

Part 2 Section 3

Waste and Recycling Facilities

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Waste and Recycling Facilities

Justification

- 2.3.1 The detailed policy basis and justification for seeking developer provision or contributions in respect of waste and recycling facilities is set out in national planning policy guidance (e.g. PPS1, PPG23 and PPS10: Planning and Waste Management), the current development plan (Regional Spatial Strategy and the saved SDLP, particularly Policies ENV1 and CS6) and is further detailed in the document below.

Land Use

- 2.3.2 Developer contributions for Waste and Recycling Facilities will be sought in respect of residential development (including conversions/subdivision of existing dwellings to create flats, apartments, etc.).
- 2.3.3 The Council intends to supplement this guidance in due course to include advice on requirements for non-residential developments. In the meantime, where large-scale development for uses such as retail or B1 commercial developments are proposed, the LPA may seek provision or contributions by developers for a scheme to provide sustainable waste and recycling facilities.

Thresholds

- 2.3.4 All new residential developments are to be designed to accommodate refuse bins and waste recycling facilities in a way that facilitates the collection of refuse and materials for recycling, without harming residential and visual amenity.
- 2.3.5 On all schemes that would result in four (4) or more new residential units, the Council will seek provision or a contribution from the developer to ensure that, prior to the occupation of any dwelling, storage bins and boxes are provided. These thresholds apply also to conversions from other uses to dwellings and conversions of existing dwellings into flats, etc. As far as developments where communal waste and recycling facilities are concerned, provision in kind or contributions of money will also be sought for developments of 4 dwellings or more.
- 2.3.6 In assessing whether a proposed development or a site is eligible for seeking the provision of Waste and Recycling facilities, the number of dwellings specified in this guidance will apply to or take into account the cumulative area to be developed for housing. For example, where a development is made up of two or more phases, or is the subject of two or more separate planning applications, the total number of dwellings will

be the basis for determining whether provision will be sought. Thus developers should be aware that the Waste and Recycling requirement cannot be avoided by dealing with a site through more than one planning application.

Methodology

- 2.3.7 Detailed design guidance and standards for Waste and Recycling Facilities is provided below.
- 2.3.8 In summary, contributions will be sought towards the extension of the refuse collection and recycling programmes and provide kerb-side recycling to new residential and in some cases commercial units through the provision of bins and boxes.
- 2.3.9 Specific on-site requirements will relate to sufficient, convenient and well-designed facilities for waste segregation and storage within residential or commercial curtilages and/or communal facilities within a development site comprising many dwellings or commercial properties.
- 2.3.10 The guidance will also apply to seeking developer contributions, if appropriate, for additional capital expenditure required for waste and recycling facilities made necessary as a direct consequence of new development.
- 2.3.11 Planning conditions will be used and/or legal agreements or undertakings will be sought to ensure adequate and appropriate provision for refuse collection and recycling. It is also considered that in some cases it may be appropriate to accept 'Voluntary Contributions' from developers at the time of submitting the planning application (see further details below).

Planning Guidance for Waste and Recycling Facilities

1.0 Introduction and Purpose

General

- 1.1 The Council expects high quality and inclusive design in all new developments and this document provides design guidance to be taken into account by developers to ensure that new development 'designs-in' storage for waste and recyclables containers.
- 1.2 The Council is required to meet targets for household waste recycling which require significant co-operation in waste separation by householders and part of achieving this involvement is the designing-in of appropriate storage in all new development as well as requiring that developers provide bins and containers when the new dwellings become occupied.

What this Guidance seeks to achieve

- 1.3 The Council is seeking to ensure that adequate provision is designed into all new dwellings and building conversions to housing units for waste storage, separation of recyclables and access for collection. Such facilities may also be achievable where significant refurbishment of existing dwellings is taking place.
- 1.4 Adopting such measures will make storage and separation of waste more acceptable to occupiers and the collection of waste and materials placed out for recycling safer and more efficient. The following issues are addressed:
- a) Types and sizes of containers to be provided for waste storage and segregation of recyclable materials at new and refurbished properties.
 - b) Storage points for waste and recycling containers appropriate to the type of property are designed into the development, with good access for removing such containers by occupiers to the point of collection.
 - c) Access for collection by contractors, not involving excessive carrying or wheeling distances or undue manoeuvring for collection vehicles.
- a) Provision of storage for both waste and recyclable materials at individual dwellings, wherever practicable, thus promoting

occupier acceptance and avoiding the problems of vandalism and misuse associated with communal storage areas.

- e) Differing waste storage and collection needs at individual and semi-detached dwellings, flats, terrace housing and refurbished dwellings or building conversions.
- f) Design of communal container storage, where this is the most practicable option to promote ownership by occupiers and thus maximum participation in waste separation, whilst retaining reasonable access for collection vehicles.

1.5 The LPA will be seeking a contribution from the developer of any schemes resulting in 4 or more new residential units towards the extension of the refuse collection and recycling programme and provide kerb-side recycling to those new units. The guidance will also apply seeking developer contributions for additional capital expenditure required as a direct consequence of new development. The threshold applies to conversions from other uses to dwellings and conversions of existing dwellings into flats). As far as developments where communal waste and recycling facilities are concerned, provision in kind or contributions of money will also be sought for developments of 4 dwellings or more.

1.6 The Guidance relates to the Council's current waste and recycling collection service. Developers and builders should contact the Council's Recycling Officer for further information and for updates on the Council's waste and recycling services in specific parts of the District.

1.7 In individual cases where large-scale development for uses such as retail or B1 office developments are proposed, the LPA may seek provision or contributions by developers for a scheme for the sustainable waste and recycling facilities.

2.0 Policy Context

European Policy

2.1 The Framework Directive on Waste (as amended 1991) seeks to achieve the objectives of the EU Waste Strategy which are: to protect human health and the environment; minimise the production of waste; waste recovery by recycling, re-use or reclamation; and establish an integrated system of waste facilities. The EU Landfill Directive's (1999) main objective is to ensure high standards for the disposal of waste within the EU, to stimulate recycling and recovery of waste and to reduce emissions of methane.

- 2.2 One of the main objectives of the Landfill Directive is to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill to 35% of 1995 levels by 2020 in the UK. There are also intermediate targets of 75% by 2010 and 50% by 2013.

National Policy

- 2.3 “Waste Strategy 2000” was published in May 2000. This sets out a vision for waste management. At the centre of this vision is the need to reduce the amount of waste that is produced and to put that waste to good use through substantial increases in re-use, recycling and recovery of energy.

- 2.4 The Government has set a number of challenging targets for waste management and therefore for recycling and composting of household waste including:

- To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015.

- 2.5 The Waste Strategy 2000 is currently being reviewed and a new one is due to be published later in 2007. The revised Strategy will set more stringent targets and the consultation document recommended the following:

- To recycle and compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010, at least 45% by 2015 and at least 50% by 2020.

- 2.6 In addition, Government policy set out in Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) may be material to decisions on individual planning applications. Relevant policy is contained in PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development, PPS22 Renewable Energy, PPG23 Planning and Pollution Control and PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (May 2006). There is also a Companion Guide to PPS10, which gives further advice.

- 2.7 In particular PPS1 (Delivering Sustainable Development, 2005) states that planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of development (paragraph 5). Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but also over the lifetime of the development (paragraph 13). Development plan policies should take account of environmental issues such as the management of waste in ways that protect the environment and human health; including producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible (paragraph 20).

Regional Policy

2.8 The statutory Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 contains a suite of policies relating to Resource Management:

- Policy R6 Targets for municipal waste management in the Region
- Policy R7 Promotion of 'bring' recycling facilities
- Policy R8 Identification of sites for new waste related businesses
- Policy R9 Provision of additional waste management facilities

- Policy R10 Energy from waste
- Policy R11 Disposal by landfill of residual waste arising

2.9 RSS also highlights that new building design and layout can contribute to effective waste management. Sustainable waste management initiatives may require on-site infrastructure as part of new development. Businesses may require additional plant, or larger site area, in order to put waste minimisation plans into practice. Specific provision should be made for space to allow the separation and collection of waste, consistent with the type of development in question, whether housing, industrial, commercial, retail, leisure or mixed use development.

2.10 Consequently Policy S6 of RSS (sustainable use of physical resources) requires that Local Authorities should, amongst a range of objectives:

- “c) Facilitate sustainable waste management by including policies in their development plans which require that all developers make appropriate provision in their proposed developments to facilitate effective management of waste. This should include: facilities to separate and store different types of waste at source; kerb-side collection; and accessible centralised facilities for the public to deposit waste for recycling or recovery (bring systems);”

2.11 Although the RSS is currently being reviewed and expected to be published later in 2007, many of the waste policies in the statutory RSS are not subject to review.

County Policy

2.12 The North Yorkshire County Structure Plan (as amended by Alteration No. 3 1995) provides the overall strategic policies for the County to 2006 and contains a number of policies (W1-W3) which relate directly to waste

disposal. The Policies have been saved for 3 years under transitional arrangements under the new planning system.

2.13 The County Council adopted the North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (WLP) in May 2006. Aims of the WLP include:

- To seek a reduction in the amount of waste that requires treatment and disposal; and
- To encourage a move away from traditional waste disposal methods to alternative methods of re-use and recovery.

2.14 Section 5 deals with reduction, re-use and recovery. Policy 5/4 of the WLP states that:

“Proposals for major retail and community developments will be required to provide facilities for the public to recycle waste within the related car parking area.”

2.15 North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) is preparing a new Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) to replace the existing Minerals Local Plan (Adopted 1997) and Waste Local Plan (Adopted 2006). When adopted, the MWDF will set out the main planning and development control policies for minerals and waste developments in North Yorkshire. The Waste Core Strategy will set out a vision for waste in North Yorkshire for the period to 2021. It will include broad, strategic policies that will direct the type of development required over this period alongside policies to protect local communities and the environment. Consultation on Preferred Options for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies concluded in February 2007. Further information can be found on the County’s website at www.northyorks.gov.uk.

Selby District Policies and Strategies

2.16 In July 2006 the York and North Yorkshire Waste Management Partnership (consisting of the County Council, City of York Council and the North Yorkshire District Councils) adopted a new joint Waste Management Strategy (Let’s Talk Rubbish 2006-2026 – see www.rethinkrubbish-northyorks.com). The Strategy seeks to meet the targets indicated in the review of the National Waste Strategy. Examples of the targets are:

- Recycle or compost 40% of households waste by 2010, 45% by 2013 and 50% by 2020
- Selby District Council Statutory Recycling and Composting target for 2007/08 is 20% (it was 18% in 2005/06).

2.17 The District Council's Waste Minimisation, Management and Recycling Strategy 2006-2010 sets out more detail about the Council's waste and recycling service and also looks at future options which need to be considered to enable us to meet the challenging targets. The Strategy includes targets for:

- Recycling and Composting 30.5% in 2007/08, 31.5% in 2008/09 and 32.5% in 2009/10.

2.18 Improving our waste management and recycling services and improving our street scene is one of Selby District Council's key priorities for 2007.

2.19 The Council's Annual Delivery Plan 2006/07 identifies Strategic Themes including 'protecting the environment' and 'making better uses of resources'. There are also key priority projects, including 'Waste Minimisation and Management'.

2.20 The Council's Community Strategy 2005–2010 identifies one of the main actions under Environment Issues as to "encourage people to reduce the amount of waste they produce, and work with partners to develop more environmentally friendly ways of getting rid of waste".

Statutory Selby District Local Plan

2.21 The adopted Selby District Local Plan (February 2005) includes the following objectives as the guiding principles behind the Environment Policies:

- To safeguard the environment and the public from the effects of pollution and to minimise the risk from flooding and hazardous development.
- To ensure that new development meets appropriate technical requirements and respects the character and amenity of the locality in which it is situated.
- To encourage high standards of design and landscaping, and improvements in environmental quality.

2.22 Policy ENV1 provides that proposals for development will be permitted provided a good quality of development would be achieved. In considering proposals the District Council will take account of: the effect upon the character of the area or the amenity of adjoining occupiers; the relationship of the proposal to the highway network, the proposed means of access, the need for road/junction improvements in the vicinity of the site, and the arrangements to be made for car parking; the capacity of local services and infrastructure to serve the proposal, or the arrangements to be made for upgrading, or providing services and

infrastructure; the standard of layout, design and materials in relation to the site and its surroundings and associated landscaping; and any other material considerations.

2.23 Policy CS6 states that the District Council will expect developers to provide for or contribute to the provision of infrastructure and community facility needs that are directly related to a development, and to ensure that measures are incorporated to mitigate or minimise the consequences of that development. Normally, these requirements will be imposed through conditions attached to the grant of planning permission. Where this is not appropriate, the District Council will seek to negotiate Section 106 planning obligation agreements or undertakings with developers to secure direct provision and/or a financial contribution towards the provision of facilities or works, subject to the requirements of Circular 05/2005 (Planning Obligations) that such provision and/or contributions are:

- fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development; and
- necessary in planning terms to remedy any shortfalls or adverse impacts resulting from the proposed development; or
- necessary to make the proposal acceptable in land use planning terms.

2.24 In determining planning applications, the District Council will need to take into account all material considerations including design issues and the provision of 'infrastructure' necessary to support the development.

3.0 Status of this Guidance

3.1 This Guidance is therefore provided to ensure the effective implementation of the range of policies and strategies outlined in Section 2 above.

3.2 This Planning Guidance relates only to requirements for new residential developments (including conversions). In individual cases where large-scale development for uses such as retail or B1 office developments are proposed, the LPA may seek provision or contributions by developers for a scheme for the sustainable waste and recycling facilities. The Council intends to supplement this guidance in due course to include advice on requirements for non-residential developments.

3.3 This Planning Guidance is part of a formal Local Development Document (LDD) in the form of the Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (DCSPD) linked to the saved Local Plan policies. It has therefore been subject to statutory consultation and adoption procedures and as such has greater weight in development control decisions.

4.0 Design Criteria and Provision for Waste and Recycling

- 4.1 The aim of this Guidance is to ensure that all new residential developments (or the change of use or conversion of buildings to dwellings) are designed to accommodate refuse bins and waste recycling facilities in a way that readily facilitates the collection of domestic refuse and materials for recycling without causing harm to residential and visual amenity.
- 4.2 Developments should, as appropriate, provide facilities to enable:
- Separation and storage of different types of waste at source;
 - Kerb-side collection; and
 - Access to centralised facilities for the public to deposit waste for recycling or recovery (bring systems).
- 4.3 In most cases the Council's preferred solution will be for developers to ensure that individual properties are designed to be able to accommodate storage of the required refuse and recyclable material containers. Where not practicable then communal storage for containers should be provided on-site which is appropriately designed (to protect residential amenity as well as ease of access to deposit and collect). It may be appropriate in some, larger residential development schemes that developers provide suitable 'bring facilities' in addition to kerb-side facilities.
- 4.4 Design guidance is provided below and further detailed design guidance and technical requirements are provided in the attached Annexes to this Section.
- 4.5 **For individual and semi-detached dwellings** (see also detailed guidance at Annex 1) a storage point for at least the specified containers should be provided as an integral part of the design of each dwelling. The provision of recycling and refuse enclosures should be included in the design of buildings or boundary walls where possible.
- 4.6 **For some flatted, maisonettes and terraced dwellings schemes** (for example where the scale of the overall development is relatively small) it may also be practicable to provide waste and recyclable materials storage at individual dwellings. It is however more likely that the most practicable option will be communal facilities (see also detailed guidance at Annex 2).
- 4.7 Where **communal facilities** are provided these should:

- i) Be provided (either within the building or externally) at suitable locations within the development to provide waste and recyclable material storage within a reasonable distance for each occupier;
 - ii) Be of a high quality and inclusive design taking into account visual amenity issues as well as community safety and Secured by Design principles;
 - iii) Be properly constructed, screened and signed to encourage proper use and ownership by occupiers; and
 - iv) Have adequate dedicated access for servicing vehicles, including a level surface for collection staff to wheel containers.
- 4.8 For all developments, where bins/containers cannot be practically stored to the rear or side of a property, well-designed recycling and refuse enclosures should be provided in the forecourt or front garden if there is no alternative and should be well located in relation to each dwelling. These should be kept as low as possible for visual amenity and security purposes; constructed in materials to match the front elevation of the property; provided with a watertight roof and doors; and screened by planting with adequate provision of soil, if appropriate.
- 4.9 Where containers need to be sited at the front of dwellings, a specific screened storage area should be provided as part of the overall design. Stands, containers and enclosures should be located conveniently to the nearest access point for the collection vehicles. Enclosures for mobile containers should be located where they can be screened from the street and neighbours; either by structures, buildings or landscaping whilst taking into account crime reduction issues and minimising the opportunities for anti-social behaviour and littering.
- 4.10 Stands and enclosures must be located not more than 25 metres from the nearest access point for the collection vehicle; and wheeled containers not more than 10 metres away from the vehicle access point and must be on a level surface.
- 4.11 Access roads and approaches to buildings should be level or have a low gradient from the refuse storage area. Drop kerbs should be provided to permit safe transfer of wheeled containers to carriageway level.
- 5.0 Containers for storing waste and recyclable materials**
- 5.1 The Council will seek, from developers of sites of 4 or more residential units, a Section 106 agreement or unilateral undertaking to provide at their own cost containers to the number, size and specification as detailed in the Annex 3 to this Section.

5.2 For individual housing units this will be two 240 litre wheeled containers and two 55 litre recycling boxes per dwelling. This requirement may need to be varied for larger dwellings.

5.3 For developments of flats/apartments and other instances where the Council has agreed that containers cannot reasonably be provided to individual residential housing units, wheeled 660 litre and 1100 litre bins are to be provided (commonly referred to as Euro bins), together with wheeled 360 litre containers. Where used for recyclable materials these will have purpose designed lids.

6.0 Access for collection vehicles (See also technical requirements at Annex 3)

6.1 Provision of waste separation at dwellings inevitably means that there will be several containers per dwelling placed at the presentation point by occupiers. Similarly, at communal storage points, material separation will increase the number of collection journeys per visit.

6.2 The need for adequate access for vehicles and space at the curtilage should be considered within overall design. The issue of residents parking blocking access to communal areas should be addressed.

6.3 In no circumstances should distances for wheeling/carrying distances for collection staff exceed those in Section 4 above and ought on average within developments, to be significantly less (see also Annexes 1 and 2).

7.0 Bring Systems

7.1 For larger housing developments, it may be appropriate to provide mini collection areas for recyclables in addition to kerb-side facilities. There are cost implications to the Council of servicing this type of 'bring' facility

and developers would be required to make a reasonable contribution towards these costs through a S106 agreement.

7.2 Mini collection areas should be sited and laid out to ensure that the amenities of existing and future residents are not unacceptably adversely affected. The collection banks should be sited to allow for proper and safe access and where necessary appropriate screening should be provided. Such areas should be properly managed to avoid problems of litter etc.

7.3 Annex 4 to this guidance provides more detailed advice on the location and design of mini collection areas.

8.0 Use of Planning Conditions and Legal Agreements

- 8.1 Planning conditions will be used and/or legal agreements or undertakings will be sought to ensure adequate and appropriate provision for refuse collection and recycling. It is also considered that in some cases it may be appropriate to accept 'Voluntary Contributions' from developers at the time of submitting the planning application (see further details below).
- 8.2 National guidance in Circular 11/95 provides guidance on the use of planning conditions to deliver facilities necessitated by new development. Circular 05/2005 provides guidance on the use of 'planning obligations' to enhance the quality of development. Policy CS6 of the adopted Selby District Local Plan sets out that the District Council will seek developer contributions for appropriate infrastructure and community facilities required as a result of new development.
- 8.3 The developer contributions should ensure that new properties are added to the Council's overall kerb-side collection scheme when new residents move into the property. Contributions may also ensure provision of public 'bring' schemes for recyclables in larger schemes, as appropriate.
- 8.4 The developer should contact the Recycling Officer to make arrangements for the timing for payment for bins/containers prior to the occupation of dwellings either individually or in blocks.
- 8.5 The usual practice with regard to ensuring the provision of facilities and collecting development contributions will be by means of condition attached to planning permission or a Section 106 Agreement.
- 8.6 However, where the scale of provision and/or the monetary contributions required towards recycling are relatively small and where contributions are not triggered for other services or facilities, the costs of drafting a legal agreement solely for this contribution would outweigh the sums involved. In these cases it may be acceptable for a developer to make a 'Voluntary Contribution' whereby the amount of money that towards waste and recycling is given to the Council when the application is submitted. This will be under a simple contract/written agreement that the contribution will be spent providing curtilage recycling to the new/refurbished dwellings. If planning permission is granted the payment will be cashed. If it is not, it will be returned.

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Annex 1 Dwellings provided with individual containers

1. Containers

Each dwelling will require provision of:

- One 240 litre wheeled bin, grey-black
- One 240 litre wheeled bin, green
- One 55 litre recycling box, blue, black lid
- One 55 litre recycling box, green, black lid
(The recycling boxes are stackable)

Wheeled bins should be to the appropriate British or Equivalent European Standard and can be supplied by the Council.

The design of recycling boxes may vary by manufacturer. Those supplied should be of a type approved by the Council's Recycling Officer. The Council can supply boxes to an approved pattern.

It is anticipated that wherever practicable in cases of property refurbishment, or conversion of buildings into housing units, the requirements of this guidance will apply wherever practicable, including funding by the developer/builder of the provision of containers at developments of sites with 4 dwellings and over.

Developers of sites where 4 or more dwellings are to be built should contact the Environmental Health Department Cleansing Section **Recycling Help Line on 01757 292225** regarding the cost for supplying two wheeled bins and two storage boxes, delivered as one order, to a dwelling, or in batches to a developer. The costs include the initial cost of publicising the service and is not intended to fund the ongoing cost of service provision.

2. Payment methods

The usual practice will be to ensure provision of facilities or collect development contributions by means of condition or a Section 106 Obligation agreement/undertaking). Where the scale of provision and/or the monetary contributions required towards recycling are relatively small and where contributions are not triggered for other services or facilities, the costs of drafting a legal agreement solely for this contribution would outweigh the sums involved, in these cases it may be acceptable for a developer/builder to make a 'Voluntary Contribution' wherein the required amount towards waste and recycling is given to the Council when the application is submitted. This will be under a simple contract/written agreement that the contribution will be spent providing curtilage recycling to the new/refurbished dwellings. If planning permission is granted the payment will be cashed. If it is not, it will be returned.

3. Access/Storage

Council policy is that refuse containers are presented on collection days at the curtilage of the property by the occupiers of individual dwellings. Adequate access from the container storage point should be provided to facilitate this.

Wheeled bins are easy to manoeuvre, providing that they are not overfilled, and short flights of steps (up to 3 steps) can be negotiated. Gradients of access paths should not exceed 1 in 10.

Visual impact can be minimised by considering container storage at the design stage. To discourage wheeled bins from being left visibly in front gardens to the detriment of visual amenity, wheeled bin stores or purpose designed screening should be provided to the front of all new properties and at refurbished properties where practicable, where there is no alternative such as: -

- Defined space within a garage where bins can be stored, or
- Rear access to allow storage of containers at the rear of the dwelling and removal to the property curtilage.

Where there is adequate access to the rear of the dwelling, a sufficient suitable paved area should be provided for stationing the wheeled containers and boxes.

4. Access for refuse and recycling vehicles

All access roads to be used by refuse and/or recycling vehicles, whether private or adopted shall; be designed in accordance with the requirements of North Yorkshire County Council relating to highways designed to take vehicles of not less than 28 tonnes gross vehicle weight.

Refuse and recycling vehicles must be able to gain access to within 25 metres of the designated presentation point for collection at any individual property curtilage.

The presentation point for dwellings served by shared driveways constructed of brick pavers or other surface considered liable to damage due by frequent access by collection vehicles will be designated as where such driveway abuts the adopted highway.

Annex 2 Dwellings provided with communal waste and recycling facilities

1. Containers

It may be practicable for small new developments to have some individual waste and recyclables storage. In terraced development, preference might be for purpose designed screened individual storage areas.

It is also anticipated that wherever practicable in cases of property refurbishment, or conversion of buildings into housing units, the requirements of this guidance will apply wherever practicable, including funding by the developer/builder of the provision of containers at developments of sites with 4 dwellings and over.

Typically, groups of dwellings - flats, maisonettes and terraces will require communal storage areas with sufficient container capacity for each separate waste and recyclables stream for the estimated volume of waste likely to be generated. This will be based on the capacity specified for individual dwellings and taking into account:

- i) Any reduction in overall capacity that can be allowed due to a potential lower level of occupancy.
- ii) The likely required level of capacity for each of the waste and recyclables based on experience of recycling activity and anticipated demand for waste separation.

This should be discussed at an early design stage with the Council's Recycling Officer.

The Container mix for communal storage sites is likely to include 360, 660, and 1100 litre wheeled bins. These should be to the appropriate British or Equivalent European Standard and can be supplied by the Council.

Developers of sites where 4 or more dwellings are to be built should contact the Environmental Health Department Cleansing Section **Recycling Help Line on 01757 292225** regarding the cost for supplying communal containers (360 litre, 660 litre and 1100 litre containers), delivered as one order, or in batches to a developer. This includes the provision of containers with specific apertures for recyclables where appropriate. The costs include the initial cost of publicising the service and are not intended to fund the ongoing cost of service provision.

2. Payment methods

The usual practice will be to ensure provision of facilities or collect development contributions by means of condition or a Section 106 Obligation agreement/undertaking). Where the scale of provision and/or the monetary contributions required towards recycling are relatively small and where contributions are not triggered for other services or facilities, the costs of drafting a legal agreement solely for this contribution would outweigh the sums involved, in these cases it may be acceptable for a developer/builder to make a 'Voluntary Contribution' wherein the required amount towards waste and recycling is given to the Council when the application is submitted. This will be under a simple contract/written agreement that the contribution will be spent providing curtilage recycling to the new/refurbished dwellings. If planning permission is granted the payment will be cashed. If it is not, it will be returned.

3. Storage sites and access for occupiers

Communal waste storage and recycling facilities are successful where they relate logically to specific dwellings, are included within the overall site design concept and where there is ready access for occupiers.

It is the Council's intention that there should be good balance between the need to provide vehicular access to such points, which inevitable restricts their number, and ensuring that occupiers are provided, with the same encouragement to segregate waste and to retain accountability for the sites as occupiers of dwellings provided with individual facilities.

It is the Council's intention to minimise visual impact by considering container storage at the design stage, so that these can be constructed as an integral part of the development in keeping with the style and design of surrounding property.

Communal storage areas should be:

- i) Logically positioned so as to relate to the dwellings they service;
- ii) Of adequate size to hold the number of containers required, allowing space for access by occupiers and removal by service staff;
- iii) Adequately lit, by both natural and artificial lighting;
- iv) Designed to have a smooth, easily cleanable floor, laid to a fall with suitable drainage;

- v) Suitably screened and enclosed to protect the visual amenities of the area, achieved for example through a combination of walls, fencing and landscaping or as part of a roofed structure;
- vi) Provided with a notice showing the properties entitled to deposit waste and recyclables; and
- vii) Provided with doors (where facilities are provided as a building) with a clear opening width of at least 1.5 metres and a facility to hold doors open during collection and bump strips at an appropriate height to avoid damage by containers.

The Council's Recycling Officer can provide advice on typical storage areas, based on the number and dimensions of containers provided.

4. Access for refuse and recycling vehicles

All access roads to be used by refuse and/or recycling vehicles, whether private or adopted shall; be designed in accordance with the requirements of North Yorkshire County Council relating to standards of adopted highways designed to take vehicles of not less than 28 tonnes gross vehicle weight.

Refuse and recycling collection vehicles are, by their very nature not always the most manoeuvrable. Bin lifting hoists increase rear overhang and chassis design includes for traversing landfill sites. For turning circles of typical collection vehicles contact the Recycling Officer.

Refuse and recycling vehicles must be able to gain access to within 25 metres of any communal bin storage point.

Any paving between the vehicle access point and the container storage point shall be to a maximum gradient of 1 in 12, at least 1.5 metres wide and free of steps, including for the provision of ramped steps where the path meets the highway.

Annex 3 *Technical Specifications*

Containers for storage of waste and recyclable materials

Container capacity	55 litre box	240 litres wheeled	360 litres wheeled	660 litres wheeled	1100 litres wheeled
Height	380 mm including lid	1076 mm	1076 mm	1370 mm	1370 mm
Width	520 mm plus handles	730 mm	755 mm	1275 mm	1275 mm
Depth	365 mm	580 mm	690 mm	720 mm	980 mm
Wheel diameter	none	200 mm	200 mm	200 mm	200 mm

Individual dwellings

Containers provided for use by individual occupiers will normally be standard pattern 240 litre wheeled bins and recycling boxes. The Council however operates a policy of assisted collections for elderly and disabled occupiers where there is no able bodied person within the household. In such circumstances, the Council may seek to modify the number or type of containers provided by developers at individual dwellings replacing them in due course at a subsequent change of occupier.

Communal Containers

Communal waste and recyclables storage points will be normally be provided with:

- i) For the waste stream 1100 or 660 litre steel Euro pattern wheeled containers
- ii) For each recyclable stream that is required to be kept separate, steel Euro bins as (i) above, or plastic 360 litre wheeled bins, with lids modified to receive the materials identified.

Materials Separation

The Council's current waste and recycling collection service involves separation into the following waste streams:

240-litre grey/black bin	- residual waste
Blue box	- glass bottles, jars, cans, aerosols, foil
Green box	- newspaper and card
240 litre green bin*	- garden greens

*currently to almost 21 000 properties and due to be expanded to cover the remainder of the District by 2007/8.

Communal sites will be provided with similar opportunities for materials separation.

Annex 4 Bring Systems – Mini Collection Areas

Design Guidance

1. The collection areas should be appropriately located within the site to balance ease of use with ease of collection as well as avoiding loss of amenity to local occupiers in terms of noise disturbance for example.
2. Each bin/skip usually requires one car parking space. The provision of 4 car parking spaces will normally provide the optimum area for all recycling uses.
3. The base of the area should be constructed of a hard surface material in keeping with the style and design of the surrounding area.
4. Access will need to be gained from one side of the recycling bins/skips to allow a refuse vehicle or similar to collect for emptying.
5. The bins/skips should be positioned to allow a vehicle to park alongside for a short period to off-load materials.
6. The area should be wherever possible screened from view to protect visual amenity. This may be achieved through a combination of walls, fencing and landscaping.
7. Although adequately screened, the collection area should be appropriately signed to allow full and proper use and be so designed to minimize the opportunities for concealment in order to reduce crime or the fear of crime or anti-social behaviour (in accordance with Secured by Design principles).