UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

North West Cambridge

Future Phases of Eddington

September 2025

Operational Waste Management Strategy

NORTH-WEST CAMBRIDGE MASTERPLAN

OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

PROJECT NO. 24/145 DOC NO. D012

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2025

VERSION: 1.0

CLIENT: THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Velocity Transport Planning Ltd

www.velocity-tp.com

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Document Reference

Project Title	North-West Cambridge Masterplan
Document Title	Operational Waste Management Strategy
Project Number	24/145
Document Number	D012
Revision No.	1.0
Document Date	SEPTEMBER 2025

Document Review

	Name	Date completed
Prepared By	Peter Hambling	September 2025
Reviewed By	Richard Botting	September 2025
Authorised By	Peter Hambling	September 2025

Notes

The document reference number, revision number and date are given on the footer of each page

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDICES

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This Operational Waste Management Strategy (OWMS) has been prepared by Velocity Transport Planning, on behalf of The University of Cambridge (UoC) (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') to support an Outline Planning Application for the development of the North West Cambridge Masterplan (NWCM) site (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') in Eddington, Cambridge.

1.1.2 This OWMS considers the potential impacts that may arise from waste generated during the operational phase of the proposed development, with the overall aim of developing a strategy for legislative compliance and good practice in the separation, storage, and collection of waste arising.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.2.1 Eddington is the University of Cambridge's response to the need to provide affordable housing for its staff so it can attract and retain top talent to maintain its global competitiveness. By housing staff in a purpose-built, high-quality neighbourhood, the University also reduces the demand on the wider housing market in the city.

1.2.2 By providing 50% of housing for staff and the remainder contributing to increasing the overall supply of housing in the city, the Eddington development supports the highly successful Cambridge eco-system which provides long-term growth and prosperity for the local, regional and national economy.

1.2.3 Importantly however, Eddington is open to all. Eddington combines all the community infrastructure that is needed for a new, growing neighbourhood. The University's investment in the community is evident in the school, nursery, post-doc centre, hotel, supermarket, community centre, sports facilities and parklands as well as homes delivered in Phase 1. The Site will remain under the University's long-term stewardship.

1.2.4 Outline Planning Permission for Eddington was originally granted (application references 11/1114/OUT and S/1886/11) in February 2013 for a residential led mixed use development. The full description of development for that Outline Planning Permission is as follows:

> *'Proposed development comprising up to 3,000 dwellings; Up to 2,000 student bedspaces; 100,000 sq.m. employment floorspace, of which: up to 40,000 sq.m. commercial floorspace (Class B1(b) and sui generis research uses) and at least 60,000 sq.m. academic floorspace (Class D1); up to 5,300 sq.m. gross retail floorspace (Use Classes A1 to A5) (of which the supermarket is 2,000 sq.m. net floorspace); Senior Living, up to 6,500sq.m. (Class C2); Community Centre; Indoor Sports Provision; Police; Primary Health Care; Primary School; Nurseries (Class D1); Hotel (130 rooms); Energy Centre; and associated infrastructure including roads (including adaptions to Madingley Rd and Huntingdon Rd), pedestrian, cycle and vehicle routes, parking, drainage, open spaces and earthworks.'*

1.2.5 Details of the consented development and what has been delivered so far or is under construction is set out in **Table 1-1** below.

Table 1-1 Previous Outline Planning Permission

Use	Quantum Approved	Delivered in Phase 1
Residential	3,000 units (50% affordable housing to meet the needs of Cambridge University key workers, 50% market housing)	1,121 occupied of these, 686 for University key workers and 435 market homes. Total homes to come forward in Phase 1 = 1,848.
Student Accommodation	2,000 units	325
Employment/Academic Floorspace	100,000 sqm	-
Retail	5,300sqm	New Local Centre including supermarket, additional retail units and market square
Senior Living	6,500sqm	-
Hotel	130 rooms	Delivered
Primary School	-	Delivered (University of Cambridge Primary School)
Community Centre	-	Delivered (Storey's Field Centre)

1.2.6 The ability to bring forward further residential dwellings under the Outline Planning Permission (through Reserved Matters Applications) expired in 2023. As a result, the University needs to bring forward a new planning application for the Future Phases of the North West Cambridge Masterplan (NWCM).

1.3 SITE DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 The NWCM Site ("the Site") is located approximately 2km north-west of Cambridge city centre. The Site is roughly triangular in shape and comprises land between Huntington Road (A1307), Madingley Road (A1303) and the M11. The Site forms part of the emerging settlement of Eddington.

1.3.2 The Site covers a total area of approximately 114 hectares ('ha') and is located across the administrative boundary of South Cambridgeshire District Council ("SCDC") and Cambridge City Council ('CCC') which are therefore the Local Planning Authorities ('LPAs') for the site. The Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service ('GCSPS') manages planning services on behalf of SCDC and CCC.

1.3.3 The Site predominantly comprises grassland fields, construction areas, and sections of Huntingdon Road (A1307) and Madingley Road (A1303). Barcroft Centre and associated buildings are located within the most northerly extent of the Site, along Huntingdon Road. The Site contains areas of hard standing, including an area utilised for parking to the south of the Site. There are a variety of amenity and green spaces on the Site including swales, ponds, grassland, areas of woodland, hedgerows and individual trees. A storm water recycling system pond, which has never been commissioned, is located along the western edge of the Site.

1.3.4 Traveller's Rest Pit Site of Special Scientific Interest ('SSSI') is located within the eastern extent of the Site.

1.3.5 The Washpit Brook is the closest watercourse to the Site which runs through the Site from southeast to the northwest.

1.3.6 Much of the Site comprises topsoil and clay that emerged as a result of development undertaken pursuant to a previous Outline Planning Permission at North West Cambridge.

1.3.7 Vehicular access to the site can be gained via either Huntingdon Road to the north or Madingley Road to the south of the Site. Huntingdon Road and Madingley Road are linked via Eddington Avenue, which traverses the south-eastern extent of the site. Pedestrian access can be gained via the same routes. Pedestrian and cycle access can also be gained via Horse Chestnut Avenue and Bunkers Hill (from Huntingdon Road), as well as Storeys Way and Madingley Rise to the east of the site.

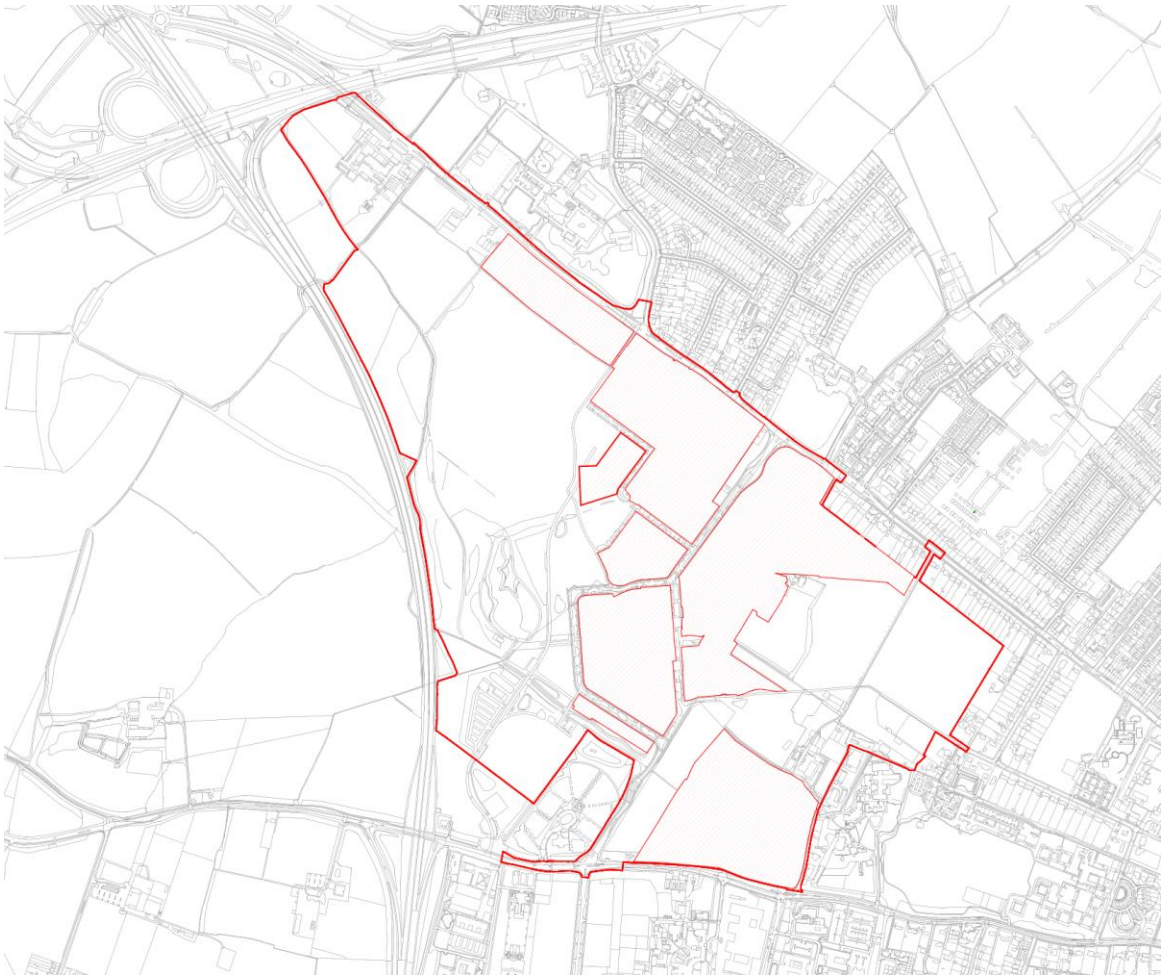
1.3.8 A Public Rights of Way (Footpath 99/5) crosses the site in the north-west corner, running between Huntingdon Road to Cambridge Road, and crossing beneath the M11.

1.3.9 The Site is bound by:

- A small portion of the A14 to the north, and Girton College, residential properties and agricultural fields which front onto Huntingdon Road (A1307) to the north and north-east;
- Residential properties located along Huntingdon Road, Ascension Parish Burial Ground, Trinity Hall (University of Cambridge student accommodation) and Trinity Hall sports grounds to the east of the Site;
- Madingley Road Park and Ride, Madingley Road (A1303), and residential properties and buildings associated with the University of Cambridge to the south; and
- The M11 motorway to the west, beyond which lies agricultural fields.

1.3.10 The Site location is shown outlined in **Figure 1-1** below.

Figure 1-1 Site Location



1.4 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

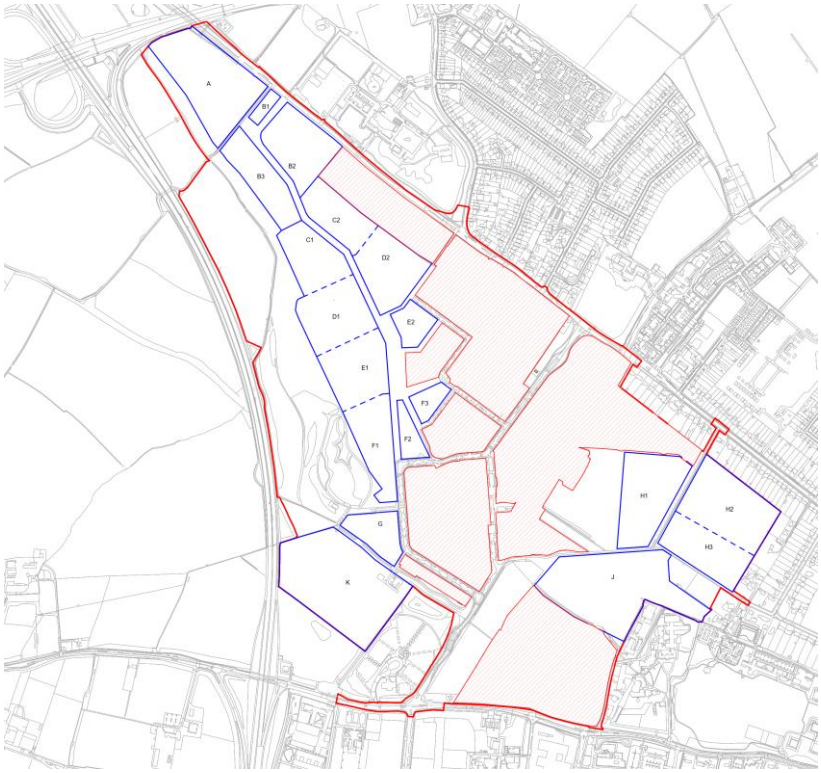
1.4.1 The Applicant is seeking Outline Planning Permission ('OPP') for the future phases of the NWCM. The Outline Planning Application ('OPA') seeks planning permission for:

> *'Outline planning application (all matters reserved except for means of access to the public highway) for a phased mixed use development, including demolition of existing buildings and structures, such development comprising*
>
> - *Living Uses, comprising residential floorspace (Class C3/C4, up to 3,800 dwellings), student accommodation (Sui Generis), Co-living (Sui Generis) and Senior Living (Class C2);*
> - *Flexible Employment Floorspace (Class E(g) / Sui Generis research uses);*
> - *Academic Floorspace (Class F1); and*
> - *Floorspace for supporting retail, nursery, health and indoor sports and recreation uses (Class E (a) – E (f)).*
> - *Public open space, public realm, sports facilities, amenity space, outdoor play, allotments and hard and soft landscaping works alongside supporting facilities;*

- *Car and cycle parking, formation of new pedestrian, cyclist and vehicular accesses and means of access and circulation routes within the site;*
- *Highway works;*
- *Site clearance, preparation and enabling works;*
- *Supporting infrastructure, plant, drainage, utility, earthworks and engineering works.'*

1.4.2 The configuration of the Proposed Development is shown in **Figure 1-2** below.

Figure 1-2 Proposed Development Configuration (Gateway 3 Plot Boundaries)



1.5 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

1.5.1 The Proposed Development comprises an OPA with all matters reserved.

1.5.2 The OPA includes three Control Documents which define the Specified Parameters for the Proposed Development. These Control Documents are – (1) the Development Specification; (2) the Parameter Plans; and (3) the Design Code.

1.5.3 The Parameter Plans indicate which Development Zones may be suitable for which use and therefore manage where the proposed uses could arrive on the OPA Site. The Parameter Plans also identify features such as maximum building heights; areas of green infrastructure; and access and circulation routes. The Parameter Plans are set up to provide a level of flexibility for the detailed design of the scheme at a later date which will need to be approved by the local planning authority through subsequent Reserved Matters Applications ("RMAs").

1.5.4 **Table 1-2** below summarises the components of the application.

Table 1-2 Application Components

Purpose	Document	Description
Controlling Document	Development Specification	Summarises the quantum and uses of the Proposed Development
	Parameter Plans	Controls the physical parameters of future RMAs
	Design Code	Controls the form and detailed design of future RMAs. Includes Design Compliance Checklist
Explanatory Document	Design and Access Statement	Explains the rationale for the design of the masterplan

1.5.5 Future RMA submissions may cover multiple plots and public realm areas or single plots.

1.5.6 The development of NWCM will need to come forward in compliance with this OPA and in particular the Controlling Documents, which include the Parameter Plans, the Development Specification, and the Design Code.

1.5.7 The NWCM Design Code sets out a series of rules and standards which will guide the future phases of the development of the site.

1.5.8 The Parameter Plans submitted as part of the OPA address the limitations and interpretation of the framework for the future detailed design. These plans set out the maximum parameters of the development for which planning permission is sought. The Development Specification defines and describes the principal components of the development, including the minimum and maximum development quantum and uses which is sought for approval.

1.6 NWCM DESIGN CODE

1.6.1 The Design Code (DC) has been prepared in support of the NWCM OPA to provide guiding principles and mandatory design requirements for the future development of the site. The DC should be read in conjunction with the Parameter Plans and Development Specification. Together they provide the primary design requirements for future RMAs.

1.6.2 The DC has been prepared to ensure that the highest standard of design is delivered across the site as individual development parcels are brought forward through a process of phased development. It aims to ensure a consistent and coherent design approach between different parcels, maintaining the overall design ethos for the neighbourhood. The DC should be read together with the supporting Design and Access Statement.

1.6.3 By setting out required levels of design quality, the document aims to provide certainty for the planning authority and other key stakeholders.

1.6.4 All future RMAs should comply with the relevant elements of the design guidance in this document.

1.7 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

1.7.1 The report is set out in the following format:

- **Section 2: Waste Legislation, Policy, and Guidance** – details of the national legislation and local waste policy that have relevance to the Proposed Development.
- **Section 3: RECAP Waste Management Design Guide** – provides an overview of the Supplementary Planning Document which has informed and guided the preparation of this document.

- **Section 4: Management of Residential Waste** – provides an estimate of residential waste arising and outlines the plan which will be adopted to manage the waste arising from the Proposed Development once operational.
- **Section 5: Management of Commercial Waste** – provides an estimate of waste arising from the non-residential and commercial elements and outlines the plan which will be adopted to manage the waste arising from the Proposed Development once operational.
- **Section 6: Summary & Conclusions**
- **Appendix A: National and Local Waste Policy & Guidance**
- **Appendix B: Swept Path Analysis**
- **Appendix C: RECAP Design Standards Checklist**

2 WASTE LEGISLATION, POLICY & GUIDANCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The UK is no longer a member of the European Union. EU legislation as it applied to the UK on 31 December 2020 is now a part of UK domestic legislation, under the control of the UK's Parliaments and Assemblies.

2.1.2 This section focuses on the details of the national legislation that are relevant to the Proposed Development, in addition to waste policy and guidance at a local level, reviewed as part of the preparation of this OWMS.

2.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

2.2.1 A list of relevant items of national waste legislation is outlined below in reverse chronological order:

2.2.2 **The Separation of Waste (England) Regulations 2024 –** These regulations were originally implemented on 30 June 2024 and introduced a mandatory requirement of separate collection of recyclable household waste and the recyclable relevant waste from both domestic and commercial sectors. This approach was previously recommended under the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. As a result of the change of Government in July 2024, these regulations were postponed, and the new Government issued its intention to introduce a "Simpler Recycling" policy starting from March 2025 for commercial premises and from March 2026 for domestic premises.

2.2.3 **The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations (2020)** – these regulations came into force on 1 October 2020 and amended a raft of primary and secondary legislation on waste, to introduce a revised legislative framework to support the EU's Circular Economy Package (CEP) identifying steps for the reduction of waste and establishing an ambitious and credible long-term path for waste management and recycling.

2.2.4 **Waste Management, The Duty of Care Code of Practice (2018 update)** - This code of practices replaces the 1996 Code and is pursuant to Section 34(9) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It sets out practical guidance on how to meet waste duty of care requirements and is admissible as evidence in legal proceedings i.e. its rules will be taken into account where relevant in any case based on breach of the duty of care.

2.2.5 **The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended)** - Waste collection authorities must collect waste paper, metal, plastic, and glass separately. This legislation also imposes a duty on waste collection authorities, from the date, when making arrangements for the collection of such waste, to ensure that those arrangements are by way of separate collection.

2.2.6 **Environment Protection Act 1990** - Part II of the act was originally implemented by the Duty of Care Regulations 1991. The Duty of Care is a legal requirement for those dealing with certain kinds of waste to take all reasonable steps to keep it safe and is set out in Section 34 of the Act. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 repealed the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 and apply the Duty of Care requirements included within the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

2.3 NATIONAL AND LOCAL WASTE POLICY

2.3.1 The relevant national and local waste policy reviewed during the preparation of this OWMS is outlined below and further detail is provided in **APPENDIX A**.

- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG), *National Planning Policy Framework* (2024);
- Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG), *National Planning Policy for Waste* (2014);
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), *Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England* (2018);
- DEFRA, *Waste Management Plan for England* (2021);
- HM Government, *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment* (2018);
- Cambridge City Council (CCC), Local Plan, (2018)
- SCDC, *South Cambridgeshire Local Plan* (2018);
- Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Service (GCSWS), *Household Waste and Recycling Policies and Procedures* (2023);
- CCC and Peterborough City Council (PBC), *RECAP Waste Management Design Guide: Supplementary Planning Document* (2012);
- CCC and PBC, *RECAP Waste Management Design Guide* (2012); and
- CCC and PBC, *RECAP Waste Management Design Guide Toolkit* (2012).

2.4 MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE

2.4.1 The following section outlines how the OWMS will address requirements for the management of municipal waste with reference to the waste hierarchy.

2.4.2 This OWMS will demonstrate:

- The quantity of municipal waste the Consented Development is expected to generate once operational;
- How operational waste will be managed in accordance with the *Waste Hierarchy;*
- The Consented Development supports the separate collection of Dry Mixed Recycling (DMR) (at least card, paper, mixed plastics, metals and glass), food waste and residual waste;
- How operational waste management performance will be monitored and reported; and
- That measures such as consolidated, smart logistics and community-led waste minimisation schemes have been explored.

2.4.3 Additional information related to the *Waste Hierarchy* and other prevailing guidance mentioned in this section can be found in **APPENDIX A**.

2.4.4 Once operational, residential waste will be managed in accordance with the *Waste Hierarchy*.

2.4.5 Residential recycling rates are dictated by the collection authority; facilities have been designed in accordance with GCSWS / RECAP requirements stated in their guidance. As recycling performance increases, the waste storage can be adapted to reflect these changes and meet the relevant 65% target.

2.4.6 Residential waste streams will include:

- Residual waste;
- Dry Mixed Recycling (DMR)*; and
- Food waste.

* See **2.4.9** below.

2.4.7 GCSWS currently accept the following types to be put into the DMR bin, including:

- Cardboard;
- Mixed paper;
- Plastic packaging;
- Tins and cans;
- Glass; and
- Aluminium foils.

2.4.8 GCSWS currently does not provide separate collection and recycling services for food waste from flatted properties within the Eddington area. GCSWS will introduce a weekly food waste collection service to every property across the borough from March 2026 under the Simpler Recycling requirements. The exact arrangements for this are yet to be determined.

2.4.9 The Simpler Recycling requirements will place a burden on GCSWS to separate paper and card from other DMR material. It is not anticipated that it would be required to segregate the DMR into further individual waste streams (hard plastics, films, aluminium, glass, other plastics and metals). GCSWS may apply for an exemption from the regulations. They are yet to state their intentions.

2.4.10 In the event that this became necessary to reflect prevailing legislation, the overall waste storage capacity would not be increased (only the number of separate waste streams). Hence, the URS waste containers could be configured to accommodate the separate collection of paper and card from other DMR. Food waste would likely then to be collected in surface mounted enclosures.

2.4.11 Individual waste streams will be transported to suitably licenced facilities for processing at a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF), Energy from Waste (EfW) or Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility or bulking and onward transfer at a Waste Transfer Station (WTS).

OPERATIONAL WASTE REPORTING

2.4.12 The developer will be contractually responsible for all operational waste reporting for the Proposed Development. This reporting will be based either on number of container lifts per waste stream, or collection weight data if available. Data requirements and reporting methods will be agreed with the relevant authorities once all elements are occupied.

SMART LOGISTICS & WASTE MINIMISATION

2.4.13 Through good practice measures, occupants will be encouraged to reduce and prevent waste. Both the developer and the GCSWS will be encouraged to engage with residents upon occupation, to ensure they are aware of how to minimise their waste.

2.4.14 Upon move in, an information pack will be provided to residents detailing measures to reduce waste, including how to reduce avoidable food waste and opportunities to minimise the use of single use items. Details of the local reuse and recycling centres will be provided to residents to advise them how to manage waste streams not collected by GCSWS as part of their standard service offering.

2.4.15 Community-led waste minimising initiatives will be encouraged, such as partnering with organisations that can redistribute redundant items of furniture on site, including:

- Freecycle;
- Cambridgeshire Repair Café Network
- Ifixit;
- Collecteco; and
- Reuse Network.

2.4.16 GCSWS recommend selling or donating unwanted items to minimise waste and promote reuse via the following methods:

- Vinted;
- eBay;
- Facebook Selling Groups;
- Gumtree;
- Preloved;
- Local car boot sales;
- Local Charity Shops;
- Cash Convertors; and
- Textile recycling banks.

2.4.17 GCSWS also encourage campaigns and local events in which include:

- Clothes Swaps;
- Reusable Nappy Events; and
- Fixing Factory for broken technology.

3 RECAP WASTE MANAGEMENT DESIGN GUIDE

3.1 DESIGN COMPLIANCE

3.1.1 This chapter provides an overview of the RECAP Waste Management Design Guide which has informed and guided the preparation of the OWMS for the Proposed Development.

3.1.2 The RECAP Waste Management Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document was adopted by Cambridgeshire County Council on 22nd February 2012. As the Proposed Development is entirely within Cambridgeshire County Council (CCoC) at County level and located across the administrative boundaries of SCDC and CCC at District level, the RECAP Waste Management Design Guide must be considered, and a copy of the checklist submitted with the OWMS.

3.1.3 The full guide and associated toolkit are available to download from the RECAP website[1].

3.1.4 The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy sets out a requirement for developments to make provision for waste storage, collection and recycling in accordance with the content of the RECAP Waste Management Design Guide.

3.1.5 The RECAP Waste Management Design Guide requires developers of residential properties to contribute financially and / or with land to the provision of waste management infrastructure, including waste storage containers, Household Recycling Centres and Bring Sites within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

3.1.6 The RECAP Waste Management Design Guide provides advice on the design and provision of waste management infrastructure as outlined above as part of residential and commercial developments including the following:

- Internal/external storage capacity – the amount of space required within homes and for the storage of bins to serve residential and commercial developments;
- Location of waste storage – issues to be considered in relation to the location of bins;
- Waste storage infrastructure – a minimum specification for the storage of waste in residential and commercial developments;
- Highway design – ensuring that waste collection vehicles can serve new developments effectively;
- Additional waste management measures – complementary measures which can be introduced to support the effective management of waste;
- Developer contributions – how developers will contribute to the provision of waste infrastructure including the provision of waste storage containers, Household Recycling Centres and Bring Sites;

[1] *https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/planning-and-development/planning-policy/recap-waste-management-design-guide*

- The RECAP Waste Management Guide also includes a toolkit to be used by developers to demonstrate how they have addressed the waste management infrastructure requirements set out above as part of their proposals.

3.1.7 The RECAP Waste Management Guide checks developments meet the standards expected for waste authorities and therefore waste on this development has been considered in the context of the RECAP Waste Management Guide.

3.1.8 This OWMS supports the completed RECAP Design Standards Checklist, which is included in **APPENDIX C**.

4 MANAGEMENT OF RESIDENTIAL WASTE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 This section outlines the proposed strategy to manage residential waste arising from the Proposed Development once operational, which will comprise of multiple residential blocks delivered over a number of plots.

4.2 CURRENT WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

4.2.1 **Table 4-1** below summarises the waste management services available to residents served by GCSWS.

Table 4-1 GCSWS Residential Waste Management Services

Service	Details
Residual Waste Collection	Collected fortnightly in black bins
Dry-Mixed Recycling (DMR) Collection	Collected fortnightly in blue bins
Garden and Food Waste Collection	Collected fortnightly in brown bins
Small Batteries	Collected fortnightly in clear plastic bags.
Bulky Waste Collection	Chargeable collection service
Local Recycling Points	A number are located across the borough
Reuse and Recycling Centres	The nearest reuse and recycling centre is available for residents to use at: Butt Lane, Milton CB24 6DQ

4.3 PRE-APPLICATION ENGAGEMENT

4.3.1 The principles of the waste management strategy for the Proposed Development were discussed and agreed with the GCSWS Waste Policy Officer via email and phone correspondence in advance of the planning submission, including the following:

- Proportional split for the residential waste storage;
- Resident walking distance; and
- Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) manoeuvres.

4.4 ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE

4.4.1 **Table 4-2** below summarises the Illustrative Masterplan accommodation schedule for the Proposed Development.

Table 4-2 Accommodation Schedule (Illustrative Masterplan Revision 16)

Plot	Number of Units							
	1B1P	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	4B6P	5B8P	Total
B2	32	37	0	36	11	15	3	134
C1	55	87	8	92	20	21	4	287
C2	49	65	3	66	20	28	5	236
D1	109	196	23	217	31	13	2	591
D2	31	58	7	67	30	44	8	245
E1	109	189	21	213	35	10	2	579
E2	31	49	4	53	12	14	3	166
F1	102	133	5	141	32	22	4	438
F2	40	66	7	70	6	0	0	190
F3	24	28	0	28	9	12	2	103
G	35	65	8	72	13	12	2	207
H1	16	30	4	37	24	38	7	156
H2	0	0	0	8	47	87	16	158
H3	56	66	0	64	24	36	7	253
Total	**690**	**1,069**	**91**	**1,162**	**315**	**353**	**64**	**3,743**

4.5 PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

4.5.1 This section summarises the design principles applied to the management of residential waste within the Proposed Development.

4.5.2 Within the Proposed Development, residential waste will be managed in accordance with the following documents (hereafter collectively referred to as 'the Guidance'):

- GCSWS, Household Waste and Recycling Policies and Procedures (2023);
- CCC and PBC, RECAP Waste Management Design Guide: Supplementary Planning Document (2012);
- CCC and PBC, RECAP Waste Management Design Guide (2012); and
- CCC and PBC, RECAP Waste Management Design Guide Toolkit (2012).

4.5.3 Waste management facilities within the Outline Proposals have been designed to align with the Illustrative Scheme, to confirm functionality from a technical perspective.

4.5.4 This section summarises the design principles applied to the management of residential waste within the Proposed Development.

4.5.5 The Outline Proposals respond to the DC referenced in **1.6**, confirming the scheme adheres to all applicable technical and legislative requirements relating to waste management.

INTERNAL RESIDENTIAL WASTE STORAGE

4.5.6 Each residential property will be provided with a segregated waste bin, which will be fixed into an appropriate kitchen unit.

4.5.7 **Figure 4-1** shows an example of a commercially available segregated kitchen bin.

Figure 4-1 Example Segregated Kitchen Bin[2]

4.5.8 The segregated waste bin shown in **Figure 4-1** includes the following bin capacities:

- Residual Waste: 10 litres;
- Recyclables: 20 litres; and
- Food Waste: 10 litres.

4.5.9 The proposed segregated waste bin will be fitted into a single kitchen unit with a minimum width of 500mm.

4.5.10 The collection of food waste may also be augmented by the use of a food waste caddy provided by the local authority.

4.5.11 In the event that the Greater Cambridgeshire Shared Waste Service introduce the requirements of the Simpler Recycling legislation in March 2026, one of the sections in the tri-compartment bin could be assigned for the collection of paper and card, with food waste being collected in the food waste caddy.

WASTE PRESENTATION AND COLLECTION ACCESS

4.5.12 As per the Guidance, residential food waste bins will be accessible for collection within 10m of RCV either via direct collection from the external housing, or a suitable presentation point where vehicle access is restricted.

4.5.13 In accordance with the Guidance, within the Proposed Development, the route between any waste storage facilities for wheeled bins and the RCV will:

- be free from steps or kerbs;
- have a solid foundation;
- have a smooth solid surface; and
- be level and have a gradient of no more than 1:12, with a minimum width of 2 metres.

[2] Example Kitchen Bin *https://www.hafele.co.uk/en/product/pull-out-waste-bin-for-hinged-door-cabinets-2x-10-1x-20-litres/0000008e000185f900040023/#SearchParameter=&Category=DMPAqBtGW4qAAAFP5sY4lnbm&checkbox_fs_waste_bin_installation=Bottom+Mounted&FF.followSearch=9950&@P.FF.followSearch=9997&PageNumber=1&OriginalPageSize=12&PageSize=12&Position=7&OriqPos=287&ProductListSize=18*

4.5.14 The proposals will ensure that the RCV is required only to travel forwards at all times; where there are dead ends turning circles will be designed in.

4.6 RESIDENTIAL WASTE GENERATION MODELLING

4.6.1 Estimated volumes of residential waste generated at the Proposed Development for properties with communal waste storage facilities have been quantified using waste generation metrics for waste arising extracted from the Guidance. GCSWS operate an alternate , fortnightly collection rota.

4.6.2 **Table 4-3** details the residential waste generation metric for the Proposed Development.

Table 4-3 Residential Waste Metric – Communal Waste Storage

Number of Bedrooms	Waste Volumes per Unit (Litres)		
	Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste*
1	110	110	7
2	165	165	7
3	200	200	7
4 (+)	250	250	7

* Food waste metric specified as 140-litres per 20 dwellings by GCSWS Waste Officer in meeting on 27 June, 2025

4.6.3 Applying the waste metrics in **Table 4-3** to the accommodation schedule in **Table 4-2**, **Table 4-4** below details the estimated waste generation for all residential blocks once operational.

Table 4-4 Estimated Residential Waste Generation (Illustrative Masterplan – Schedule 16)

Plot	Waste Generation (Litres)			
	Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste	Total
B2	20,230	20,230	938	41,398
C1	42,370	42,370	2,009	86,749
C2	36,175	36,175	1,652	74,002
D1	83,100	83,100	4,137	170,337
D2	41,000	41,000	1,715	83,715
E1	81,280	81,280	4,046	166,606
E2	24,175	24,175	,1,162	50,592
F1	62,675	62,675	3,066	128,416
F2	25,675	25,675	1,330	52,680
F3	15,750	15,750	728	32,228
G	30,190	30,190	1,442	61,822
H1	27,710	27,710	1,085	56,505
H2	36,470	36,470	1,106	74,046
H3	39,530	39,530	1,771	80,831
Total	**566,870**	**566,870**	**12,313**	**1,146,053**

4.7 RESIDENTIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

4.7.1 This section includes details of the waste management strategy for the residential units within the Proposed Development.

4.7.2 The proposed strategy to manage residential waste has been devised to provide a high-quality service to residents whilst also being compliant with the Guidance.

RESIDENTIAL WASTE STORAGE

4.7.1 Residents in each block within the Outline Proposals will be provided with access to Underground Refuse Storage (URS) units to deposit their residual waste and DMR.

4.7.2 Residual waste and DMR will be stored in 5,000-litre URS units within the external landscaping, and food waste will be stored in 240-litre wheeled bins within dedicated external housings adjacent to the URS units.

4.7.3 An example URS unit and external food waste housing are shown in **Figure 4-2** and **Figure 4-3** below respectively.

Figure 4-2 Example URS Unit

Figure 4-3 Example External Food Waste Bin Housing[3]

4.7.4 **Table 4-5** summarises the nominal dimensions of the containers required. Exact dimensions of the URS and food waste housing units would be confirmed by the contracted supplier prior to installation.

[3] *metroSTOR FX140* *https://metrostor.uk/product/metrostor-fx-140-food-waste-bin-housings/*

Table 4-5 Container Dimensions

Container	Dimensions (mm)		
	Height	Width	Depth
5,000-Litre URS	1,665	1,665	2,955
140-Litre Wheeled Bin Housing	1,249	652	602

4.7.5 Based on the estimated residual waste, DMR and food waste generation in **Table 4-4**, and based on pre-application discussions with the GCSWS Waste Officer regarding apportionment of URS units, **Table 4-6** below details the container requirements for each plot once operational.

Table 4-6 Residential Waste Container Requirements (Illustrative Masterplan – Schedule 16)

Block	Number of Containers		
	5m³ URS Units		140-Litre Wheeled Bins
	Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste
B2	5	10	7
C1	9	18	15
C2	8	16	12
D1	17	34	30
D2	9	18	13
E1	17	34	29
E2	5	10	9
F1	13	26	22
F2	6	12	10
F3	4	8	6
G	7	14	11
H1	6	12	8
H2	8	16	8
H3	8	16	13
Total	**122**	**244**	**193**

4.7.6 The URS units and external housings will be distributed throughout the Proposed Development, positioned to meet the needs of residents without impeding vehicle or servicing access and maintaining pedestrian safety.

4.7.7 Residents will be required to transport their own waste from their property directly to their nearest URS unit or external food waste housing using the passenger lifts (where necessary), where they will segregate their waste accordingly.

4.7.8 The URS units will be placed in groups of three with one unit for residential waste and two for DMR. The units will be placed within 30 metres of the front entrances to the blocks.

4.7.9 To prevent misuse the URS units and external housings may be secured by fob access.

RESIDENTIAL WASTE COLLECTION

4.7.10 On nominated collection days the GCSWS URS collection vehicle will access the URS units to collect the residual waste and DMR.

4.7.11 As per the Guidance, the URS collection vehicle will not be required to perform any reversing manoeuvres to service the Proposed Development. All URS units will be accessible by the Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) in a forward gear.

4.7.12 All plots have been designed to provide a secondary route out of the plot should the collection vehicle be occupying the exit route.

4.7.13 For residential food waste collections, the GCSWS waste collection operatives will access the bins from the external housings and wheel them to the RCV. Once the bins have been emptied, the operatives will return them to their respective collection positions.

4.7.14 **Figure 4-4** below shows the proposed servicing access routes for waste collection for the Proposed Development.

Figure 4-4 RCV Collection Access Route (Illustrative Scheme)

4.7.15 **APPENDIX B** includes full swept path analysis for the RCV for two example plots.

4.8 BULKY WASTE STORAGE

4.8.1 As per the Guidance, residents in communal blocks will be provided with access to a bulky waste storage area for large redundant items such as furniture or appliances.

4.8.2 Each communal block will provide sufficient space for storage of bulky items on site, where items can be safely put for collections. This will be a separate storage room accessible only to residents and large enough to store bulky items such as sofas and fridges.

4.8.3 The on-site estate team will be responsible for managing the storage of bulky waste at the Proposed Development in communal blocks.

4.8.4 Residents in communal blocks will contact GCSWS to pay for collection of their bulky items and provide evidence to the on-site estate team, who will provide access to the bulky waste storage area.

4.8.5 On the nominated day, the GCSWS collection crew will attend the bulky waste storage areas and collect the presented items.

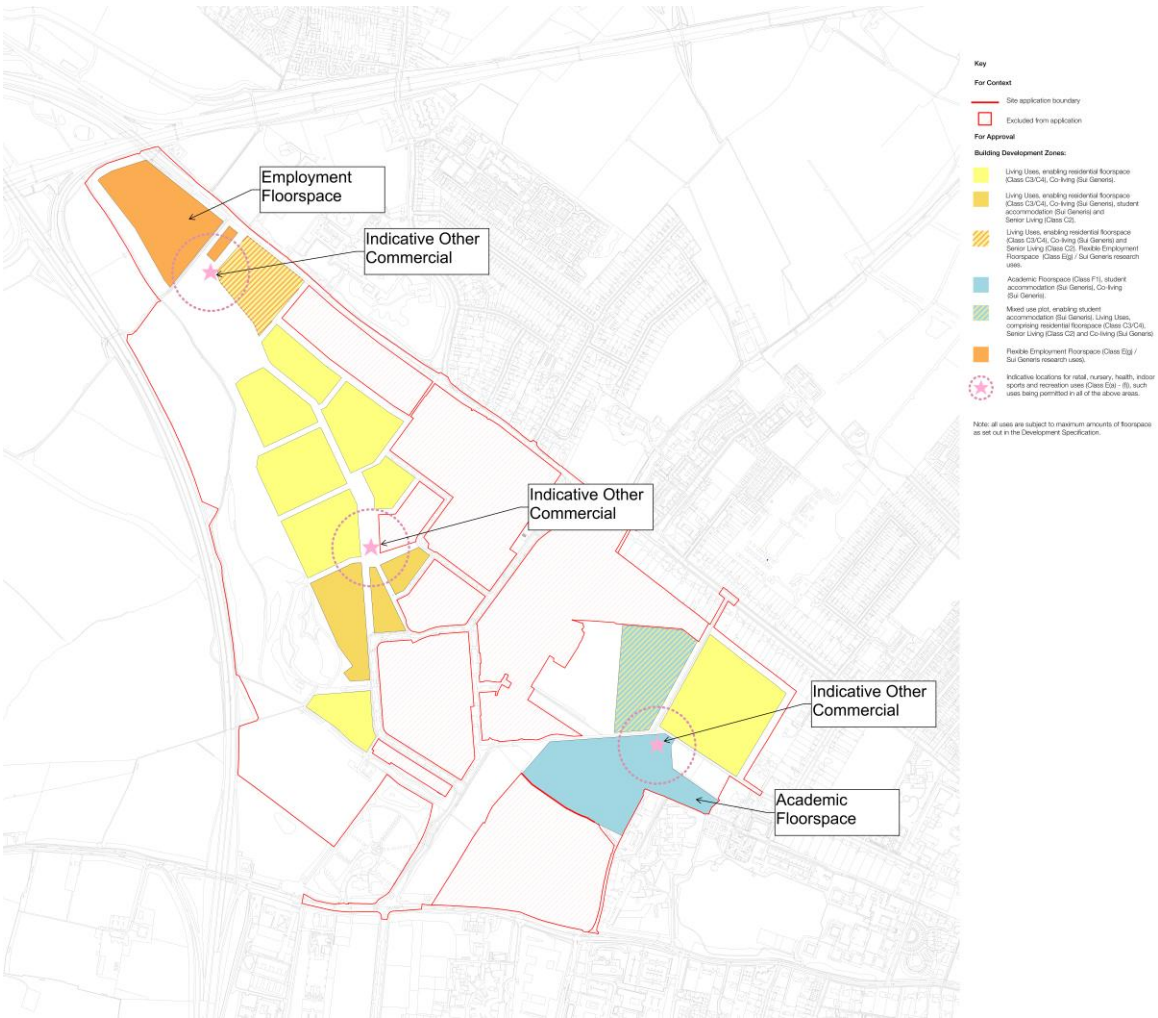
5 MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL WASTE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 This section outlines the proposed waste management strategy that will be used to manage the operational waste arising from the non-residential elements of the Proposed Development, which comprises a range of commercial uses, including flexible retail and community uses.

5.1.2 **Figure 5-1** below shows the location of the ground level commercial areas within the Proposed Development.

Figure 5-1 Ground Level Commercial Areas (Illustrative Masterplan)



5.1.1 Within this section, the illustrative scheme has been used to demonstrate acceptability of the Outline Proposals, and this will be clearly indicated.

5.1.2 Waste management facilities within the Outline Proposals have been designed to align with the maximum parameter scheme, to confirm functionality from a technical perspective.

5.1.3 The Outline Proposals respond to the DC referenced in **Section 1.6** confirming the maximum parameter scheme adheres to all applicable technical and legislative requirements relating to waste management.

5.1.4 The maximum parameter commercial area schedule for the outline application is summarised in **Table 5-1** below.

Table 5-1 Commercial Area Schedule (Max Parameter Scheme)

Proposed Use	Use Class	GEA (m²)
Employment	E(g) / Sui Generis Research Uses	Up to 40,000
Academic	F1(a)	Up to 60,000
Supporting retail, nursery, health, indoor sports and recreation	E(a) – E(f)	Up to 3,500
Total		**Up to 103,500**

5.2 WASTE GENERATION MODELLING

5.2.1 GCSWS does not provide metrics for commercial waste generation. Waste generation metrics for the proposed commercial space has been sourced from ADEPT *Making Space for Waste: Designing Waste Management in New Developments: A Practical Guide for Developers and Local Authorities.*

5.2.2 **Table 5-2** summarises the commercial waste generation metrics for the Proposed Development.

Table 5-2 Commercial Waste Generation Metrics

Proposed Use	Metric Applied	Weekly Waste Metric	Waste Composition
Employment	Office	Volume per 1000m² of gross floor area [2,600 litres] x gross floor area	• 25% Residual Waste • 70% DMR • 5% Food Waste
Academic			
Supporting retail, nursery, health, indoor sports and recreation	Retail	Volume per 1000m² of gross floor area [5,000 litres] x gross floor area	

5.2.3 To account for the flexible use class of the proposed commercial areas, for the purpose of estimating waste generation, it is assumed the flexible commercial area comprises of retail as the most onerous use for waste generation.

5.2.4 Applying the waste metrics detailed in **Table 5-2** to the commercial areas detailed **Table 5-1**, **Table 5-3** summarises the estimated weekly commercial waste arisings for Proposed Development.

Table 5-3 Estimated Commercial Waste Generation (Max Parameter Scheme)

Proposed Use	Weekly Waste Generation (Litres)			
	Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste	Total
Employment	26,000	72,800	5,200	**104,000**
Academic	39,000	109,200	7,800	**156,000**
Supporting retail, nursery, health, indoor sports and recreation	4,375	12,250	875	**17,500**
Total	**69,375**	**194,250**	**13,875**	**277,500**

5.3 PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

5.3.1 The proposed strategy to manage commercial waste has been devised to provide a high-quality service to commercial tenants whilst also being compliant with the Guidance.

5.3.2 Within the Proposed Development, all commercial waste facilities will be designed to British Standard BS5906:2005 *Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice* standards. In summary, the waste facilities will include the following:

- A suitable water point in close proximity to allow washing down;
- All surfaces will be sealed with a suitable wash proof finish (vinyl, tiles etc.);
- All surfaces will be easy to clean;
- Suitable floor drain; and
- Suitable lighting and ventilation.

5.3.3 Commercial tenants will provide temporary internal waste storage within their commercial area that allows for the segregation of waste at source. The internal waste storage areas will be provided with clear labelling to ensure the separation of wastes. The labelling will be consistent with the main commercial waste stores to provide a consistent message to users.

5.3.4 With effect from March 2027, all business will be required to meet the Simpler Recycling policy of the separation of wastes into residual, paper and card, food waste, flexible plastics and other dry mixed recyclables.

5.3.5 The commercial tenants in each building will be provided with access to shared commercial waste stores at ground level. The commercial waste stores are the locations that all commercial residual waste, DMR and food waste generated within the Proposed Development will be stored prior to collection.

5.3.6 As necessary, the commercial tenants will transfer the segregated waste from their temporary internal waste storage to the nearest commercial waste store.

5.3.7 At this stage it is not possible to determine the precise waste storage requirements of the eventual tenants due to the range of potential commercial uses.

5.3.8 As a minimum, the commercial waste stores will be sized to accommodate a minimum of two days' waste storage.

5.4 COMMERCIAL WASTE COLLECTION

5.4.1 Commercial waste contractors will be appointed to collect commercial waste on an agreed schedule. Where possible, it is anticipated collection contracts will be consolidated and procured by an FM contractor to minimise the number of vehicles required to service the Proposed Development.

5.4.2 The appointed commercial waste contractors will collect the bins directly from each of the commercial waste stores on an agreed schedule.

5.4.3 As per BS5906:2005 the path between the collection vehicle and the commercial waste stores will be:

- Minimum width 2 metres;
- Free from kerbs or steps;
- Solid foundation; and
- Suitably paved with a smooth continuous finish.

5.4.4 Once the bins have been emptied, the collection operatives will return the bins to the commercial waste stores.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 SUMMARY

6.1.1 The Proposed Development comprises an OPA with all matters reserved.

6.1.2 RMAs are required to come forward in compliance with the submitted Controlling Documents, specifically the mandatory design principles and guidelines set out within the Design Code.

RESIDENTIAL WASTE

6.1.3 Estimated waste generation for the Proposed Development once operational has been calculated using appropriate metrics extracted from the Guidance.

6.1.4 Each residential kitchen area will incorporate sufficient internal waste storage containers to promote the separation of recyclable materials at the source.

6.1.5 Residents will be provided with communal waste storage facilities, located externally within the streetscape.

6.1.6 Residential waste will be stored in separate containers by waste stream, segregated into residual waste, DMR, and food waste.

6.1.7 Residual waste and DMR will be stored in 5,000-litre URS units.

6.1.8 Food waste will be stored in 140-litre wheeled bins within dedicated external housings.

6.1.9 On collection days, the GCSWS collection crew will access the URS units and external housings directly, returning them once emptied.

BULKY WASTE

6.1.10 As per the Guidance, residents in communal blocks will be provided with access to a bulky waste storage area for large redundant items such as furniture or appliances.

6.1.11 Each communal block will provide sufficient space for storage of bulky items on site where items can be safely put for collections. This will be a separate storage room accessible only to residents and large enough to store bulky items such as sofas and fridges.

6.1.12 The on-site estate team will be responsible for managing the storage of bulky waste at the Proposed Development in communal blocks.

6.1.13 Residents in communal blocks will contact GCSWS to pay for collection of their bulky items and provide evidence to the on-site estate team, who will provide access to the bulky waste storage area.

6.1.14 On the nominated day, the GCSWS collection crew will attend the bulky waste storage areas and collect the presented items.

COMMERCIAL WASTE

6.1.15 Commercial waste will be managed in accordance with the Guidance and British Standard BS5906:2005.

6.1.16 Waste generation metrics for the proposed commercial areas have been sourced from ADEPT *Making Space for Waste: Designing Waste Management in New Developments: A Practical Guide for Developers and Local Authorities.*

6.1.17 Commercial tenants will provide temporary internal waste storage within their commercial area that allows for the segregation of waste at source.

6.1.18 The commercial tenants in each block will be provided with access to individual or shared commercial waste stores at ground level.

6.1.19 As necessary, the commercial tenants will transfer the segregated waste from their temporary internal waste storage to the nearest commercial waste store.

6.1.20 As a minimum, the commercial waste stores will be sized to accommodate a minimum of two days' waste storage.

6.1.21 Commercial waste contractors will be appointed to service the Proposed Development once operational.

6.1.22 The commercial waste contractors will collect the bins directly from each of the commercial waste stores on an agreed schedule.

6.2 CONCLUSION

6.2.1 This OWMS has considered the need to lessen the overall impact of waste generation through the recycling of materials from the operational phase of the Proposed Development.

6.2.2 The proposals set out in this strategy meet the principles of best practice, the requirements of relevant waste policy, and follow applicable standards set out within the Guidance.

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL AND LOCAL WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

NATIONAL WASTE POLICY

MHCLG, NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (2024)[4]

The revised National Planning Policy Framework was updated in December 2024 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It does not include anything of relevance to waste management that would apply to the Proposed Development.

DCLG, NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FOR WASTE (2014)[5]

The National Planning Policy for Waste replaces 'Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS 10) and is to be considered alongside other national planning policy for England - such as in the NPPF and the Waste Management Plan for England. As the primary focus is on planning for waste management facilities, it is not considered relevant to the Proposed Development.

DEFRA, OUR WASTE, OUR RESOURCES: A STRATEGY FOR ENGLAND (2018)[6]

The strategy sets out how England will preserve the stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. At the same time, the country will minimise the damage caused to the natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully, and by tackling waste crime.

It combines actions the country will take now, with firm commitments for the coming years and gives a clear longer-term policy direction in line with the 25 Year Environment Plan. This is the blueprint for eliminating avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 Year Plan, doubling resource productivity, and eliminating avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.

DEFRA, WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ENGLAND (2021)[7]

The Waste Management Plan for England fulfils the requirements of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 for the waste management plan to be reviewed every six years. It focuses on waste arisings and their management. It is a high-level, non-site-specific document and provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England. It does not include anything of relevance to waste management that would be applicable to the Proposed Development.

WASTE HIERARCHY

The Waste Hierarchy requires avoidance of waste in the first instance followed by reducing the volume that requires disposal after it has been generated.

It gives an order of preference for waste management options to minimise the volume for disposal, as shown in **Figure A1.1**.

---

[4] MHCLG (2024) *National Planning Policy Framework*
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

[5] MHCLG (2014) *National Planning Policy for Waste*
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

[6] DEFRA (2018) *Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England*
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf

[7] DEFRA (2021) *Waste Management Plan for England*
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021

Figure A1.1: The Waste Hierarchy

The main principles of the Waste Hierarchy are:

- Waste should be prevented or reduced at source as far as possible;
- Where waste cannot be prevented, waste materials or products should be reused directly or refurbished and then reused;
- Waste materials should be recycled or reprocessed into a form that allows them to be reclaimed as a secondary raw material;
- Where useful secondary materials cannot be reclaimed, the energy content of the waste should be recovered and used as a substitute for non-renewable energy resources; and
- Only if waste cannot be prevented, reclaimed or recovered, should it be disposed of into the environment, and this should only be undertaken in a controlled manner.

The Waste Hierarchy has been implemented in England and Wales by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. These regulations require that an establishment or undertaking that imports, produces, collects, transports, recovers or disposes of waste must take reasonable steps to apply the Waste Hierarchy when waste is transferred or disposed of.

HM GOVERNMENT, A GREEN FUTURE: OUR 25 YEAR PLAN TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENT (2018)[8]

The 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. Its aim is to deliver cleaner air and water in cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first.

With regard to waste management, the plan details aims which include:

- Zero avoidable plastic waste by 2042;
- Reduce food waste; and
- Improving the management of residual waste.

LOCAL WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN 2036 (2021)

The Minerals and Waste Local Plan sets the framework for all minerals and waste developments until 2036. It sets out policies to guide mineral and waste management development and will:

[8] HM Government (2018) *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment*
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

- ensure a steady supply of minerals (construction materials eg sand and gravel) to supply the growth that is planned for the area; and
- enable the provision of new modern waste management facilities, to manage waste in a much better way than landfill.

It is used by developers when putting forward proposals and by councils when considering planning applications. The following extract is of relevance to the Proposed Development:

'Policy 14 Waste Management Needs Arising from Residential and Commercial Development
Relevant residential and commercial planning applications in Cambridgeshire must be accompanied by a completed Waste Management Guide Toolkit, which forms part of the latest RECAP Waste Management Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (or similar superseding document).

Where appropriate, and as determined through an assessment of the Toolkit submission, such new development may be required to contribute to the provision of bring sites and/or the Household Recycling Centre service (subject to any legislative requirements in relation to seeking developer contributions).'

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL PLAN (2018)

The Local Plan sets the levels of employment and housing development that should be provided over the plan period to best meet the needs of the area and establish a clear strategy for meeting development needs in the most sustainable way that protects the quality of life of existing and future residents. Its policies aim to ensure that development is of high quality and will meet the challenges of an ageing population and changing climate. The following extract is of relevance to the Proposed Development:

'Policy 57: Designing New Buildings

High quality new buildings will be supported where it can be demonstrated that they:

…d. successfully integrate functional needs such as refuse and recycling,……'

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE LOCAL PLAN (2018)

The Local Plan sets the levels of employment and housing development that should be provided over the plan period to best meet the needs of the area and establish a clear strategy for meeting development needs in the most sustainable way that protects the quality of life of existing and future residents. Its policies aim to ensure that development is of high quality and will meet the challenges of an ageing population and changing climate. The following extract is of relevance to the Proposed Development:

'Policy HQ1: Design Principles
…Provide safe, secure, convenient and accessible provision for cycle parking and storage, facilities for waste management, recycling and collection in a manner that is appropriately integrated within the overall development…'

GREATER CAMBRIDGE SHARED WASTE SERVICE, HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND RECYCLING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (2023)

This document provides key collections policies for the Waste Service.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL (CCC) AND PETERBOROUGH CITY COUNCIL (PBC), RECAP WASTE MANAGEMENT DESIGN GUIDE: SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (2012)

The RECAP Waste Management Design Guide was adopted by Cambridgeshire County Council on 22 February 2012 and Peterborough City Council on 22 February 2012 as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and forms part of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework (LDF).

CCC AND PBC, RECAP WASTE MANAGEMENT DESIGN GUIDE (2012)

The Waste Management Design Guide addresses the issue of waste management in new developments and redevelopments of a residential, commercial or mixed (residential and commercial) nature.

CCC AND PBC, RECAP WASTE MANAGEMENT DESIGN GUIDE TOOLKIT (2012)

The purpose of the RECAP Waste Management Design Toolkit is to allow the effective assessment of the waste management requirements by the relevant Local Planning Authority including consultation with the Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities for all scales of both residential and commercial developments.

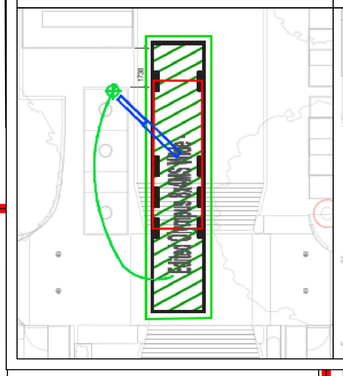
APPENDIX B

EXAMPLE SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

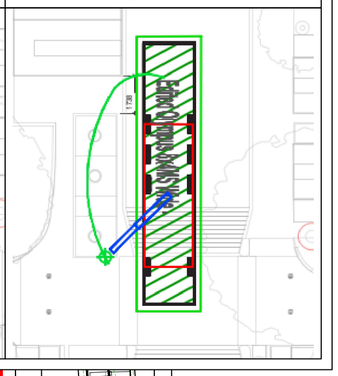
D1

0 5 10 15 20 25m
1:500

CLOCKWISE APPROACH TO SERVICE BIN



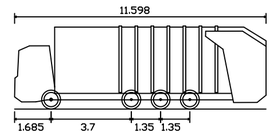
ANTI-CLOCKWISE APPROACH TO SERVICE BIN



NOTES:

1. (C) This drawing is copyright.
2. All dimensions to be checked on site.
3. Do not scale from this drawing; only figured dimensions are to be worked from.
4. Any discrepancies must be reported immediately before proceeding.
5. This drawing to be read & printed in colour.

Olympus Dennis Eagle Elite 6 8 x 4MS with Olympus 27W + OmniDEL Lifter

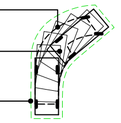


Overall Length	11.598m
Overall Width	2.490m
Overall Body Height	3.830m
Min Body Ground Clearance	0.302m
Track Width	2.490m
Lock to Lock Time	4.00s
Wall to Wall Turning Radius	11.900m

WHEEL PATH

BODY OUTLINES AT 1m INTERVALS

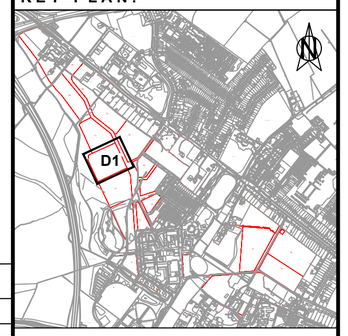
300mm OFFSET ENVELOPE



FORWARD MOVEMENTS *(design speed - 15kph)*

REVERSE MOVEMENTS *(design speed - 2.5kph)*

KEY-PLAN:



REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	CHKD	APRD
B	20.06.2025	Site layout updated.	DW	JP	KMcM
A	29.05.2025	Site layout and vehicle type updated.	DW	JP	KMcM

Issue Status

- [ ] CONCEPT
- [x] PRELIMINARY
- [ ] TENDER
- [ ] CONSTRUCTION
- [ ] AS BUILT
- [ ] H&S FILE ISSUE

Client
University of Cambridge

Project
North West Cambridge

Drawing Title
Vehicular Swept Paths Analysis using Large Refuse Vehicle (Sheet 5 of 12)

Scale @ A2	Drwn	Chkd	Date
1:500	DW	JP	24.03.2025
	Aprd KMcM		

Drawing Ref
KMC24067 / TR13 (5)

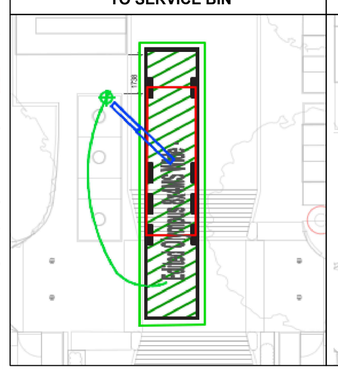
Rev
B

kmc transport planning

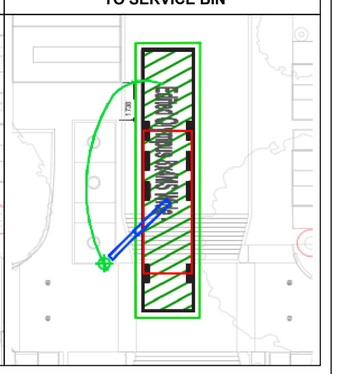
E1

0 5 10 15 20 25m
1:500

CLOCKWISE APPROACH TO SERVICE BIN



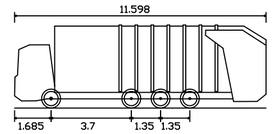
ANTI-CLOCKWISE APPROACH TO SERVICE BIN



NOTES:

1. (C) This drawing is copyright.
2. All dimensions to be checked on site.
3. Do not scale from this drawing; only figured dimensions are to be worked from.
4. Any discrepancies must be reported immediately before proceeding.
5. This drawing to be read & printed in colour.

Olympus Dennis Eagle Elite 6 8 x 4MS with Olympus 27W + OmniDEL Lifter

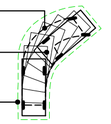


Overall Length	11.598m
Overall Width	2.490m
Overall Body Height	3.830m
Min Body Ground Clearance	0.302m
Track Width	2.490m
Lock to Lock Time	4.00s
Wall to Wall Turning Radius	11.900m

WHEEL PATH

BODY OUTLINES AT 1m INTERVALS

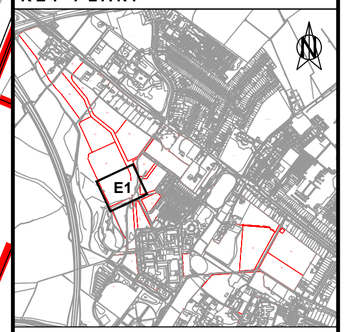
300mm OFFSET ENVELOPE



FORWARD MOVEMENTS *(design speed - 15kph)*

REVERSE MOVEMENTS *(design speed - 2.5kph)*

KEY-PLAN:



REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	CHKD	APRD
B	20.06.2025	Site layout updated.	DW	JP	KMcM
A	29.05.2025	Site layout and vehicle type updated.	DW	JP	KMcM

Issue Status

- [ ] CONCEPT
- [ ] CONSTRUCTION
- [x] PRELIMINARY
- [ ] AS BUILT
- [ ] TENDER
- [ ] H&S FILE ISSUE

Client
University of Cambridge

Project
North West Cambridge

Drawing Title
Vehicular Swept Paths Analysis using Large Refuse Vehicle (Sheet 7 of 12)

Scale @ A2	Drwn	Chkd	Date
1:500	DW	JP	24.03.2025
	Aprd KMcM		

Drawing Ref
KMC24067 / TR13 (7)

Rev
B

kmc transport planning

APPENDIX C

RECAP DESIGN STANDARDS CHECKLIST

Cambridgeshire County Council

PETERBOROUGH CITY COUNCIL

RECAP Waste Management Design Guide Toolkit

recycle for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

RECAP
www.recap.co.uk

Design Standards Checklist

Instructions

Usage

To be completed by the developer and submitted to the Local Planning Authority with all supporting plans and/or documents.

The DESIGN STANDARDS CHECKLIST applies to all developments of a residential, commercial or mixed residential/ commercial nature regardless of scale.

Completion

Completion involves 2 distinct steps:

Step 1	Developers should ensure that they are aware of the minimum requirements the Design Guide places upon them. A 'yes' should be placed in the adjacent box to signify that an issue has been considered at the stage of initial design proposals. Where a standard is not met, the developer must justify why this is the case as part of the Design and Access Statement which will be submitted with the planning application.
Step 2	Evidence of design specifications/details should be provided to the Local Authority with reference to the necessary relevant plans and/or documents made in the final box.

Note: Consultation with the Local Planning Authority and Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities is encouraged, particularly where proposals relate to large scale development.

DESIGN STANDARDS CHECKLIST

Key consideration	Step 1 Aware of Standard Minimum Expectations?	Does this apply to you? Yes or No, please state why	Step 2 Submit proposals to Planning Authority (Provide Plan/document Reference)
Residential – Internal Storage requirement Refer to Part 4.4 of the Design Guide.	35-40 litres for single dwellings and multi-occupancy developments (low-rise and high rise) permitting segregation of waste as appropriate. Typical container specifications are detailed at Appendix A.	Yes, Mixed use development	See OWMS document attached
Residential – External storage requirement Refer to part 4.7 of the Design Guide.	Single dwelling – Space for containers allowing a maximum of 775 litres of capacity must be provided. Typical container specifications are detailed at Appendix A. Provision of containers and/or financial contributions towards may also be required.	No, URS for all	See OWMS document attached
	Low-rise with communal gardens – Space for containers allowing between 320 litres to a maximum of 720 litres of capacity per unit (depending upon the number of rooms – see Table 4.1) must be provided. Typical container specifications are detailed at Appendix A. Provision of containers and/or financial contributions may also be required.	No, URS for all	See OWMS document attached
	Low-rise without communal gardens – Space for containers allowing between 240 litres to a maximum of 640 litres of capacity per unit (depending upon the number of rooms – see Table 4.1) must be provided. Typical container specifications are detailed at Appendix A. Provision of containers and/or financial contributions may also be required.	No, URS for all	See OWMS document attached
	High rise – Space for containers allowing between 240 litres to a maximum 640 litres of capacity per unit (depending upon the number of rooms – see Table 4.1) must be provided. Typical container specifications are detailed at Appendix A. Provision of containers and/or financial contributions may also be required.	No, URS for all	See OWMS document attached

DESIGN STANDARDS CHECKLIST			
Key consideration	**Step 1** Aware of Standard Minimum Expectations?	Does this apply to you? Yes or No, please state why	**Step 2** Submit proposals to Planning Authority (Provide Plan/document Reference)
Commercial – storage requirements Refer to part 4.15 of the Design Guide.	Offices – 2600 litres per 1000m gross floor area. Typical container specifications detailed at Appendix A.	Yes, mixed use development	See OWMS attached
	Retail – 5000 litres per 1000m gross floor area. Typical container specifications detailed at Appendix A.	Yes, mixed use development	See OWMS attached
	Restaurants/Fast food outlets – 1500 litres per 20 dining spaces. Typical container specifications detailed at Appendix A.	Yes, mixed use development	See OWMS attached
	Hotels – 1500 litres per 20 dining spaces. Typical container specifications detailed at Appendix A.	No	
Waste storage Point – Single Houses Refer to Part 5.6 of the Design Guide.	• Waste should not have to be moved more than 30m to storage area; • Storage location should not be more than 25m distance from the collection point; • Collection crews should not have to carry individual waste containers or move 2-wheeled containers more than 25m; • Passage of a 2 wheeled container from store to collection point should avoid steps, but where not possible should avoid transfer over more than 3 steps; • Gradients over which containers must traverse must not exceed 1:12; • Not have to be moved through a building to the collection point.	Yes, with use of URS	See OWMS attached
Waste storage Point – Flats and Apartments and Commercial Developments Refer to Part 5.9 of the Design Guide.	• Waste should not have to be moved more than 30m (excluding vertical distance) to storage area; • Storage location should not be more than 10m distance from the collection point; • Passage of waste containers from store to collection point should avoid steps, but where not possible should avoid transfer over more than 3 steps. • Gradients over which containers must traverse should not exceed 1:12.	Yes, with use of URS	See OWMS attached
Waste Storage Infrastructure Refer to Part 6 of the Design Guide	Where infrastructure is installed for the communal storage of waste a SIMPLE assessment of the location and the proposed infrastructure must be made against the key factors specified in the accompanying Assessment Criteria. The size of any storage area should be capable of accommodating the required number of waste receptacles (and their associated dimensions) or provide adequate capacity. General design features for above-ground storage compounds: • Sufficient clearance provided to allow full opening of container lid; • 150mm clear space between and around containers; • Minimum working headroom of at least 2m (where compound is covered); and • Layout such that any one receptacle can be serviced without having to move any other receptacle.	Yes, with use of URS	See OWMS attached

DESIGN STANDARDS CHECKLIST			
Key consideration	**Step 1** Aware of Standard Minimum Expectations?	Does this apply to you? Yes or No, please state why	**Step 2** Submit proposals to Planning Authority (Provide Plan/document Reference)
	Specific design requirements are detailed at Appendix D and should be referred to. Underground storage systems require: • Area(s) of ground free from services; and • Sufficient clear space above and around to allow emptying of containers. An indicative generic specification of an underground Bring Site facility is attached at Appendix G.		
Highways Refer to Part 7.3 of the Design Guide.	Where development proposals will seek to utilise a standard service as provided by the Waste Collection Authority, highways should: • Have a minimum width of 5m; • Permit collection vehicles to continue mainly in a forward direction; • Not require vehicles to reverse more than 12m; • Be constructed in accordance with relevant guidance; and • Allow at least 4m vertical clearance. In addition a minimum of 3.5m width and 4m in length should be allowed where the emptying of containers takes place. Sufficient overhead clearance should also be provided to allow for operation.	Yes, Mixed use development with URS for Residential	See OWMS attached
Household Recycling Centre requirement Refer to Part 8.7 of the Design Guide	Where appropriate, developers will be expected to: • Provide finance for upgrading existing Household Recycling Centres; or • Provide finance for new Household Recycling Centres; and/or provide land for strategically located Household Recycling Centres. Section 106 Agreements or other suitable legal agreements, will be used to secure contributions/land and ensure that adequate provision is made. In Peterborough, contributions to related off-site infrastructure for development will be consistent with the Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme.	Yes, by S.106 agreement	
Bring Site Requirement Refer to Part 9.5 of the Design Guide	To ensure provision of 1 additional Bring Site for every 800 dwellings, developers will be required to: • Provide finance and/or provision of additional Bring Sites; • Provide finance for upgrading existing facilities. Residential developers will be minimally required to provide temporary on-site facilities by occupation of the 50th residential property.	Yes, by S.106 agreement	

DESIGN STANDARDS CHECKLIST			
Key consideration	**Step 1** Aware of Standard Minimum Expectations?	Does this apply to you? Yes or No, please state why	**Step 2** Submit proposals to Planning Authority (Provide Plan/document Reference)
	Both temporary and permanent Bring Site facilities should be located at least 20m distance from the nearest property, accessible by service vehicles and located so as to avoid damage to overhead services during servicing. Section 106 Agreements or other suitable legal agreements, will be used to secure contributions and ensure that adequate provision is made. A SIMPLE assessment of the location and proposed infrastructure must be made against the key factors as specified in the accompanying Assessment Criteria. In Peterborough, contributions related to off-site provision for development will be consistent with the Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme.		
Alternative Waste Management Schemes Refer to Part 1.17 of the Design Guide	A DETAILED assessment of the scheme must be made against the key factors as specified in the accompanying Assessment Criteria. A developer will be required to fund such schemes beyond the amount the Local Authority would otherwise pay for standard service and pay for and provide non-standard infrastructure.	Yes, by S.106 agreement	

Submission

The completed DESIGN STANDARDS CHECKLIST must be submitted with all initial design proposals and will be reviewed by the Local Planning Authority.

The DESIGN STANDARDS CHECKLIST will then be submitted with all final development applications following any discussion with the Local Planning Authority and necessary amendments.

Assessment Criteria

Instructions

Usage

To be completed by the developer and submitted to the Local Planning Authority with all supporting plans and/or documents.

The assessment criteria tool only has to be used where development proposals involve:

- Construction of a waste storage compound; and/or
- Installation of Bring Site infrastructure; and/or
- An alternative scheme.

However, where the ASSESSMENT CRITERIA TOOL would otherwise not apply, a developer may still wish to voluntarily assess the waste management aspects of their development proposal against several or all of the key factors.

Completion

Completion of the ASSESSMENT CRITERIA TOOL should be as follows:

Waste Storage	**Complete Sheet A.** Provide a SIMPLE Compound assessment
Installation of Bring Site Infrastructure	**Complete Sheet B.** Provide a SIMPLE assessment. Discussion with Local Planning Authority required for issues of accessibility and health and safety.
Alternative Scheme	**Complete Sheet C.** Provide a DETAILED assessment. Consultation with Local Planning Authority mandatory for all issues.

SIMPLE Assessments – adequate amount of information to demonstrate suitability of proposals in relation to the provision of waste management facilities is required.

DETAILED Assessments – more detailed information must be provided to demonstrate the suitability of proposals for waste management facilities which differ from the standards set out in the RECAP Design Guide.

Assessment Criteria

SHEET A: ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR WASTE STORAGE COMPOUNDS		
Assessment Factor	Information Required – Simple Assessment	Submit Assessment to Planning Authority (Provide Document Reference)
Quality Place Making	Design should also be assessed for consistency with the wider development framework and the promotion of quality place making.	
Proposals for On-site Treatment	On-site treatment (e.g. bailing, compaction or other treatment that may be utilised in an On-site alternative scheme) may be beneficial on larger sites. In such cases, a clear illustration must be provided of (where appropriate): • Sustainability of treatment methods; • Waste volume reduction; • Beneficial use of waste (recovery of value, energy, etc); and • Implications for Waste Collection Authority and Waste Disposal Authority.	
Accessibility	Depending upon the waste infrastructure employed, it must be demonstrated that: • The location chosen offers convenience and efficiency for all users; • An assessment of potential user conflict has been made with appropriate solutions provided; and • Marking and signage is adequate for function.	
Health and Safety	All proposals must be accompanied by a health and safety risk assessment and account must be made of (where appropriate): • Lighting; • Steps and gradients; • Marking and signage; • User conflicts; • Risks from equipment/technology utilised; and • Training requirements (operators);	
Security	It must be clearly demonstrated that proposals: • Will not jeopardise the security of the wider area; and • Infrastructure will, as appropriate, feature security measures that permit efficient user operation but are robust enough to deter vandalism, arson and other forms of misuse. Notes on waste compound security are presented at Appendix E.	
Protection of the Environment	Assessment must be made of the impact proposals may have in terms of: • Nuisance and amenity (including visual impact); • Pollution threat to environmental media (i.e. air, land and water). • Damage and disturbance to nationally and internationally protected sites and wider biodiversity; and • Damage and disturbance to nationally protected sites/features of historic and archaeological interest. Suitable mitigation measures must be outlined.	
Maintenance	Where maintenance responsibility lies with the developer they must: • Submit proposed maintenance schedules (routine and non-routine); • Submit proposals for maintaining records of works undertaken; and • Submit details of third party contractors to be employed.	

Sheet A: Assessment Criteria for Waste Storage Compounds

For multiple storage points/methods, this table should be copied and completed as appropriate.

SHEET B: ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR PROVISION OF BRING SITE INFRASTRUCTURE			
Assessment Factor	Information Required – Simple Assessment	Consult with Local Authority? Yes/No	Submit Assessment to Planning Authority (Provide Document Reference)
Quality Place Making	Design should also be assessed for consistency with the wider development framework and the promotion of quality place making.		
Proposals for On-site Treatment	On-site treatment (e.g. bailing, compaction or other treatment that may be utilised in an On-site alternative scheme) may be beneficial on larger sites. In such cases, a clear illustration must be provided of (where appropriate): • Sustainability of treatment methods; • Waste volume reduction; • Beneficial use of waste (recovery of value, energy, etc); and • Implications for Waste Collection Authority and Waste Disposal Authority.		
Accessibility	Depending upon the waste infrastructure employed, it must be demonstrated that: • The location chosen offers convenience and efficiency for all users; • An assessment of potential user conflict has been made with appropriate solutions provided; and • Marking and signage is adequate for function.		
Health and Safety	All proposals must be accompanied by a health and safety risk assessment and account must be made of (where appropriate): • Lighting; • Steps and gradients; • Marking and signage; • User conflicts; • Risks from equipment/technology utilised; and • Training requirements (operators).		
Security	It must be clearly demonstrated that proposals: • Will not jeopardise the security of the wider area; and • Infrastructure will, as appropriate, feature security measures that permit efficient user operation but are robust enough to deter vandalism, arson and other forms of misuse. Notes on waste compound security are presented at Appendix E.		
Protection of the Environment	Assessment must be made of the impact proposals may have in terms of: • Nuisance and amenity (including visual impact); • Pollution threat to environmental media (i.e. air, land and water). • Damage and disturbance to nationally and internationally protected sites and wider biodiversity; and • Damage and disturbance to nationally protected sites/features of historic or archaeological interest. Suitable mitigation measures must be outlined.		
Maintenance	Where maintenance responsibility lies with the developer they must: • Submit proposed maintenance schedules (routine and non-routine); • Submit proposals for maintaining records of works undertaken; and • Submit details of third party contractors to be employed.		

Sheet B: Assessment Criteria for provision of Bring Site Infrastructure

For multiple provision of Bring Sites, this table should be copied and completed as appropriate.

SHEET C: ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES			
Assessment Factor	Information Required – Detailed Assessment	Consult Local Authority? Yes/No	Submit Assessment to Planning Authority (Provide Document Reference)
Development Density and Scale	A developer must demonstrate that their proposals: • Will adequately serve the population density of their development and, if applicable, the wider population; • Allocate sufficient land to allow their proposals to function efficiently; and • Provide sufficient capacity to account for anticipated density changes in the short-term.		
Infrastructure Design	It must be demonstrated that infrastructure employed: • Is adequate to execute function; • Is robust and durable; • Is compliant with all relevant standards; and • Avoids unnecessary complexity.		
Quality Place Making	Design should also be assessed for consistency with the wider development framework and the promotion of quality place making.		
Proposals for On-site Treatment	On-site treatment (e.g. bailing, compaction or other treatment that may be utilised in an alternative scheme) may be beneficial on larger sites. In such cases, a clear illustration must be provided of (where appropriate): • Sustainability of treatment methods; • Waste volume reduction; • Beneficial use of waste (recovery of value, energy, etc); and • Implications for Waste Collection Authority and Waste Disposal Authority.		
Accessibility	Depending upon the waste infrastructure employed, it must be demonstrated that: • The location chosen offers convenience and efficiency for all users; • An assessment of potential user conflict has been made with appropriate solutions provided; and • Marking and signage is adequate for function.		
Health and Safety	All proposals must be accompanied by a health and safety risk assessment and account must be made of (where appropriate): • Lighting; • Steps and gradients; • Marking and signage; User conflicts; • Risks from equipment/technology utilised; and • Training requirements (operators).		
Security	It must be clearly demonstrated that proposals: • Will not jeopardise the security of the wider area; and • Infrastructure will, as appropriate, feature security measures that permit efficient user operation but are robust enough to deter vandalism, arson and other forms of misuse.		

Sheet C: Assessment Criteria for Alternative Schemes

SHEET C: ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES			
Assessment Factor	Information Required – Detailed Assessment	Consult Local Authority? Yes/No	Submit Assessment to Planning Authority (Provide Document Reference)
Protection of the Environment	Assessment must be made of the impact proposals may have in terms of: • Nuisance and amenity (including visual impact); • Pollution threat to environmental media (i.e. air, land and water); • Damage and disturbance to nationally and internationally protected sites and wider biodiversity; and • Damage and disturbance to nationally protected sites/features of historic or archaelogical interest. Suitable mitigation measures must be outlined.		
Maintenance	Where maintenance responsibility lies with the developer they must: • Submit proposed maintenance schedules (routine and non-routine); • Submit proposals for maintaining records of works undertaken; and • Submit details of third party contractors to be employed.		

Sheet C: Assessment Criteria for Alternative Schemes

Where alternative schemes are proposed, this table should be copied and completed as appropriate.

Basis for Conditions and/or Agreements

Instructions on Use

To be used by the Local Planning Authority when assessing initial design proposals as submitted by the developer.

It may be appropriate to apply conditions or reach agreement on several factors in relation to the development and this tool is a platform for negotiating suitable solutions to arrangements for:

- Financial Contributions;
- Infrastructure and Land Provision;
- Location Issues; and
- Infrastructure ownership and maintenance.

In Peterborough the basis for conditions and/or agreement should be applied in conjunction with the Peterborough Planning Obligations Scheme.

Informing the Developer

Any conditions should be imposed or an agreement negotiated in accordance with standard planning procedures and mechanisms.

Factor	Basis For Condition or Agreement	Applicable to?
Waste Storage Containers (Paragraphs 4.3 – 4.13 of the Design Guide)		
Finance and/or Infrastructure	Sufficient space for waste containers as outlined in Part 4 of the RECAP Design Guide.	All new developments within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with a residential element.
	Finance will be provided by the developer sufficient to allow for the provision of appropriate waste storage containers by the local authority.	
	Provision of appropriate waste storage containers shall be made by the developer sufficient to meet the needs of the development	
Household Recycling Centres (Paragraphs 8.7 – 8.19 of the Design Guide)		
Finance	Finance will be provided by the developer sufficient to allow the upgrade of existing facilities or the creation of new facilities.	All new developments within Cambridgeshire with a residential element or consistent with the requirements of the Peterborough City Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme. Type of contribution will be proportionate to the scale of development proposed and based (in part) upon assessment of existing Household Recycling Centres.
Land*	An area of land/areas of land that will be provided by the developer (at no cost to the Local Planning Authority or Waste Planning Authority) sufficient in size to allow the creation of new facilities at strategic locations.	

Basis for Conditions and/or Agreements

Factor	Basis For Condition or Agreement	Applicable to?
Bring sites (Paragraphs 9.5 – 9.8 of the Design Guide)		
Finance	Finance will be provided by the developer sufficient to allow the upgrade of existing facilities or the creation of new facilities.	All new developments within Cambridgeshire with a residential element or consistent with the requirements of the Peterborough City Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme. Type of contribution will be proportionate to the scale of the development proposed as set out in the standard for new Bring Sites and based (in part) upon assessment of impact upon existing Bring Sites.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure suitable for the creation of both temporary and permanent Bring Sites (as appropriate) will be provided by and installed by the developer. In the case of temporary facilities, the developer shall also be responsible for removal of infrastructure at the appropriate time and then developing the land in a manner that is either consistent with its wider development as agreed with the Local Planning Authority or in accordance with Local Planning Authority specifications.	All new developments within Cambridgeshire with a residential element or consistent with the requirements of the Peterborough City Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme. Type of contribution will be proportionate to the scale of development proposed as set out in the standard for new Bring Sites and based (in part) upon assessment of impact upon existing Bring Sites.
Land	An area of land/areas of land that will be provided by the developer (at no cost to the Local Planning Authority or Waste Planning Authority) sufficient in size to allow the creation of new facilities.	All new developments within Cambridgeshire with a residential element or consistent with the requirements of the Peterborough City Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme. Type of contribution will be proportionate to the scale of development proposed as set out in the standard for new Bring Sites and based (in part) upon assessment of impact upon existing Bring Sites.
Location	Suitable locations shall be provided for the provision of both temporary and/or permanent Bring Sites so as to be easily and conveniently accessible to site users and service vehicles. Such locations shall be identified in consultation with the Local Planning Authority.	All new developments within Cambridgeshire with a residential element or consistent with the requirements of the Peterborough City Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme. Type of contribution will be proportionate to the scale of development proposed as set out in the standard for new Bring Sites and based (in part) upon assessment of impact upon existing Bring Sites.
Ownership	Land and infrastructure ownership shall be retained by the developer until such time as the developer has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority that adequate arrangements governing future ownership are in place.	All new developments within Cambridgeshire with a residential element or consistent with the requirements of the Peterborough City Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme. Type of contribution will be proportionate to the scale of development proposed as set out in the Standard for new Bring Sites and based (in part) upon assessment of impact upon existing Bring Sites.
Management & Maintenance	The developer should make adequate arrangements for the management and maintenance of all temporary facilities. The developer should demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority that adequate arrangements are in place for the future management and maintenance of all permanent facilities	All new developments within Cambridgeshire with a residential element or consistent with the requirements of the Peterborough City Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme. Type of contribution will be proportionate to the scale of development proposed as set out in the standard for new Bring Sites and based (in part) upon assessment of impact upon existing Bring Sites.

Basis for Conditions and/or Agreements

* The location of a Recycling Centre must meet the needs of the Mineral and Waste Local Development Framework and Waste Disposal Authority.

recycle
for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

RECAP
www.recap.co.uk

VELOCITY

UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE