

Suffolk Waste Partnership

Waste Technical Guidance for Residential and Commercial Developments

September 2025

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1. Introduction

1.1. This guidance sets out how future development will achieve waste segregation and work towards meeting the Suffolk Waste Partnership (SWP) objectives. The document seeks to ensure that waste and recycling issues are taken fully into account as early as possible in the planning process. It also seeks to ensure that the need for waste segregation, recycling and collection is taken into account in the design and layout of developments.

1.2. What is the Suffolk Waste Partnership:

The Suffolk waste partnership is a partnership of the waste collection authorities and the waste disposal authorities within Suffolk. Who work together to improve waste management services across the county. The SWP aims to minimise waste generation and manage it sustainably, focusing on environmental, economic, and social benefits. SWP members consist of the following authorities:

Babergh District Council (BDC)
East Suffolk Council (ESC)
Ipswich Borough Council (IBC)
Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC)
Suffolk County Council (SCC)
West Suffolk Council (WSC)

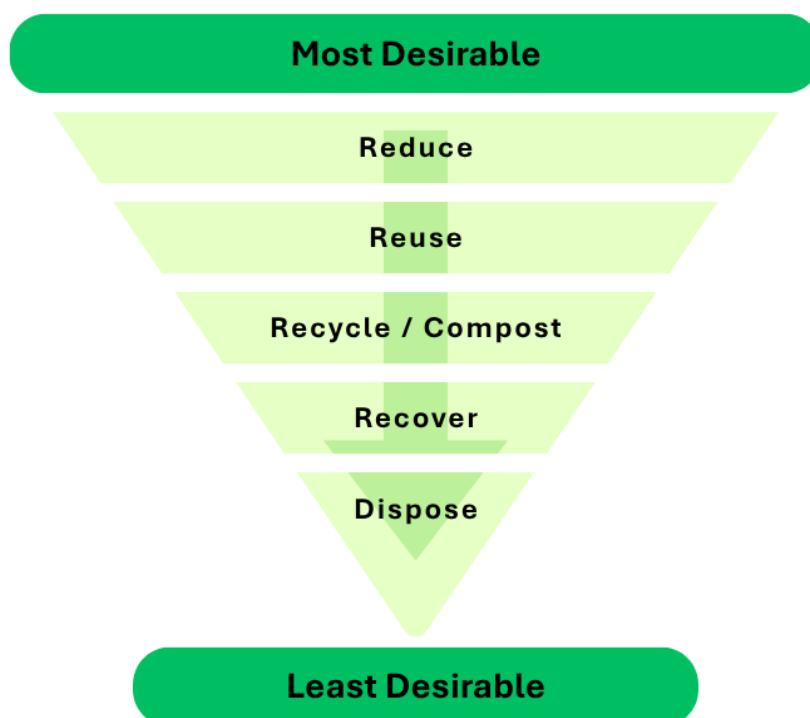
1.3. The objective of this guidance is to assist the provision of effective and efficient residual, recyclable, food and garden waste collection services;

1.4. The waste management needs of different types of development vary but all require consideration of storage capacity, location and where to present bins for vehicle collection. Guidance for all development and specific guidance for residential and commercial development is set out below. The guidance note requests that developers comply with these recommendations where applicable. Additional guidance that relates to general waste management practice, rather than planning, is clearly identified and is included in order to clearly sign post developers to other associated requirements.

2. The Waste Hierarchy

- 2.1. The 'waste hierarchy' is a way of thinking about waste as a potential resource. The aim is to move waste management up the waste hierarchy with the ultimate goal of achieving a zero-waste society. As shown in Figure 1, the most favoured option is to prevent waste by using resources efficiently, then reusing items; for instance, furniture and clothes. Many materials such as glass and paper can be recycled but if this is not possible, gaining energy from waste may be an option. Landfill is the last resort. The Waste Hierarchy forms part of the Waste Framework Directive which was transposed into United Kingdom law in 2011.

Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy



- 2.2. Considerable progress has been made by the SWP over recent years to reduce the reliance on the landfilling of municipal waste and increase recycling. This has been achieved through a comprehensive recycling service and measures to increase the number and types of materials that can be recycled. Kerbside recycling collections are provided to every household, and a network of Household Waste Recycling Centres and recycling Bring Sites throughout Suffolk helps to achieve and exceed targets set by the Government.

- 2.3.** In order to meet England's 60% and 65% recycling target by 2030 and 2035 respectively, as set out in the Environment Act (2021), it is essential that existing facilities are upgraded and new facilities for separating and processing waste are introduced, as required, to deal with the increasing demand for waste management generated by new development.
- 2.4.** It is crucial that development takes proper consideration of its potential impact on the existing waste management infrastructure and on recycling targets set by Government.

3. Key Issues for All Development Types That Produce Waste

Various waste management considerations are relevant to all forms of development, that produce waste, including the following:

Adherence to the waste hierarchy: Developments should aim to reduce the amount of waste generated in the first instance. However, where waste is generated, the incorporation of recycling facilities/waste collection service arrangements at the design stage will help to ensure that waste diversion is easy and convenient to implement.

Access: It is important to design safe, easy and convenient access for both users of waste facilities and those who collect waste.

Pollution: Waste materials can be hazardous, create odours, noise and/or attract vermin. It is essential that any design and layout considers this potential impact.

Safety: Waste storage can create a fire hazard and if not stored properly can have an impact on human health. Waste storage must be addressed at the design stage to ensure that any negative impact on human health is minimised.

Visual Impact: Wheeled bins, recycling boxes, food caddies and commercial waste bins all have an impact on the street scene and local landscape quality, which can detract from the amenity of the area.

4. General Guidelines for Waste in Residential Development

4.1. Residential developments range significantly in size and type, from single houses to large scale developments, and their waste management needs will vary accordingly. It is essential to consider the necessary storage capacity, the location of facilities, and where bins will be placed for collection at an early stage. New residential developments also increase the demand on Household Waste Recycling Centres and recycling ‘bring points’. In rural areas Strategic Road End Collection Points are utilised to increase service efficiency. Detailed requirements and guidance on these matters are considered below.

Storage Capacity in Residential Development

4.2. It is essential that adequate provision is made for waste segregation, storage and collection to encourage everyone to play their part in effective waste management and to raise awareness of waste issues. The approach should be practical address the specific needs of each development without compromising valuable space.

4.3. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 places various waste management duties on Local Authorities. Under Section 46 (Receptacles for Household Waste) a Local Authority will require:

- Waste of certain types to be stored separately so it can be recycled
- Agreed locations where containers should be placed for emptying.

4.4. Bin storage requirements will vary across residential property types, it is essential that in all cases, development satisfies the Building Standards for solid waste storage, particularly for domestic development.

Key Considerations and Requirements

Key Consideration	Requirement
Internal Storage Capacity	• Sufficient internal capacity to allow segregation of residual waste, recyclable waste (both paper / cardboard and separately other recyclates) in addition to, food waste.
External Storage Capacity	• Developers are required to ensure all households will be provided at minimum with 3 x 240l bins + a 5L internal caddy and a 23l external food caddy. Subject to requirements additional capacity maybe provided and should be accounted for. Dimensions of which can be found in Appendix 1. • In the case of communal bin stores – individual lockable bin suites to be provided for each property with adequate space to house the required receptacles e.g. residual, recycling, organics allocated to that household.
Additional Points	• Developers must, in consultation with the local authority, provide funding and ensure the provision and appropriate placement of all external waste and recycling containers for homeowner use prior to first occupation of the dwellings.

Storage and Collection Points – Residential Development

- 4.5.** Waste is typically taken from its point of generation to a temporary storage point outside the building and then moved to a previously agreed point for collection (See respective Authorities policy). As such, storage points and collection points should be convenient for both the user and the service crews to access without presenting a risk to health and safety. This includes dropped kerbs being provided as necessary. This will ensure the provision of safe and convenient waste collection in addition to positively promoting the logistics of the development to prospective householders.
- 4.6.** Collection points should be hard surfaced and of a size that will be capable of accommodating the required number of bins so there is no overflow onto footways or roads. The collection points should be detailed during the planning pre-application process. Means to prevent/control potential pollution from contaminated water run-off should also be included where appropriate.
- 4.7.** Where communal bin stores are utilised, these should be secure and lockable. This prevents fly-tipping and contamination from 3rd parties that negatively impact the waste collection / disposal and could lead to enforcement action being taken.

Key Considerations and Requirements – Individual / HMO Dwellings

Key Consideration	Requirement
Residential Storage Points	Provision should be made for all waste containers to be stored within the boundaries of the property until presentation for collection including indoor food caddies – Appendix 9.2
	Appropriate amount of space to fit the required external storage containers for domestic waste (3 x 240 litre bins) + 23l external food caddie. Provisions should also be made for 1 x 240l bin for Green Waste and for those properties with 5 or more occupiers and additional 240l bin. – Appendix 9.1
	All waste containers must be housed within a designated area or structure as appropriate in such a way that it minimises fire risk.
	Provision for the storage of waste containers must be made within the curtilage in an area that is readily accessible to occupants.
	Waste containers should not have to be moved through a building to the collection point
	All waste containers should be located in a well ventilated, shaded area away from windows of properties.
Distances and Gradients	Residents should not have to move waste unreasonable distances to any designated storage area within the boundaries of the property
Collection Points	Collection points for residents' use should be identified at planning application stage. If the property is gated, then the collection point should be outside the secured perimeter but not on the public road/highway.
Composting	Consideration should be given by developers to communal composting facilities within new development.
	Private or communal gardens / amenity areas should, where possible, be laid out so that sufficient space is allowed for home composting.
Additional Points	In the case of individual dwellings – new householder packs to be provided by the waste authority

Key Considerations and Requirements – Flats

Key Consideration	Requirement
Residential Storage Points	This type of development may make use of communal bin storage areas, each property must have adequate storage space to house capacity for Twin Stream and food waste.
	In the case of communal bin stores – a lockable bin suite/s to be provided for the property with adequate space to house the required receptacles. Appendix 9.3 for communal bin requirements.
	For managed high-density residential development, including multi-occupancy, it may be appropriate to provide covered accommodation for additional storage space for bulky household items. The need or not for such will be identified at the application stage.
Distances and Gradients	Residents should not have to move waste unreasonable distances to any designated storage area within the boundaries of the property.
	Any designated storage area within the boundaries of the property should be within reasonable distance from the collection point, to minimise the distance householders need to move their waste
	Collection crews are not expected to access collection points further than the kerbside. They should not have to carry individual waste containers.
	Passage of a wheeled container should never encounter steps. Drop kerbs should also be provided between the collection point and the collection vehicle.
	In all cases, drop kerb gradients should not exceed 1:12 and be at least 1.828 metres in width.
Minimum Specifications for Waste Storage Compounds	Appropriate amount of space to fit the required external storage capacity – Appendix 9.3 for communal bin requirements.
	Sufficient clearance to allow full opening of bin lid
	150mm clear space between bins
	Lay out such that each bin can be accessed and moved without having to move any other bin
	Doorway widths must be wide enough to facilitate easy passage of the bin(s)
	To be adequately lit – with automatic or sensored lighting.
	Covered with permanent adequate ventilation
	Floors constructed using concrete or similar with adequate drainage and means to prevent/control potential pollution from contaminated water run-off where appropriate.
	Walls to be of a hard, impervious materials that can be washed down

Key Consideration	Requirement
Minimum Specifications for Waste Storage Compounds	• All compounds to have lockable doors with a minimum 1.8m clear, unobstructed opening. Doors must be securable during collections
	• Reinforced drain covers in hard standing areas
	• Buffer plates on walls and doors,
	• Fire alarms higher than bins
	• Guarding around taps, no conduit wiring,
	• Access to key codes & coded keys to be provided to local authority upon complete properties or before bin stores become operational.
	• Accessible for RCV's and food collection vehicles
	• Sufficient footpath widths leading to compounds
	• Level surfaces between the bin store and the highway
	• Bin compounds needs to ensure they are suitable for all wheelie bins required for each property type.
	• DDA compliant
Collection Points	• Collection points for residents' use should be identified at planning application stage. If the property is gated, then the collection point should be outside the secured perimeter but not on the public road/highway.
Composting	• Consideration should be given by developers to communal composting facilities within new development.
	• Private or communal gardens/ amenity areas should, where possible, be laid out so that sufficient space is allowed for home composting
Additional Points	• In the case of communal bin stores – clear signage to be put in place outlining collection arrangements, presentation times, collection points, clear instructions on materials accepted and which flat numbers/block are entitled to use the bin store. Bin stickers should be provided for each material stream. All communication material used should follow the Suffolk Waste Partnership branding.
	• In some cases, it may be more apt to construct a number of smaller storage units within close proximity to different blocks/retail units as opposed to one large communal bin store area to comply with distances and gradients stated previously. This can be judged at the planning application stage by the planning authority
	• The location of bin storage compounds should consider risk from fire and the impact of odours and noise in relation to nearby properties
	• Under no circumstances will the storage of any waste/waste containers be permitted on the public road or footway
	• Cycle storage should be segregated from waste stores.

Examples of Good and Poor Bin Placement



FIGURE 1 - EXAMPLE OF GOOD BIN PLACEMENT, OFF THE HIGHWAY



FIGURE 2 - EXAMPLE OF POOR BIN PLACEMENT - BINS ON THE HIGHWAY

Example of Good and Poor Communal Bin Storage



FIGURE 1 - GOOD EXAMPLE OF COMMUNAL BIN STORAGE, SPACIOUS AND WELL LIT



FIGURE 2 - POOR EXAMPLE OF COMMUNAL BIN STORAGE, CRAMPED AND DARK – NOT ALL BINS ACCESSIBLE, NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO INCLUDE ALL WASTE STREAMS

Example of Good and Poor Access



FIGURE 3 - GOOD ACCESS TO BIN STORE WITH DROP KERB



FIGURE 4 - NARROW ACCESS AND/OR LIKELIHOOD FOR OBSTACLES

Communal Street Collection Points

- 4.8.** Refuse, recycling, food and garden waste collection points should be set up at road ends and on-street locations where the waste authority finds access to a specific collection point problematic. This also applies to development proposals that require the collection of domestic wastes and/or recyclables, as outlined in the 'Key Considerations & Requirements', below.

Key Considerations and Requirements

Key Consideration	Requirement
Communal Collection Points (where bin collection is being considered in relation to 6+ individual households)	• Specific communal collection points where individual bins will be presented for emptying, must be identified at planning application stage and agreed with the waste authority.
	• Communal collection points must not be on the public highway (except in exceptional circumstance as defined by the waste authority).
	• The maximum distances that any one household should normally be required to move a receptacle in this regard will be 50m (accept assisted collection services).

Exceptions to the Rule

- 4.9.** Where the need for an exception to the general requirements as set out in section 4 can be justified, innovative proposals may be considered. However, opportunities are limited by the operational design of Council collection vehicles and Waste Services must be consulted on any proposals for exceptions, early in the process.

5. General Guidelines for Waste in Commercial, Retail and Industrial Development

Legal Responsibilities

- 5.1.** If you run a business in England, you are already legally responsible for safely disposing of any waste your business produces (Section 34 Environmental Protection Act 1990). Further information on commercial/business waste responsibilities can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/managing-your-waste-an-overview>
- 5.2.** As commercial premises differ greatly in the volumes and types of waste produced, it is essential that consideration is given to waste arisings (both volumes and types) in order to establish the appropriate level of storage and presentation capacity within the development. This will ensure the provision of safe and convenient waste collection in addition to positively promoting the logistics of the development to prospective businesses.

Storage Capacity – Commercial Development

- 5.3.** The amount of waste storage required for any given development type is determined by a number of factors including:
- Volume and composition of waste
 - Segregation required
 - Any on-site treatment
 - Collection frequency
- 5.4.** It is essential that adequate provision is made for waste segregation, storage and collection to encourage participation in effective waste management. However, this approach must be practical and address the actual needs of the development without sacrificing valuable space unnecessarily.

Key Considerations and Requirements – Commercial Storage Capacity

Key Consideration	Requirement
Internal Storage Capacity	Sufficient internal capacity to allow for the appropriate segregation of residual waste, recyclable waste and organic waste.
External Storage Capacity	It is essential that consultation is undertaken with the relevant authority as to anticipated waste arisings (both volumes and types) in order to establish the appropriate level of storage and presentation capacity within the development
	Sufficient external capacity is provided to allow for the required number and type of external commercial waste storage containers within the boundaries of the property.
Additional Points	Arrangements to be made to ensure waste containers are in place on occupation of properties to enable collection service to commence

Storage and Collection Points – Commercial Premises

- 5.5. Given the significant variation in the volumes and types of waste produced by commercial properties, it is essential to consult with the relevant authority to determine the anticipated waste arisings (both volumes and types). This will help establish the appropriate level of storage and presentation capacity within the development. Storage and collection points should be hard-surfaced and adequately sized to accommodate the required number of bins, preventing any overflow onto public pathways. Additionally, these points should be detailed during the planning pre-application process, and measures to prevent or control potential pollution from contaminated water run-off should be included where appropriate.

Key Considerations and Requirements – Commercial Storage and Collection Points

Key Consideration	Requirement
Commercial Storage and Collection Points	In the case of mixed-use development – commercial bin store area to be separate from domestic bin store area
	A designated area or structure for the storage of waste containers must be provided.
	All waste containers must be readily accessible to the user and the collection agent.
	All waste container storage areas must be located in a well ventilated, shaded area away from windows
	Storage points and collection points should be convenient for both the user and the service crews to access without presenting a risk to health and safety. This includes dropped kerbs with a minimum width of 1.828 metres being provided as necessary.
	Collection points should be hard-surfaced and should be of a size capable of accommodating the required number of bins so there is no overflow onto the public right of way. Means to prevent/control potential pollution from contaminated water run-off should be included where appropriate.
	The location of collection points should be identified at planning application stage and where a business occupier has been identified a waste management plan should be submitted.
	Provision should be made for all waste containers to be stored within the boundaries of the property until presentation for collection in such a way that it minimises fire risk

Storage Compounds – Residential and Commercial Premises

5.6. When waste is collected on a communal or commercial basis it is good practice to construct a storage compound to house the waste containers. These compounds must be fit for purpose, robustly constructed and fully functional, ensuring ease of use for resident or those working / servicing the property. The general principles being:

- Access to bins
- Adequate space for function
- Use of suitable building materials
- Health and Safety
- Security
- Environmental protection

5.7. At its most basic, a waste storage compound may comprise a slatted fence surround with hardstanding, including suitable drainage (open-air compound). A storage compound may comprise an enclosed structure (enclosed compound).

5.8. In all storage areas, it must be clearly demonstrated that the requirements detailed in the table below are complied with.

Key Considerations and Requirements – Residential and Commercial Premises Storage Compounds

Key Consideration	Requirement
Minimum Specifications for Waste Storage Compounds	• Appropriate amount of space to fit the required external storage capacity - Appendix 9.3
	• Sufficient clearance to allow full opening of bin lid
	• 150mm clear space between bins
	• Lay out such that each bin can be accessed and moved without having to move any other bin
	• Doorway width's must be wide enough to facilitate easy passage of the bin(s)
	• To be adequately lit – with automatic or sensored lighting.
	• Covered with permanent adequate ventilation
	• Floors constructed using concrete or similar with adequate drainage and means to prevent/control potential pollution from contaminated water run-off where appropriate.
	• Walls to be of a hard, impervious materials that can be washed down
	• All compounds to have lockable doors with a minimum 1.8m clear, unobstructed opening. Doors must be securable during collections
	• Reinforced drain covers in hard standing areas

	• Buffer plates on walls and doors,
	• Fire alarms higher than bins
	• Guarding around taps, no conduit wiring,
	• Access to key codes & coded keys to be provided to local authority upon complete properties or before bin stores become operational.
	• Accessible for RCV's and food collection vehicles
	• Sufficient footpath widths leading to compounds
	• Level surfaces between the bin store and the highway
	• Bin compounds needs to ensure they are suitable for all wheelie bins required for each property type.
	• DDA compliant
Additional Points	• In some cases, it may be more apt to construct a number of smaller storage units within close proximity to different blocks/retail units as opposed to one large communal bin store area to comply with distances and gradients stated previously. This can be judged at the planning application stage by the planning authority
	• Domestic and Commercial Waste needs to be stored separately in separate compounds
	• The location of bin storage compounds should take into account risk from fire and the impact of odours and noise in relation to nearby properties
	• Under no circumstances will the storage of any waste/waste containers be permitted on the public road or footway.
	• Cycle storage should be segregated from waste stores.

Exceptions to the Rule

- 5.9.** When an exception to the general requirements outlined in section 5 is justified, innovative proposals may be considered. However, these opportunities are limited by the operational design of Council or local service provider collection vehicles. Therefore, Waste Services must be consulted on any exception proposals early in the process.

6. Waste Collection and Road Design

- 6.1.** The design and layout of roads in any new development must take account of the Suffolk Waste Partnership Council's access requirements for refuse and recycling collection vehicles, as set out below. The Suffolk Design Guide for Residential Areas offers guidance on local access and transportation. For specific details regarding waste collection including, vehicle dimensions, turning circles, etc. can be found in Appendix 2.

Key Considerations and Requirements – Road Design

Key Consideration	Requirement
Clear Working Space	The Suffolk Waste Partnership member authorities use a variety of vehicle types to provide their waste collection and recycling service. Clear space around all vehicle types (domestic and/or commercial vehicles) must be sufficient to allow safe operation.
	A minimum working area of 3.5m width and 4m in length should be sufficient where emptying of containers takes place
Construction	- In general terms, the foundations and surfaces of any road should be hard-wearing and capable of withstanding the maximum anticipated fully loaded gross vehicle weight (32T). However, the following should be noted: - West Suffolk Council - Only adopted roads will receive a collection service. - All other Suffolk Councils - Where the road surface is not constructed to an adoptable standard, an indemnity to the collection authority must be issued at planning. Babergh and Mid Suffolk Councils, East Suffolk Council and Ipswich Borough Council will work with developers to agree the most suitable arrangements for waste collection until such time as a road is formally adopted.
	Any covers over manholes and gully gratings (and other such infrastructure) should also be formed from materials capable of withstanding the maximum anticipated fully loaded gross vehicle weight (32T).
Tracking (Swept Path Analysis)	A minimum street width is required for waste collection vehicles. Consideration should also be made with regard to parked vehicles, tree overhang, cables, balconies, barriers and archways, etc. Manual for Streets section 6.8 covers waste collection vehicle needs.
	The suitability of carriageways for their intended function should be demonstrated through a swept path analysis, where required by the local planning authority.
Routing	The collection vehicles should operate in a forward gear wherever possible, with adequate turning facilities large enough to accommodate the refuse collection vehicle where the vehicle is unable to drive a circuitous route. Double yellow lines should be applied to turning heads to ensure access is available at all times.

7. Additional Requirements for Major Developments

Bring Sites

- 7.1. Bring Sites are generally located in publicly accessible areas, such as supermarket or public car parks, and typically comprise a number of containers allowing separate collection of materials for recycling. There are over 1000 Bring Sites operating within Suffolk, serving 370,000 households. A range of materials for recycling including textiles, shoes, books and small electricals are collected there. The Council pays commercial operators to provide containers and collect the materials. Continued development in the area will necessitate the provision of further or expanded Bring Site infrastructure.

Key Considerations and Requirements – Bring Sites

Key Consideration	Requirement
Provision of Bring Sites in Future Development	Developments must take account of the impact of proposals on existing Bring Site facilities and in particular where the development creates or increases the need for such facilities in the local area.
	Developers may be required to provide additional Bring Site facilities, upgrade existing facilities in the locality or pay a reasonable financial contribution to the Local Authority for provision or upgrade of facilities.
Location of Bring Sites	Bring Site facilities should be suitably located so as to be easily and conveniently accessible to users but should be at least 30m distance from the nearest dwelling to prevent disturbance to residents
	In terms of servicing, Bring Sites must be accessible to service vehicles by adoptable roadways and footways, and situated so as to avoid damage to overhead services during servicing. The location of such facilities must be identified to the Local Planning Authority at the planning stage
<i>Additional General Waste Management Practice Points (not planning related)</i>	Variation from the maximum recommended densities may be considered where a developer can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority (such as through a waste audit) that the needs of the occupiers of the development are adequately met
	Supermarket and retail development over 1000 m2 should provide a public recycling bring point within the development, and the provision of this public recycling bring point should be outlined where applicable. Details on access requirements and footprints of recycling banks can be provided by Waste Services. In the case of Bring site removal from a supermarket or retail development, an alternative Bring site must be designated in line with the guidance.

- 7.2. Developers may be asked to make land available within major development for additional bring site facilities if it is assessed that the development brings about the need for additional facilities. Guidance on the size and location of land for a bring site will be provided on a case-by-case basis

Household Waste Recycling Centres

- 7.3.** A network of Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) is provided by Suffolk County Council. The sites are positioned in strategic locations and enable the public to bring waste types that are not generally taken as part of the normal collection round, such as bulky items – although these can be collected by the Council at cost.
- 7.4.** As required by the Environmental Protection Act (1990) each Local Authority must provide sites for the reception of excess household and garden waste free of charge. Provision should be sufficient for the needs of the locality. There are currently 11 Household Waste Recycling Centres in Suffolk. The development of these HWRCs has contributed to Suffolk County Council achieving high recycling rates.
- 7.5.** To support anticipated future housing growth, Suffolk will need to regularly review the impacts of potential developments on the infrastructure network and consider required enhancements.
- 7.6.** Key Considerations and Requirements – Household Waste Recycling Centres

Key Consideration	Requirement
Contribution to HWRC Infrastructure	• Developers should take into account the impact of their proposals on the existing Household Waste Recycling Centre infrastructure across Suffolk.
	• Developers may be required, in accordance with Section 106/CIL agreements, to pay a reasonable financial contribution to the Local Authority for provision or upgrade of facilities in the local area as outlined in section 2.

8. Glossary of Terms

Acronym	Stands for
BDC	Babergh District Council
ESC	East Suffolk Council
IBC	Ipswich Borough Council
HMO	House of multiple occupancy
MSDC	Mid Suffolk District Council
RCV	Refuse Collection Vehicle
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SWP	Suffolk Waste Partnership
SWCA	Suffolk Waste Collection Authorities
WSC	West Suffolk Council

Assisted collection service	An arrangement for the those who are unable to present their waste and recycling at the kerbside e.g. elderly or infirm
Bring sites	Facilities in accessible areas where members of the public can bring dry recyclable materials (normally; glass, textiles & Paper) but not Household Waste Recycling Centres
Bulky Household Items / Bulky Waste	Generally, any item which does not fit into a typical domestic bin
Communal Bin Store	A designated storage point for wheeled bins normally used for a number of communal properties e.g. flats
Community Composting	A facility for more than one dwelling to compost kitchen and garden waste
Curtilage	The area of land attached to a house and forming one enclosure with it
Domestic Waste	Waste collected from a residential dwelling
Food Waste	The elements of the waste stream that are segregated, collected and reprocessed via Anaerobic Digestion into energy and a fertiliser or soil improver.
HMO	House of multi occupancy
Home Composting	The manufacture of compost material at home (from the breakdown of kitchen and garden waste) using a compost heap, a purpose made container or wormeries.
Household Waste Recycling Centres	Facilities where members of the public can bring additional waste and recycling not normally collected from the household
Mixed municipal waste	Household waste and business waste were collected by the local authority, and which is similar in nature and composition
Mixed use development	A development consisting of both residential and commercial units
Proximity principal	To treat and/or dispose of wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation. The principle works to minimise the environmental impact and cost of waste transport.
Recyclable Waste	The elements of the waste stream that are segregated, collected and reprocessed into the same products or different ones

Residual Waste	The elements of the waste stream that remains after recycling or organic materials have been separated or removed
Twin Stream Recycling	The two recycling collection services, one for paper and cardboard, one for mixed containers.
Waste Containers	Receptacles for the storage of waste; normally wheeled bins but can also include boxes, caddies, containers and sacks

9. Appendix

9.1 - Standard Wheeled Bin Sizes

Bin size	Height (cm)	Depth (cm)	Width (cm)	Footprint (m2)
5l Caddy	21.2	19	25	0.05
23l Caddy	39	34	29	0.01
120l	93	57	48	0.28
140l	105	57	48	0.28
180l	107	74	48	0.36
240l	107	74	58	0.43
360l	108	88	58	0.51
660l	131	77	124	0.96
1100l	147	100	127	1.27

9.2 - SWCA Standard Wheel Bin Provision (Single Dwellings)

Residual Waste	Container Recycling	Fibre Recycling	Food Waste Recycling	Garden Waste
240l	240l	240l	23l external caddy 5l internal caddy	240l



9.3 - SWCA Standard Wheel Bin Provision (Flats and Communal Dwellings)

Authority	Residual Waste	Container Recycling	Fibre Recycling	Food Waste Recycling	Garden Waste
Babergh DC	1100 per 6	1100 per 6	1100 per 6	140l	240l
Ipswich BC	1100 per 6	1100 per 6	1100 per 6	140l	240l
Mid-Suffolk DC	1100 per 6	1100 per 6	1100 per 6	140l	240l
East Suffolk Council	1100 per 6	1100 per 6	1100 per 6	140l	240l
West Suffolk Council	Calculated based on property type and number of rooms			140l	240l

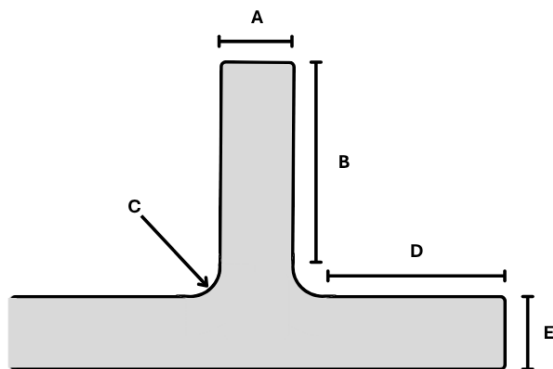
Note: Guidance 1 x 1100l bin per 6 communal dwellings

*These calculations are subject to BS5906:2005

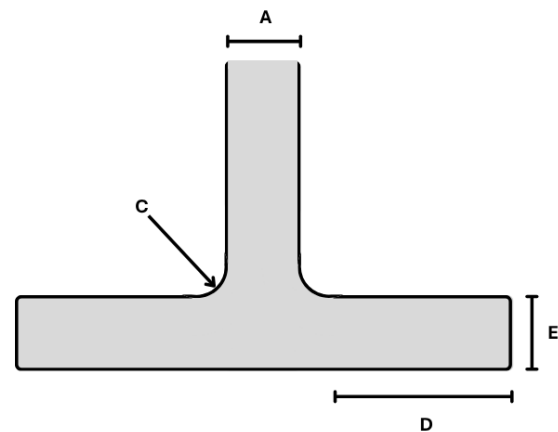
9.4 – Minimum Turning Requirements of Vehicles

As per section 6 – double yellow lines should be added on turning areas

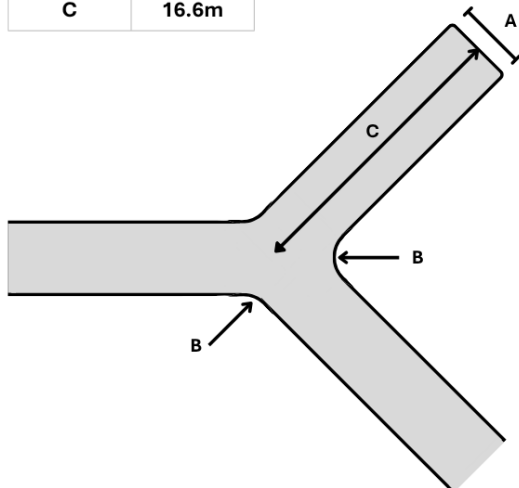
A	5.5m
B	5.0m
C	6.0m
D	7.0m
E	5.0m



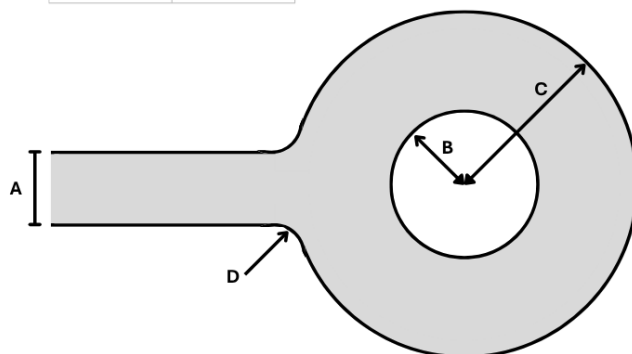
A	5.5m
B	5.0m
C	6.7m



A	5.5m
B	10.5m
C	16.6m



A	5.0m
B	5.75m
C	11.0m
D	6.0m



9.5 - Standard Waste Collection Vehicles Dimensions :

Waste collection vehicle (two axle 7.5 tonnes GVW)

Dimensions (m)	
Width	2.3 metres
Overall length	7.0 metres
Height	3.2 metres
Kerb turning circle	14.0 metres
Swept circle	16.0 metres
Axle weights – 1st	Up to 3.5 tonne
Axle weights – 2 nd	Up to 4.4 tonne

Waste collection vehicle (three axle 26.00 tonnes GVW)

Dimensions (m)	
Width	3.0 metres
Overall length	11.3 metres
Height	3.8 metres
Kerb turning circle	18.7 metres
Swept circle	20.0 metres
Axle weights – 1st	Up to 7.5 tonne
Axle weights – 2 nd and 3rd	Up to 11.5 tonne

Waste collection vehicle (4 axle 32 tonnes GVW)

Dimensions (m)	
Width	2.8 metres
Overall length	11.560 metres
Height	3.65 metres
Kerb turning circle	22.5 diameter
Swept circle	27.61 diameter
Axle weights – 1st	8 tonnes
Front overhang	1.85 metres
Rear overhang	3.260 (with safety arm closed) metres
Axle weights – 2 nd , 3 rd & 4th	6.8, 8.6 & 8.6 tonnes

Rolonof vehicle (four axle 30 tonne GVW)

Dimensions (m)	
Width	3.0 metres
Overall length - vehicle	11.0 metres
Working length vehicle and skip	16.5 metres
Height - travelling	4.3 metres
Height - working	5.5 metres
Kerb turning circle	21.4 metres
Swept circle	22.8 metres

Skip vehicle (two axle 18.00 tonnes GVW)

Dimensions (m)	
Width	2.5 metres
Overall length – vehicle	7.1 metres
Working length – vehicle and skip	11.0 metres
Height – travelling (with skip)	3.7 (min height required 4.5) metres
Height – working	4.45 (min height required 4.9) metres
Kerb turning circle	14.4 diameter in metres
Swept circle	17.0 diameter in metres
Axle weights –front	7.0 tonnes
Axle weights - rear	11.0 tonnes

Gully Tanker vehicle (two axle 18.00 tonnes GVW)

Dimensions (m)	
Width	2.5 m (mirror to mirror) metres
Overall length – vehicle	7.4 metres
Height – travelling	4.0 metres
Kerb turning circle	14.5 metres
Swept circle	17.1 metres
Axle weights –front	7.5 tonnes
Axle weights - rear	11.5 tonnes