 4299 Adaptable Housing - 1995*);
 - the principal entrance to each residential flat building; and
 - the point at which bins are collected/emptied.

Note - In instances where a proposal does not comply with these requirements, Council will consider alternative proposals that seek to achieve a reasonable level of access to waste/recycling storage area(s) or room(s).
- (iii) Communal waste storage areas should have adequate space to accommodate and manoeuvre Council's required number of waste and recycling containers.
- (iv) Each service room and storage area must be located for convenient access by users and must be well ventilated and well lit.
- (v) Where site characteristics, number of bins and length of street frontage allow, bins may be collected from a kerbside location. In instances where kerbside bin collection is not appropriate, bins must

be collected onsite. Bins that are collected onsite are to be collected either from their usual storage point or from an onsite temporary holding area located inside the property boundary and close to a property entrance.

- (vi) Where bins cannot be collected from a kerbside location or from a temporary holding area located immediately inside the property boundary, the development must be designed to allow for on-site access by garbage collection vehicles (of dimensions detailed at **Appendix E Garbage Truck Dimensions for Residential Waste Collection**). In these instances, the site must be configured so as to allow collection vehicles to enter and exit the site in a forward direction and so that collection vehicles do not impede general access to, from or within the site. Access driveways to be used by collection vehicles must be of sufficient strength to support such vehicles.

Note - As a minimum requirement for collection vehicle access, Council will require indemnity against claims for loss or damage to the pavement or other driving surface. Council may also require indemnity against liabilities, losses, damages and any other demands arising from any on-site collection service. In all cases, a hazard assessment will need to be conducted prior to Council agreeing to undertake the service.

- (vii) Should a collection vehicle be required to enter a property, access driveways and internal roads must be designed in accordance with *Australian Standard 2890.2 Parking Facilities – Off-Street Commercial Vehicle Facilities – 2002*.
- (viii) If Council waste collectors and/or waste collection vehicles are required to enter a site for the purpose of emptying bins, then site specific arrangements must be in place.
- (ix) If bins need to be moved from normal storage areas to a different location for collection purposes, it is the responsibility of agents of the owners' corporation to move the bins to the collection point no earlier than the evening before collection day and to then return the bins to their storage areas no later than the evening of collection day. Bins are to remain in their on-site storage areas at all other times.
- (x) Residents should have access to a cold water supply for the cleaning of bins and the waste storage areas. Storage areas should be constructed and designed to be weather proof and easy to clean, with wastewater discharged to sewer.
- (xi) The design and location of waste storage areas/facilities should be such that they compliment the design of both the development and the surrounding streetscape.
- (xii) Developments containing four or more storeys should be provided with a suitable system for the transportation of waste and recyclables from each storey to waste storage/collection areas.
- (xiii) Garbage chutes must be designed in accordance with **Appendix F Garbage Chutes**, the *Building Code of Australia* and *Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-Unit Dwellings*. Garbage

chutes are not suitable for recyclable materials and must be clearly labelled to discourage improper use. Alternative interim disposal facilities for recyclables should be provided at each point of access to the garbage chute system.

Management Responsibilities

- g) The following management responsibilities shall be addressed:
- (i) Agents of the owners' corporation must take responsibility for the management of waste and recyclable materials generated upon the site. Arrangements must be in place in regards to the management, maintenance and cleaning of all waste/recycling management facilities.
 - (ii) All **records** demonstrating lawful disposal of waste (ie contracts, weighbridge dockets and invoices for waste disposal or recycling services) are to be retained by the owners/owner's corporation. These **records** are to be made readily accessible for inspection by regulatory authorities such as council, DECCW or WorkCover NSW.

5.2 Commercial/Hospitality/Educational/Entertainment Type Uses

5.2.1 General

A range of non-residential uses present an array of unique waste minimisation opportunities and management requirements. Flexibility in size and layout is often required to cater for the different needs of multiple tenants as well as future changes in use.

Examples of uses covered in this section include: Shops, Offices, Food Premises, Hotels, Motels, Registered Clubs, Education Establishments, Entertainment Facilities and Hospitals.

Note - Storage and disposal of liquid waste, such as oils and chemicals, are not covered by this Site Waste Minimisation and Management chapter.

5.2.2 Aim

To ensure new developments and changes to existing developments are designed to maximise resource recovery (through waste avoidance, source separation and recycling); and to ensure appropriate well-designed storage and collection facilities are accessible to occupants and service providers.

5.2.3 Desired Outcomes

DO1 - Appropriate and adequate waste storage and collection facilities are provided.

DO2 - Source separation and recovery of recyclables is maximised.

DO3 - Waste management systems are as intuitive for occupants as possible and readily accessible to occupants and service providers.

DO4 - Resourcing of waste management systems, including servicing, is appropriate to the scale and nature of the use.

- DO5 - Risk to health and safety associated with handling and disposal of waste and recycled material is minimised and optimum hygiene is provided for.
- DO6 - Adverse environmental impacts associated with waste management are minimised.
- DO7 - Illegal dumping is discouraged by providing on site storage and removal services.

5.2.4 Development Requirements

- a) A completed Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMP) shall accompany the application.

Note - The nature of the development or change in use will determine whether a development application or construction certificate is required. In all cases a SWMMP must be completed. Maximum waste minimisation and management benefits are achieved when the SWMMP is considered from the earliest stages of the development.

Plans

- b) Plans submitted with the SWMMP must show:
 - (i) The location of the designated waste and recycling storage room(s) or areas, sized to meet the waste and recycling needs of all tenants.
 - (ii) The location of temporary waste and recycling storage areas within each tenancy. These are to be of sufficient size to store a minimum of one day's worth of waste.
 - (iii) An identified collection point for the collection and emptying of waste, recycling and garden waste bins.
 - (iv) The path of travel for moving bins from the storage area to the identified collection point (if collection is to occur away from the storage area).
 - (v) The on-site path of travel for collection vehicles (if collection is to occur on-site).
- c) There must be convenient access from each tenancy to the waste/recycling storage room(s) or area(s). There must be step-free access between the point at which bins are collected/emptied and the waste/recycling storage room(s) or area(s).
- d) Every development must include a designated waste/recycling storage area or room(s) (designed in accordance with **Appendix G Commercial/Industrial Waste and Recycling Storage Areas**).
- e) Depending upon the size and type of the development, it may be necessary to include a separate waste/recycling storage room/area for each tenancy.
- f) All commercial tenants must keep **records** and/or written evidence on site of a valid contract with a licensed waste contractor for the regular collection and disposal of the waste and recyclables that are generated on site. These records are to demonstrate that separated waste streams are being disposed of to corresponding facilities (eg general waste goes to landfill, whereas recyclable waste is directed to an alternative waste

recycling centre). These **records** are to be made readily accessible for inspection by regulatory authorities such as Council, DECCW or WorkCover NSW.

- g) Between collection periods, all waste/recyclable materials generated on site must be kept in enclosed bins with securely fitting lids so the contents are not able to leak or overflow. Bins must be stored in the designated waste/recycling storage room(s) or area(s).
- h) Arrangements must be in all parts of the development for the separation of recyclable materials from general waste. Arrangements must be in all parts of the development for the movement of recyclable materials and general waste to the main waste/recycling storage room/area. For multiple storey buildings, this might involve the use of a goods lift.
- i) The waste/recycling storage room/area must be able to accommodate bins that are of sufficient volume to contain the quantity of waste generated (at the rate described in **Appendix B Waste/Recycling Generation Rates**) between collections.
- j) The waste/recycling storage room/area must provide separate containers for the separation of recyclable materials from general waste. Standard and consistent signage on how to use the waste management facilities should be clearly displayed.
- k) The type and volume of containers used to hold waste and recyclable materials must be compatible with the collection practices of the nominated waste contractor.
- l) Waste management facilities must be suitably enclosed, covered and maintained so as to prevent polluted wastewater runoff from entering the stormwater system.
- m) Where possible, waste/recycling containers should be collected from a rear lane access point. Consideration should be given to the time of day at which containers are collected so as to minimise adverse impacts upon residential amenity, pedestrian movements and vehicle movements.
- n) The size and layout of the waste/recycling storage room/area must be capable of accommodating reasonable future changes in use of the development.
- o) Premises that discharge trade wastewater must do so only in accordance with the conditions of a Liquid Trade Waste Approval issued in accordance with Section 68 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- p) Premises which generate at least 50 litres per day of meat, seafood or poultry waste must have that waste collected on a daily basis or must store that waste in a dedicated and refrigerated waste storage area until collection.
- q) Arrangements must be in place regarding the regular maintenance and cleaning of waste management facilities. Tenants and cleaners must be aware of their obligations in regards to these matters.
- r) Any garbage chutes must be designed in accordance with the requirements of **Appendix F Garbage Chutes**, the *Building Code of*

Australia and Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-Unit Dwellings. Garbage chutes are not suitable for recyclable materials and must be clearly labelled to discourage improper use.

5.3 Mixed Use Developments (Residential/ Non-Residential)

5.3.1 General

Where residential and commercial land uses occur within the one building or development waste management will necessitate a balancing of variable demands, including preservation of residential amenity.

5.3.2 Aim

To ensure new developments and changes to existing development are designed to maximise resource recovery (through waste avoidance, source separation and recycling) and to ensure appropriate, well-designed storage and collection facilities are accessible to occupants and service providers.

5.3.3 Desired Outcomes

- DO1 - Appropriate waste storage and collection facilities are provided.
- DO2 - Source separation and recovery of recyclables is maximised.
- DO3 - Waste management facilities are safely and easily accessible to occupants and service providers.
- DO4 - Appropriate resourcing of waste management systems, including servicing, is undertaken.
- DO5 - Risk to health and safety associated with handling and disposal of waste and recycled material is minimised and optimum hygiene is provided for.
- DO6 - Adverse environmental impacts associated with waste management are minimised.
- DO7 - Illegal dumping is discouraged by providing on site storage and removal services.

5.3.4 Development Requirements

- a) A completed Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMP) shall accompany the application.
- b) The development requirements contained within Section 4.2.4 Multi-Unit Dwellings apply to the residential component of mixed-use development.
- c) The development requirements contained within Section 4.3.4 Commercial Developments apply to the non-residential component of mixed-use development.
- d) Mixed Use development must incorporate separate and self-contained waste management systems for the residential component and the non-residential component. In particular, the development must incorporate

separate waste/recycling storage rooms/areas for the residential and non-residential components. Commercial tenants must be prevented (via signage and other means), from using the residential waste/recycling bins and vice versa.

- e) The residential waste management system and the non-residential waste management system must be designed so that they can efficiently operate without conflict. Conflict may potentially occur between residential and non-residential storage, collection and removal systems, and between these systems and the surrounding land uses. For example, collection vehicles disrupting peak residential and commercial traffic flows or causing noise issues when residents are sleeping.
- f) All **records** demonstrating lawful disposal of waste (ie contracts, weighbridge dockets and invoices for waste disposal or recycling services) are to be retained by the owners/owner's corporation.
 - (i) Separate records are to be retained for the residential component of the development.
 - (ii) Separate records must be retained for the non-residential component.
 - (iii) These **records** are to be made readily accessible for inspection by regulatory authorities such as council, DECCW or WorkCover NSW.

5.4 Industrial

5.4.1 General

Industrial developments typically produce a diverse range of waste products. Some of these waste products may be hazardous and require compliance with established laws/protocols that are additional to this chapter. Other waste products are similar in nature to commercial and domestic waste streams. Mixing waste products limits potential reuse and recycling opportunities and may distribute toxic material through a larger volume of wastes.

5.4.2 Aim

To ensure new developments and changes to existing developments are designed to maximise resource recovery (through waste avoidance, source separation and recycling) and to ensure appropriate, well-designed storage and collection facilities are accessible to occupants and service providers.

5.4.3 Desired Outcomes

- DO1 - Appropriate waste storage and collection facilities are provided.
- DO2 - Source separation and recovery of recyclables is maximised.
- DO3 - Waste management facilities are as intuitive for occupants as possible and readily accessible to occupants and service providers.
- DO4 - Appropriate resourcing of waste management systems, including servicing, is provided.
- DO5 - Risk to health and safety associated with handling and disposal of waste and recycled material is minimised and optimum hygiene is provided for.

- DO6 - Adverse environmental impacts associated with waste management is minimised.
- DO7 - Illegal dumping is discouraged by providing on site storage, and removal services.

5.4.4 Development Requirements

- a) A completed Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMP) shall accompany the application.
- b) Plans submitted with the SWMMP must show:
- (i) The location of designated waste and recycling storage room(s) or areas sized to meet the waste and recycling needs of all tenants. Waste should be separated into at least 4 streams, paper/cardboard, recyclables, general waste, industrial process type wastes.
 - (ii) The on-site path of travel for collection vehicles.
- c) Evidence of compliance with any specific industrial waste laws/protocols must accompany the application. For example, those related to production, storage and disposal of industrial and hazardous wastes as defined by the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.
- d) There must be convenient access from each tenancy and/or larger waste producing area of the development to the waste/recycling storage room(s) or area(s). There must be step-free access between the point at which bins are collected/emptied and the waste/recycling storage room(s) or area(s).
- e) Every development must include a designated general waste/recycling storage area or room(s) (designed in accordance with **Appendix G Commercial/Industrial Waste & Recycling Storage Areas**), as well as designated storage areas for industrial waste streams (designed in accordance with specific waste laws/protocols).
- f) Depending upon the size and type of the development, it might need to include separate waste/recycling storage room/area for each tenancy and/or larger waste producing areas.
- g) All tenants must keep written evidence on site of a valid contract with a licensed waste contractor for the regular collection and disposal of all the waste streams and recyclables which are generated on site.
- (i) These records are to demonstrate that separated waste streams are being disposed of to corresponding facilities (eg general waste goes to landfill, whereas recyclable waste is directed to an alternative waste recycling centre).
 - (ii) The records must be made readily accessible for inspection by regulatory authorities such as Council, DECCW or WorkCover NSW.
- h) Between collection periods, all waste/recyclable materials generated on site must be kept in enclosed bins with securely fitted lids so the contents are not able to leak or overflow. Bins must be stored in the designated

waste/recycling storage room(s) or area(s).

- i) Arrangements must be in place in all parts of the development for the separation of recyclable materials from general waste. Arrangements must be in place in all parts of the development for the movement of recyclable materials and general waste to the main waste/recycling storage room/area.
- j) The waste/recycling storage room/areas must be able to accommodate bins that are of sufficient volume to contain the quantity of waste generated between collections.
- k) The type and volume of containers used to hold waste and recyclable materials must be compatible with the collection practices of the nominated waste contractor.
- l) Waste management storage rooms/areas must be suitably enclosed, covered and maintained so as to prevent polluted wastewater runoff from entering the stormwater system.
- m) Premises that discharge trade wastewater must do so only in accordance with a written agreement from the local sewer authority.
- n) Arrangements must be in place regarding the regular maintenance and cleaning of waste management facilities. Tenants and cleaners must be aware of their obligations in regards to these matters.
- o) Production, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes (such as contaminated or toxic material or products) require particular attention. The appropriate laws and protocols should be observed.

APPENDICES

Refer to separate document