

Waste & Recycling Planning Guidance

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1. Introduction

1.1 This document aims to: -

- Support the interest of the Council's waste management strategy by offering guidance to developers to ensure waste by future occupants of new housing is considered and integrated into the design of new developments at the earliest possible stage.
- Ensure compliance with the objectives of the Placemaking Plan and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) by giving sufficient consideration to refuse (residual waste) and recycling provision.
- Help developers produce successful waste management strategies at an early stage.
- Avoid adversely impacting the street scene and quality of life for residents where waste management facilities must be retrofitted at a later date.
- Ensure vehicle access points are suitable for the Council's collection fleet, enabling services to be delivered safely and efficiently, in compliance with health and safety legislation.
- Support developers to plan for appropriate storage capacity and collection accessibility for the full range of recycling and waste services provided.
- Outline the requirements of the Council in its capacity as the waste collection authority and within the scope of its powers and duties under Sections 46 and 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- Clarify the charging structure for bin provision for developments.

1.2 It is recommended this guidance is referred to at the earliest stages of building design to meet the requirements of the Placemaking Plan.

1.3 This guidance has been developed by the waste services team in consultation with colleagues in Planning and Highways, along with best practice in use by other local authorities.

1.4 In compliance with Bath and North East Somerset Placemaking Plan – Policy D6, the structure of this guidance aims to enable the developer to consider in turn the following: -

- Does each household/business have appropriate and accessible external storage for all waste and recycling containers required?
- Does each household/business have suitable internal storage for the required segregation of recycling and food waste?

- Does each household/business have a designated waste and recycling collection point at the edge of an adopted public highway?

2. Planning policy

- 2.1 The National Planning Policy Guidance (Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 28-010-20141016) in respect of local waste planning requires that local authorities 'ensure that their collections of household and similar waste are organised so as to help towards achieving the higher levels of the waste hierarchy'.
- 2.2 The Drainage and waste disposal: Approved Document H6 Para 1.1 – 1.23 sets out requirements for siting and design of waste provision in high- and low-rise developments and states that adequate bin storage should be provided including for waste which can be recycled.
- 2.3 These regulations also state in Para 1.13 that 'Unsightly bins can damage the visual amenity of an area and contribute to increased levels of anti-social nuisance such as odour and litter, so bin storage should be planned carefully'.
- 2.4 The Bath and North East Somerset Placemaking Plan (June 2017) Policy D6 – Amenity - states that development must provide for appropriate levels of amenity and must:
 - D6 (d) Include adequate storage and functional arrangements for refuse and recycling
 - D6 (e) Ensure communal refuse and recycling provision is appropriately designed, located and sized.

3. National Waste Strategy and Local Context

- 3.1 The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) published its Resources and Waste Strategy for England in December 2018. The strategy commits to working across Government to ensure the planning system helps deliver its objectives.
- 3.2 DEFRA cites its plan to work to align the National Planning Policy for Waste and planning practice guidance with the objectives set out in the Resources and Waste Strategy.
- 3.3 Simpler Recycling regulations were introduced through The Environment Act 2021 which mandate the separate collection of six waste streams for recycling or composting: plastics, metal, glass, paper and card, food waste, garden waste. Business must separate these materials from March 2025 and local authorities must provide separate collections of these materials from all domestic properties, including flats, by March 2026.
- 3.4 Bath & North East Somerset's own waste strategy – Towards Zero Waste Strategy 2024 to 2030 reflects the latest information available, covering 2020/21, and provides a review of progress to date. A separate action plan for 2024 to 2030 will ensure that the council offers an efficient, high quality and innovative service that is compliant with the law and meets our residents' needs.
- 3.5 Our standard collection service is designed to support the national waste strategy through the following means:-
 - Kerbside collection of 13 different material items, including core materials food, paper, cardboard, plastics, metals and glass, on a weekly basis from households throughout the district.
 - Collect residual waste every other week to encourage better use of the recycling services.
 - Set ambitious local recycling targets.
 - Continual review of the service offered to residents, to ensure we capture the highest level of recycling.
 - Supports the waste hierarchy, giving top priority to preventing waste from arising in the first place. We promote waste reduction and reuse, and use landfill as the last resort for disposal.

- 3.6 The Health and Safety Executive and the Department for Transport 'Manual for Streets' is used to set out the Council's access requirements for its collection vehicles. This is to ensure the Council adequately safeguards its employees and the public when undertaking its collection operations.
- 3.7 The Council requires vehicle tracking (swept-path analysis) to be included in major planning applications to assess layouts for accessibility.
- 3.8 The BS 5906:2005 - Waste management in buildings - Code of practice is referenced in regard to the maximum permitted reversing distances. The Council limit reverse manoeuvres within its collection route planning in so far as possible. Reversing waste collection vehicles cause a disproportionately large number of accidents within the waste industry.
- 3.9 The Council's Collection Service Operational Guidelines sets our requirements for collection points and storage space. Collections are made from the curtilage of each property, the point at which it meets the adopted highway.
- 3.10 Large developments that use communal waste or recycling bins should review the Health and Safety Executive guidance Preventing people getting into large waste and recycling bins. This is essential for reducing the potentially fatal risks to rough sleepers who may seek shelter in bin stores or inside communal bins.

4. Residential developments

Individual houses & small blocks of flats

- 4.1 We collect residual waste, recycling and garden waste separately using three collection vehicles as our standard kerbside service in Bath & North East Somerset.
- 4.2 Dry recycling and food waste are collected weekly. Residual waste (and garden waste if subscribed) is collected on a fortnightly basis.
- 4.3 Each house or flat (in blocks with up to 10 flats) is issued with the containers shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Kerbside container provision (subject to change periodically as we improve collection services)

Material	Container type	Size (litres)	Quantity	Frequency
Cans & plastics	Green box 1	55	1-2	Weekly
Glass. Bagged small electricals, vapes, batteries	Green box 2	55	1-2	Weekly
Cardboard & paper	Blue bag	90	1	Weekly
Food waste	Caddy	23	1	Weekly
Food waste	Kitchen caddy	5	1	N/A
Residual waste	Wheeled bin	140	1	Fortnightly
<i>Garden waste (opt in chargeable service)</i>	<i>Wheeled bin</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Fortnightly</i>

- 4.4 There must be space for all containers to be presented at the kerbside at any one time without causing an obstruction. See Appendix A: Container dimensions for the size of each container and floor space required.
- 4.5 For small blocks with up to 10 flats, we recommend installing shelves or racking to make better use of the space. Containers will still need to be presented kerbside for collection.
- 4.6 Should space for containers be constrained by the existing structure (e.g. within central heritage centre of Bath), early consultation with the Waste Team is required to review best options. See [Communication with the Waste Team](#).

Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMOs)

- 4.7 For houses of multiple occupation (properties split into apartments, student houses), the number of wheeled bins and recycling containers issued will be

kept to a minimum. HMOs with up to 5 bedspaces will be issued with the same as an individual house (see Table 1).

- 4.8 HMOs with 5 – 12 bedspaces will be provided with a 240L bin for residual waste and two sets of kerbside recycling containers.

Large blocks of flats & purpose-built student accommodation

- 4.9 Where there are 10 or more flats in a block or 10 or more bed spaces in purpose-built student accommodation, a communal waste and recycling collection service (Mini Recycling Centre or MRC) is provided and should be planned for.
- 4.10 Residual waste is collected fortnightly, recycling and food weekly. It is possible to arrange paid-for weekly residual waste collections through the Council.
- 4.11 Recyclable materials must be separated from residual waste into the following four streams: mixed plastic & cans, mixed cardboard & paper, glass and food waste.
- 4.12 Each flat or student bed space is allocated a set capacity for each material, shown in Table 2. To work out the number and type of each bin required, multiply the capacity allowance by the number of flats or student bed spaces, then divide this by the bin size. See a worked example in [Appendix B: Communal bin allocation example](#).

Table 2: Waste & recycling guide capacity allowances for flats and student accommodation

Material	Residential flats (litres per flat)	Student flats (litres per bed space)	Standard container size (litres)	Collection frequency
Cans & plastic	30	12	360 or 1100	weekly
Cardboard & paper	41	17	360 or 1100	weekly
Glass	6	3	240	weekly
Food waste	5	2	140	weekly
Residual waste	140	28	660 or 1100	fortnightly

- 4.13 Once the number of bins is known, work out the space required in each bin store using the container dimensions provided in [Appendix A](#) as a guide.
- 4.14 Developments with multiple blocks may require more than one bin store. In these cases, each block's bin store must be big enough to house the correct full suite of bins to serve the number of flats in that block.
- 4.15 Allow time for Council officers to visit the development to carry out a site assessment before we agree the number and type of recycling bins and location of proposed bin store(s) and collection point(s).

4.16 Developers are requested to provide occupation schedules in advance to ensure deliveries can be made efficiently in time for residents moving in. See [Communication with the Waste Team](#).

Bin store location and design

4.17 Take note of the following considerations for bin store location and design:

- Bin stores should: have an entry point of at least 1.5 meters wide,
- be located no more than 30 meters from properties,
- slopes must not exceed 1:12,
- be on flat, hard standing,
- be located no more than 10 meters from nearest adopted highway,
- be secured from non-resident use with key code lock. The Council and residents must be immediately notified if the code changes. The use of keys and fobs should be avoided (we will require 5 copies per store if used),
- have pathways at least 1.3 meters wide to and from bin stores that are suitably flat with no gravel,
- have step free access to the highway via a dropped kerb,
- have sufficient ventilation and lighting.

4.18 Planning documents must demonstrate that bin stores will be sufficient to fit the required number and type of containers and for them to be manoeuvred around. See Figure 1 for an example layout of communal bins in situ with measurements. Note: different numbers of bins will be required depending on number of flats/student bed spaces.

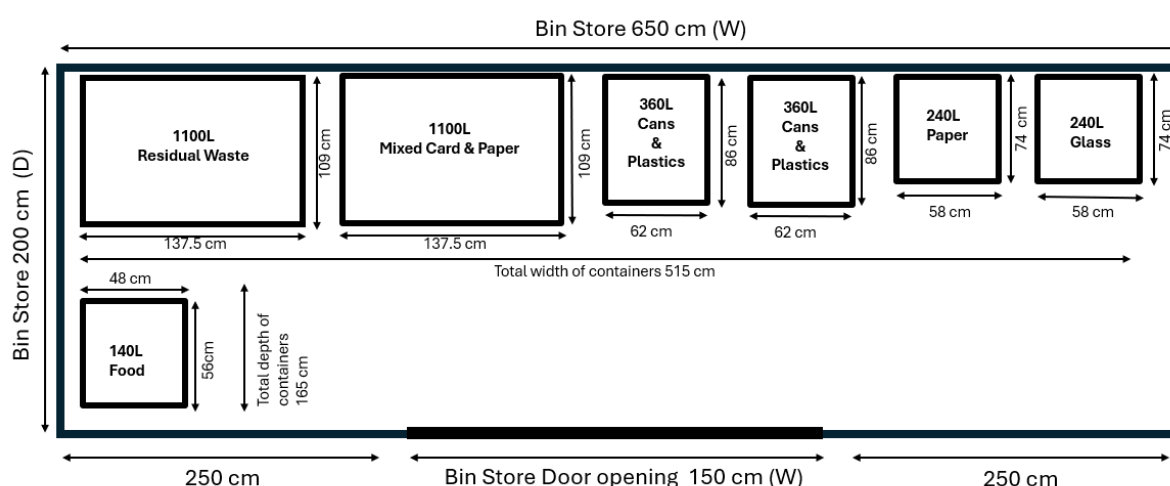


Figure 1: Example communal bin store plan with measurements

Container ordering and costs

4.19 All new residential developments detailed in this section (houses, HMOs, flats and student blocks) are charged for their first set of council-provided containers.

- 4.20 The developer will be required to purchase the total required bins and containers and distribute these to the front edge of soon to be occupied properties. A delivery fee will be charged.
- 4.21 For large blocks of flats and student blocks, developers are required to purchase metal euro bins for residual waste (1100L or 660L) as the Council does not provide these. Communal residual bins therefore remain the responsibility of management company to maintain and replace if necessary.
- 4.21.1 Communal residual waste bins must be galvanised metal, not plastic.
- 4.21.2 Ensure the correct allocation for residual waste has been confirmed with the waste services team before ordering bins, as we will only collect the correct entitlement for the block (140L per flat per fortnight equivalent).
- 4.22 Communal recycling bins for large blocks of flats and student blocks are purchased from the Council who will work with you to find the best configuration for the development. We will install, deliver and maintain these bins.
- 4.23 Recycling and food bins must be ordered from the council at least 2 months before occupation to allow time for officers to visit the site and confirm correct number and type of bin. Payment must be made before containers are delivered.

To place an order, email the following information to WastePlanning@bathnes.gov.uk:

- Address of delivery
- Bin store codes (if key access, 5 copies must be dropped off at Keynsham Recycling Centre)
- Site manager name and contact number
- Managing agent contact details if applicable
- Invoicing name, address, contact number and email.

- 4.24 For updated container costs and delivery charges, visit: www.bathnes.gov.uk/document-and-policy-library/waste-and-recycling-planning-guidance

5. Care homes and student accommodation

- 5.1 As part of the Controlled Waste Regulations (2012), care homes and student blocks are offered the equivalent type and frequency of waste and recycling service as domestic homes within the district. Any additional requirements are subject to commercial waste charges.

- 5.3 The Council operates a commercial waste and recycling collection service. Full up-to-date details of the services on offer can be found on the Council's website: www.bathnes.gov.uk/business-waste-and-recycling

6. Commercial developments

- 6.1 Any waste from a commercial activity is business waste and is the business owner's responsibility to safely contain and legally dispose of. The Council does not collect any business waste free of charge as part of standard household collections.
- 6.2 The collection of business waste is a charged for service that must be provided by a licenced waste contractor.
- 6.3 Waste generated at commercial premises is dependent on the type of business activity in operation and therefore less easy to define. In its publication 'Making space for Waste', ADEPT offer guidance on typical waste storage capacity requirements for key types of commercial developments. This information is set out in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Waste Storage Capacity in Commercial Developments

Development type	Litres of storage per 1000m ² gross floor space
Offices	2,600
Retail	5,000
Restaurants and fast-food outlets	10,000
Hotels	7,500

- 6.4 Holiday lets and self-catering properties are legally treated as business waste producers in England and Wales. This classification comes directly from the Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012, which defines waste from any domestic property 'used in the course of a business for the provision of self-catering accommodation' as commercial waste. Waste from properties used for this purpose should not be presented for residential collections and operators must have a documented arrangement in place for the transfer of commercial waste to a licensed waste carrier or transfer station. We can offer a business waste service for this type of property upon request.

7. Mixed-use developments

- 7.1 Mixed use developments with both commercial and residential units require separate waste and recycling storage facilities for the waste produced from each. This is to ensure no business waste ends up in the domestic waste stream and under the obligation of the local authority to dispose of.
- 7.2 Developers of mixed-use developments will be required to clearly show segregated bin store facilities for residential and commercial fractions within plans.
- 7.3 Waste produced by any commercial outlets (such as gyms, shops, bars) within a planned student development, must be kept segregated from waste produced directly by the living quarters.

8. Private roads and driveways

- 8.1 Domestic waste and recycling collections are made from the front edge of a property, at the point nearest the adopted highway. This can either be within the edge of the front boundary of a resident's property, or on the pavement provided that significant obstruction is not caused.
- 8.2 Council waste collection vehicles will not enter on to private drives and non-adopted roads as these are not maintained by the Council and are generally not designed or engineered to accommodate the regular use by heavy goods collection vehicles. We cannot be held responsible for damage and resultant wear and tear of the private roads.
- 8.3 Where properties or bin stores are planned away from adopted highways, developers should consider suitable collection points for council vehicles to collect from. Collection points must be clearly shown on documents and agreed with Waste Services prior to plans being finalised.
- 8.4 Further to 8.3, if no suitable collection point is agreed, where developments have more than 10 properties, we will work with developers and Highways to agree the safest collection method.

9. Access requirements crews

- 9.1 Crews must not be required to manoeuvre bins more than 10m to the accessible highway for servicing, as advised in the British Standard 5906:2005 Waste management in buildings.
- 9.2 Access points for bins must be next to dropped kerbs at highway point, at ground level and with no steps.
- 9.3 Where bins are required to be manoeuvred, slopes must not exceed 1:12 gradient and any walkway or path must be hardstanding (not gravel) and a minimum width of 1.3m.

10. Access requirements collection vehicles

Vehicle dimensions

- 10.1 The dimensions of refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) used to collect domestic and business waste in Bath and North East Somerset are detailed below. The dimensions provided reflect the largest vehicle in our fleet, the Council's mechanical street sweepers and recycling trucks are no larger than the below. RCVs are comparable in size to a fire engine.
- 10.2 The development must allow sufficient room for a vehicle of the following dimensions to manoeuvre safely around the site:
 - Length = 10,650mm
 - Width (mirror to mirror) = 2,900mm
 - Width (body only) = 2,530mm
 - Height = 3,782mm
 - Wheelbase = 5,250mm
 - Turning circle space required between kerbs = 17.7m

Access requirements

- 10.3 Full vehicle tracking (using the above vehicle sizes) is required for review as part of the planning process to assess accessibility for RCVs, and other heavy goods service vehicles.
- 10.4 The tracking must demonstrate how the RCV can manoeuvre around the development when cars are parked on the street, where no traffic regulations are planned as part of the proposed development.
- 10.5 Turning circle space should not rely on the vehicle to mount paved walkways, kerbs, grass or encroach on parking spaces within a development.

- 10.6 Overhead service cables, pipes, archways and other potential obstacles must be at least 5m from ground level.
- 10.7 An RCV must not be required to reverse into, or back out of developments from a major road.
- 10.8 A maximum reversing distance of 12m is generally considered safe by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) within a development, although we try to limit the amount of reversing RCVs undertake for health and safety reasons.
- 10.9 Collection vehicles must be able to stop in a safe and legal position where they will not obstruct other traffic, pedestrians or access points. Consideration must also be given to any parking restrictions in place, the presence of bus and cycle lanes and the potential impact on other road users (e.g. by holding up the flow of traffic).

11. Collections while developments are under construction

Interim collection points

- 11.1 Our policy is to collect waste and recycling from the edge of an adopted public highway for insurance, liability and safety reasons.
- 11.2 The sequence new properties are constructed and then released to the market can significantly hinder services we are able to offer to new residents. In the past we have encountered the following issues: -
- parked construction traffic limiting access
 - restricted vehicle access due to cordoned off areas of the site
 - unsuitable collection points where hard standings, pavements etc. have not been made to the final, adoptable standard
 - raised ironworks within the new road network
 - no street names / house numbering to help locate occupied properties

Early discussion on this with the developers helps to alleviate such issues and safeguard the health and safety of our collection staff.

- 11.3 A joint risk assessment between a member of the waste operations team and the developer is required at an early stage of the construction to identify a safe point close to the existing public highway to act as an interim collection point or agreed points within the development if deemed appropriate.
- 11.4 As a result of the site visit, the developer may be required to accept liability for any injury, loss or damage caused to council staff and or vehicles arising from the condition of the site to enable the Council to collect from the agreed

collection point(s). This agreement will remain in place until the point at which the Council's Highway team inspects and signs off the new road network.

11.5 The developer must offer assistance to residents who are unable to move their rubbish, recycling and/or garden waste to the interim collection points agreed.

11.6 If suitable interim collection point(s) prove unfeasible, the developer will be held responsible for the collection of all waste and recycling from occupied properties within the development, until construction work is completed.

11.7 Suitable interim collection points will include:

- Concrete base
- Pedestrian access points
- Appropriate turning space for an RCV

Construction management plan

11.8 For developments of more than 20 planned individual houses, information on the delivery of containers and collection of waste and recycling from occupied properties can be required within the construction management plan, which may be secured via a planning condition.

11.9 The Construction Management Plan shall include:

- (i) A joint risk assessment with the Council's waste operations team;
- (ii) Identification of a suitable interim waste and recycling collection point;
- (iii) If a suitable interim collection point cannot be identified, details on the alternative arrangements for the private collection of waste and recycling from occupied properties during construction;
- (iv) A scheduled occupation plan including a requirement to notify the waste team 2 weeks prior to the first occupation.
- (v) Delivery point and dates for the distribution of waste and recycling containers

Collection of domestic waste and recycling shall take place in accordance with the approved scheme for the duration of the construction.

Reason: To ensure that safe operation of the highway and in the interests of protecting residential amenity in accordance with policies D6 and ST7 of the Bath and North East Somerset Placemaking Plan.

12. Communication with the Waste Team

12.1 We require a clear communication channel with the developer during the construction phase. Developers should provide the Council's waste team, using the contact details below, with the full contact details of a senior site representative.

- 12.2 It is important we liaise on outline occupation dates, interim collection points and container deliveries whilst the site is under phased construction /occupation.
- 12.3 The waste team also need any codes, fobs or keys to access bin stores prior to their use by new residents.

The contact details for the Council's Waste team are below:

Waste Services
Bath and North East Somerset Council
Lewis House
Manvers Street
Bath
BA1 1JG

Email: WastePlanning@bathnes.gov.uk

Telephone: 01225 394041

13. Checklist of key requirements

- 13.1 To demonstrate compliance with Bath and North East Somerset Placemaking Plan, [Table 4](#) below sets out information which should be provided as part of any planning application.
- 13.2 This information can be provided through annotation of the planning drawings or via submission of a separate waste strategy document to accompany the application.
- 13.3 For major developments, it is recommended that a waste strategy document is produced which covers both the construction and occupation phases of the development.

Table 4: Waste Planning Checklist for Developers

Development type	Requirements	Notes	✓
All developments	Vehicle tracking (swept path analysis) must be provided to demonstrate that there is sufficient space for Refuse Collection Vehicles (RVCs) to access and safely manoeuvre as required. RVCs will not reverse into or back out of developments on to main roads.	Please use the following RCV dimensions for tracking: Length = 10,650mm Width (mirror to mirror) = 2,900mm Height = 3,782mm Wheelbase = 5,250mm Turning circle space required between kerbs = 17.7m Fully laden weight = 28 Tonnes Overhead cables, archways etc. must be at least 5m from ground.	
	Parking restrictions must be referenced and planned for corner radius within a development where vehicle tracking shows any obstruction would be problematic.	RVCs should not be expected to mount paved walkways, kerbs or grass verges to access.	
Individual houses and small blocks of flats (with up to 10 flats)	Show external storage space allocated for required waste 7 recycling containers within the property boundary.	Each property must have space for the containers detailed in Table 1 of guidance.	
	Provide details of internal waste and recycling storage and segregation within the home.	Dry recycling is collected via 3 separate containers, plus food waste (5L kitchen caddy provided).	
	Show the point where containers will be presented at the highway for collection. If multiple properties will use the same point, show that there is adequate space for all containers.	We operate a front edge of property collection, closest to the nearest highway. All containers must be left in a suitable location at the edge of the public highway (e.g. at the end of shared driveways) without causing an obstruction.	
	Track the route to the external storage area to collection point, including distance in meters.	Crews must not be required to manoeuvre bins more than 10m to the accessible highway for servicing.	

Development type	Requirements	Notes	✓
Large blocks flats (more than 10) and student blocks	Show the location and number of external bin store(s) for the correct number and type of waste & recycling bins for the flats/bedspaces served. Indicate how many flats are allocated use of each bin store, if multiple.	Please see the set material capacity allowances for each residential flat and student bed space in Table 2, section 4 of the Waste Planning Guidance. Each flat required equivalent of 140L residual waste capacity, collected fortnightly. Each bin store must be big enough to house residual waste and full set of recycling bins.	
	Provide a layout plan of bin stores with bins in situ, to show that sufficient room has been allowed to manoeuvre each container and appropriate capacity provided. Bin store(s) must be at ground level, with a minimum door width of 1.5m.	Bin dimensions are provided within Appendix A of the Waste Planning Guidance.	
	Demonstrate with tracking that bin stores are located: - No more than 30 meters from residents (excluding travel within building) - No more than 10 meters from the vehicle collection point.	The maximum distance for crews to move a 4 wheeled bin is 10 meters. Dropped kerb access at highway point, ground level / no steps, slopes must not exceed 1:12 gradient. Any walkway / path must be hardstanding (not gravel) and a minimum width of 1.3m.	
	Show mapped collection points for bins.	Must be hard standing and no more than 10 meters from highway. Must not obstruct traffic, cycle lanes or pedestrian access.	
	Indicate lighting, drainage and ventilation provisions (as necessary) on plans for enclosed bin storage areas.	Screened and landscaped, where feasible. Suitable lighting must also be in place, especially during hours of darkness, subject to any environmental constraints, e.g. bats or light pollution.	
Commercial & Mixed-use developments	All above points on bin store access apply.	Note that some commercial waste collection contractors use significantly larger vehicles (e.g. 8-wheel vehicles up to 32 tonnes in size).	

Development type	Requirements	Notes	✓
Commercial & Mixed-use developments	Show the location and number of bin storage areas provided for external storage of waste and recycling per premises.	Allow storage area for enough bulk bins for waste dependant on size/type business, and for separate recycling bins including food waste.	
	Mixed use developments must clearly demonstrate that business waste will be stored and collected separately to domestic household waste.	It is a legal requirement to keep domestic and commercial waste separate.	

Appendix A: Container dimensions

Table 5: Standard Kerbside Container Dimensions

Container	Materials	Dimensions (mm)	Floor Space req. (mm)	Example Image
55 litre recycling box inc. lid	Glass Separate bags of batteries, e-cigarettes, small electricals, textiles.	Width – 590 Depth – 395 Height – 375	600 x 405	
23 litre food waste bin	Food waste	Width – 320 Depth – 345 Height – 405 Height with lid open - 760	330 x 355	
5 litre food waste kitchen caddy		Width – 270 Depth – 205 Height - 205	These are likely to be kept in a kitchen cupboard or on a worktop	
90L blue bag	Carboard & Paper	Width – 450 Depth – 450 Height - 450	450 x 450	
140 litre wheeled bin	Residual waste	Width – 480 Depth – 560 Height – 1100	600 x 600	

Table 6: Communal bin store container dimensions

Container	Materials	Dimensions (mm)	Floor Space req. (mm)	Example Image
140 litre wheeled bin	Food	Width – 480 Depth – 560 Height – 1100	600 x 600	
240 litre wheeled bin	Glass	Width – 580 Depth – 740 Height – 1100 Height with lid open – 1750	950 x 820	
360 litre wheeled bin	Plastic & Cans Cardboard & Paper Residual waste	Width – 620 Depth – 860 Height – 1100 Height with lid open – 1750	820 x 1060	
660 litre wheeled bin	Residual waste Cardboard & Paper	Width – 1370 Depth – 780 Height – 1300	1570 x 980	
1100 litre wheeled bin	Residual waste Cardboard & Paper Plastic & Cans	Width – 1375 Depth – 1090 Height – 1470 Height with lid open - 2470	1575 x 1200	

Appendix B: Communal bin allocation example

To work out the number of communal bins required for a large block of flats or student block, multiply the allocated capacities for either residential flats or student bed spaces by the total number of each within a block to get the total volume requirements.

Material	Residential flats (litres per flat)	Student flats (litres per bed space)	Standard container size (litres)	Collection frequency
Cans & plastic	30	12	360 or 1100	weekly
Cardboard & Paper	41	17	360 or 1100	weekly
Glass	6	3	240	weekly
Food waste	5	2	140	weekly
Residual waste	140	28	660 or 1100	fortnightly

To calculate the required number of each container, divide the total volume of each material by the corresponding standard container size (litres). Round up to the nearest whole number. See example working for 30 flats below:

To work out the number of 1100L residual bins required for 30 residential flats

140 litres x 30 flats = 4200 litres total capacity required.

4200 litres ÷ 1100 litre bin size = 3.82 bins

Rounded to nearest whole number = 4 x 1100L residual bins required for 30 flats.