

Making Space for Waste Management in New Developments

Recycling & Refuse Waste Storage and Collection Guidance

Waste containers, along with collection vehicles, represent the most visible aspect of waste management to the wider public.

The design of waste management infrastructure should be an integral part of achieving a successful, high quality, acceptable scheme and be presented as part of any outline or detailed planning application drawings.

This guide has been produced for designers and developers of residential, commercial and mixed use properties. It will assist in the designing of integrated waste management facilities for new development and existing developments where improvements are required.

Planning your Development

It is important that planning of the storage and collection of waste is given a high priority in the design process to ensure that proposals stand the highest chance of obtaining planning permission.

Pro-active consultation, including pre-planning application discussions, with the local authority at an early stage is essential to:

1. reduce any re-design after construction
2. understand existing arrangement and planned changes to the method of collection arising from Council policies
3. provide hygienic storage of waste avoiding excess noise and dust
4. ensure appropriate access for collection vehicles.

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 states Reigate & Banstead Borough Council (RBBC), as the Waste Collection Authority (WCA), can designate the type of container and frequency of collection. Under this Act Reigate & Banstead can refuse to collect waste if access is 'not reasonable'.

Planning Policy Statements 1 and 10 set out overarching national policies on sustainable development and support the implementation of the National Waste Strategy for England 2007.

Residential Development Guidance

Developers must satisfy the following to accommodate the Council's waste collection service:

- purchase containers for individual households and flats (communal bins)
- provide sufficient space for individual households and flats to store the containers, including space for optional green waste container(s)
- design adequate access to the collection point for residents and the collection vehicle.

Waste Streams collected by Reigate & Banstead Borough Council

Future Waste Collection Service

The RBBC Waste Collection Strategy will change in 2012. To future proof developments it is advisable to provide adequate storage areas for the following:

Waste Stream	Household (detached, semi-detached, terraced, maisonettes, less than 4 flats in block)	Flats (high rise, purpose built blocks, converted houses)
fortnightly refuse	140 litre bin	660 litre or 1100 litre bins
weekly paper & card	55 litre box	240 litre or 1100 litre bins
fortnightly mixed recycling (plastic, cans, glass)	140 litre bin	240/360 litre bins
external food caddy	23 litre caddy	140 litre bins
internal (kitchen) food caddy	7 litre caddy	7 litre caddy
collection point	edge of property, adjacent to the highway	communal storage areas

Waste Storage Containers and Infrastructure

Provision must be made to store waste containers within the boundary of the property. The bin(s) should be accessible for collection either from an individual collection point (just inside the boundary of the property) or from the communal storage area (which should be as near to the highway as possible with suitable access and turning facility for the refuse collection vehicle).

Internal storage capacity

The Code for Sustainable Homes, Category 5, advises on recommended internal storage requirements.

External storage capacity

Regardless of property type key principals must be observed in all residential developments to achieve well designed and efficient waste storage and collection provision.

Annex A and B details the specifications to enable the authority to collect waste from developments including storage areas and access.

Individual Dwellings (detached, semi-detached, terraced and maisonettes)

Containers must be presented for collection at the front of the dwelling, within the boundary of the property adjacent to the public highway, and the design of development must provide for this. The containers must not be permanently left on the public highway (or footway) as they cause obstruction to other users of the highway.

Householders are responsible for moving the bins from any bespoke storage area to the collection point on the appropriate collection day.

Storage areas, if applicable, should be of sufficient size and suitable design for the containers required by RBBC's waste collection service. Annex A outlines the dimensions of required containers and Annex B provides best practice designs.

The authority will not collect waste from poorly designed and badly sited collection points.

Communal storage areas for individual dwellings

Communal storage areas are commonplace for certain types of dwellings such as flats and houses of multiple occupation. Where communal bin areas are proposed suitable arrangements must be made for their management and maintenance.

RBBC will not however accept communal storage areas for individual dwellings, for the following reasons:

- the lack of responsibility within the houses to effectively manage their waste
- the absence of a Management Company to maintain the area and bins
- many individual houses go onto purchase a bin retrospectively, as the householder does not want to use a communal area. This means there is too much residual waste capacity for the site, impeding waste minimisation.

Communal Dwellings (flats and HMO's)

An enclosure or storage area will be required. The storage area must be safely and conveniently accessible for collection vehicles and operatives. Maintenance and cleanliness of storage areas is critical to the promotion of good waste management.

Poorly designed or badly sited storage areas will not be acceptable to the authority and will result in the authority refusing to collect the waste under the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The majority of communal dwellings should be provided with communal storage areas and bins. If the development contains 3 or less flats individual containers may be more suitable for the site, individual dwelling guidance then applies.

Annex A and B outlines detailed specifications on bins, capacity and storage areas.

Waste Collection and Access

Waste collection is a fundamental consideration in the design stage and should be an integral part of street and road design.

Planning for collection vehicle access, likely to be the largest vehicle requiring regular access, should commence at early stage in the design process. Early dialogue with the local authority is essential to facilitate efficient waste collection and will avoid the need for potential costly retrospective redesign changes.

Surrey County Council, as the Highway Authority, have set their own geometric design standards to ensure adequate safety for access required.

RBBC, as a local authority, has developed bespoke standards to recognise that refuse & recycling collection vehicles must have regular unimpeded access. These require developers to take into account parking that may restrict access and the need to provide strengthened corners where necessary.



Gated entry points at private estates cause additional collection difficulties. If developments are to be gated, provision must be made via an override key pad to allow required access.

Annex C and D details further information on vehicle dimensions and access.

Ordering and Purchasing Bins

Prior to the initial occupation of any dwelling, developers must provide the required recycling and refuse containers for the exclusive use of that individual or communal dwelling.

Sufficient time must be allowed for delivery of the bins prior to the initial occupation of the dwelling.

For further information on requirements, delivery time, or to order containers contact Neighbourhood Services on 01737 276000 during the hours of 08:30 and 17:30 Monday to Friday.

Please be aware that bins that do not conform to RBBC specifications will not be collected.

Annex A detailed specifications.

Commercial Development Guidance

All commercial waste must be containerised and stored off the public highway. Operators of commercial premises have a Duty of Care to ensure their waste is disposed of legally.

All developments must provide space for refuse and recycling bins to enable businesses to meet their Pre-Treatment Regulations within the Landfill Directive.

The type of development will dictate the volume of waste produced. Below is a guide to the capacity required for various types of commercial developments:

Typical provision for waste storage (recycling and refuse) capacity in commercial developments	
Development type	Litres of waste storage for every 1,000m gross floor space
offices	2,200
retail	5,500
restaurants and fast-food outlets	9,900
hotels	7,700

Based on Making Space for Waste, ADEPT

See Annex A for Reigate & Banstead container specifications.

Mixed Use Development Guidance

If a development is a mixture of commercial and residential nature, separate storage facilities must be provided to ensure commercial waste does not enter the domestic waste stream.

This is because government legislation states commercial and domestic waste must be collected and treated separately.

See Annex A for Reigate & Banstead bin specifications.

Recycling Centres

Larger scale developments must provide adequate space to enable a recycling centre to be installed, with adequate access and turning arrangements. This must be achieved with a safe layout including suitable headroom for collections.

Recycling centres and their location should be established following careful consultation with RBBC as part of the planning application process, and integrated into the design.

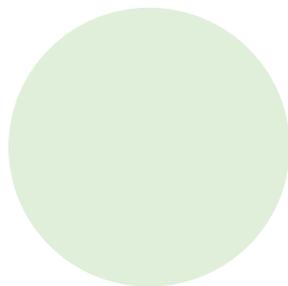
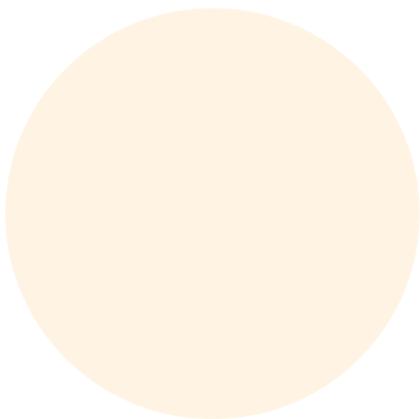
Policy and Planning Context

Annex E provides the key policy and planning context in which waste management operates.

The policies, guidance and legislation should be read in conjunction with this guidance and have been used to inform Reigate & Banstead's policy.

Annex A	Reigate & Banstead container dimension and specifications for Reigate & Banstead's waste collection service including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dimensions • specifications • recycling and refuse capacity for flats and HMO's
Annex B	Individual and communal storage areas including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collection points • location of storage areas • good and bad storage area design • best practice designs for communal storage areas

Annex C	Access for waste collection vehicles including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• adequately constructed corners• turning heads• road widths
Annex D	Vehicle dimensions of waste collection vehicles including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• working vehicle height• turning requirements
Annex E	Waste Management Policy and Planning Context.
Annex F	Full details of waste stream container capacity required for 4 - 50 properties.



Annex A : Container dimensions, specifications and capacity

Recycling and refuse capacity – new service

Developers must provide adequate waste storage to accommodate a minimum of a fortnightly residual collection cycle.

Individual dwellings (houses, <4 flats)

Future collection service	Paper/card (weekly)	Cans, plastic & glass (fortnightly)	Food waste (weekly)	Garden waste (fortnightly subscription service)	Refuse (fortnightly)
1 house	55L box	140L bin	7L internal caddy 23L external caddy	240L bin	140L bin

Cross-reference the number of properties each bin store will serve to the number of containers required, add up each total to establish the overall total number of containers required.

(Capacity needed per property per two weeks: Refuse 140 litres, Mixed Recycling 110 litres)

Refuse requirements	
No. of properties	Bin sizes required
4	660 x 1
5 to 7	1100 x 1
8 to 11	1100 x 1 & 660 x 1
12 to 15	1100 x 2
16 to 20	1100 x 2 & 660 x 1
21 to 23	1100 x 3
24 to 28	1100 x 3 & 660 x 1
29 to 31	1100 x 4
32 to 36	1100 x 4 & 660 x 1
37 to 39	1100 x 5
40 to 44	1100 x 5 & 660 x 1
45 to 47	1100 x 6
48 to 50	1100 x 6 & 660 x 1

Mixed recycling requirements	
No. of properties	Bin sizes required
4	240 x 2 (or 360 x 2)
5 to 7	240 x 3 (or 360 x 2)
8 to 9	240 x 4 (or 360 x 3)
10 to 11	240 x 5 (or 360 x 3)
12 to 13	240 x 6 (or 360 x 4)
14 to 16	240 x 7 (or 360 x 5)
17 to 18	240 x 8 (or 360 x 6)
19 to 21	360 x 6
22 to 24	360 x 7
25 to 27	360 x 8
>27	Consult with the Council

Bin store 1		Bin store 1	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Bin store 2		Bin store 2	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Bin store 3		Bin store 3	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Bin store 4		Bin store 4	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Bin store 5		Bin store 5	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Bin store 6		Bin store 6	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Total number of refuse bins:		Total number of paper/card bins:	

Cross-reference the number of properties each bin store will serve to the number of containers required, add up each total to establish the overall total number of containers required.

(Capacity needed per property per week: Paper at 55 litres, Food waste at 9.5 litres)

Paper requirements	
No. of properties	Bin sizes required
4	240 x 1
5 to 8	240 x 2
9 to 13	1100 x 1 (or 240 x 3)
4 to 17	1100 x 1 (or 240 x 4)
18 to 20	1100 x 1
21 to 40	1100 x 2

Food requirements	
No. of properties	Bin sizes required
6 to 15	140 x 1
16 to 30	140 x 2
31 to 45	140 x 3
46 to 60	140 x 4
61 to 75	140 x 5

Bin store 1		Bin store 1	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Bin store 2		Bin store 2	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Bin store 3		Bin store 3	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Bin store 4		Bin store 4	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Bin store 5		Bin store 5	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Bin store 6		Bin store 6	
Number of properties served:		Number of properties served:	
Appropriate number of bins:		Appropriate number of bins:	
Total number of mixed recycling bins:		Total number of food waste bins:	

Container dimensions

Container		Specifications	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
55L recycling box		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black embossed with Council approved text Quality standard: BS EN840 	355 (390)	585 (600)	285 (355)
140L refuse bin		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green embossed with Council approved text Quality standard: BS EN840 	550	480	1060
140L dry recycling bin		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colour TBC embossed with Council approved text & labels Quality standard: BS EN840 	550	480	1060
7L kitchen food caddy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colour TBC embossed with Council approved text & labels 	229	252	252
23L external food bin		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colour TBC embossed with Council approved text & labels 	400	320	405
240L garden waste bin		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brown embossed with Council approved text & labels Quality standard: BS EN840 	730	580	1060
660L refuse bin		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green embossed with Council approved text Quality standard: BS EN840 	770	1260	1235
1100L refuse bin		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green embossed with Council approved text Quality standard: BS EN840 	985	1260	1370
1100L recycling bin		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black embossed with Council approved text & labels Quality standard: BS EN840 	985	1260	1370
240L recycling bin		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black embossed with Council approved text & labels Quality standard: BS EN840 	730	580	1060

Annex B : Individual collection points and communal storage area specifications

Individual dwelling collection points

- on the day of collection containers for individual waste streams must be presented at the kerbside, at the front of the dwelling, adjacent to the highway, not obstructing the footpath
- there must be no steps, kerbs or obstructions from the storage area to collection point
- the householder is responsible for moving the containers from the storage area to the collection point
- poorly designed and sited collection points will not be acceptable if it impedes or restricts access for collection
- the containers must be clearly visible at the kerbside on the collection day.



Best practice individual dwelling collection points

Communal storage areas

- Containers must be provided which accommodate Reigate & Banstead's waste collection service.
- The design must not require containers to be permanently left on the public highway or in footways as they pose a hazard for the blind, partially sighted and access for wheelchairs and pushchairs.
- Communal store areas must have an external access if located in the main building.
- Area must be designed to allow containers to sit side-by-side (width to width) enabling the lid to be opened by any person depositing the waste directly in front of them.
- The ceiling height of any bin area must allow the container lid to be opened without having to be removed from the storage area, in the case of the largest bin this means clearance of 2750mm must be allowed.
- Should have sufficient clear space of 150mm between containers to allow for ease of movement.
- Area must be permanently ventilated.
- Area must be secure and appropriately screened from public view.
- Floor should be constructed to allow adequate drainage.
- Access (doorway) must be a minimum of 2m by 2m to allow safe removal and return of the container during collection.
- Communal bin areas should be configured as secure gated compounds with access controls via key pads to prevent unauthorised use.
- Doors must be fitted with restrictive openers to prevent over extension. They must not open onto or obstruct any existing or proposed public footway/highway or parking bays.
- Doors must have a facility to be held open a full 180° during collection.

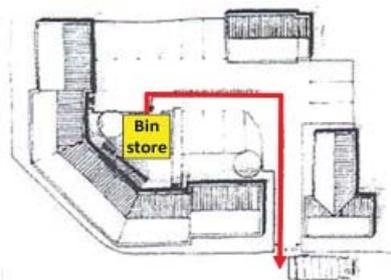
- Scratch plates must be fitted to the relevant side of the doors to prevent the bins damaging them.
- Doors should have self closers.
- The floor surface must be level and paved or of solid finish. It must be easily cleaned, and without steps or kerbs, with the exception of dropped kerbs.
- Any slope leading to the bin area must not exceed a gradient of 1:12.
- All storage areas should have adequate lighting.
- 'Bump Strips' should be placed around the edges of the store area (one meter high) to prevent damage caused when using the bins.
- Poorly designed storage areas will not be acceptable.
- Storage areas must be located within a maximum of 9 metres to the public highway.
- No property should be more than 35 meters by foot from a bin store area.
- Storage areas must not be located at the back of buildings.
- Surrounding vegetation must be hardy and planted in conditions conducive to their future health to reduce potential damage.

Good and bad (best) practice communal storage area design

✓ Acceptable design	× Unacceptable design
<p>Acceptable path</p>  <p>Path: Doors open 180°, which is wide enough for bulk bins to move comfortably along the path</p>	<p>Unacceptable path</p>  <p>Path isn't wide enough for bulk bins with doors that only open 90°. Results in physical damage to planting.</p>
<p>Acceptable location dropdown kerb</p>  <p>Dropdown kerb: located directly in front of storage area where vehicles can easily gain access</p>	<p>Unacceptable location dropdown kerb</p>  <p>Dropdown kerb: not located directly in front of storage area resulting in blocked access if vehicles park on kerb</p>

✓ Acceptable design	× Unacceptable design
<p>Vehicle access unimpeded</p>  <p>Sufficient room to move the bins to and from store. Vehicle can get very close to the store.</p>	<p>Vehicle access impeded by archway</p>  <p>Bins have to be pulled through from other side of the archway to where the vehicle can stop.</p>
<p>Sufficient space to manoeuvre bins</p>  <p>Ideal store with ample space to manoeuvre bins. There are no steps or ramps and the vehicle can park by the entrance.</p>	<p>Insufficient room to manoeuvre</p>  <p>Limited space does not allow access to the front of the bulk bin for residents. 150mm is required between containers and walls to allow for ease of movement.</p>
<p>Unacceptable location dropdown kerb</p>    <p>Steep slope and steep ramp retro fitted due to lack of design. Heavy bins can build up dangerous speed on slopes.</p>	
<p>Street furniture (on narrow path) blocking route</p>    <p>Street furniture blocks the dropped curb. A car parked in space 273 would also block access from the front of the store.</p>	

Unacceptable location of storage area



Storage area too far from highway. Access road inadequate width and would require the vehicle to reverse an unsafe distance. This means crew would have to walk the highlighted route with the bin.

Storage area creates poor environment near dwelling.

Store too far from vehicle



Vehicle can't access bin store due to archway.

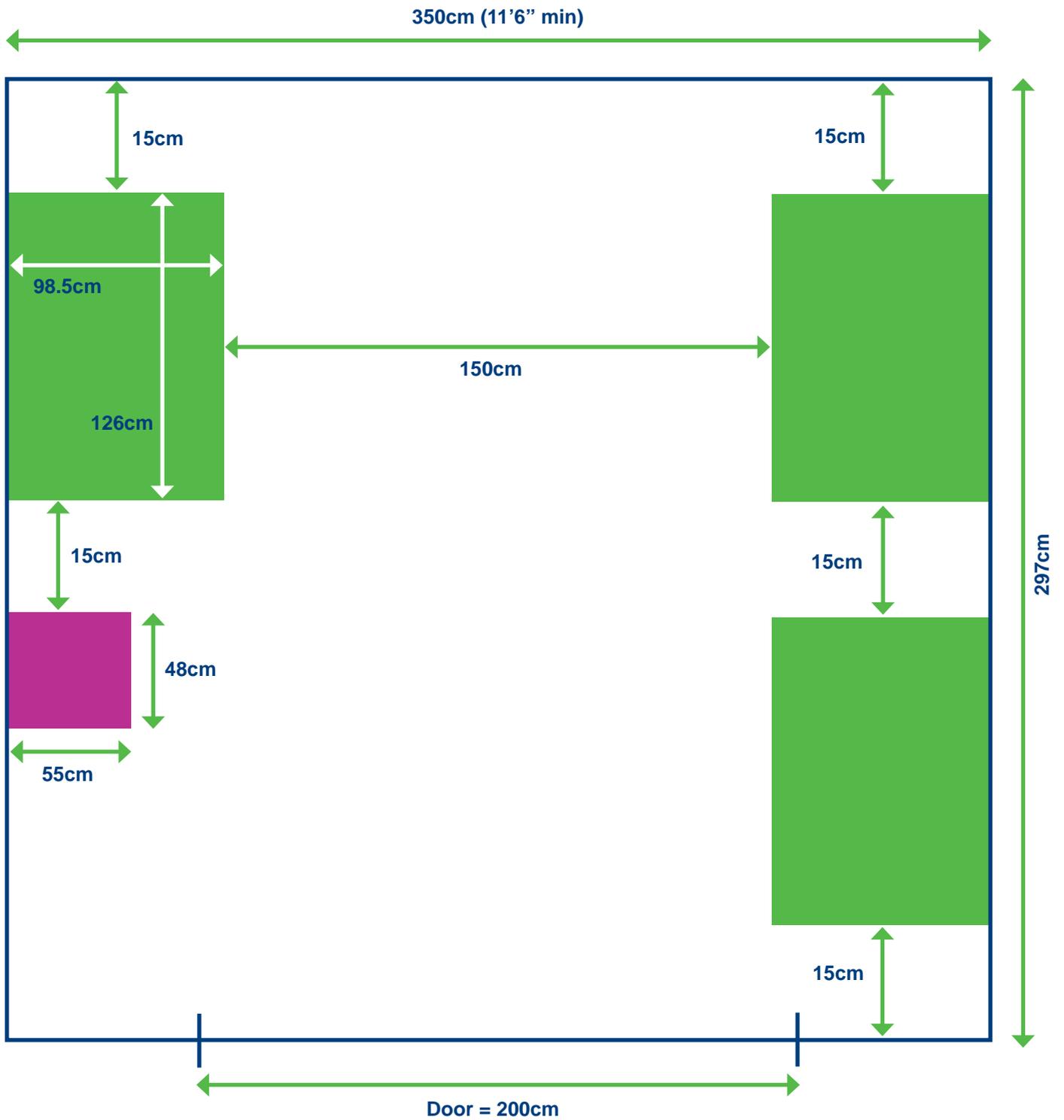
Crew are required to walk in excess of nine metre limit to empty the bins.

Narrow pathway from bin store



Limited room for manoeuvre outside bin store. There is a risk of damage to car parked in the space beside the door due to poor directional control afforded by caster style wheels.

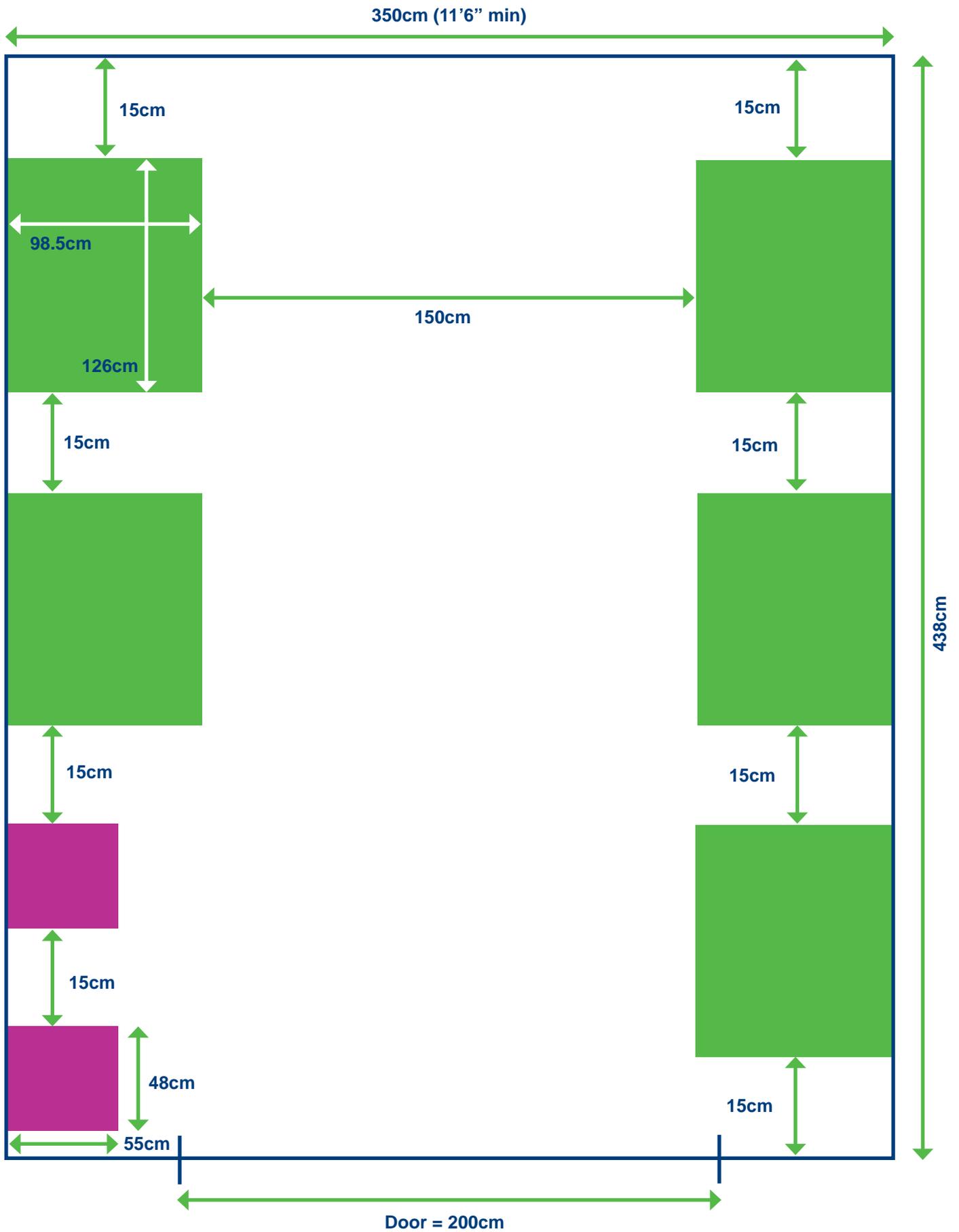
Best practice communal bin store design for six properties



Green bins all 1100 litres and therefore identical dimensions

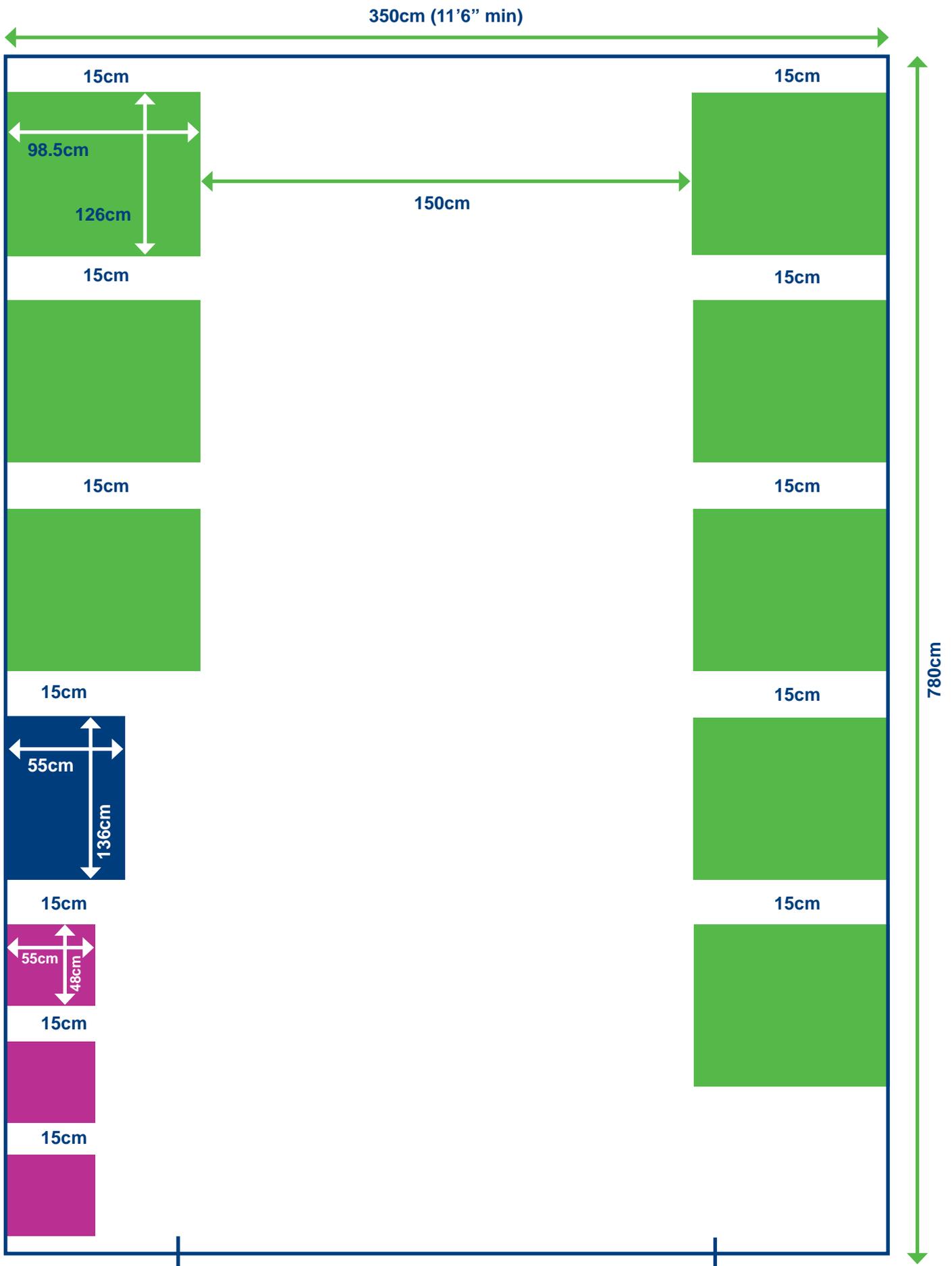
Purple bin = 140 litres

Best practice communal bin store design for 12 properties



Green bins all 1100 litres and therefore identical dimensions
 Purple bin = 140 litres

Best practice communal bin store design for 24 properties



Green = 1100 litres of identical dimensions
 Blue = 660 litres of identical dimensions
 Purple = 140 litres of identical dimensions

Annex C : Access for collection vehicles

RBBC require the following to ensure unimpeded access for collection ensuring adequate working areas around vehicles are provided:

Turning Heads: where roads have no through route access is available

- It is advisable to design out the need to for collection vehicles to turn in new developments
- If turning heads are unavoidable then:
 - strengthened corners to withstand 26-tonne collection vehicles must be provided
 - vehicles must be prevented from parking in turning areas.

Reversing Distance: must be avoided where possible

- It is advisable to design out the need to for collection vehicles to reverse out of new developments
- If reversing distance is unavoidable the following must be applied:
 - less than 12 metres under the British Standard BS5906
 - straight and free from obstacles and visual obstructions.

Street widths: unimpeded access for collection

- Manual for Streets recognises smaller widths are acceptable where on-street parking is actively prevented
- Consultation with RBBC should be carried out before substantive narrowings for traffic calming are incorporated into street designs
- Carriageway Geometry Fundamentals (width): Minimum Carriageway widths (Surrey Design: Design for Movement)
 - 0-25 dwellings – 4.1 metres
 - 26-50 dwellings – 4.8 metres
 - 51-30 dwellings – 5.5 metres
 - roads with on-street parking – 5.5 metres
 - roads with parking on both sides of the road – 7.0 metres
 - residential roads may be narrowed to 3 metres at a point in order to provide speed control

Narrow road design leads to vehicle mounting curb to avoid parked cars



Narrow road means vehicle has to mount kerb to avoid parked cars.

Carriageway Gradient Fundamentals (Surrey Design: Design for Movement)

- Shared surfaces – 5% (1:20)
- Single carriageways – 10% (1:10)
- Roads serving 0-25 dwellings with footways – 12.5% (1:8)
- Roads serving 25-50 dwellings with footways – 10% (1:10)
- Roads serving 50-300 dwellings with footways – 7% (1:14)

Vehicle tracking: swept path envelope of vehicles

- Particular attention should be paid to any areas where reversing or turning is required
- Avoid out of lane movement:
 - if out of lane movement is unavoidable particular attention must be paid when designing junctions as conducting sharp turns the swept path envelope is at its greatest
 - footways with corners that can be over-run by collection vehicles minimises the impact of out of lane movements
- Where in-lane provision is required large corner radii must be provided

Junctions: to ensure junction radii is wide enough to access the development and ensure adequate visibility

- strengthened corners to allow over-run and reduce visual impact
- reduce kerbs and construct foot ways at corners for vehicles to over-run



Bad Design: unacceptable entrance/corner



Good design: acceptable entrance/corner

Access widths at narrow gateways defined by buildings

- Built archways are discouraged and only acceptable if:
 - clearance is of 3m above the working height of the largest collection vehicle demonstrated via vertical tracking, the minimum vehicle height being 3.8m
 - unimpeded turning areas are provided with minimal degree of manoeuvring round obstacles is acceptable.

Space for loading: working areas around collection vehicles

- The RECAP Waste Management Design Guide advises that clear space around a collection vehicle must be sufficient to allow efficient and safe operation:
 - minimum working area of 3.5 metres wide and 4 metres in length when emptying 2 and 4 wheeled containers.
- removing obstructions such as on-street parking, from the edge of the highway promotes safe working for operations

Road and footway specification: prevent damage to inappropriately designed roads

- Where turning is expected a road base layer must be incorporated into the pavement specification
- Roads must be constructed to withstand the weight of a laden 26-tonne collection vehicle based on the Highway Authority standards
- Larger static and underground recycling is unacceptable and will not be collected within RBBC
- Trees incorporated in the highway verge or adjacent planting should not restrict the highway width when fully established.
- When speed restricting measures are incorporated into the street design allowance must be made for the waste collection vehicles to gain access and carry out collections.

Annex D : Vehicle dimensions

Parameter & measurement indices		26 tonne RCV (metres)	24 tonne RCV (metres)	Twin Pack RCV (metres)
Width (m)	with wing mirrors	2.8	2.52	2.8
	without wing mirrors	2.53	2.25	2.53
Length (m)	overall	10.48	10.38	10.1
Height (m)	travelling	3.5	3.5	3.5
Turning circle (m)	kerb	20.5	19.5	22.0



Annex E : Policy and planning context

RBBC require the following to ensure unimpeded access for collection ensuring adequate working areas around vehicles are provided:

Policy 1	<p>Making space for waste by ADEPT (The Association of Directors of Environment, Economy, Planning and Transport):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assist developers to integrate waste management into designs incorporates existing guidance relating to waste and planning
Policy 2	The Sustainable Communities Agenda
Policy 3	<p>Waste Strategy for England 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes underlying principals for waste management
Policy 4	<p>EU Waste Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve waste prevention, recycling and recovery instigate separate collections of recycling and residual waste
Policy 5	<p>Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets out government's overarching national planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing causes and impacts of climate change
Policy 6	<p>Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> driving waste management up the waste hierarchy assist to implement the National waste Strategy for England 2007 reflect concerns and needs of the waste collection authority ensuring layout and design supports sustainable waste management
Policy 7	<p>Environmental Protection Act 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> section 45 'Collection of controlled waste': waste collection authorities only have a duty to collect controlled waste if access is reasonable section 46 'Receptacles for household waste': local authorities specify the type, number and location where the waste should be placed to ensure compatibility with Reigate & Banstead's collection method section 47 'Receptacles for commercial waste': specify type and number of receptacles for commercial waste

Policy 8	Regional Spatial Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> policy to support waste collection authorities waste management strategies to implement separate collection of recyclables and compostable materials.
Policy 9	Manual for Streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> technical guidance on design of spaces and streets and its integration with waste management emphasises waste requirements should be an integral part of street design process. New developments make sufficient provision for waste management and its integration into the design and layout without adverse impact on streetscene
Policy 10	Building Regulations 2002: H6: Storage and location of waste containers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adequate provision should be made for the storage and collection of waste as agreed by the WCA
Policy 11	Code for Sustainable Homes; Category 5 Waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> advises on internal storage requirements for householders
Policy 12	Waste Management in Buildings; Code of Practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BS5906 (2005).
Policy 13	RECAP Waste Management Design Guide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design guidance on the infrastructure associated with communal storage areas
Policy 14	Surrey Design: a strategic guide for quality built environments' by Surrey Local Government Association: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended to provide information that is frequently requested by professional planners and developers. supplements national and regional planning guidance enables social, environmental and economic objectives to be achieved
Policy 15	Local Joint Waste Plan

